

EASTON GAZETTE.

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Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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MR. KING'S SPEECH.

The following Speech of the Hon. RUFUS KING in the Senate of the United States, called forth by the consideration of the different plans proposed for the election of the President and Vice-President of the Country, together with the late Congressional Caucus, which last he most aptly styles "a great central power" merits in the highest degree the calm and deep meditation of every man in this country who is called upon to think or to act upon the election of the Executive branch of this government—With whatever ability this subject may have been treated before, and it certainly has been well treated on, the views taken of it by Mr. King are new and more profound. They are not so much the obvious remarks, which, to men of ordinary good capacity, would seem naturally to flow from the subject, as the profound demonstrations of a deep and a solid mind. They are not so much the illustrations of lively talent, as the expositions of a practised Statesman long and intimately conversant with the constitution itself, the principles upon which it was founded, and the ends it aimed at—they are purely constitutional, unconnected with any thing extraneous, and divested of all error.

The retirement of Mr. King from public life, which he has announced, is a matter of great regret to the friends of the American Government, because in him they lose one of the last and among the ablest exponents of that instrument. His life has been a series of able and efficient services to his country. At home he has always ranked as one of our wisest and best Statesmen—abroad he was always considered one of the most polished, and, in every way, most accomplished Diplomats of the age. The stand now made by him against the growing "Central Power" that attempts to wrest the right of the election of the Chief Magistrate out of the hands of the People, to let it be usurped by a few designing men, is of itself enough to transmit his memory to future ages with gratitude and with honour—He has planted a principle of resistance against illegitimate power that is destined to be nurtured by the People of this country, and we do not doubt but that the justification he has made in the following Speech, which we present to our readers, will find a place in the next edition of the Federalist, under the head to which it relates, and will in all time to come be considered as among the ablest commentaries in that celebrated work.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, April 6.
TO THE EDITORS.

MR. KING, of New York, has not had leisure, since the debate of the Senate of the 13th inst. (a report of which was published in the Intelligencer of the 24th inst.) sooner to prepare a sketch of the opinion which led to the remarks which he delivered to the Senate in that debate; he now sends the same to the Editors of the Intelligencer. To such parts of their report of the debate of the 13th as contain the observations made, on that occasion, by some junior members of the Senate, it may be noticed, that observations, of this character are so contrary to the usual decorum and mutual deference which, hitherto, have distinguished the debates of the Senate, it may be hoped that similar deviations may not take place in future debates of this body.

This anticipation is indulged by the oldest member of the Senate, not on his own behalf, as he will retire at the close of the present Congress, but on account of the long and habitual attachment and respect which he must always desire to cherish for this distinguished and respectable body.
Senate Chamber, March 31.

IN SENATE—MARCH 28, 1824.

On the motion of Mr. MILLS, that the several amendments before the Senate, respecting the election of the President of the United States, be indefinitely postponed—

MR. KING, of New York, observed, that the excitement respecting the next election, had become such among the people, and in Congress, who had been, for the two last years, much occupied about it,

that the sober and impartial examination of the very important subject of amendments of the Constitution, cannot be now expected. The amendments should, therefore, be postponed to a period when the Senate may hope for a more temperate and rational examination of them than at the present time can take place.

Without entering into any examination of the proposed amendments, he should vote for their postponement, not only for the reasons which he had assigned, but for another, and, as he thought, a still more important consideration; in referring to which, he must request that he might not be supposed to want respect for, or to claim authority over, the opinions of any member of the Senate. We all stand here as equals, and it was for this cause, after the expression of his deference to the rights of others, he hoped, without offence, that he might exercise his own rights. He should, therefore, proceed, after touching on certain fundamental provisions of the Constitution, or bond of union, of the United States, constituting what he called the true balance of power in our political system, to draw the attention of the Senate to a new, extraordinary, self-created, central power, stronger than the power of the Constitution, which has risen up, at the seat of government; a power which has assumed the direction and control of the fundamental provisions of the Constitution, relative to the election of the President. In attempting to reform the Constitution, it is not only necessary correctly to understand its established and well-considered regulations, but to make inquiry concerning the manner in which these regulations have been observed, and the advantages or disadvantages which are found by experience to proceed from the observance of or departure from the established provisions of the compact, by which, under the guarantee of all to each, the States expected to remain separate, co-equal, and sovereign republics.

It is, therefore, expedient, on a motion for the indefinite postponement of the proposed amendments of the constitution, in whatever light we may have hitherto regarded them, to allude to, to designate, and call upon the Senate to examine, the nature, tendency, and danger of this new and extraordinary power, which has risen up, and established itself, at the very seat of Government, which has already assumed authority unknown to the constitution, and threatens to overturn the balance of power, proceeding from its division and distribution between the States and the United States.

We all know that the constitution of the United States is the fundamental act of the union of the States, defining the power yielded by each State to the United States, establishing the reciprocal rights, and duties of the States and of the United States, and in respect to the latter, determining the manner in which their authority shall be exercised.

The authority of the United States is divided into three great departments and the manner of appointing the members of each department is equally fundamental as their division, and necessarily excludes every other manner of division or appointment.

The dangers to which experience had shown that the election of Executive Chiefs is liable; dangers which had led other nations to prefer hereditary to elective Executives, were, without doubt, well considered by the members of the general Convention, who, nevertheless, did not adopt the hope, by appointing, limiting and confining the electors within their respective States, and by the guarded manner of giving and transmitting the ballots of the electors to the seat of government, that intrigue, combination and corruption, would be effectually shut out, and a free and pure election of the President of the United States made perpetual.

At an early day, however, and on the first and only difficulty which has ever occurred in the manner of electing the President, an alteration of the constitution was made by the States. This alteration, which now forms the constitution upon the subject, while it may prevent what, at the moment was believed, by a majority of the States to be a mischief, which was feared only, as it never happened, has unfortunately left the United States unprotected against present and future evils of greater magnitude, against which the primitive provision would have proved an adequate security.

The excitement of that period, proceeding from causes not likely again to have happened, admonishes us against future alterations at periods of agitation, and dissuade from proposing further alteration at this time.

The constitution provides that the President and Vice President shall be elected in this manner: each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for Presi-

dent and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and, if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability, of the President.

Such are the actual provisions of the Constitution respecting the election of the President. The Constitution itself, as we are informed by the report of the Convention, to the old Congress, was the result of a spirit of amity and of mutual deference and concession—greater powers were surrendered to the United States by the large States than by the small ones, because their numbers and resources were greater.

The House of Representatives is composed on the basis of the numbers of the respective States, the small States here yielding to the large ones, and the Senate is composed on the basis of the equality of States, the large States here, in turn, deferring to the small ones. The Executive is chosen by neither rule, but by the influence of both rules united; it is well known that the small States would not have consented to the choice by electors, a mode favourable to the large States; but, upon the consent of the large States, on the failure of the choice of the President by the electors on the first trial, that the House of Representatives voting by States, the representation from each State having one vote, shall choose the President, not from those they deem the most worthy, but from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for by the electors, thereby restricting the choice of the House of Representatives to the three highest candidates nominated by the large States. To this adjustment, which was brought about by compromise between the States, no objections were made at the period when the Constitution was afterwards under the discussion of the several States. Though great difficulties occurred in the debates of the State Conventions on other portions of the Constitution of the United States, no opposition appeared to the provisions of the Constitution respecting the manner of electing the President, and no such objection occurred until the fourth election of the President, which was made by the House of Representatives; since that period, five Presidential elections have taken place, and, in eight of the nine elections, the President has been chosen by the electors; the fourth election is the only instance in which, the President not being chosen by the electors, the election devolved on the House of Representatives. The compromise, on the subject of the Presidential election, which has been always binding in honour and good faith, seems of late to have been forgotten; and dissatisfaction and complaint have appeared at the Seat of Government, in Virginia, New York, and other States, that the influence of the great States was unreasonably impaired by the provision of the Constitution, that after the failure to choose the President by the electors, the election should devolve upon the House of Representatives, although the House of Representatives is restricted to the choice of President from three Candidates, nominated by the Electors, a majority of whom are appointed by the large States. Hence it has happened, from year to year, that attempts have been made by certain States to alter the Constitution on the subject of the Presidential election, notwithstanding this election is matter of compromise and compact between the States, without which, no constitution or union could have been formed. Hitherto these attempts have all failed, and, since the addition of so many new States, the probability of any alteration of the constitution is much diminished; but, while the chance of any regular alteration is lessened, the dangers of the constitution are much increased. The formidable central power, which has appeared at the seat of government,

which is neither deputed from, nor apportioned by any established rule among the States, but proceeding from a self-created body, unknown to the constitution—a body which acknowledges no law founded upon common and equal rights, knows no superior, and which reaches, and is systematically combined with affiliated bodies at the seats of government of the great States—a body that already constitutes a power, greater than the power of the provisions of the constitution, and assuming the right to nominate the President of the United States, expects, by the assistance and increase of their distant associates, and the discipline and popularity of their leaders, to elect the President in violation of the manner prescribed and established by the constitution.

The central power at the seat of government is at present composed of a select number of the members of Congress who, from their official station, have access to, and intercourse with, the foreign ambassadors, as, likewise with the great officers of the government, and, by aid of the Post Office, and the public Press, communicate with their associates throughout the country.—Such a body are capable of having, and actually do possess, great influence in every part of the Union. They are under no restrictions as to the number and condition or residence of their members; the Judges of the Supreme Court, should they consent, may be added to this central junta an addition which would increase their respectability and influence; they might proceed further, and the Heads of the Executive Departments might be requested to become members of the central junta; should they also unite with them, their influence would be still further increased. Should perilous times occur, and men of unchastened ambition become the President and Vice President of the U. States, they would employ this central power to fill the two Houses of Congress with their favorites, and, by their co-operation with the governors and popular clubs at the seats of the State governments, be able to effect in our own free country changes which might utterly subvert our beautiful scheme of government. Should this central power, extending to all portions of the Union, be able, by the co-operation of its associates, to discredit and supersede the separate powers of the States in the choice of President, it would afterwards find less difficulty in effecting the consolidation of the Executive power of the United States, which, by the constitution, proceeds from, rests upon, and is bound to defend, the separate authority of the respective States. This done the reform will not stop at the consolidation of the Executive power of the United States, ruinous as that measure may prove; but will extend to the legislative department, and, difficult as the attempt may seem, endeavour to abolish the equality of the States in the Senate. This alteration may, in the commencement, be a mere recommendation, like the conge delire or nomination of the President by the central power at the seat of government; but, recommendations often repeated, will, in time, become imperative commands, and to this end it will be urged that, by these means, our plan of government will become more economical, more simple, more magnificent, and less liable to change from occasional popular excitement. We may have one Chief Magistrate, instead of 25—one Legislature of 300 members, instead of 25 legislatures of three or four thousand members—one Judiciary, instead of a thousand, supported by lawyers, whose numbers would form an army—and instead of an irregular choice of the President by the present mode, we may have one unbroken succession of Presidents, from a consistent and perpetual body, whose plans of policy and pretensions to power had been settled by uninterrupted and secret deliberations.

These changes may not occur, and our best security that they will not, depends upon the patient, firm, and constant adherence to the provisions of the constitution. The compact between the States has already received the sanction of one generation; the alteration which it suffered, during this period, may, perhaps, by common consent, hereafter be itself altered, and the constitution restored to its primitive form; the changes which happened in the government of Holland, in the Italian Republics, and the progressive steps by which elective magistrates have elsewhere become hereditary, should induce us to adhere with decision and fidelity to the checks and securities which our constitution has provided for the preservation of our representative system of government, balanced as it is by the division of power between States, unequal in territory, numbers, and wealth, and between them and the United States.

The successive attempts to alter the constitution, originating in most instances in the belief, that the proposed amendments would be positive improvements, although they have failed, have, nevertheless, not only disturbed the repose of Congress, but weakened the stability of the Constitution. While the subject was under debate in the general and state conventions, every article and provision thereof was open to free examination. In those discussions, difficult questions arose upon the division of the powers between the States, and between

them and the United States; and particularly in determining the manner in which the powers of the last should be exercised. On this subject, the journals of the General Convention show that the deputies from the great States desired an influence proportionate to their greater numbers and resources; while those from the small States showed an equal or greater solicitude to preserve, as far as possible, the influence of equal sovereigns, which they enjoyed under the confederation, and in fact possessed in the formation of the Constitution itself. The Constitution, therefore, ought to be regarded as a compact expressive of the liberality and prudent policy of the States, and its apparent inequalities constitute a peculiar system of balances, derived from permanent natural differences among the States, which is believed to be superior to any artificial establishment, or political charter, heretofore devised. The unceasing struggle between the natural superiority of the great States, and the self-love and spirit of equality of the small States, (which will endure so long as their freedom shall exist) constitutes an equipoise of unceasing efficacy in the maintenance and the preservation of our political system. This system is able to maintain and preserve our envied freedom, if it fortunately has influence sufficient to create in the hearts of the citizens of the U. States that affection and fidelity without which no plans of freedom ever have succeeded, or can succeed.

It is demanded that any member of the Senate should point out an article or clause of the Constitution which authorizes, or gives the slightest encouragement to measure of any sort, by which a concentration of the votes for the President may be effected, previously to the choice of electors in the several States. If no such authority can be shown, and Mr. K. said that, in his opinion, none could be pointed out, it may be fairly inferred, from the provisions of the constitution, and the power of Congress to give effect to those provisions, respecting the times of appointing the electors, the time, manner, and places where, they must assemble and give their votes within their respective States, not only that no such authority exists, but the precise and definite regulations which restrict and confine, within the respective States, the initiatory process in the election of the President, exclude every other and different manner of beginning the election, and, connected with the prohibition of members of congress and persons holding offices under the United States from becoming electors, demonstrate the illegality and dangerous tendency of a central power, at the seat of the general government, combining to nominate the President of the U. States, eight months before his election. Members of Congress belonging to this central power, and, moreover, possessing great talent, learning, and experience, will obtain an influence with the executive department which must impair the just influence of others, not possessing the same authority. With these discriminations, such members, received with distinction by foreign ambassadors, and necessarily holding, under circumstances of favor, intercourse with the chief officers of the government, will form connexions and establish regular intercourse with persons of like talents and learning in the several States, and, in a special manner, at the seats of government of the principal States—these distinguished men becoming the Illuminati of our country, and, being regulated by a sort of freemasonry, the sign and pass word of which will, at once, place the initiated in full confidence and communion with each other, in all parts of the Union. Such combinations secure to the members of the central power influence and advantages in the making laws, as well as in the procuring of appointments of every sort, and, above all, in promoting the election of such candidate for the Presidency as they may select and nominate. The members of the central power will, under such circumstances, devote more of their time, during the session immediately preceding an election, in arranging, combining, and extending the means to effect the election of their candidate, than will be bestowed on the ordinary and regular business of Congress; and, instead of doing the business that they were deputed to perform, they will be engaged in other duties which interfere with them.

The course of events, during the last winter, may have already led near observers to suspect a connexion existing between a central power of this description at the seat of the General government, and the legislatures of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and New York, and perhaps of other States.

It is supposing men to be blind to the influence and results of former examples of this nature, that have appeared in other times and countries, to believe that individuals, distinguished by talents and experience, aided by skillful associates, especially at the seats of the State governments, will be easily defeated, or be likely to fail in the accomplishment of their purpose.

Rome, in former times, was the seat of a great central power, which reached to her remotest provinces, and the life, liberty, and property of the citizens were every where held at the mercy of this power. Paris, in our own time, has also been the

seat of a great central power, which extended over all parts of France, and acting upon the people in all their towns and villages, punished opposition to its mandates, and whatsoever were deemed errors in political opinion, with confiscation of property and loss of life.

These remarks are not to be answered by a reference to the practice of the State Legislatures. Conferences and meetings among the members of those local bodies to agree upon measures in reference to State policy, are not liable to the same objections. Their influence is less powerful, and they operate within more limited spheres, and the members are more responsible for their political acts, as well by the greater frequency of State elections, as by the scene of their political operations being nearer to the supervision and inspection of their constituents. Neither are there the same constitutional objections arising, from the inequalities of the States and from our federative and balanced system of government.

It was to protect the people of the States from this great central power that, instead of concentrating power in one place, the constitution has provided for the division and distribution of it throughout and among the States. By adhering to this division and distribution of power, though we find our government less simple, more expensive, and less magnificent, we may rationally hope to preserve our political integrity, and to perpetuate our liberties.

There are apparent defects in our Constitution. We have, nevertheless, increased and prospered under it. If these defects were cured, the very means which should effect the cure may introduce, as happened, other and greater defects, especially when these alterations are made in the midst of political excitement, and without opportunity of regarding all the evils connected with the remedial amendments.

All that is the work of man is, like him, imperfect. We probably enjoy a greater portion of freedom and happiness than falls to the lot of other nations; and because we desire yet more, we must be careful not to lose what we have, by hasty and partial alterations in our plan of government. He would, therefore, prefer to adhere, for the present, to the constitution as it is, in hopes that adequate means may be devised to suppress this great and alarming central power, which is now oppressing the constitution itself, by controlling and superseding its wise and well considered provisions.

We entreat our readers to read and reflect on the following Speech.

Speech of the Hon. James Lloyd of Boston on the call for information respecting our commercial relations with Portugal.

The resolution requesting the President of the United States "to cause to be communicated to the Senate, so much of the correspondence of the Minister of the United States at the Court of Lisbon, with the government of Portugal, as has reference to the commercial relations between the two countries; together with such other information connected therewith, as may be in possession of the government; and which, in his opinion, may, without injury to the public interest, be made known," being under consideration—

Mr. LLOYD, of Massachusetts, observed that as he had introduced the resolution, it might be considered as incumbent on him to state the views which had led him to do it. The resolution had reference rather to the prospective aspects of our trade with that kingdom, than to the present situation of it; the latter was too well known to be in a depressed and diminished state. For a long series of years, our commercial relations with Portugal had been, he said, of the most beneficial and reciprocally acceptable character. It was a trade which seemed peculiarly to entitle itself to the favor of the political economists of the present day. It was a trade prosecuted almost entirely from the domestic or home production of the United States—in the fish, in the provisions occasionally, and the pearl ashes of the North; but principally in the bread-stuffs—the corn, the wheat, the flour, the rice, and the staves of the South. Our exports in it, formerly, very much exceeded our imports—while we exported no specie to Portugal, but, at times, received considerable sums in dollars from it, as returns for our outward cargoes; and both these circumstances were strong recommendations of it to the same school.

Another course of this trade was, to send out to Portugal, from the United States, valuable cargoes of domestic produce: for we were allowed to carry none other, of any consequence, for the purpose of accumulating funds there for more distant objects; the vessels returning home with a ballast of salt, with a part of the proceeds of their outward cargoes invested in wines, and a very small part, also, in fruit; leaving the residue of their funds to furnish the specie means for the prosecution of our East India trade, the vessels touching at Lisbon, on their passages out to receive it; and, also, to provide remittances to London and Amsterdam, in payment for cargoes of Russian and Swedish products, for our vessels to bring to the United States. This was the state of the trade formerly. All parties were satisfied with it: for it furnished the most steady market in Europe, for our domestic productions; and the international feelings to which it gave rise, were of the most grateful character. Mr. L. said, he recollected, perfectly well, a conversation, upon this subject, which he had the honor to have, twelve or fourteen years since, with the very distinguished statesman then, at the head of the government, Mr. Madison, who remarked to him, that, with no power in Europe had our for-

ign relations been on so uniformly a friendly footing, as those with the government of Portugal. He said, he had never made a request to Portugal, which she had not acceded to.

Thus the intercourse between the two countries remained, Mr. L. believed, with the intermission of the late war, until the year 1816, when the tariff of that year operated so injuriously on the trade in the wines of Portugal, as to induce the government of that country strongly to remonstrate against it, as a very onerous imposition on the principal article of her exports, and as unfriendly to her intercourse with us. Her remonstrances, however, being unavailing, after a time she resorted to another course which, perhaps, before long, may be resorted to by other powers than Portugal, and perhaps for more than one of the great staples of the country. She either excluded, altogether, the corn of the United States, or so heavily taxed it, with our flour, as to amount nearly, if not entirely, to a prohibition. And on the other hand, as soon as the tariff of 1816 came into operation, the importation of Portuguese wines immediately decreased one half.

To remedy this unpleasant feeling, and the deranged commercial relations between the two countries, he had understood, were the principal objects for which General Dearborn had been sent to Lisbon, with the expectation that he might be able to negotiate a commercial treaty, or make some acceptable arrangement with the Portuguese government, which might restore the former good feelings and friendly intercourse between the two nations. The object of the proposed resolutions was to ascertain how far this attempt had been successful, or what prospect there was that it might become so hereafter.

And, while speaking on this subject, Mr. Lloyd said, he thought it might not be wholly useless, were he to retrace, very briefly, the effect that had been produced on the trade with Portugal, by the tariffs which had, at different times, been adopted in the United States, operating upon her principal article of export, her wines, and which, from self-defence, she would feel herself bound to protect; and the effect they had also produced on the trade of the United States with her.

In the earliest period of the Federal Government, on the enactment of the first tariff law, in 1790, a duty was laid on the wines of Portugal, of 18 cents a gallon on the highest priced Madeira, and 10 cents a gallon on Lisbon wine. This was a very low rate of duty. It was obvious the article was susceptible, without injury, of a much higher rate—accordingly, two years after, in 1792, when the law was revised, the duty was greatly increased, and 56 cents was then imposed on Madeira wine, and 25 cents per gallon on Lisbon wine; which probably was about as high a rate of duty as the articles would bear. And thus it remained until 1800, when the tariff was again advanced; but the wise men who then had in charge that law, judiciously supposed that the existing duty on wines had nearly reached the acme at which it would be productive; they, therefore, touched these articles very lightly contenting themselves with imposing only two cents additional a gallon on Madeira wine, and five cents on Lisbon. Thus it remained, and the trade and the intercourse between the two countries expanded, to their mutual benefit, until the tariff policy of 1816 prevailed. The effect of that policy became instantly visible. What it was, was an inquiry of some point, and would attract the attention of the Senate.

In the custom-house year 1815-16, we imported into the United States, Of Lisbon wine, 654,608 gallons. Of Madeira, 314,891 do. Then came the overwhelming tariff of 1816, which raised the duty 90 per cent on Madeira, and more than 60 per cent on Lisbon wine and the very next succeeding year, the importation of the first fell off nearly one half—from 314,891 gallons, to 186,108 gallons, and of the second more than two-thirds—from 654,608 gallons, to 194,187 gallons; furnishing a good lesson for financiers; and the trade, he said, had remained crippled from that time to the present; for, in 1823, we imported only 130,067 gallons of Madeira, and 124,101 gallons of Lisbon wine—being less than one half the quantity we had imported so long ago as 25 years, since which our population had more than doubled and our agricultural products quadrupled.

The same tariff of 1816, had also affected our exports to Portugal in another way: it had almost extinguished the trade to Bengal, and the exportation of domestic produce, in part to pay for it a trade which formerly employed 30 or 40 fine ships, and occupied eight or ten millions of dollars of capital; and another tariff bill, if it passed imposing a heavy duty on hemp and iron, would deal out the same fate to about four times the same number and description of vessels, now engaged in the trade with the North Sea and the Baltic.

These were the views, Mr. Lloyd said, which induced him to offer the resolution under consideration, and which he hoped might be acceptable to the Senate.

The resolution was agreed to without division.

REMARKS.

The above is one of those clear and practical views of the condition of things which this eminent Statesman has always been so much distinguished for. He has stated the fact of the decline of our trade to Portugal and its dependencies, and with the finger of certainty pointed out the cause. It is to this fatal, mad, and designing policy which our Statesmen have pursued during and subsequent to the year 1816, that the Hon. Mr. Clay might look for the decline in the

Corn Market of our country which has so much withered the resources of the corn growing part of this nation—it was the extravagantly high, the destructive increase of tariff upon the products of Portugal which we used, that caused her to retaliate in the same way, and forced her either to exclude our bread-stuffs from her ports, or to impose so high a duty upon our corn and flour as to render it unprofitable for us to send them there—and this is the actual, (not the theoretical or supposed) cause of the great decrease in the export of Indian Corn, and not the want of Mr. Clay's ideal, and, with great respect for that distinguished gentleman we beg leave to add, incomprehensible home market, beyond that already existing.

Here we have it laid down practically and plainly, that whilst we, for twenty-four years, imposed upon the products of Portugal, a tariff calculated to yield the highest rate of revenue, so long our corn, wheat, flour, rice, staves, fish, &c. found a greedy and growing market—These cargoes of our merchants were all sold for cash, and a part was brought back in the products of Portugal, but the greater part was left as funds to carry on our East India, our London and our Holland trade—Thus instead of taking dollars from our country they took flour, wheat, corn and converted them into dollars abroad, and traded to India upon them—Yet we have been told by, what Mr. Giles calls, the great schemers of the day, that the India trade ought to be prohibited because it drained all the specie out of the country—You had better tell the people the truth at once, that it was the embargo men and high tariff men that drained your country of specie by destroying all its trade.

We unhesitatingly declare that one of the most beneficial measures that could be adopted for this country, one which would more speedily relieve this nation from one half of its present oppressions, would be, to recal Gen. Dearborn from the court of Lisbon, and send the Hon. James Lloyd of Boston (or he being a federalist) send any distinguished Southern democratic gentleman fully capable of forming a commercial treaty, with instructions to express to the court of Portugal our regret that we had ever adopted so impolitic a measure as that of 1816, against which the Portuguese government so strenuously and fairly remonstrated, and to enter into stipulations of reciprocal benefits of trade and mutual intercourse upon the footing that we stood previous to the year 1816. This would revive the drooping hearts and hopes of our country and give joy and health and strength and wealth to our sinking and almost exhausted people.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The packet ship *Amity*, Captain Pease, which sailed from Liverpool on the 17th March, went ashore on Squam Beach, 30 miles south of Sandy Hook, on Friday at 2 P. M. in a thick fog. She has a full and valuable cargo of dry goods. The passengers reached this city on Sunday morning with her letter bag; and on Saturday morning at 5 A. M. when they left her, she was tight, and lighters were along side taking out her cargo, all of which will be saved. If the weather continues favorable, the vessel may be got off.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Liverpool, dated the 17th of March, FALMOUTH, March 12.

Arrived, the Duke of Marlborough Packet, from Lisbon. She brings an account that the city was in a state of great commotion, in consequence of the body of the Marquis of Lorrero, or Lorrejo the king's minister and great favourite, being found murdered in the palace, and suspicion strongly attached itself to the second personage in the kingdom as the principal therein. It is also said that the Conde del Palmella, one of the first officers of state had been alarmed for the safety of his own life, and had fled or secreted himself.

Another account from Falmouth states—"It is said that the Prince Don Miguel has killed one of the ministers by stabbing him, and that another has been obliged to leave Lisbon."

MARKETS.—Our correspondent under date of the evening of the 16th says—"There has been a very animated demand, and the sales amount to 5000 bags of Cotton at an advance of from 1-8 to 1-4 d. The total sales of last week was 9836 bags. No alteration in any other article of American produce.

Corn Exchange, London, March 15.—Our market is exceedingly heavy, owing to the large supply of grain. Wheat two shillings per quarter lower than the prices this day se'night.

A Government messenger, having despatches in charge, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning, and immediately embarked in the *Cameleon*, 10 guns, Captain Lambert, and sailed, it is said for South America.

Disturbances were beginning to wear a serious aspect in the county of Limerick Ireland. Mr. Read, a barrister had been killed, and several houses robbed of arms,

Mr. Canning intends to bring a bill into Parliament, to declare the Slave Trade, carried on by British subjects on the High Seas, to be piracy.

Letters from Constantinople of the 3d of February, announce that the Emperor of Persia has ratified the peace with the Porte—Great preparations were making by the Porte against the Greeks. The Reis Effendi was out of danger. The Sultan paid him a visit during his sickness, and gave him a valuable gold snuff-box.

Lieut. Gen. the Marquis de Casteldorrios, a Grande of Spain, has been arrested and imprisoned by order of the king. His offence was his appearing at court in the national uniform contrary to the order of the king. He replied to the king that the suit he had on done him more honour than any other, and began to hum the air *Tragala Perro*—Dog swallow it.

There is no news of importance from France.

The Paris papers announce the death of the Princess of Conde.

The Algerines had taken 20 vessels off Sardinia. A strong Algerine squadron is said to be in the Archipelago.

The London Courier of the 15th says, 50,000 bales of cotton arrived at Liverpool the preceding week.

The silk manufactory of Messrs. Henry Bardon & Co. at Macclesfield is burnt down.

Mr. Wallace has been nominated chairman of the foreign trade committee of London.

Russia is not in future to have the exclusive supply of hemp for the British navy; but henceforth it will be purchased in America, Italy, or the Baltic, according to the cheapness of the supply.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the fast sailing packet ship *Stephania* in 23 days from Havre, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his regular files of Paris papers to the 24th March, containing London dates to the 21st. The affairs of the Greeks are progressing with the usual success. It is stated in the *Augsburg Gazette*, that a vessel had arrived at Trieste from Smyrna, in twelve days brought intelligence that Carysto, the capture of which had been so often announced, was at length surrendered to Odysseus. According to the capitulation concluded between the Chiefs of the two parties, the Turkish garrison are to be conducted to Negropont. Letters from Durazzo, in Albania, state that a corps of the Greeks, consisting of two thousand men, has arrived in the environs of Arta.

A letter has been received at Leghorn, from Algiers, which announces that the *Dey* is making extensive preparations for war, and is resolved to defend himself to the last extremity. He has, however, received unfavourable answers from the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, to whom he had applied for succour. Orders to return home immediately have been dispatched to all the Algerine armed vessels which form part of the Turkish fleet, but several of them cannot obey on account of the Greek cruisers, and those in the Gulf of Lepanto are blockaded by superior forces.

From the *Baltimore Patriot*, April 26.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

By the fast sailing brig *Torpedo*, Captain Chandler, arrived at this port yesterday in forty two days from Rio de Janeiro, we learn that the *Frigate United States*, Commodore Hull, arrived at Rio on the 10th February, and sailed on the 17th for the Pacific. Three Brazilian ships of war sailed about the 1st March, to blockade the port of Pernambuco. An English 80 gun ship sailed on the 10th March for Lima—a French frigate sailed at the same time. There were in the Port of Rio, an English 74, and five French frigates and sloops of war. Flour at Rio was nominal at \$7 to 8 on shore, charges \$21-2. There was on hand an immense supply of flour from the United States, and grain from Europe. Store-room for these articles was difficult to be obtained. Large quantities were still expected—there was a supply of from six to eight months.

From the *National Advocate*.

DIVING BELLS.

It is well known, that during the revolutionary war, the British frigate *Hussar* sunk at Hell Gate, having on board, as was said, a large sum in specie to pay the troops. Innumerable attempts by diving and fishing have been made to get at the specie in these hard times. The moment that spring, with her rosy fingers, had beckoned winter from his gloomy caves, and sent the icy god to the regions of the north; or, to speak in intelligible language, the moment the ice dissolved, two parties started for Hell Gate, vulgarly called Hurl Gate, to dive and duck, and plunge to the bottom of the deep, in search of the moppuses. These rival fishers have been prevented from finger-ing the golden bait by the jealousy of each other. One party will not permit the other to descend to the wreck lying full "fathom five," and neither will quit the watery element, for fear that in their absence the money may be found. In this distressing dilemma both parties remain *statu quo*. They decline going down at the same time in different diving bells, for fear that when at the bottom they may meet and have a fight for the booty to the evil example of the peaceable inhabitants of the deep, and from the legal difficulty of indicting each other for assault and battery. How this case will terminate we cannot say; but have a right to fish for money, but neither party can agree to divide their gains equitable; therefore, this large sum, which, by the bye, it is proved never was on board the frigate, must remain in the holes and crannies of the wreck, until the divers can agree upon the division. A third party, however, would settle the question and that would be what the law terms "divers persons unknown."

Query.—How would it answer to have a bank incorporated to put the money in

after it is found, to be called the *Submarine Bank*, as new charters are all the go at present?—The stock would soon be filled, and above par, or high water mark.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

This is an untoward age we live in.

How can we express the surprise and indignation that must be generally felt at hearing of the Legislature of New York turning out De Wit Clinton from the board of Canal Directors? Mr. Clinton is the man, to whose greatness of mind, unrelaxing perseverance, and steady determination, the State of New York is indebted for the completion of her Canal—We may say, without him it would not have been accomplished, at least for a long time to come—He devoted his time and his powerful talents and exertions to achieve this grand, this all-important work, without ever receiving the smallest compensation—and now when he was about bringing it to a successful close, he is turned out of place without his having committed a fault, or without a complaint uttered against him. Such conduct is too mildly denominated when called, black ingratitude, it is remorseless treachery to high obligation, it is studied villainy to destroy a great man, it is a cold-blooded, malicious calculation to gain political ends by the most daring and he foulest means.

What would the world have said if the old Congress (forgive us for the seeming comparison!) had by high-handed power attempted to resume Gen. Washington's commission as Commander of the American Forces when he was commencing the siege of York? Would not the four corners of the world have been lighted up by the fires of indignation and revenge? Yet the detraction of De Wit Clinton at this time is only second in atrocity to what that would have been.

Next we see the great Rufus King, one among the most distinguished and most revered fathers of the Federal Constitution, actually driven from the Senate of Congress by a set of political malaperts, who without the intelligence to understand, or the ability to answer the profound views of the venerable sage, impudently attempt to treat the aged political Patriarch with a pert rudeness that betrays their want of every thing that belongs to the gentleman and the Senator, and which called forth the universal condemnation of every man who is competent to decide upon the fitness of things.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.

"Baron d'Eroles, Capt. General of Catalonia, entered Barcelona on the 14th inst. accompanied only by an escort of 15 cavalry.

The director of Police, at Seville, has issued an ordinance to the following effect:—During the day, more than four persons are forbidden to be seen together, and during the night more than two to render them suspected: it is enough that the persons are known to be the partisans of the Constitution, and proceedings will be commenced against them."

These are pretty tight regulations to keep folks in order and to subdue the revolutionary spirit. We are glad they don't go the length of divorce, as two persons are permitted to be together during the night. Alas, tyranny and infatuation!!! Do all you can in the moment that is left you—but Spain must rebel, Spain will rebel—Nature's law proclaims it, and the maddened villainy of the wretch who seems to rule her destinies will precipitate her fortunes and her fate—Spain must droop and bleed, then Spain may revive.

WILMINGTON, April 27.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

The citizens of New-Castle, have just experienced a most distressing visitation. A fire broke out, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in an old stable belonging to James Riddle, Esq. in the rear of his house and store in Water street, which soon communicated with an adjoining board yard. It was soon discovered, and every effort made to arrest its progress, but as the wind was blowing fresh at the time, and as there was no hose within their reach, their efforts were ineffectual. It was but a short time before it spread to the house, and store, when the Sheriff left there to inform the citizens of this place, that their assistance was needed. No time was lost by the members of the different fire companies, and many other of our citizens in repairing to the scene of distress, but when they reached it, what did they behold?—The whole of the houses on the lower side of Water-street, and a number of those opposite, were completely wrapped in flames! and serious apprehensions were entertained that their devouring ravages would be soon extended to many more!

The following are as near as we could ascertain, the names of the owners, and the numbers of the houses which were burnt, viz. James Riddle, Esq. 2, J. Bowman, 3, Thomas Janney, Esq. 1, H. W. Ritchie, Esq. 1, Steam Boat Concern 2.

J. & E. M'Callough, 3, Mr. Steele, 2, Dr. ...

GRAIN. Wheat: white \$1 25—Best red wheat 1 20—

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphan's Court. August Term, Anno Domini 1823.

BIBLE SOCIETY. A stated meeting of the Managers of the Eastern Shore Bible Society will be held at the Court House on the 5th inst. at 11 o'clock.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a fieri facias issued from Talbot county court, to me directed, against Benjamin Smith, at the suit of Richard Robinson, use William Townsend, will be offered at public sale at the court house door in Easton, on Monday the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock of the forenoon of said day,

On Thursday the 15th instant, the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company proceeded to Newbold's landing opposite the Pea-Patch fort, and in the presence of the Chief Justice of the State of Delaware, the Mayor of Philadelphia, and a highly respectable assemblage of citizens, commenced the excavation of the Canal.

MARRIED. In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Griffin Cullahan, to Mrs. Morgan, all of this county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of James Corkrall, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of Nov. 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

MOREAU. Will stand the ensuing season, which will commence on Tuesday the 30th inst as follows: He will be at Hunting Creek Mill, on Thursday the first of April, (on his way to New Market, in Dorchester county); on Friday the 2d of April, will be at New Market—on Saturday the 10th of April, will be at the Trappe—and will attend each of the above stands once a fortnight regularly throughout the season, the residue of his time, at the subscriber's Stable, in Easton, particularly every Tuesday and Wednesday, where he can always be found.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of sundry writs of venditionis et fieri facias issued from Talbot county court, and the court of appeals, to me directed, against William Brown, at the suit of the said, use of Anne Elbert, William Jenkins and Peter Stevens and George King, will be offered at public sale, at the court house door in Easton, on Monday the 17th of May next, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, of the forenoon of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Brown, to the farm on which he at present resides, containing 250 acres more or less, Nelly, negro woman 26 years of age, and Eliza, negro girl 7 years of age, 2 mules and 4 head of horses. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost due on the above executions.

A letter from a gentleman in Parke county, Indiana, contains the following information: "It was told me yesterday, that there had just been discovered, in this county, an extensive body of Gold and Silver Ore, on land belonging to the government. The individuals who made this fortunate discovery, have departed for the purpose of entering the land, (at the Land Office.)"

To the Public. At a late meeting of subscribers to the Female Academy, of Easton, now under the care of the Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss and Mrs. Harned, late of N. York, it was deemed important to select from their body a certain number of gentlemen, who, with the approbation of the teachers, should be considered as visitors and guardians of the institution; and, accordingly, seven persons were chosen for that purpose, under the denomination of Trustees.

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphan's Court, December Term, A. D. 1823. On application of Mrs. H. M. Tilghman, Ex'r of the Testament and last Will of Robert L. Tilghman, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and in one of the Baltimore Newspapers.

MOREAU. Was bred by the late Col. Wm. Spencer, of Kent county, is seven years old this Spring, is a fine bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high, was got by Gen. Ridgely's Moreau upon Col. Spencer's mare Virginia, whose sire was the full bred horse Sky-Scraper, out of Polly Ready Money, a mare well known in this county for her high breeding and distinguished performance on the turf. ISAAC SPENCER. March 1, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of sundry writs of venditionis et fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court and the Court of Appeals, against William A. Leonard, and Edward Roberts and Eusebius Leonard his securities, at the suits of Robert Hardcastle, Jacob Dyart, use William Dickinson surviving Partner of Baynoid and Dickinson, state use of William Welsh and Elizabeth his wife, Mordecai Oxenham, use of Andrew Orem, Jr. Thomas H. Dawson Administrator D. N. with the will annexed of Henry Johnson, will be offered at Public Sale at the Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 11th day of May next, all the estate, right, title and interest of him the said Leonard, to the Farm on which he now resides near Lee's Mill, being part of the tracts called Smith's Cliffs, and Chesnut Bay, containing 260 acres more or less, also the crop of wheat now growing on the said Farm, 7 head of Horses, 3 head of Mules, 2 yoke of oxen and 2 carts, one Waggon and Geer, 12 head of cattle, 30 head of sheep, 30 head of hogs. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the debts, interest and costs due on the above named executions.

From the Maryland Republican. In the Baltimore papers we are informed that General Tobias E. Stansbury, for many years speaker of the house of delegates to this state, declines a re-election to the legislature of which he has been a member for upwards of twenty years. Both the members who represented the city of Baltimore last session are understood to decline a re-election also—the names of John P. Kennedy and John Barney Esqrs. are announced as candidates.

The important and delightful science of music is taught by Mrs. Harned, (who is an accomplished performer on the piano forte,) on the lowest terms ever before proposed here, and the advantage to a learner of a continued and uninterrupted course of instruction hitherto never enjoyed in Easton, will be secured by her permanent engagement in the Academy. JOHN LEEDS KERR, Pres't.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Robert L. Tilghman late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of Dec. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of December 1823. H. M. TILGHMAN, Ex'r. of R. L. Tilghman, dec'd.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Ridgely dated BALTIMORE, 24th March, 1824. "The full bred horse Moreau was bred by me and foaled about the year 1808—He was got by the imported horse Bedford, of high pedigree out of a mare which I also bred, called Miranda, she was out of a Cub mare and got by Medley; both these dams were perfectly full bred—At 4 years old Moreau won the colts purse at Annapolis, and the following year he won a Lancaster the four mile heats, after which he was taken from the turf and put to covering. He was a bay of fine bone and figure with good action." CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of sundry writs of venditionis et fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court and the Court of Appeals, against William A. Leonard, and Edward Roberts and Eusebius Leonard his securities, at the suits of Robert Hardcastle, Jacob Dyart, use William Dickinson surviving Partner of Baynoid and Dickinson, state use of William Welsh and Elizabeth his wife, Mordecai Oxenham, use of Andrew Orem, Jr. Thomas H. Dawson Administrator D. N. with the will annexed of Henry Johnson, will be offered at Public Sale at the Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 11th day of May next, all the estate, right, title and interest of him the said Leonard, to the Farm on which he now resides near Lee's Mill, being part of the tracts called Smith's Cliffs, and Chesnut Bay, containing 260 acres more or less, also the crop of wheat now growing on the said Farm, 7 head of Horses, 3 head of Mules, 2 yoke of oxen and 2 carts, one Waggon and Geer, 12 head of cattle, 30 head of sheep, 30 head of hogs. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the debts, interest and costs due on the above named executions.

Comparative view of our Cities. A tolerably fair estimate of the commercial character and trade of the places enumerated below, may be formed from the Post-Office receipts for letters and newspapers, as reported to Congress by the late Postmaster General. The statement is for the year 1822, and only includes those places which paid over \$5,000 in postage. The sum total of the receipts was \$1,108,309—of which New York paid more than one-twelfth. Many of the post offices did not return two dollars for their receipts.

The Trustees have good reason to entertain the most favourable opinion of the qualifications of Mrs. Harned and Mr. Hotchkiss, as well on account of letters of recommendation received from their late places of residence, as from personal inquiry and observation, and they, therefore, invite and solicit the like particular inquiry and observation of all, who may feel concerned.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. CHARLES B. PALMER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Warehouse on Light street, No. 41 and No. 7, Elliott street, 7 doors from Pratt street BALTIMORE—where he has on hand and offers for sale the following articles, principally of his own manufacture, and for the convenience of persons at a distance, he has thought proper to affix his prices.

Young Knight. Is a chestnut sorrel horse, five years old next June, is upwards of fifteen hands high, and is now in high stud condition, he was got by Black Knight, who was got by Janus; Janus was got by the celebrated Black Knight, who was got by Dove (known by the name of Dames' Dove) out of a Paolet mare, known by the name of Hopper's Paolet. The dam of Black Knight, who was the sire of Young Knight, was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's Leonidas; his grand dam was got by old Black Knight; his great grand dam was got by the imported hunter Hector. The dam of Young Knight was got by Highflyer, belonging to S. Gold, of Queen Ann's county, out of Mr. John Nabb's saddle mare, who was noted for her good qualities.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of sundry writs of venditionis et fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court and the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against Alexander Hemsley, at the suits of Nicholas Hammond, James Barroll, use James Goldsborough and Mary, his wife, or survivor of them, Henry Hindman, Isabella Smyth, Rachael L. Kerr, George Simmons, John Cooper, use of Arthur Holt, Taylor and Freeland Jenkins and Stevens, George G. Simmonds, Thomas Emory, use of John T. Miers, use Baynard and Miers, Henrietta M. George, Isabella Smyth, Tobias Burke, assignee of James Parks, John Cooper, use of George G. Simmonds, Joseph Lowry, Edward Turner, Samuel Harrison, H. M. George and M. George, Administrator of Joseph George, use William Barroll, Roylston A. Skinner, Administrator of Mordecai, and the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland—will be offered at Public Auction for cash, at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 11th day of May next, between the hours of twelve and six o'clock of the afternoon of said day—All the Right, Title and Interest of him the said Hemsley, to that Farm or Plantation situate near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, called Church Farm, consisting of part of Wilton, Lobbs Crook and Sweet Hope, containing 466 acres, more or less—also, a farm adjoining the above, situate on Wye river, purchased by the said Hemsley of the Heirs of Dr. Hindman, containing 517 acres, more or less—also the life estate of the said Hemsley, of, in and to, the farm on which he at present resides, situate on the Bay Side, called Sherwood, containing 309 3/4 acres of Land—also, his life estate, of, in and to the one half of Choptank, or Tilghman's Island, containing (his moiety) 750 acres, more or less, and a number of Negroes (to wit:) Emory, Matt and William, Eliza, and her children, Ephraim, Willson, Henry and Martin, Milly, and her children, Richard, Jenny, Truss, Garrison and Lucretia, Ben, Sally, Isaac and Sue,—besides the above enumerated slaves, a number of different ages and both sexes will be offered at Public Sale, at St. Michaels on Monday the 10th of May next, together with some valuable stock, horses, cattle and sheep. The sale at St. Michaels will be between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock of the afternoon of said day.—All the above property seized and will be sold to satisfy the debts, interest and costs due on the above named executions.

Table with 3 columns: City, Receipts, etc. Albany \$11,033, Boston 49,923, etc.

Shoes & Boots. Joseph Scull. Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh supply of SHOES, BOOTS AND MATERIALS, Which with the stock on hand will render his assortment very large.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. CHARLES B. PALMER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Warehouse on Light street, No. 41 and No. 7, Elliott street, 7 doors from Pratt street BALTIMORE—where he has on hand and offers for sale the following articles, principally of his own manufacture, and for the convenience of persons at a distance, he has thought proper to affix his prices.

YOUNG KNIGHT. Will be let to mares this season, at the price of five dollars the spring's chance, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case, but if paid by the first of September next, four dollars will discharge the debt. He will attend at Easton on every Tuesday, if required, and will travel from thence to the head of Wye, one week and below Easton the next. Season to commence the fifth of April, and to end on the twentieth of June following. JAMES DENNY. April 3—6w

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of sundry writs of venditionis et fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court and the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against Alexander Hemsley, at the suits of Nicholas Hammond, James Barroll, use James Goldsborough and Mary, his wife, or survivor of them, Henry Hindman, Isabella Smyth, Rachael L. Kerr, George Simmons, John Cooper, use of Arthur Holt, Taylor and Freeland Jenkins and Stevens, George G. Simmonds, Thomas Emory, use of John T. Miers, use Baynard and Miers, Henrietta M. George, Isabella Smyth, Tobias Burke, assignee of James Parks, John Cooper, use of George G. Simmonds, Joseph Lowry, Edward Turner, Samuel Harrison, H. M. George and M. George, Administrator of Joseph George, use William Barroll, Roylston A. Skinner, Administrator of Mordecai, and the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland—will be offered at Public Auction for cash, at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 11th day of May next, between the hours of twelve and six o'clock of the afternoon of said day—All the Right, Title and Interest of him the said Hemsley, to that Farm or Plantation situate near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, called Church Farm, consisting of part of Wilton, Lobbs Crook and Sweet Hope, containing 466 acres, more or less—also, a farm adjoining the above, situate on Wye river, purchased by the said Hemsley of the Heirs of Dr. Hindman, containing 517 acres, more or less—also the life estate of the said Hemsley, of, in and to, the farm on which he at present resides, situate on the Bay Side, called Sherwood, containing 309 3/4 acres of Land—also, his life estate, of, in and to the one half of Choptank, or Tilghman's Island, containing (his moiety) 750 acres, more or less, and a number of Negroes (to wit:) Emory, Matt and William, Eliza, and her children, Ephraim, Willson, Henry and Martin, Milly, and her children, Richard, Jenny, Truss, Garrison and Lucretia, Ben, Sally, Isaac and Sue,—besides the above enumerated slaves, a number of different ages and both sexes will be offered at Public Sale, at St. Michaels on Monday the 10th of May next, together with some valuable stock, horses, cattle and sheep. The sale at St. Michaels will be between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock of the afternoon of said day.—All the above property seized and will be sold to satisfy the debts, interest and costs due on the above named executions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, April 23. The following Message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Everett, his private Secretary, was received, read, and ordered to lie on the table:

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE. The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, are requested to meet at the residence of his Excellency, Samuel Stevens, Jr. on Thursday, the 6th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. CHARLES B. PALMER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Warehouse on Light street, No. 41 and No. 7, Elliott street, 7 doors from Pratt street BALTIMORE—where he has on hand and offers for sale the following articles, principally of his own manufacture, and for the convenience of persons at a distance, he has thought proper to affix his prices.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditionis issued from Talbot county court, to me directed at the suit of James Tilton, Robert C. Armstrong, Survivor of James Armstrong, Solomon Lowe, use of Samuel Groome, against Jabez Caldwell, will be offered at public sale at the court house door in Easton, on Monday the 17th of May next, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock of the forenoon of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Caldwell, of, in and to one Brick House and Lot on the east side of Washington street, now occupied by Haley Moffitt and one Lot of ground on the landing road containing 2 1/2 acres of land, more or less. Seized and will be sold to pay the debt, interest and costs due on the above executions.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of sundry writs of venditionis et fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court and the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against Alexander Hemsley, at the suits of Nicholas Hammond, James Barroll, use James Goldsborough and Mary, his wife, or survivor of them, Henry Hindman, Isabella Smyth, Rachael L. Kerr, George Simmons, John Cooper, use of Arthur Holt, Taylor and Freeland Jenkins and Stevens, George G. Simmonds, Thomas Emory, use of John T. Miers, use Baynard and Miers, Henrietta M. George, Isabella Smyth, Tobias Burke, assignee of James Parks, John Cooper, use of George G. Simmonds, Joseph Lowry, Edward Turner, Samuel Harrison, H. M. George and M. George, Administrator of Joseph George, use William Barroll, Roylston A. Skinner, Administrator of Mordecai, and the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland—will be offered at Public Auction for cash, at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 11th day of May next, between the hours of twelve and six o'clock of the afternoon of said day—All the Right, Title and Interest of him the said Hemsley, to that Farm or Plantation situate near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, called Church Farm, consisting of part of Wilton, Lobbs Crook and Sweet Hope, containing 466 acres, more or less—also, a farm adjoining the above, situate on Wye river, purchased by the said Hemsley of the Heirs of Dr. Hindman, containing 517 acres, more or less—also the life estate of the said Hemsley, of, in and to, the farm on which he at present resides, situate on the Bay Side, called Sherwood, containing 309 3/4 acres of Land—also, his life estate, of, in and to the one half of Choptank, or Tilghman's Island, containing (his moiety) 750 acres, more or less, and a number of Negroes (to wit:) Emory, Matt and William, Eliza, and her children, Ephraim, Willson, Henry and Martin, Milly, and her children, Richard, Jenny, Truss, Garrison and Lucretia, Ben, Sally, Isaac and Sue,—besides the above enumerated slaves, a number of different ages and both sexes will be offered at Public Sale, at St. Michaels on Monday the 10th of May next, together with some valuable stock, horses, cattle and sheep. The sale at St. Michaels will be between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock of the afternoon of said day.—All the above property seized and will be sold to satisfy the debts, interest and costs due on the above named executions.

CONGRESS. FRIDAY, April 23. The following Message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Everett, his private Secretary, was received, read, and ordered to lie on the table: To the House of Representatives: In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, I have received a copy of the Proceedings of the Committee to whom was referred a communication from Ninian Edwards, lately appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, in which it is decided, that his attendance in this city, for the purpose of being examined, by the Committee, on matters contained in the said communication, was requisite. As soon as I was apprised that such a communication had been made to the House, anticipating that the attendance of Mr. Edwards might be desired, for the purpose stated, I thought it proper that he should be informed thereof, and instructed not to proceed in his mission, but to await such call as might be made on him; either by the House, or its Committee, and in consequence, a letter was addressed to him to that effect, by the Secretary of State. 23d April, 1824. JAMES MONROE. SATURDAY, April 24.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE. The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, are requested to meet at the residence of his Excellency, Samuel Stevens, Jr. on Thursday, the 6th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

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SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from Talbot county court, to me directed against John G. Thomas, and Anna Louisa Gibson, his security at the suit of Daniel Feddeon, will be sold at the court house door in Easton, on Monday the 17th of May next, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock of the forenoon of said day, one sorrel horse, one yoke of oxen and one ox cart, the property of John G. Thomas, and one bay Horse, and carriage and all the right, title, interest and claim, of Anna Louisa Gibson, of, in and to the Farm on which she at present resides. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above fi. fa. E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. April 24 ts.

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Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Mr. VAN DYKE, from the Committee to whom the subject was referred, made a report on the memorial of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, who pray assistance from the government in the prosecution of their undertaking.

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BY THE STEAM-BOAT. We are indebted to Captain Vickers for the following prices current. BALTIMORE, April 27, 1824. TOBACCO. Three hogheads of Tobacco inspected by James Boyd, Esq. of Baltimore, and made by Mr. Michael Bartholow, of Frederick county, Maryland, was sold by him in Baltimore at the following prices: 1 hhd. 757 lbs. at \$50 per hundred \$78 50 1 do. 816 lbs. at 41 50 do. 338 64 1 do. 800 lbs. at 25 do. 200 00 3 casks at 1 each 3 00

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POETRY.

WHAT IS TIME?

I ask'd an aged man, a man of cares,
Wrinkled, and curv'd, and white with hoary
hairs;
"Time is the warp of life," he said, "O tell
The young, the fair, the gay, to weave it well!"

I ask'd the ancient, venerable dead,
Pages who wrote, and warriors who bled;
From the cold grave a hollow murmur flow'd,
"Time sowed the seeds we reap in this abode!"

I ask'd a dying sinner, ere the stroke
Of ruthless death life's golden bowl had
broke,

I ask'd him, what is time!—"Time," he replied,
"I've lost it! Ah the treasure!" and he died!

I ask'd the golden sun and silver spheres,
Those bright chronometers of days and years;
They answered, "Time is but a meteor's glare,
And bade me for Eternity prepare."

I ask'd the seasons, in their annual round,
Which beautify or desolate the ground;
And they replied, "no oracle more wise,
'Tis folly's blank, and wisdom's highest prize."

I ask'd a spirit lost; but, O the shriek
That pierc'd my soul! I shudder while I speak!
It cried, "A particle! A speck! a mite
Of endless years, duration infinite!"

Of things inanimate, my dial I
Consulted, and it made me this reply;
"Time is the season fair for living well,
The path to Glory, or the path to Hell."

I ask'd the Bible, and methinks it said,
"Time is the present hour, the past has fled:
Live! live to-day! to-morrow never yet,
On any human being, rose or set!"

I ask'd old father Time himself at last;
But in a moment he flew swiftly past;
His chariot was a cloud, the viewless wind
His noiseless steed, which left no trace behind.

I ask'd the mighty Angel, who shall stand
One foot on sea, and one on solid land;
"By Heaven's great King I swear, the myste-
ry's o'er!
Time was,"—he cried,—but time shall be no
more!" JOSHUA MARSDEN.

New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and
the public generally, that he has just returned
from Baltimore and is now opening, at his
stand nearly opposite the Court House,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

New Saddlery,

Selected with great care and attention from
the latest fashions. Materials to make har-
ness of every description, Bear and Leopard
Skin, and every other necessary material to
fill any order that he may have in the Milita-
ry line; he will also keep on hand an assort-
ment of TRUNKS, or make them, at the
shortest notice; he flatters himself from his
experience in the business, and by the as-
sistance of good workmen, he will be enabled
to manufacture in the best manner, and at the
lowest prices for cash.

N. B. He has also on hand an assortment of
Gig, Chaise, Switch Whips, Spurs, Horse-
Brushes, Combs, &c. &c.
Easton, April 17 18

Saddle & Harness

MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the
public generally, that he has re-commenced
the above business at his old stand in Easton,
Md. second door below the Bank, and opposite
the Easton Hotel.

Where all kinds of SADDLES, BRIDLES,
HARNESS and TRUNKS will be manufactur-
ed and sold on the most reasonable terms—
As he is determined to sell very low, he hopes
those who deal in his line will favour him with
a call. KENDAL F. HOLMES.

An apprentice wanting at the above bus-
ness. Feb 7 18

THE FEMALE ACADEMY OF EASTON

Lately under the charge of Mrs. Higgins,
will be re-opened in the same house, and
at the same prices, on Monday the 19th of
April, under the superintendance of the
Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss, assisted by Mrs.
Harned. Besides the branches heretofore
taught, the pupils will be instructed in Mus-
ic, Belles-Lettres, Botany, Chymistry,
Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philoso-
phy, &c.

N. B. Parents and Guardians, are re-
quested to meet at the School Room, on
Tuesday the 20th inst. between the hours
of 12 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of
choosing Trustees.
Easton, April 3 5w

BOLINBROKE ACADEMY,

In which will be taught the Greek, Latin
and English languages, Geography and His-
tory, methodically simplified by Maps, ancient
and modern—Algebra, Mathematics generally,
viz: Euclid, Navigation by nautical and lunar
observations, Surveying, by theory and prac-
tice, &c. Moral Philosophy, viz: Logic Meta-
physics and Ethics.

Examinations will be quarterly, that par-
ents, guardians, instructors of youth and
friends to literature may know how the rising
generation of a republic should be instructed
in literature and science.

Those who may patronize the institution,
may rely on the punctual and unremitting at-
tention of the professor. The situation is
healthy, farmers adjacent are wealthy and in-
dependent, with whom genteel board can be
obtained on very moderate terms.

Terms of tuition per quarter,
Philosophy, Algebra or Mathematics, \$6 00
Greek or Latin, 5 00
English Grammar, History or Geography, 4 00
Reading or Writing or Arithmetic, 3 00

P. QUINN A. M.
N. B. The quarterly tuition becomes due at
the lapse of three months from the commence-
ment.
March 18

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at
the Corner Store, in Easton, which was lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Co.
Druggists,

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| Superfine blue Cloths,
Second do. black do.
Super fancy coloured striped
cassimere,
Velvets, cords and cassinets,
Plain and figured bombazetts,
rattinets,
Dress cambric and furniture
dimity,
Plain & striped linen drilling,
Do. cotton cassimere,
Striped florentines, seer suck-
er,
White and striped jeans,
Washington stripes,
Blue and yellow nankeens,
Sup. white and coloured Mer-
seilles vesting,
Silk, florentine & valentia do.
Bombaz-ones,
Black canton crapes,
Do. figured and striped do.
Do. nankeen do.
Do. canton crape robes,
Do. col. do. shawls & scarfs,
Do. do. figured silk robes,
Sup. worked jaconet muslin do
Black & white satins, florence
and sarasnets,
Figured and plaid silks,
Black and white levantine,
Do. do. Italian crape,
Do. do. Pattenets,
Hat crape, crape lisse,
Silk velvet, all colours,
White cotton do.
Do. peeling & glazed muslin,
Black and coloured cambrics,
Super London chintz,
Super London fancy prints, | Do. Furniture do.
Blue and white calicoes,
Second mourning do.
Cambric gingham,
Jaconet and Carlisle do.
Cambric muslin,
Plain and figured jaconet do.
Do. do. book do.
6-4 plain mul mul do.
4-4 do. and figured swiss do.
Colerets worked,
Russia sheeting, brown hol-
land,
4-4 Irish linen, 6-4 do. sheet-
ing,
Danask table linen,
Bird's eye and Russia diaper,
Steam and power loom shirt-
ing,
Linen and Scotch cambric,
Do. cambric handkerchiefs,
Long lawn,
Barcelona and Zelja handker-
chiefs,
Dress plaid silk do.
Velveteen do.
Bandanna and flag do.
Madras do.
Bordered and figured cravats,
Silk and chintz shawls,
Thread laces and edgings,
Bobinet laces,
Ribbons, all colours,
Hat banding,
Gimps and chenille cords as-
sorted,
Sewing silk, thread & cotton,
Floss cotton in spools & balls,
Working canvass, suspenders,
Worsted and carpet binding, | Furniture and bed do.
Bed spreads,
Carriage lace and tufting,
Ladies white and black silk
hosiery,
Do. cotton and worsted do.
Do. white, black silk and kid
gloves,
Do. York tan beaver and cas-
tor do.
Gentlemen's white and black
silk hosiery,
Do. cotton do.
Do. white silk and beaver
gloves,
Do. buck-skin, dogs-skin and
castor do.
Domestic plaids, stripes and
checks,
Do. white & coloured denims,
Do. bleached and brown shirt-
ings,
Do. do. sheetings,
Do. bed-tickings, sacking-bot
toms,
5-3 tow linen, cotton yarn
from No. 3 to 20,
Candlewick,
Shell top combs,
Do. side and neck do.
Pocket, ivory and dressing do.
Blue and white pasteboards,
Morocco and calf skin shoes,
Wool hats,
Hair and wire ceives,
Seine twine and cordage,
Switched and hackled flax,
Brushes of every description,
&c. &c. |
|---|--|---|

ALSO,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES,

TO WIT:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| Java and green coffee,
Prime & com. brown sugar,
Loaf and lump do.
Hyson, young hyson and
souchong teas,
Gun powder & imperial do.
Mould and dipt candles. Spanish and country segars, chewing tobacco, rappee, marouba
and scotch snuff, soap, rice, figs, almonds, raisins, salt-petre, copperas, mauder, indigo,
fig-blue, Irish glue, pepper, pimento, &c. &c. | Madeira dry Lisbon & Ten-
eriffe wines,
Cognac brandy, 4th pr.
Peach and apple do.
Jamaica and Antigua
spirits, | Holland and country gin,
Barley & rye wh-key, old,
Common do.
N. E. rum and molasses,
Blown and allum Salt. |
|--|--|---|

TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

HARD-WARE AND CUTLERY,
QUEENS' AND STONE-WARE,
GLASS AND CHINA,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

The above described goods have been selected with great caution, and are offered at
the most reduced prices for cash, or country produce in exchange. His friends and the
public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
Easton, April 3. 1824 JAMES M. LAMBDIN.

New and Cheap GOODS.

William H. Groome

Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore
and is now opening in the Store House, lately
occupied by Thomas & Groome, a large and
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Spring Goods,

Selected with much care and attention from
the latest arrivals, and comprising a great vari-
ety of

- PLAIN AND FANCY DRY
GOODS,
IRON MONGERY,
CUTLERY,
HOUSE JOINERS,
CARPENTERS &
CABINET-MAKERS } TOOLS,
CHINA,
GLASS,
QUEEN'S-WARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS,
CASTINGS;

Also, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Cart-Boxes,
Lamp Oils, Paints, Window-Glass, Putty, Snuff,
Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Raw Cotton, Spun
Cotton, Flour, Flax, Seine-Twine, Rope,

Stone-Ware, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices
possible for Cash.
Easton, 27th, March 1824. w

New Spring Goods.

SAMUEL GROOME

Is now opening and offers for sale at his
Store opposite the Bank, a very general and
extensive assortment of the various descrip-
tions of

Merchandise,

Suited to the season, but as to their quality
and cheapness or care in the selection, he
submits it to the judgment of his customers,
and to the public from whom he respect-
fully solicits a share of Patronage and favor.
April 3—5w

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
Being solicited by a number of my friends
and acquaintance, to become a candidate for
the office of Sheriff of this county (at the Oc-
tober election for 1824) I take this method to
inform you that I am a candidate, and respect-
fully solicit your suffrages for that purpose.
Should I be elected, my best exertions shall
not be wanted in the discharge of the duties
thereof.

Your obedient servant, SAM'L. ROBERTS.

April 17 18

New Spring Goods.

WILLIAM CLARK

Is now receiving from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and will open in the course of this
week an elegant assortment of fresh

Spring Goods,

Selected with great care from the latest im-
portations, consisting in part, of Splendid new
style Chintzes and Callico's Gingham, printed
Jaconet Muslins, Cambric, Book, Jaconet mul
mull, Swiss and Fancy Muslins, together with
superfine London Cloths, Cassimeres, Mar-
seilles and Silk Vestings, &c.

Also French, India, German, and American
Manufactured Goods generally, comprising
almost every desirable article in the Dry
Goods, Grocery and Hardware line, all of
which will be offered unusually low for Cash.
His friends and the public generally are so-
licited to give him an early call as great Bar-
gains may be expected.
(March 25) April 3—w

Coach-Making.



The Subscriber respectfully informs the
citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties,
that he has taken the stand on Washington
street, in Easton, Talbot county, formerly oc-
cupied by Mr. Francis Parrott, where he in-
tends carrying on the above business in all its
various branches, and solicits a share of the
public patronage—He pledges himself to
those who may favour him with their orders
to have them executed in the best manner, at
the shortest notice and on the most reasona-
ble terms. The public's obt. servt.
Easton, Jan 10 18

JOHN CARTER.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY the 5th of
May next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day,
at Centreville, in Queen Ann's county, Mary-
land, several fine tracts of land in Queen
Ann's county. (part of the estate of Edward
Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadel-
phia, deceased) containing about 1900 acres of
arable and woodland, which will be divided
into farms of convenient size, and into lots of
woodland. These lands are about four miles
below Centreville, on the post road to Easton
and within four miles of navigable water af-
fording an easy and cheap transportation to
Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a
body of shell marl has been discovered on it.
Possession will be delivered on the first day
of January next, with a crop of wheat grow-
ing; a liberal credit will be given; terms to be
made known at the time of sale.
WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Trustee.
March 27—6w

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASON-
ABLE TERMS.

Melfield for Sale.

The Subscriber finding it almost impossible
to cultivate, advantageously, his land in dif-
ferent counties has formed the determination
of changing his residence from Queen Ann's
to Talbot county—His Estate in the former
county commonly known by the name of "Mel-
field," he therefore proposes to sell at Public
Sale on Tuesday the 27th day of July next, at
Centreville, if not previously disposed of by
private sale, and will surrender possession to
the purchaser, on the 1st day of January fol-
lowing; accommodating him with stock, Farming
Utensils, Corn and Provender; and allowing
him the privilege of seeding wheat in his corn
ground—The purchaser will be required to
pay one sixth of the purchase money on taking
possession, a like sum with interest during
the next year, and the remaining two-thirds
with interest, in six equal annual payments
from the 1st day of January 1826. This Es-
tate is situated on the waters of Corsica
Creek, commanding a fine view of Chester
River; within a few miles of Centreville, and
in a most agreeable neighbourhood—It con-
sists of 600 acres of land of good
quality with a sufficiency of timber
and wood, a convenient BRICK
DWELLING HOUSE,
and all necessary out buildings, mostly of
brick, and in good repair—persons disposed
to purchase are invited to view the premises,
which will at all times be with pleasure shown
by
JOHN TILGHMAN.
Queen Ann's county, April 10 18

FOR SALE,

That valuable Farm lying in Banbury and
situated on great Chopank River, the prop-
erty of Pe-lard and Christopher Birchhead.
This Farm contains between five and six
hundred acres of land, about two-fifths is very
fine timber, and within two miles of an excel-
lent landing. The balance is cleared and the
soil well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn,
and tobacco.

Any person desirous of realizing property
will find it to their advantage to view the
farm as I am certain so great a bargain has not
been offered for some time and that will yield
such a per cent.

If this farm is not sold at private sale before
the third Tuesday in May next, it will be then
offered to the highest bidder at Mr. Lowe's
Tavern, in the town of Easton, between 10
and 4 o'clock.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further,
as I presume those who wish to purchase will
view the property, when it will be shown by
the subscriber, living near the farm.

The terms are 12 and 24 months credit,
bond with approved security, interest from
the day of sale, and possession given on the
1st day of January, 1825, with the privilege of
seeding wheat this Fall.

WILLIAM GIST, Agent
for Pollard and Christopher Birchhead.
Talbot county, March 20 18

For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy
of the subscriber, situate on Chop-
ank River, about five miles from
Easton, containing about 520 acres—
This farm has all the necessary buildings for
a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms
will be made very moderate, and possession
given on the 1st day of January 1824.

Also—For Sale,

THE FARM situate in Bulley's Neck, about
eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's
county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Bucker,
containing about 250 acres.

Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT
situate on the Landing road, adjoin-
ing the town of Easton. Persons
wishing to purchase will please apply
to the subscriber
CHARLES P. WILLSON.
Nov 22—18

FOR SALE.—A GRIST MILL

WITH THE APPURTENANCES
Situated on the upper Hunting Creek,
in Caroline county, the seat contains more
than one hundred acres.

Also, 25 Acres of Timbered Land,
within half a mile of Cambridge. A more
accurate description of the mill or land is
deemed useless, as those who wish to pur-
chase, will of course view the premises,
and apply to the undersigned for terms and
information. The Wood Land will be sold
in the whole, or in lots to suit purchasers.
I. M. ROBERTSON,
April 10—6w

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the
Farm called
"WARD'S GIFT,"
beautifully situate within two miles
of Centreville, and immediately on the Post
Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains
about four hundred and ninety four acres of
land, with a plenty of timber and fire-wood.
This farm offers many advantages rarely to be
met with, viz.—there runs quite through the
farm a large meadow, which with little labour
might be made to produce a large quantity of
Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which
there runs an inexhaustible stream of water.
The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn,
wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet
level, and requires but very little ditching.
The improvements are a two story BRICK
DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a
brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quar-
ter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and
the frame of a large Barn, out of which might
be made a very commodious farm house. Also
a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well
selected fruit.
It is unnecessary to say any thing further,
as I presume those that are disposed to pur-
chase will view the premises, which will be
shown by Mr. H. Hardcastle, Jr. living on the
farm. For terms, which will be made very
accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near
Easton,
J. G. THOMAS.
Nov 15 18

For Sale,

A Farm containing 200 acres, beautifully
situated on Broad Creek, leading up to St.
Michaels, and about two miles distant from
said town, the late residence of Capt. Richard
Spencer, deceased, commonly called and
known by the name of "Beverly;" the improve-
ments on it are good—I consider it unneces-
sary to enter into a detail of particulars, as I
presume those who wish to purchase will view
it; for terms apply to the subscriber.
HENRY SPENCER.
Island Creek Neck, }
Feb. 21st 18

Public Sale.

Will be sold by virtue of an order of the
Orphan's court of Talbot county, on Tuesday
the 11th day of May next, between the hours
of 1 and 4 o'clock of said day, on the court
house green in Easton, the following prop-
erty, to wit:—Negro Horace aged 20 years, to
serve until he is 28—Negro Henry aged 11
years to serve until he is 28—Negro Susan
aged 12 years, to serve until she is twenty-five
—Negro Caroline aged 6 years, to serve until
she is 25 years of age.

The above property will be sold on a credit
of six months, the purchaser or purchasers
giving bond with approved security, bearing
interest from the day of sale.

JAMES CALV, Adm'r. Debonis Non,
of Daniel McGinney, late of Talbot county,
deceased.
April 24 18

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract
of land, containing 983 acres, situated on Wye
River, this property at present is divided in two
farms, the first adjoining Wye Church, contains
466 acres, the second, late the property of Dr.
Hindman's heirs, contains 517 acres, each farm
has a large proportion of the most valuable meadow
ground perhaps in the country, which may
be cleared at a small expense; this property is
generally known, that a further description of it
is deemed unnecessary, as all situations on the
water are desirable—It is presumed that persons
wishing to purchase, will view the property; every
information can be obtained by applying to Thos.
mas Hensley, Esq. near Wye Mill, or E. N.
Humbeton, Esq. at Easton.
March 27.

ALEX. HEMSLEY.

N. B. The above Estate, will be sold either
or divided into small farms, if preferred by
those wishing to purchase—both the above describ-
ed farms abound with marie of a superior quality.

\$50 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 28th of
December last, a Negro Woman by the name of

PRISS,

About 30 years of age, low in stature, well
made and rather black—she has some children
living with me at this time, and some, I be-
lieve, living either in Queen Ann's or Caroline
county; she likewise has a husband, who is
free, (formerly the property of Mr. John W.
Bordley, of Queen Ann's,) who is a very small
man, by the name of Joshua, and is in the habit
of travelling from this state into the State
of Delaware; her clothing is unknown. I will
give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to
me in Easton, or lodged in the Easton jail.

JAMES DENNY.

Near Easton, Talbot co. Md. }
January 17 18

\$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of Anthony Ross,
late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday
30th August last, two negro men by the names
of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mu-
latto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9
or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant
in his manners when sober, but when intoxi-
cated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark
mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet
8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his
nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleas-
ant countenance, clothing not known as they
took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will
be given for either of them, if taken out of the
state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and se-
cured so that I get them again, or the
above Reward of \$200 for both, and all rea-
sonable charges if brought home.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r
of A. ROSS, dec'd

Caroline county, Nov 29 18

\$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living near
Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of
November last, an indentured Servant man,
who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a
dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten
inches high, slender made, with prominent
lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to
thirty years of age, he took with him two or
three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored
great coat; since I have had him he has been
principally employed in doing rough carpenter-
er's work; it is supposed he has gone to his
brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said
lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the
edge of Queen Ann's county—whoever will
take up said runaway and deliver him to the
goat in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in
this county) shall receive twenty dollars and
if taken out of the county thirty dollars.

J. LOCKERMAN.
Dec. 13 18

Notice.

Henry Tilghman and William H. Barrell
having associated themselves in the practice
of the Law, inform their friends and the pub-
lic, that they will attend to any business in
their profession, which may be entrusted to
their care, in Cecil, Kent, and Queen Ann's
county Courts, the Court of Chancery and the
Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of
Maryland.

Any communications on business may be
addressed to Henry Tilghman, Centreville,
Queen Ann's county, or to William H. Bar-
rell, Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland.

HENRY TILGHMAN.
WM. H. BARRELL.

Chestertown, Md. March 13—8w

Notice.

A raft of Mast Logs drifted ashore on
the subscribers farm, on Tilghman's Island
on the 20th of last month—The owner can
obtain them again by applying to Mr. Wm.
W. Haddaway, at Haddaway's Ferry,
Talbot county, proving property, paying
costs, and a reasonable charge for securing
them.
JOHN TILGHMAN.
Queen Ann's Co. April 10 4w

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the
subscriber, are requested to file an authen-
ticated copy of the same, either with Mr.
Alexander Hemsley, of Talbot, or Col.
John Tilghman, of Queen Ann's county, on
or before the 30th inst.

JAMES TILGHMAN.

April 10 18

Bank Stock wanted.

Wanted a few shares of Farmers Bank stock
for which the market price will be given—
Apply to
WM. H. GROOME
April 24 18

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. VII:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1824.

NO. 21.

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.

To the Public.

At a late meeting of subscribers to the Female Academy, of Easton, now under the care of the Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss and Mrs. Harned, late of N. York, it was deemed important to select from their body a certain number of gentlemen, who, with the approbation of the teachers, should be considered as visitors and guardians of the institution; and, accordingly, several persons were chosen for that purpose, under the denomination of Trustees.

The opening of this Academy has been already announced, by public advertisements; but from the general solicitude prevailing in Easton, for the success of an establishment, which, from the superior qualifications of the instructors now engaged, promises to confer the most important benefits on our society, the gentlemen, thus selected for its guardianship, have given to me in charge the pleasing task of assuring the public that there is now every reasonable prospect of obtaining here for young ladies a substantial, as well as what is called an ornamental education.

A regular gradation of prices for tuition has been fixed, corresponding with the various branches of learning sought, or the progress of the pupils; and, from the plain rudiments of the English language to *Belles Lettres* and Philosophy, parents may have the privilege of directing the course of study desired, according to choice, peculiar opinion or the supposed destination of the child.

The learning of *English Grammar* and *Geography*, now universally deemed as essential to a young lady as to know the *English Alphabet*, will be particularly attended to and every modern improvement in the exercises of the one or the other, with the advantages of Globes and Maps, will be enjoined by the Trustees.

The Trustees have good reason to entertain the most favourable opinion of the qualifications of Mrs. Harned and Mr. Hotchkiss, as well on account of letters of recommendation received from their late places of residence, as from personal inquiry and observation, and they, therefore, invite and solicit the like particular inquiry and observation of all, who may feel concerned.

The important and delightful science of music is taught by Mrs. Harned, (who is an accomplished performer on the *piano forte*), on the lowest terms ever before proposed here, and the advantage to a learner of a continued and uninterrupted course of instruction hitherto never enjoyed in Easton, will be secured by her permanent engagement in the Academy. By order of the Board of Trustees.

May 1

J. Shinn's Panacea.

The subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from \$3 50 to \$2 50, or by the dozen \$24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor, will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns, will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases; scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially, from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823.

JOHN SHINN, CHEMIST.

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's N. E. corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia.

Jan 3

Joseph Chain

Has just received from Baltimore a supply of the following articles which he will sell very low for cash, viz:

Porter, Ale and Cider,
Crackers and Cheese,
Flour and Meal,
Corn and Bran,
Bacon and Dried Beef,
Scotch Herring,
Raisins, Prunes, Almonds and Figs,
English Walnuts and Cocoa-nuts,
Spanish Segars,
Country do.
Snuff,
China Glass and Queen's-Ware,
Patent Fishing Hook & Co. &c.
Easton, April 17

MOREAU

Will stand the ensuing season, which will commence on Tuesday the 30th inst. as follows: He will be at Hunting Creek Mill, on Thursday the first of April, (on his way to New Market, in Dorchester county;) on Friday the 2d of April, will be at New Market—on Saturday the 10th of April, will be at the Trappe—and will attend each of the above stands once a fortnight regularly throughout the season, the residue of his time, at the subscriber's Stable, in Easton, particularly every Tuesday and Wednesday, where he can always be found.—Terms, ten dollars the Spring's chance, and twenty five cents to the Groom, but if paid by the 1st of September next, eight dollars and twenty five cents will discharge the claim, sixteen dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and four dollars the single leap, with twenty five cents to the groom in each case.

MOREAU

Was bred by the late Col. Wm. Spencer, of Kent county, is seven years old this Spring, is a fine bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high, was got by Gen. Ridgely's Moreau upon Col. Spencer's mare Virginia, whose sire was the full bred horse Sky-Scraper, out of Polly Ready Money, a mare well known in this county for her high breeding and distinguished performance on the turf. ISAAC SPENCER.

March 1, 1824.

I publish the above certificate of Isaac Spencer, Esq. and have made arrangements to procure the pedigree of Moreau, Sky-Scraper and Cincinnati, who I understand was the sire of Polly Ready Money the grand dam of Moreau, which certificates I purpose publishing in hand bills, as soon as procured.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, March 27th

Since publishing the above I have received a letter from Gen. Ridgely, from which I give the following extract.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Ridgely, dated BALTIMORE, 24th March, 1824.

"The full bred horse Moreau was bred by me and foaled about the year 1808—He was got by the imported horse Bedford, of high pedigree out of a mare which I also bred, called Miranda, she was out of a Cub mare and got by Medley; both these dams were perfectly full bred—At 4 years old Moreau won the colts purse at Annapolis, and the following year he won at Lancaster the four mile heats, after which he was taken from the turf and put to covering. He was a bay of fine bone and figure with good action."

CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton.

Young Knight

Is a chesnut sorrel horse, five years old next June, is upwards of fifteen hands high, and is now in high stud condition, he was got by Black Knight, who was got by Janus; Janus was got by the celebrated Black Knight, who was got by Dove (known by the name of Dames' Dove) out of a Paolet mare, known by the name of Hopper's Paolet. The dam of Black Knight, who was the sire of Young Knight, was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's Leonidas; his grand dam was got by old Black Knight; his great grand dam was got by the imported hunter Hector. The dam of Young Knight was got by Highflyer, belonging to S. Gold, of Queen Ann's county, out of Mr. John Nabb's saddle mare, who was noted for her good qualities.

YOUNG KNIGHT

Will be let to mares this season, at the price of five dollars the spring's chance, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case, but if paid by the first of September next, four dollars will discharge the debt. He will attend at Easton on every Tuesday, if required, and will travel from thence to the head of Wye, one week and below Easton the next. Season to commence the fifth of April, and to end on the twentieth of June following.

JAMES DENNY.

April 3—6w

To Sportsmen and Farmers of the Eastern Shore.

Chance Medley.

The celebrated and high bred horse which obtained the first premium at the Cattle Show in Easton, in the autumn of 1822; will stand the ensuing season at Easton the first Tuesday in April, and the succeeding Tuesday at Denton, in Caroline county, and thus regularly through the season, at the above places every other Tuesday—at the Trappe and Wye Mill every other Saturday, and the rest of the time at my farm near the Old Chapel—He is a handsome grey, fifteen & a half hands high and nine years old this Spring—The pedigree and established character of CHANCE MEDLEY entitle him to the particular attention of gentlemen who wish to improve their stock—However, if required, it shall be given in Hand-bills hereafter—Mares from a distance can have pasturage, and if required, grain on moderate terms.

N. B. Terms are ten dollars the season—five dollars the single leap and twenty dollars to ensure and in every case fifty cents to the groom. CHARLES NABB.

March 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditionis and fieri facias issued from the court of Appeals, to me directed, at the suit of Michael Lamb, against Joseph Stangasser, Benjamin Willmott and James Burgess, will be offered at public sale, at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 11th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock of the afternoon of said day, all the right and title of the said Stangasser, Willmott and Burgess, to an unimproved Lot of ground, in the town of Easton, situate on Goldsborough street.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 17th

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued from Talbot county court, to me directed, against Benjamin Smith, at the suit of Richard Robinson, use William Townsend, will be offered at public sale at the court house door in Easton, on Monday the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock of the forenoon of said day.



ONE HOUSE AND LOT

on the east side of Island Creek road, one black heifer and 1 small calf. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due on the above fi. fa.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 24th

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditionis and fieri facias issued from Talbot county court, and the court of Appeals, to me directed, against William Brown, at the suit of the state, use of Anne Elbert, William Jenkins and Peter Stevens and George King, will be offered at public sale, at the court house door in Easton, on Monday the 17th of May next, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, of the forenoon of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Brown, to the farm on which he at present resides, containing 250 acres more or less, Nelly, negro woman 26 years of age, and Eliza, negro girl 7 years of age, 2 mules and 4 head of horses. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the debt interest and cost due on the above executions.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 24th

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditionis and fieri facias, issued from Talbot county Court and the Court of Appeals, against William A. Leonard, and Edward Roberts and Eusebius Leonard his securities, at the suits of Robert Hardcastle, Jacob Dyatt, use William Dickinson surviving Partner of Baynard and Dickinson, state use of William Welsh and Elizabeth his wife, Mordecai Oxenham, use of Andrew Orem, Jr. Thomas H. Dawson Administrator D. N. with the will annexed of Henry Johnson will be offered at Public Sale at the Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 11th day of May next, all the estate, right, title and interest of him the said Leonard, to the Farm on which he now resides near Lee's Mill, being part of the tracts called Smith's Cliffs, and Chesnut Bay, containing 260 acres more or less, also the crop of wheat now growing on the said Farm, 7 head of Horses, 3 head of Mules, 2 yoke of oxen and 2 carts, one Wagon and Geer, 12 head of cattle, 30 head of sheep, 30 head of hogs. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the debts, interest and costs due on the above named Executions.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 17th

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditionis and fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court and the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against Alexander Hemsley, at the suits of Nicholas Hammond, James Barroll, use James Goldsborough and Mary, his wife, or survivor of them, Henry Hindman, Isabella Smyth, Michael L. Kerr, George Simmons, John Cooper, use of Arthur Holt, Taylor and Freeland Jenkins and Stevens, George G. Simmonds, Thomas Emory, use of John T. Miers, use Baynard and Miers, Henrietta M. George, Isabella Smyth, Tobias Burke, assignee of James Parks, John Cooper, use of George G. Simmonds, Joseph Lowry, Edward Turner, Samuel Harrison, H. M. George and M. George, Administrator of Joseph George, use William Barroll, Royston A. Skinner, Administrator of Mordecai, and the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland—will be offered at Public Auction for cash, at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 11th day of May next, between the hours of twelve and six o'clock of the afternoon of said day—All the Right, Title and Interest of him the said Hemsley, to that Farm or Plantation situate near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, called Church Farm, consisting of part of Wilton, Lobbs Crook and Sweet Hope, containing 466 acres, more or less—also, a farm adjoining the above, situate on Wye river, purchased by the said Hemsley of the Heirs of Dr. Hindman, containing 317 acres, more or less—also the life estate of the said Hemsley, of, in and to the farm on which he at present resides, situate on the Bay Side, called Sherwood, containing 309 3/4 acres of Land—also, his life estate, of, in and to the one half of Chop-tank, or Tilghman's Island, containing (his moiety) 750 acres, more or less, and a number of Negroes (to wit: Emory, Matt and William, Eliza, and her children, Ephraim, Willson, Henry and Martin, Milly, and her children, Richard, Jenny, Truss, Garrison and Lucretia, Ben, Sally, Isaac and Sue,—besides the above enumerated slaves, a number of different ages and both sexes will be offered at Public Sale, at St. Michaels on Monday the 10th of May next, together with some valuable stock, horses cattle and sheep. The sale at St. Michaels will be between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock of the afternoon of said day.—All the above property seized and will be sold to satisfy the debts, interests and costs due on the above named executions.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 17th

P. S. It is the desire of Mr. Hemsley that the above negroes, none of whom have committed any offence and who have always sustained excellent characters, should get home if possible and find purchasers in the county or State.—I will co-operate most cheerfully in furtherance of his wishes and anything I can do consistent with my duty as an officer and the rights of creditors, in their favour shall be done.—I have never met with so numerous a body of slaves in whose favor I feel so strongly interested, instead of keeping out of my way or attempting to conceal themselves, they came forward to meet me and seemed hurt at the bare suspicion that they might act otherwise, in fact their whole conduct has been such as to exalt in my estimation the character of the African race, and on this trying occasion I was at a loss which most to admire, the weeping master or, his weeping slaves.

E. N. H.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditionis issued from Talbot county court, to me directed at the suit of James Tilton, Robert C. Armstrong, Survivor of James Armstrong, Solomon Lowe, use of Samuel Groome, against Jabez Caldwell, will be offered at public sale at the court house door in Easton, on Monday the 17th of May next, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock of the forenoon of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Caldwell, of, in and to one Brick House and Lot on the east side of Washington street, now occupied by Haley Moffitt and one Lot of ground on the landing road containing 2 1/2 acres of land, more or less. Seized and will be sold to pay the debt, interest and costs due on the above executions.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff,

April 24th

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditionis to me directed, against Pamela Sherwood, Executrix of Jas. Sherwood, Margaret Paddison, and Harriott Sherwood, at the suits of James Cain, use of John Stevens, Jr. Philip Wallis and Nicholas Hammond, will be offered at public sale on Tuesday 11th of May next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock of the afternoon of said day, one negro girl Maria, to serve a certain term of years, also the farm on which William Trippe at present resides in Bailey's Neck, or so much thereof as will be necessary to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above enumerated executions.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 17th

Diseases of New-England.

As population and agriculture have increased, there has been a modification of diseases, in all climates of the world. In New England, within the last forty years, physicians have remarked a variety of diseases, which have gradually become common, that formerly were only known through the medium of authors. Snows fall less frequently, less in quantity, and are but ephemeral, compared with those heavy bodies which laid three and four months upon the ground, half a century ago. Sudden changes of temperature, from summer-heat to the severest extremes of cold, are now experienced in those months, which were once nearly stationary at a freezing point. Old people suffer more by these variations of climate, than those who have been born within the last 30 years.

Chronic rheumatic inflammation was scarcely known to the older physicians in New England; now, it is one of the most frequent complaints of the aged, nor are the young exempt from it.—Rheumatic affections have been rapidly increasing for many years. Remedies which were prescribed with happy results in any class of diseases, have been found, at intervals of a few years, inadequate to their removal; so no class has this observation been more, commonly and more truly applied than to inflammatory affections.—Blood-letting, which has been efficient at one season of the year, has proved most fatal at another: hence, a successful line of practice in the eastern States, consists in constantly varying prescriptions to correspond with the peculiarities of a varying climate. Arbitrary regulations in the practice of medicine in relation to doses or the precise times of administering them at this time, would only subject the physician to endless disappointments, and defeat the object of his profession. These alterations of climate have evidently induced a much greater mortality by inflammatory diseases of the lungs. Even phthisis undergoes modifications with the gradual revolutions of climate. Hectic commences earlier, and the fatal termination is proportionably rapid. There has been a perceptible augmentation of pulmonary diseases, especially the last 15 years, in cities and in the country. The deaths in females, to those in males, by consumption, is as 3 1/2 to 2. The deaths by consumption, between the ages of 27 and 40, are to those between 19 and 27, about 3 to 5.

Typhus is the prevailing type for two hundred miles north and west of Boston, especially in September and October.

Cutaneous eruptions are less frequent and less dangerous than in the more southerly parts of the union. Catarrhal affections hold a conspicuous place in the catalogue of endemic diseases, on the seashore and in the interior, in the young and old in all months of the year.—Enteritis has become more common in our autumns; the child and adult are equally its subjects, particularly among the farmers. Bowel-affections of infants are more fatal than in the southern States.

[Boston Medical Intelligencer.

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.

John McCurdy (says the New York National Advocate,) presented himself to the Police, demanding to be sent to the penitentiary. He had done nothing to entitle him to that distinction, but he had just been released from the same place, and finding that he could not obtain work and being unwilling to steal, he desired to be sent back. 'Why don't you go to the poor-house?' said the magistrate. 'Because my wife, is there,' said the man, and I have acquaintances at the Penitentiary, and prefer going there. He was adjudged as disorderly, and gratified by a commitment for the term of six months—There is no accounting for taste in these times.

MR. HAY'S LETTER.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer. GENTLEMEN: Mr. LOWRIE, in his letter to you of the 17th inst. has thought proper to remark, 'that the leading object of Mr. HAY' (whose name is very indelicately and unnecessarily brought before the public) is to direct the public attention from the main question to one collateral, though not unimportant, is fairly inferrible,' &c. &c. This charge is repeated in the same paragraph in the expression, 'this attempted diversion,' &c.

The main question is, "whether General JACKSON did, or did not write a letter to the PRESIDENT of the United States advising him to form his administration of 'two distinguished Republicans, and two distinguished Federalists.' Mr. Lowrie avers that General Jackson did write such a letter; and that Mr. MONROE did read such a letter to him and Mr. FINDLAY. I deny the truth of these assertions. I say, Gen. Jackson did not write such a letter. I say, Mr. Monroe did not read such a letter to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, or to any body else. Is the question met now? If Mr. Lowrie has any doubt on this point, he is referred to the Washington Republican, of January 21 and February 11. There he will find that the accuser is met, as well as the accusation, and that he is denounced in the strongest terms which a gentleman can permit himself to use, in speaking of a man of whom he designs to speak at all."

I admit that my object was not to meet what Mr. Lowrie is pleased to call the main question. The position of the case required no such movement. Mr. Lowrie had said, what it was incumbent on him to prove, what he has not proved, and what, I aver, he can never prove. Whenever he shall think proper to exhibit his evidence, the question will no doubt, be met, if such a measure be necessary.

In writing my note to you of the 15th inst. I had two objects in view. My first object was to induce Mr. Lowrie to publish his first letter to Mr. Monroe. This letter had been, in my opinion, very improperly suppressed. Mr. Lowrie in stating to the public his communications to the President ought not to have withheld a part. From the letter now exhibited, it appears: 1. That it acknowledges the receipt, by Mr. Lowrie, from an anonymous writer, of the copy of a letter written by Mr. Monroe to Gen. Jackson—of course, of an article of property manifestly belonging to Mr. Monroe, which property Mr. Lowrie does not offer to deliver to the owner. 2. That this letter, thus written by Mr. Monroe to Gen. Jackson, was transmitted to Mr. Lowrie by some person whose suppression of his own name proved that he had acquired it by a felony, or retained it by an infamous violation of confidence. 3. That Mr. Lowrie, instead of sending this letter to the President, without reading it, instead of delivering this property to the owner, determines to keep it for himself!!! 4. That, while Mr. Lowrie wished to impress on the mind of the President a belief that he (Mr. Lowrie) was resolved to pursue some course with respect to this letter, though he had not determined what that course should be; to act, but "not to act rashly;" yet, the President was also to understand, that, as yet, all was safe; that neither he nor Gen. Jackson was committed, because he (Mr. Lowrie) had shown the paper to no one, and had consulted only one member of the Senate relative to it. Now, what is all this but a menace, or a base appeal to the fears of the President for himself, or for Gen. Jackson exposed to attack through the letter of the President? What, but an invitation to enter into a negotiation which should ascertain the price to be paid for silence, the terms on which the letter was to be surrendered? It was an infamous proposal, and was treated with the scorn it merited.

Mr. Lowrie farther remarks, that 'Mr. Hay promises that the good people of this country will, in due time be informed,' &c. Mr. Hay does not so promise.—The expression is, 'There can be no doubt that the good people of this country will, in due time, and by proper authority, be informed,' &c. I have no doubt upon this subject now. But I made no engagement, and could make none. Mr. Monroe has no information to give. Mr. Lowrie himself has possession of his letter, and will publish it or not, according to his own discretion. Mr. Monroe can have no objection to its publication; to its being seen and read by the whole world. But he certainly will not ask Mr. Lowrie to publish it. From Mr. Lowrie he will ask nothing; and surely, he cannot make a request which will amount to a recognition of Mr. Lowrie's right to the possession, or to the use, of his letter.

As to Gen. Jackson, he is quite as competent to defend himself as he was and is to defend the nation; and he will, no doubt, make his defence, when he thinks a defence is necessary. Is this also a promise on my part, that Gen. Jackson shall defend himself, or that I will do it for him?

Mr. Lowrie states that the President's

*This reference is made at the request of the author of the publications.

letter to Gen. Jackson is only a part of his incontrovertible evidence. Why, then, does he not publish all except the letter? Why does he not publish the letter itself? He seemed to think that he had a right to pursue his own course: Why does he not pursue it? Does he suppose that any man of common sense or honesty will be satisfied by his bare declaration, that he has incontrovertible evidence?

Mr. Lowrie says that he knows not the person from whom the letter came, and that he has no cause to suspect one person more than another. This answer defeats the principal object of my letter. I was anxious to obtain some information by which the felon who stole the letter in question, or the traitor who, whatever might have been the manner of his obtaining it, kept it, or at least uses it, in violation of all honor and confidence, might be discovered. I confess that I had my suspicions; but they are suspicious only: and I shall, therefore, go no further than to express my firm belief that the letter forwarded to Mr. Lowrie, under the cover of a Richmond post mark, passed through Washington on its way to Richmond, where it remained, probably, for a very short time. The furnisher of the letter, anxious to conceal his name, would of course take care that a post-mark should not lead to his detection.

These were my objects, and these only. I had no idea of defending Mr. Monroe. He wanted no defence. He has never wanted any. Though I have seen him assailed on every side, by ignorance, by resentment, by malice in almost every shape, I have never written a word in defence of his character or measures. I beg that I may not be understood as making any defence for him now. My object has been to denounce an infamous intrusion into his Cabinet and to hold up the offender, when discovered, to the scorn of this nation.

Mr. Lowrie states that, as to the principles on which the letter is retained, it will be "in season" to state them when the surrender is requested. I am very confident that the surrender never will be requested. The letter is the property of Mr. Monroe. Mr. Lowrie is bound to surrender it without an application, and to state the principles upon which he has detained it so long, or detained it even for a moment. The season for doing justice and telling the truth is eternal.

But enough of Mr. Lowrie. I ought not, perhaps, to have wasted a moment on a man so totally ignorant or regardless of the rules of decorum, and of the principles of honor, as to ask a gentleman, and that gentleman, the President of the U. States, to betray the confidence of his friend, by the publication of his letter; which letter, too, according to Mr. Lowrie's opinion, was to prove that the President had not told the truth; and what, perhaps, would be deemed still more precious, that Gen. Jackson had expressed opinions which might be wielded against him in the State which, in utter defiance of the Caucus and Mr. Lowrie, had so magnanimously adopted inhabitants of two other states for the two first offices in the Union.

In this request, seriously addressed by Mr. Lowrie to the President, to commit an act of baseness and treachery, by the publication of a confidential letter from a friend, and to degrade himself by an acknowledgment that his declaration to Mr. Kremer was not true, there is a manifestation of an obliquity of judgment and feeling, so horrible, that one is at a loss whether to ascribe it to folly or to depravity; whether to view it with contempt, or unmitigated abhorrence.

Mr. Lowrie has thought proper to bring my name before the public. I shall not withdraw it. GEO. HAY.

Washington, April 26, 1824.
P. S. Mr. Lowrie may, if he pleases, indulge the supposition that the President is apprized of this communication: the supposition, however, will be entirely erroneous.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Gazette, April 29.

ONE DAY LATER.

The ship LONDON, *Moran* having sailed from Liverpool on Sunday the 28th ult. brings us a London paper of the 26th, one day later, which however adds little to our previous stock. The English Funds remained steady. There was a good deal doing in the Foreign Market on the 26th, in Colombian Bonds, which in the course of the morning advanced to 69½, but afterwards declined to 67½.

In the House of Commons on the 25th, Mr. Canning moved the third reading of the Slave Trade Bill on the next day, and hoped that no consideration of private convenience would be allowed to postpone it, seeing that the only chance of the measure being carried into beneficial operation in the present year, was the act reaching America before the close of the session of Congress.—(Hear, hear.)

In the same sitting, Sir J. Mackintosh withdrew the notice of a motion he had given respecting South America. He stated as his reasons for this step, that he had heard two important declarations made by Ministers of the Crown. The second of these declarations was in substance "that any considerable armament from the ports of Spain, during the occupation of that country by the French army, against the South American States would be regarded as not being a Spanish expedition, and consequently as coming within the principle laid down in the closing despatch of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to Sir Charles Stuart last year." He stated that the declaration had made an impression on his mind, and had supplied what he considered an omission and explained an apparent ambiguity in the papers laid before the House. As this declaration had narrowed

the ground on which any immediate and practical measure could rest, it was, in his opinion, very unadvisable at the present moment to persevere in a motion which might be understood in Europe and in America, to imply that the intentions of the British Government were mistrusted. [Hear.] He also alluded to another declaration from a private source, which had some influence on his determination.—It was that a great Power of the Continent had declined to be a party to the threatened congress on the subject of the South American states.—He noticed the ambiguous language which had been put into the mouth of the King of France, in which he should have put no confidence, even had it been more explicit. He concluded by saying that he should consider ministers responsible for every moment of unnecessary delay, and reserve to himself the right of bringing the question forward, if he should see cause hereafter.

Mr. Secretary Canning made a few remarks, in which he said he should consult his duty in abstaining from any remarks upon what had been stated. He however, begged the house to bear in mind, that he wished to be judged by the explicit declarations which he had himself made, when the subject came before them, in the regular course of debate, and not by any construction put by his honorable and learned friend, upon declarations which had been made elsewhere, and which he Mr. (Canning) neither affirmed nor denied. (Hear.)

Sir George Ralph Collins, K. C. R. a captain of the Royal Navy, blew out his brains, on the night of the 24th of March, with a pistol which he seized in a moment of frenzy, in consequence of some severe strictures of James's Naval History, on his suffering the American frigate Constitution and the prizes Cayane and Levant to escape from him, when they were surprised by a British squadron, at Port Prayal island of St. Jago, during the late war.

We have a file of the Paris ministerial newspaper *Le Drapeau Blanc*, (The White Flag) down to the 25th ult. It is conducted with much ability and rallies the liberals without mercy on the defeat which they have experienced in the late elections. Every thing is to be completely royalized in France. The king is declared to be the only legitimate representative of the people, & a septennial legislature is to relieve the crown and the ministry from all opposition and embarrassment in the management of affairs. The sixteen liberals who have been returned to the Chamber of Deputies, hear already the cry, *silence to the sixteen voices*. The proportion of titled members in the Chamber is greatly increased. The restoration of the property of the emigrants, confiscated during the revolution, is more than hinted at in the *Drapeau Blanc*. The 'day of justice' is said to be arrived for them, and 'the fruits of the monarchical tree are no longer to be enjoyed by those who broke its branches, mutilated its trunk, and laid the axe to its root.' Timid statesmen are no longer to have the ear of the government. Three common labourers who had the 'inconceivable audacity' to trace upon the snow, in the garden of the Tuilleries, on the 14th March, 'some offensive words towards an august personage,' were dragged before the Criminal Court, and one of them, the principal scribe, was condemned to six months imprisonment, and 500 francs (\$100) fine. At Toulouse, on the 12th of March, a workman in the mint, tried for crying out 'Live the Emperor, that great conqueror,' was condemned to the same punishment.

Two families of great distinction & wealth at Paris, were overwhelmed with grief by the following circumstance. The son of one of them, who had himself a considerable income, fell desperately in love with an opera dancer, Mademoiselle Brecourt. The lovers, after being once intercepted, contrived to elope to Bordeaux, where they lived in the most extravagant style of expense and exhausted ere long, all their means. The young man addressed a rich aunt in Paris, by letter, imploring pecuniary relief. She promised him all that he could desire if he would return to his friends and lead a regular life. In a short time, his sweet-heart herself persuaded him to set out with her on his return; but when they got near to Paris, the idea of a separation became insupportable to both—they deliberately lighted chafing dishes filled with charcoal in their chamber and were found dead the next morning. This tragedy happened in the third week of March.

At Kiel, in Denmark, on the 18th February, a woman was brought to bed of four children, a boy & three girls, all alive. The boy died in twenty four hours after birth, but the rest were perfectly well and promised to live. They weighed together seventeen pounds and a half.

Nat. Gazette.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Demarara papers to the 16th ult. inclusive have been received at Norfolk, from which it appears that the spirit of insubordination among the Blacks of that Island is not yet extinct, and that intelligence of new plots on the East Coast has caused the Militia to be again called into active service.

GEORGETOWN, (Dem.) April 12.

Intelligence of rather an unpleasant nature, concerning the conduct of the Negroes on the East Coast, reached town this morning, which induced his Excellency the Governor to turn out the Georgetown Brigade of Militia, and to place a guard at the Colony House.

The Battalion are ordered to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice. A Proclamation from Head Quarters appears above, regulating the period, &c. during which the Easter Festival is to be observed by the Negroes generally through-

out the Colony: Those on the East Coast are not to be allowed any indulgence whatsoever.

The reports regarding the intelligence we have just hinted at, are so contradictory, that we do not feel ourselves justified in stating what we have heard—even from sources which under other circumstances, might be considered as tolerably authentic. It may not be amiss however to state a fact generally credited, that some plots—and of an extensive nature too, have been discovered, which were to have made this Colony another seat of warfare on Easter Monday, the 19th inst.—The measures adopted by government, will probably enable us to state something decisive on this point in our next.

APRIL 14.

The Members of the Honorable the Court of Police met yesterday, for the purpose of deliberating upon the best means to be adopted, to protect the Colony from any fresh disturbances on the part of the Negroes, during the Easter Holidays,—which from information lately received, they have some reason to apprehend.

Martial Law, we understand, is not to be proclaimed, from a laudable consideration of the inconvenience and expense to which the Colony would be again subjected.—The Militia, however, is to be kept on the alert, and to be paraded every afternoon—and the guards and picquets are to be replaced at the usual stations, both in town and country.

NORTH WEST COAST.

The *Sachem*, arrived at Boston, in 126 days from California, has brought the intelligence that in February and March, 1823, a Russian sloop of war was in St. Francisco, surveying the port, and sailed thence for the N. W. Coast, in search of American vessels trading there, the captain of which said that he should capture all vessels found breaking the Imperial Ukase. When the *Sachem* left, every thing was peaceable there, but the inhabitants were alarmed for fear the Russians meant to possess themselves of the country. They adhere to the Mexican Government, but the communication between that and California was tardy, and at times intercepted. The Russians still continue their settlement about thirty miles to the northward of Port Bodega and have taken possession of that place, where they have lately built two vessels.

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY.

We had yesterday, says the Richmond Compiler of the 20th, a striking proof of the facility with which money can be obtained where a safe investiture presents itself. The last Virginia Legislature passed a law authorising a loan to be obtained of \$400,000, for the purpose of carrying out the contemplated improvements, on the James River, to Maiden's Adventure Falls &c. Due notice was given of the proposed loan; and yesterday books were opened at the Capitol, under the superintendance of the Governor and other officers of the Commonwealth. The banks and various individuals put in their proposals to the amount of \$1,300,000—more than three times the amount required. The bid of the Farmer's Bank was accepted—proposing to advance \$102,500 for the scrip of \$100—at an interest of six per cent. The Bank is to pay \$100,000 down, and the residue in quarterly payments of \$100,000.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

From a statement, founded on the reports of the commissioners of the General Land office, of the quantity of public lands surveyed, and the number of acres sold, and the amount remaining unsold, and now in the market, in the different states and territories—it appears that the sum total of land surveyed, is 110,88,498 acres, of which 17,492,761, have been sold, and 92,595,737 remain unsold. At the minimum price fixed by Congress, these lands will produce nearly two thirds more than the whole amount of our national debt.

Amer.

A few items of the Expenses of the Government.

The appropriations for the payment of the different officers of the Treasury of the United States, their Clerks, Messengers, and other expenses, for the present year, amount to \$248,650.

The pay of the Clerks and Messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, is \$23,650.

The number of Clerks employed in the General Post Office at Washington, is 24. Their united salaries amount to upwards of 24,000 dollars.

The amount appropriated for the payment of Revolutionary Pensioners, is \$1,291,716 39.

The appropriation for the payment of the Members of Congress, their officers and attendants, and contingent expenses, for the present year, is 514,572 dolls.

A. Centinel

From the American Farmer.

BOTTS IN HORSES.

Infalible and simple means of preventing MORRISIANA, March 23d, 1824.

Dear Sir.—The following observations if you think of sufficient importance, you may give a place in your paper, as I see the subject incidentally mentioned in one of your papers on the botts in horses. I knew a farmer of forty years experience, who told me that he never lost a horse with botts, and he was one of the most extensive breeders in this county. His practice was always to give his horses, particularly while in the stable, a handful of salt once a week to each horse. This practice I have followed on my farm for twenty years, and I never saw one of my horses afflicted by botts; I am also a considerable breeder. Yours respectfully,

JAMES MORRIS.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

"Stat nominis umbra."

MR. GRAHAM,

As an American—as one untrammelled by the fetters of unholy despots—as one who yet bears the proud appellation of a Federalist, & once was ranged both heart & soul under the banners of a party that can justly claim alliance and fellowship with Washington, I cannot but feel deeply concerned in the issue of the approaching election for President, and the important principles involved in the controversy. Never was there a period in the history of this country, when it was more necessary for all those who claim the glorious privilege, to approach the hustings in November next with clean hands and a pure conscience. This is an epoch pregnant with great events. Clouds are fast gathering around the political horizon, both at home and abroad. Every real Patriot must feel that the signs of the times are indeed ominous to freemen. The knell of departing liberty has already tolled! Unhappy Spain! thy sad catastrophe attests this truth. Degraded Italy! We hear with sympathy the rattling of thy chains. And can any American view such scenes unmoved? Must we bleed before we will evade the blow? Forbid it O my Countrymen, and let us rally around the standard that our wise Administration has reared, and swear to resist any 'attempt at interference' in our own concerns, or the concerns of our neighbours, with our best, our vital blood.

The voters of these United States will be at perfect liberty once more to select the President of their choice, uncontaminated and uncontrolled by transatlantic influence. But what mortal can penetrate the veil of futurity, and unfold the events of four more revolving years. It would therefore be the part of wisdom at this crisis, to select a Chief Magistrate who would be at once jealous, vigilant, intrepid and honest, one that would draw around him the best heads and the best hearts in the nation, and be prepared for every emergency. Doubtless the eyes of the Tyrants of Europe will be directed with anxiety to the approaching contest: nor will they be supine and inactive. Already I behold their emissaries scattered through the land, infusing their poison into the minds of many, and sapping the foundations of honor, integrity and truth. These oppressors of human-kind well know that they have congenial spirits in all countries, and under every variety of government; in a land of liberty, as well as in a land of slaves. It certainly cannot be denied, that the character and conduct of our next executive will have some effect upon the machinations of the Holy Alliance. Hence it is surely necessary for all those who hate their principles and defy their power, to examine well the pretensions and capacity of the several candidates for this important office.

Every individual in this State, where the people choose their electors, has both an interest and an agency in electing this Officer. It is then the duty of each one of us to act independently, and not to be persuaded or influenced by the dictation of any man or body of men. Whoever surrenders the guidance of his own will, and acts from the impulse of such a principle, although he may be called an American, is as true a slave as the meanest Russian boor. Such a man is ripe for the principle of the Holy Alliance—he is ripe for any thing that is base.

It is a sure sign of a bad heart and a bad cause too, when we see men abusing those who happen to disagree with them on any important question. Whilst I am perfectly willing to indulge others in the privilege of judging for themselves, which is the birth-right of every freeman, I must likewise, exercise the right of advancing and defending my opinion. After mature deliberation on the merits of each Candidate, I have concluded to give my individual suffrage to Mr. John Quincy Adams. He, like all other men, is not faultless; but, in my view, is better fitted to preside over the destinies of this country than any other man that is proposed, because the powers of his mind are unrivalled, his integrity and moral worth are undisputed, and because, by his long residence abroad where he has honorably distinguished himself, he has had the very best opportunity of penetrating the designs and policy of foreign Courts. Besides he will, in all human probability, pursue the admirable system adopted by the present Administration. Calhoun, Clay, and Jackson are certainly great men, and an honor to this country, and I should vote for either of them as Vice-President.

Now Mr. Crawford is the very last man in the United States who is talked of as a Candidate for the Presidency that I should support. In the first place his talents are not of the highest grade, as even his friends will admit. He has been on one foreign mission but he has left no trace of greatness there. Even his morality has been questioned. The charges against him for altering and suppressing certain documents have never yet been refuted in a clear and satisfactory manner; and certain it is he has never been acquitted. Upon the accusation of Mr. Edwards a Senator from Illinois, Congress are about to make a third investigation into this affair, and how it will terminate it will be useless to conjecture. As matters now stand, there is a spot upon this man's fame which must be wiped away, before he can expect the vote of any honest man.

The last, though not the least objection to Mr. Crawford is, that he has been elected to that high office without the instrumentality of the peoples voice, by sixty four private gentlemen, who state that they have thrown off their official for the express purpose, & yet are willing and anxious to be known as a Congressional Caucus. The circumstances attending this meeting, the

small number that attended it, & the principles that have emanated therefrom, have awakened the attention of the public generally, and have proved incontrovertibly, that there is a faction in this country who disregard the will of the majority, the very essence and superstructure of all republicanism—who are determined to sacrifice the true interests of the nation on the shrine of personal predilection, and who are compelled to summon to the aid of their desperate cause those feelings which ought to have been dissipated with the causes that gave them birth, and can only exist in the worst of hearts. These modern Aristocrats have essayed to rekindle the flames of party animosity, and have summoned all kindred spirits to enlist under their banners, and to wage an interminable war with the manes of departed Federalism. This unprovoked—malignant attack upon men who exist no longer as a Party, and are known only as the friends and defenders of the Federal constitution, and of the ruling powers, is sufficient to prove to my mind the true characters of these Caucus men. Destitute of that unobtrusive merit that disdains to court popular favour at the expense of honor, and conscious that something more is requisite to secure success than the intrinsic goodness of their cause, they are compelled to have recourse to means, that are highly dangerous to a free government, and disgraceful even to a faction. In their address to the public they have dared to brand Federalists with the epithet of "enemies." But to whom, to what are they enemies? In this there is something dark, something left to conjecture. If they simply meant that we were hostile to them and their principles; be it so. Let a wall of separation, a line of enmity be forever drawn between us and such characters. But if they intended to insinuate that Federalists were enemies to their country, then we must view them as our personal enemies, as our personal detractors, as men who have wantonly insulted a large portion of their fellow citizens without provocation, and deserve all the contempt and abhorrence that such falsehood merits. The principles of Federalism are intimately interwoven in the history of our beloved country, and have actually triumphed over the stupid, imbecile system of modern democracy, as our present plan of policy amply proves. They have passed through the fiery ordeal and have come forth burnished by opposition, and hallowed by experience. The arrows of malevolence, however directed, or by whomever drawn can never wound the members of this party. It stands the substance of a mighty name, which will pass on to unborn millions honored, and applauded.

A FEDERALIST.

Talbot Co. May 3d, 1834.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

It is asserted upon unquestionable authority, that Ephraim K. Willson, Esq. has announced himself as a Candidate to become one of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for the State of Maryland; and will, if elected, vote for the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, for President.—Mr. Willson is a federalist of high standing.

A gentleman from a distance has called our attention to, and placed in our hands, some numbers that appeared in a democratic newspaper in relation to parties and certain partisans in our country, which are worthy of the reflection of the American People. We regret that we have not the first number, but as soon as we can get it we will gratify our readers with a copy of these interesting publications.

The character of the National Intelligencer has become so entirely changed in latter times, and is now what we should be inclined to call so-prostituted, that we ought not to be surprised even at the cold blooded, heartless and calculating remarks which recently appeared in it upon the subject of the Hon. De Wit Clinton being turned out of the Board of Canal Commissioners by the legislature of New York.

After a few namby pamby remarks about "factions and party motives" and some languid pretences as to the "value of consistency and firmness in friendship" it observes "The conductors of public journals out of the State, also, have taken up the subject, and vehemently condemned the proceeding. It is evidently impracticable, for those who reside without the sphere of the politics of the State of New York, to understand the considerations which produced the removal of Mr. Clinton. It is not at all inconsistent with great respect for his reputed talents, and for his agency in the Canal policy, to suppose there were reasons of irresistible weight calling for the measure."

This is certainly one of the most wicked paragraphs we have ever read anywhere. "Impracticable for one out of the State of New York to understand the considerations which produced the removal of Mr. Clinton"—what insolence of assertion! You know better, you know that every in-

telligent man knows, that the expulsion of Mr. Clinton is with a view to the next Presidential election—it is intended to draw off the attention of New York from the misconduct of her Senate in refusing to give the people the right of electing their Electors as they instructed the Legislature to do, by reviving the old contest of parties between Tammanians and Clintonians—it is hoped too, that by so flagrant an act of injustice towards Mr. Clinton, as they deliberately intended to be guilty of, that they might so recommend him to the sympathies of his friends as to get him brought forward as a Candidate, and thereby the more divide the opponents to Mr. Crawford; whilst in any event, the sacrifice of that great man (Mr. Clinton) would be a solace to the voracious malignity of his persecutors—Not understand the miscreant workings of the legislature of New York! what difficulty is there? are they all as inscrutable as their little conjurer at Washington, whose way, like his countenance, are past finding out? nor are they rendered so deep although aided by the grave frigidity, the pharisaical interposition of the National Intelligencer. What mighty difficulty in fathoming the intents of a set of men that rule a state, when its ablest and worthiest dignitaries are either excluded or retiring from office, and when its idols are a gin-crack intriguer, or men sunk in the habits of daily immorality and beastly intoxication?

Formerly we regarded the National Intelligencer as a paper of best intelligence, filled with interest. Nor could we take exception to its steady devotion to a party which it appeared to support openly and firmly—but since the canvass for next President, it has sunk altogether in the scale of respectability, and is every thing now but what it used to be, a candid, able administration paper. Every administration ought to have a paper—it is essential for its welfare, and he who edits such a paper from conviction, with good faith, ability and frankness, deserves not only the profits of the establishment, but the respect of every man—but when an administration paper quits its proper course, and embarks in all the tergiversations and cunning devices to get in with the next Chief Magistrate that may arise, which a time of great doubt and uncertainty may produce, and lends itself occasionally to aid or cover up the wrongs and violences incident to such scenes, it loses its rank and its pretensions to the world's respect, and becomes as base as injustice, as supple as flattery, as mean as sycophancy.

THE HON. MR. EDWARDS, MINISTER TO MEXICO.

The communication lately made by this gentleman to Congress has produced much excitement, but little has been as yet hazarded by any one, by way of opinion, either as to the merit of Mr. Edwards' vindication of himself or of his charges against Mr. Secretary Crawford. We should imagine that but few would like to forejudge the case, none know enough to form a final opinion, and some are waiting to see which will be the strong side of the question.

At this distance, we are totally dependent upon what we can get through the press at the Capitol of the country. If they will, that persons at a distance shall possess the means to form a fair opinion, they can cause it by furnishing all the materials—should any thing cause the materials to be withheld, our information must of course be unsatisfactory and our opinions incorrect or suspended. We wish to have the notes referred to with Mr. Edwards' communication and the numbers of A. B. to understand his side of the question—We want Mr. Crawford's reports to understand him, and the examination of the witnesses for both. Under such circumstances, it is hardly possible for persons at a distance, to see all the facts and statements of this controversy, and therefore we shall speak alone of those that come to view. Mr. Edwards' communication is out through the Intelligencer, but not the notes—the numbers of A. B. may be found in a file of the Washington Republican we believe, and Mr. Crawford's reports may be had in a file of the Intelligencer. The examination of the witnesses we scarcely expect to get—the notes to Mr. Edwards' communication we are in hopes of.

Of Mr. Edwards' communication we shall only say, that so far from seeking an ungenerous mode of attack, he puts that imputation upon his opponents, and justifies himself upon the plea of necessity to which he is reduced by what he considers the stratagem of his foes. His communication, by his own shewing, so far from being gratuitous was absolutely compulsory, and he cites the facts of the dates of the Secre-

tary's late report and his own departure from Washington as his proofs.

In the course of the vindication of himself against Mr. Crawford's report, and in further passing his charges against the Secretary, there is mingled with great boldness of remark a severe strain of irony that wounds deeply—his concessions are all affronts, and his mildest constructions and inferences are death blows. From Mr. Edwards' standing in the country, we should suppose, that having written this communication, he expected, he must have desired, to be called from his mission to pursue this subject against Mr. Crawford still further—it is impossible that he could have presumed that Congress, the friends of Mr. Crawford, or the opponents of Mr. Crawford, could have suffered the matter to rest here. All doubt then about getting Mr. Edwards back again to Washington must have been as idle, as superfluous, and as little founded in the obvious appearances of things as either.

If with the demonstrations now made, Mr. Edwards is a man such as ought to bear the rank and station that he holds, possessing that firmness which holds life and all other considerations cheap in comparison with the defence of his own and his country's wrongs, we fear Mr. Crawford must perish in the conflict. Yet if Mr. Edwards is wicked, or if honorable, lacks the courage and the energy to breast his foes, maintain his integrity, and meet his fate, then indeed a triumphant exultation awaits the Secretary in the one case, whilst in the other, he may obtain an acquittal of little more value than a judgment of guilt.

Mr. Edwards has taken broad and bold grounds; he defies opposition, he courts investigation—However disagreeable the wrangle may be, however passionate individuals may shew themselves on the occasion, who feel interests and hopes implicated in the result, it becomes the duty of Congress to have this matter fairly and temperately investigated, without favour, partiality or reference to whom the origination of this matter belongs, or who may fall in the conflict.

It is of more importance to us that our country be well served, than whether A. B. or C. and E. bear the foul stain.

We invite attention to the following remarks, extracted from the New York Evening Post of some weeks past, on the subject of prohibitory duties to aid manufactures, with a comparative view of the benefits of commerce and manufactures upon the great body of the American people.

It is vain to pretend, that if the high tariff is adopted to support manufactures, commerce will not be injured. To assert this is disingenuous, because every body knows it is not true. Our commerce must be proportionably injured as fewer or more prohibitory duties are laid to encourage manufactures. We have again and again declared that commerce and manufactures may and ought to flourish together—that neither should be injured to promote the other—and we have pointed out the way to effect this, viz: impose on all foreign products and fabrics the greatest amount of duty possible for the purposes of revenue—by this means the article will come into our market enhanced in price by necessary costs, charges and interest, more than thirty three and a third per cent advance upon its original cost abroad, without the sellers profit which is to be added to it, and this is a liberal, a munificent encouragement for the home manufacturer; for if making the foreign fabric or product come one third dearer to us in our market beyond its price where it was made, besides the sellers profit, is not encouragement enough to the manufacturer here, this is proof enough that we are not in a condition to undertake such manufacture, and that we had better not attempt it—for it can't be encouraged without impolicy, it can't succeed without palpable and oppressive injustice.

The manufacturing interest of this country bears to all other interests the proportion of about one to fifty—those who labor under the mad disease of desiring to encourage manufactures at the destruction of commerce, is about one to thirty—what can justify the oppression of fifty men to benefit one? or what can justify the oppression of fifty out of every fifty one persons to please one out of every thirty? We know it is true, and strange it is 'tis true, that some men are infected with this very disease of encouraging manufactures even to their own injury—but this they say is evidence of disinterestedness; but common sense says, it is evidence of folly—suspicion says it is evidence, that from the rage the thing is making, some people look

to it as the means of political advancement to feed out of the public crib in these hard times—thus, different views are taken upon different suggestions.

There is a kind of home made manufactures, called *household manufactures*, that we most ardently wish to see patronised and promoted—for this, industry and care and management are alone necessary—we want no high duties, no tariff to aid these—they are strictly home-made manufactures which give wealth to the husband, good fame to the wife, neatness to the children, and comfort to all—these manufactures grace our country families and are the pursuits which adorn our women and bless our land—early and long may they be cherished.

"It is idle to argue this question further, as the least reflection must prove, to the satisfaction of every enquiring mind, that the greater the quantity of foreign commodities brought to your market, the greater will be the demand for the article you have to give in payment, which is nothing more or less than the fruits of domestic industry. The great body of the people are consumers.—The cheaper their wants can be supplied the better for them, and it is the great body of the people, and they only, who should be consulted in this question. Let us calculate as to facts.—On a 100 millions of dollars employed in importing foreign commodities, the annual interest is \$6,000,000. The freight of 1000 ships employed to bring the articles, at \$4000 each, per annum, is 4,000,000. Exportation duties, commissions, store rent, clerk hire, drayage, &c. say 4,000,000. Duties on importation, 20,000,000.

Amount,	\$34,000,000
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Here we have 34 millions of dollars paid annually by the consumers, more than the foreign manufacturers obtain for their fabrics. Now then, let our own people supply these articles to the consumer at home from their work-shops—Is not 34 millions, in all conscience, enough to give them, beyond what the same labor is performed for in other countries? This country, too, abounding in ores, and with a soil and climate surpassed by no country on earth in the production of the raw material?

It has been said that commercial men are hostile to manufacturers. The allegation is not true. They only differ with them as to the best means of encouraging manufactures. All they wish is that the same rule be applied to their trade, which they contend for in relation to others, to wit:—To be let alone—To be allowed to rely upon their industry and enterprise and ingenuity for their success. They ask no countervailing duties; no restrictions upon the free ingress and egress of foreign ships, further than, that the nations to which such foreign ships belong, should allow American ships the same privileges. They proudly and triumphantly say, as our soldiers and sailors said, during the war—*give us but a fair chance, man to man, gun to gun, and we will be sure to secure our share of the prize, or be content to suffer defeat.*

Our whale fishery is confessedly the most beneficial of any part of the National Industry, because it consumes, exclusively, the produce of our soil—and gathers from the depths of the ocean immense riches for the Nation—besides, it is the best nursery for seamen, and consequently, the best support of our navy. This trade is languishing more, and is more ruinous at the present moment, than any manufacturing interest in the country, yet we hear no complaints from the parties concerned therein, no appeals to Congress for protection, no prayers that the other parts of the community may be taxed to support them in their over-trading; but we see them applying the true remedy, by converting a portion of their ships to other trade, and their industry to other objects.

We are told that to encourage the manufacturing interest is to encourage the consumption of the produce of our soil. Certainly this does not increase the quantity the present population consumes—Certainly it will not increase the population, except by emigrating from foreign countries, and such an increase to be encouraged by taxing the present population of the country? This will, I think, be going further than the most philanthropic mind in the world can ask. God be praised that our country is open to the reception of the oppressed of every clime, and I pray that there never may be an obstacle thrown in the way of their becoming members of our family yet I equally pray that we may not be made slaves, in order that others may have more liberty.

Fifteen thousand dollars invested in a ship will give employment to as many consumers as one hundred thousand dollars will in a manufactory. To illustrate this, it is only necessary to calculate the number of persons requisite for the purposes of ship building and navigation—namely, persons to make the axes with which the timber is cut—those who cut the timber—the teams, utensils, and persons employed in drawing it from the woods to the landing place on our interior rivers—those employed in constructing small craft and navigating the same with the timber from the landing to the ship yards—those employed in preparing the docks and yards wherein to build the ship, and the materials necessary therefor—those employed in building the ship including blacksmiths, joiners, scrapers, copper makers, founders oakum pickers, the manufacturers of tar, pitch and rosin, and of the implements necessary for such manufacturers—the transporters of the same—sail makers, riggers, rope makers, and their various implements, cartmen employed in collecting the materials; the various artisans and others employed in supplying the wants of those I have mentioned

such as batters, shoe-makers, grocers, clothiers, &c. and after the ship is launched the innumerable persons engaged in preparing the ship and her cargo for sea, loading and despatching her.

In this enumeration, not one fourth of the persons actually employed are set down. Yet it cannot but convince every one that the persons occupied in building, equipping and despatching to sea, a single ship, consume vastly more produce of the soil than those employed by the same amount of capital in any other branch of domestic industry.

This is a question not confined to the merchants. It is most particularly interesting to the mechanics of commercial cities, and indeed to all classes of the community.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
It is stated in the Philadelphia papers that although little more than a week has elapsed since the work was commenced, there are already between 300 and 400 men actively employed in excavating the earth. In a few weeks, more than double that number will probably be employed.

GOLD COINS.
For two or three months, past, (says the National Intelligencer) the Bank of the United States has, at some pains, been putting into circulation, in payments to the Members of Congress, and for their convenience, principally, an unusual quantity of the smaller Gold Coins of the Union consisting of Quarter and Half Eagles. We are glad of this, as it increases the proportion of the most handy and beautiful of our coins, and will eventually contribute to the convenience of the community at large, as well as to that of the individuals for whose accommodation the Bank has taken the trouble.

The loss sustained by the late fire at New Castle, Del. is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—not one cent of which was insured!

The Philadelphia Freeman's Journal cautions the public respecting counterfeit five dollar notes on the Bank of Delaware. The following are the principal differences:—the paper is of a lighter color, and the wheel shaft larger in the spurious than in the genuine bills.

The Norfolk Herald contains the report of the Medical Commission which was dispatched to Thompson's Island, under the orders of Commodore ROGERS, in October last, to enquire into the causes of the unhealthiness of that place. From the report of the Physicians it would seem that the causes to which are ascribed the unhealthiness of the spot are not susceptible of removal, and that every year, it must, as a natural consequence, be visited (in a greater or less degree, according to the weather) during the summer and fall seasons, with the malignant fever which last year proved so fatal. Nevertheless it is conceived that the place possesses so many advantages for naval purposes, that it would not be advisable to abandon it entirely: though certainly it would be prudent to keep as small a force as would barely suffice for the protection of the public property, during the sickly months—composed if practicable of persons inured to a tropical climate.

COMMODORE PORTER.
Official letters from this officer to the Navy Department are received. The first is dated April 8, on board the U. S. ship John Adams, off Havana—and recapitulates the various islands and points which he had touched at, in examining for pirates. No pirates had been captured, although a number of places were visited where it was evident they had recently been.

The second letter is dated April 12, at Thompson's Island, and encloses an extract of a letter from Lieut. JOHN T. NEWTON respecting the discovery on the island of Mona, which he had examined, of the papers, &c. belonging to the brig William Henry of Baltimore.—*American.*

Captain Baker, of the brig Fanny, from Curacao, informs that a British sloop, laden with a cargo of rum, from Kingston, bound to Maracaibo, in beating up the south side of St. Domingo, was boarded by one of the Haitian brigs of war, and sent into Jacquemel; after remaining there twenty days was ordered to Port au Prince, where she was tried and condemned. The supercargo applied to the house of Brothers, Mondon and Co. of that place, who applied to President Boyer for the release of the vessel and cargo. The President considering the condemnation illegal, ordered them to be restored, with about \$600 damages; which offer was refused by the supercargo, not being sufficient to defray the expenses sustained by the capture. The supercargo, master, and two of the crew, went from thence to Jamaica in an open boat. It was expected that a British frigate would be sent from Jamaica to demand the surrender of the vessel, and payment for the damage sustained by the illegal capture.

[New-York Gazette.]

Mrs. Ann Carson, relict of the late Capt. John Carson whose history is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia and the neighbouring cities died in the Penitentiary of Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning, April 27th of a typhus fever, aged 38 years.

BY THE STEAM BOAT,
BALTIMORE, May 5.
Wheat \$1 20—Corn 33 a 36 cents—Oats 40 cents.
Contents of the American Farmer, April 30.
The value of the Fisheries, from the pen of the Hon. J. Q. Adams, Secretary of State—Communication to the Agricultural Society of South Carolina—Remarks on the hitherto erroneous manner of testing the qualities of ploughs, and suggesting a more favourable method—Diseases of Domestic animals, and

their cure—On the Usefulness of the Mathematics—Extract from Philo-Hamilton, in answer to Juris Consultis—Bene Seed, its culture and use—Geological Survey of North Carolina—Proposals for publishing by subscription, a Practical Treatise, on the Diseases of the Foot of the Horse—Extracts from the Editorial Correspondence, dated Taberg, New York; Nottaway County, Virginia; Newburyport, Massachusetts; Waddington, St. Lawrence county; Mobile, and Bowling Green—S. requests a remedy for naturally weak eyes—Receipt for destroying insects on plants—To remove herbs and flowers in the summer—Editorial Notices—Prices Current—Advertisements, &c.

Died on Monday, 3d inst. after a short illness, Mrs. Chambers consort of James Chambers, Esq. of this county.

In this town, on Monday night last Lambert Clayland, Esq. after a lingering illness.

In this town this morning, at the residence of John W. Sherwood, Elizabeth Bosman, after a short illness, aged 10 years.

MAJOR DANIEL MARTIN will be supported as a Candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States, for the Electoral District composed of Caroline, the Upper District of Dorchester and Talbot counties. We are authorised to state that Major Martin if elected, will vote for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as President, and some distinguished Republican as Vice President.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

Will be sold
On the premises on Wednesday the 16th day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon if fair, if not, the next fair day at the same hour,
THE BEAUTIFUL FARM
"HAYLANDS"
Lately offered for sale, situated upon the head waters of St. Michaels River within three and a half miles of Easton.

A long and accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money well secured—Those inclined to purchase are invited to view the land—Mr. Kemp on the premises, or the Subscriber will satisfy all enquiries.

The superior excellence and productiveness of this land, the eligible situation, the comforts and conveniences already on it, the never failing resources of shell marl, so easily got at and found so fertilizing without a failure, together with the small quantity of acres, (about 350) render it an object of first attention to all who desire one of the most pleasant and productive residences in Talbot County.

The subscriber has lately made a purchase of lands nearer to him than "Haylands" and knowing that ordinary good lands will not bring half their value in these times, he offers the above lands which, from their superiority of soil, situation, comforts, and resources, are the only sort of lands that will now sell advantageously.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
May 8 6w
The editor of the Delaware Gazette will insert the above six times and forward his account to this office for collection.

Sheriffalty.
TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.
Fellow Citizens,
Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintances to become a candidate for the Sheriff's office of this county, at the ensuing election, I take this method of informing that I am a Candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the October Election, should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof. The public's Ob't. and Humble Serv't.
J. P. W. RICHARDSON.
May 8

Notice.
All persons now indebted to the late firm of Clark & Green are respectfully notified to make payment to the subscriber, who is also authorised to receive the same.
May 8—3w WM. CLARK.

Grazing.
The Subscriber's Marsh, on Choptank River, adjoining Kingstown, is now getting in fine order for the reception of Cattle. He will take in two hundred head or more, and pay the greatest attention to them.
PHILIP MACKAY.
Talbot county, May 8, 1824.

Notice.
All persons indebted to the subscriber for rent, or hire of negroes are hereby requested to make immediate payment.
Easton, May 8 RACHEL L. KERR.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a decree obtained in Kent county Court, on a bill filed to the equity side of the court in which Hannah Barneston and Titus Maslin, now complainants and Philip T. Maslin, Edwin Maslin and Mary Maslin were defendants, appointing the subscriber a Trustee; will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the second day of June next, a piece or parcel of land lying on Chester River, adjoining the lands of Edward and Cornelius Comery, containing about twelve acres of land more or less called Shipping Point, on the said land is an old
DWELLING HOUSE,
and about one half the land is in wood with oyster shells for a considerable depth, and the whole equal to any land in Maryland; to farmers who want to make their lands rich, the same would be a desirable purchase. The terms of sale are that the purchaser pay the sum of fifty dollars on the day of sale, and give bond to the Trustee with good security for the payment of the remainder of the purchase money, as follows: The one half thereof in six months, and the other half in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole sum from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the purchase money and interest and not before the Trustee will convey the said real estate to the purchaser in fee simple.—The above parcel of land formerly belonged to Francis Maslin deceased.
JACOB MASLIN, Trustee.
May 8 ts

Negroes Wanted.
Cash will be given for a few likely young negroes from 10 to 25 years of age, (both sexes) if immediate application be made to the Subscriber at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton. Those Servants are wanted for the individual use of a gentleman living in Arkansas Territory, and who is now in Washington city doing some business in Congress, the most satisfactory references can be given that the servants wanted are not for sale; a good Blacksmith, a Carpenter, a Shoe & Boot Maker and a Seamstress, would be desirable.
JOHN L. HUTCHERSON.
May 8 3w

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court.
 August Term, Anno Domini 1823.
 On application of Rachael Corkrall, Ex'r. of James Corkrall, late of Talbot county deceased—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of August, 1823.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of James Corkrall, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of Nov. 1824, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of August 1824.

RACHAEL CORKRALL, Ex'r. of James Corkrall, dec'd.
 May 1 3w

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
 December Term, A. D. 1823.
 On application of Mrs. H. M. Tilghman Ex'r. of the Testament and last Will of Robert L. Tilghman, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and in one of the Baltimore Newspapers.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 22d day of December 1823.

JAMES PRICE Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Robert L. Tilghman late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of Dec. next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of December 1823.

H. M. TILGHMAN, Ex'r. of R. L. Tilghman, dec'd.
 May 1 3w

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

CHARLES B PALMER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Warehouse on Light street, No. 41 and No. 7, Elliott street, 7 doors from Pratt street BALTIMORE—where he has on hand and offers for sale the following articles, principally of his own manufacture, and for the convenience of persons at a distance, he has thought proper to affix his prices.

150 PLOUGHS of different kinds on hand, PENNSYLVANIA PLOUGHS all wrought Iron except the mould board, and of easy repair by every country Smith—the bar and wing of the Share & Coulter laved with steel. 3 and 4 horse Ploughs, from \$12 to \$15. 2 horse do. from 7 1-2 to 12. 1 do. do. from 5 1-2 to 6 75. A left hand 2 horse Plough, 11 50. Connecticut or Dagon Plough large steel, 4 50 to 6. Wm. Hinckes much approved wrought iron mould Board Ploughs, from 12 to \$15. Mr. Wood's cast iron Ploughs, from 5 to \$10. Double mould board Ploughs for hilling Corn and Tobacco 7 50 to \$8 50. Wheat Fans, \$20. Screens, wove Wire, Sieves, Safes, &c. at the lowest prices. Heastman's Scarifier, with steel, \$14. Mr. Eastman's Cylindrical Straw Cutter, 45 to \$95. Straw Cutters with treads, 8, without \$5. Corn Cultivators with 5 teeth 4 to 6; three teeth \$3. Tobacco Cultivators, \$7; Harrow teeth, 9 cents per lb. All kinds of edged tools made by Mr. George Gillingham. Shares for Ploughs 12 cents, with steel 15 cents. Persons making Ploughs in the country, can be furnished with Irons at lowest prices. Connecticut plough shares with steel \$2 per piece—Agricultural Implements of all kinds, repaired at the shortest notice. Spades, Shovels, Mattocks, Hoes, &c. and all kinds of implements to suit the seasons. CHARLES B. PALMER hopes by his constant attention to business and personal labor to receive a portion of public patronage. Any articles sold from his establishment, which shall not be found equal to what the manufacturer represents may be returned, if uninjured.

April 17 4w

CONSTABLE'S SALE.
 By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed, against Levin Marshall, Denton Marshall and John M. Wise, at the suit of John Barnett, use Charles Benson, use Wm. Higgins, use Samuel Harrison, and one at the suit of Jenkins & Stevens, against said Levin Marshall, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 25th of May next, the following property, to wit: one negro girl called Sarah, about 13 years of age, for life, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named fi. fa.
 WM. TOWNSEND, Constable.
 April 24 1s

CONSTABLE'S SALE.
 By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed, against Levin Marshall, Adm'r. of Meredith, at the suit of Noah Marshall, use of Richard Spencer, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 25th of May next, the following property, to wit: one negro girl called Harriot, aged about 11 years, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fi. fa. subject to a prior claim.
 WM. TOWNSEND, Constable.
 April 24 1s

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at the Corner Store, in Easton, which was lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Co. Druggists,

SEASONABLE GOODS,

- A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
 CONSISTING, IN PART, OF
- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Superfine blue Cloths, | Do. Furniture do. | Furniture and bed do. |
| Second do. black do. | Blue and white calicoes, | Bed spreads, |
| Super fancy coloured striped cassimere, | Second mourning do. | Carriage lace and tufting, |
| Velvets, cords and cassinets, | Cambric gingham, | Ladies white and black silk hosiery, |
| Plain and figured bombazets, ratinetts, | Jaconet and Carlisle do. | Do. cotton and worsted do. |
| Dress cambric and furniture dimity, | Cambric muslin, | Do. white, black silk and kid gloves, |
| Plain & striped linen drilling, | Plain and figured jaconet do. | Do. York tan beaver and castor do. |
| Do. cotton cassimere, | Do. do. book do. | Gentlemen white and black silk hosiery, |
| Striped florentines, seer sucker, | 6-4 plain mul mul do. | Do. cotton do. |
| er, | 4-4 do. and figured swiss do. | Do. white silk and beaver gloves, |
| White and striped jeans, | Colerets worked, | Do. buck-skin, dogs-skin and castor do. |
| Washington stripes, | Russia sheeting, brown holland, | Domestic plaids, stripes and checks, |
| Blue and yellow nankeens, | 4-4 Irish linen, 6-4 do. sheeting, | Do. white & coloured denims, |
| Sup. white and coloured Met-seiles vesting, | ing, | Do. bleached and brown shirtings, |
| Silk, florentine & valentia do. | Damask table linen, | Do. do. sheetings, |
| Bombazeens, | Bird's eye and Russia diaper, | Do. bed-tickings, sacking-bot toms, |
| Black canton crapes, | Steam and power loom shirting, | 5-4 tow linen, cotton yarn from No. 3 to 20, |
| Do. figured and striped do. | ing, | Candlewick, |
| Do. nankeen do. | Linen and Scotch cambric, | Shell top combs, |
| Do. canton crape robes, | Do. cambric handkerchiefs, | Do. side and neck do. |
| Do. col. do. shawls & scarfs, | Long lawn, | Pocket, ivory and dressing do. |
| Do. do. figured silk robes, | Barcelona and Zelia handkerchiefs, | Blue and white pasteboards, |
| Sup. worked jaconet muslin do. | Dress plaid silk do. | Morocco and calf skin shoes, |
| Black & white satins, florence and sarinets, | Velveteen do. | Wool hats, |
| Figured and plaid silks, | Bandanna and flag do. | Hair and wire ceives, |
| Black and white levantine, | Madras do. | Seaic twine and cordage, |
| Do. do. Italian crape, | Bordered and figured cravats, | Switched and hackled flax, |
| Do. do. Pattinets, | Silk and chintz shawls, | Brushes of every description, |
| Hat crape, crape lisse, | Thread laces and edgings, | &c. &c. |
| Silk velvet, all colours, | Bobinet laces, | |
| White cotton do. | Ribbons, all colours, | |
| Do. peeling & glazed muslin, | Hat banding, | |
| Black and coloured cambrics, | Gimps and chenille cords assorted, | |
| Super London chintz, | Sewing silk, thread & cotton, | |
| Super London fancy prints, | Floss cotton in spools & balls, | |
| | Working canvass, suspenders, | |
| | Worsted and carpet binding, | |

ALSO,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES,

TO WIT:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Java and green coffee, | Madeira, dry Lisbon & Tenerife wines, | Holland and country gin, |
| Prime & com. brown sugar, | Cognac brandy, 4th pr. | Barley & rye whiskey, old, |
| Loaf and lump do. | Peach and apple do. | Common do. |
| Hyson, young hyson and souching teas, | Jamaica and Antigua spirits, | N. E. rum and molasses, |
| Gun powder & imperial do. | Mould and dipt candles, Spanish and country segars, chewing tobacco, rappee, macouba and scotch snuff, soap, rice, figs, almonds, raisins, salt-petre, copperas, madder, indigo, fig-blue, Irish glue, pepper, pimento, &c. &c. | Blown and allum Salt. |

TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

HARD-WARE AND CUTLERY, QUEENS' AND STONE-WARE, GLASS AND CHINA, CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

The above described goods have been selected with great caution, and are offered at the most reduced prices for cash, or country produce in exchange. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
 Easton, April 3, 1824

JAMES M. LAMBDIN.

New and Cheap GOODS.

William H. Groome
 Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening in the Store House lately occupied by Thomas & Groome, a large and

- BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Spring Goods,
 Selected with much care and attention from the latest arrivals, and comprising a great variety of
PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, HOUSE JOINERS, CARPENTERS & CABINET-MAKERS' TOOLS, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, CASTINGS;
 Also, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Cart-Boxes, Lamp Oils, Paints, Window-Glass, Putty, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Raw Cotton, Spun Cotton, Flour, Flax, Seine-Twine, Rope,

Stone-Ware, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices possible for Cash.
 Easton, 27th, March 1824. w

Shoes & Boots.

Joseph Scull
 Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh

- SUPPLY OF
SHOES, BOOTS AND MATERIALS,
 Which with the stock on hand will render his assortment very large,
 PART OF WHICH ARE
 Gentlemen's Boots and Monroes,
 do. Shoes and Pumps,
 Ladies best Valencia and Prunella,
 do. do. Morocco and Leather,
 Misses do. do.
 Children's do. do.
 Boys Monroes and Shoes,
 With a variety of others not mentioned: also a good supply of the best Morocco, Seal, Buck and Calf Skins and Morocco for Boots, also Valencia, Prunella and Kid, with a good assortment of upper and sole Leather for manufacturing Shoes and Boots, which he will endeavour to have made in the very best manner, all which he will sell very low for cash.
 Easton, May 1st.

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.
 April 24 3w

New Spring Goods.

WILLIAM CLARK
 Is now receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will open in the course of this week an elegant assortment of fresh

- Spring Goods,**
 Selected with great care from the latest importations, consisting in part, of Splendid new style Chintz's and Callico's Gingham, printed Jaconet Muslins, Cambric, Book, Jaconet mull mull, Swiss and Fancy Muslins, together with superfine London Cloths, Cassimeres, Mar-seills and Silk Vestings, &c.
 Also French, India, German, and American Manufactured Goods generally, comprising almost every desirable article in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Hardware line, all of which will be offered unusually low for Cash. His friends and the public generally are solicited to give him an early call as great Bargains may be expected.
 (March 25) April 3—w

Coach-Making.



The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the stand on Washington street, in Easton, Talbot county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Parrott, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and solicits a share of the public patronage—He pledges himself to those who may favour him with their orders to have them executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The public's ob't. servt.
 JOHN CARTER.
 Easton, Jan 10 1f

Saddle & Harness MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has re-commenced the above business at his old stand in Easton, Md. second door below the Bank, and opposite the Easton Hotel.
 Where all kinds of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and TRUNKS will be manufactured and sold on the most reasonable terms—As he is determined to sell very low, he hopes those who deal in his line will favour him with a call.
 KENDAL F. HOLMES.
 An apprentice wanting at the above business.
 Feb 7 1f

NOTICE.

All persons that are indebted to me, by bond, note or book account, are respectfully requested to make payment, (as I am very desirous to settle my Guardian and Administration accounts)—Also those that are indebted to the Estate of Sarah Ennalls, dec'd.
 RICHARD TRIPPE.
 April 24 3w

Melfield for Sale.

The Subscriber finding it almost impossible to cultivate, advantageously, his land in different counties, has formed the determination of changing his residence from Queen Ann's to Talbot county—His Estate in the former county commonly known by the name of 'Melfield,' he therefore proposes to sell at Public Sale on Tuesday the 27th day of July next, at Centreville, if not previously disposed of by private sale, and will surrender possession to the purchaser, on the 1st day of January following; accommodating him with Stock, Farming Utensils, Corn and Provender; and allowing him the privilege of seeding wheat in his corn ground—The purchaser will be required to pay one sixth of the purchase money on taking possession, a like sum with interest during the next year, and the remaining two-thirds with interest, in six equal annual payments from the 1st day of January 1826. This Estate is situated on the waters of Corsica Creek, commanding a fine view of Chester River; within a few miles of Centreville, and in a most agreeable neighbourhood—it consists of 600 acres of land of good quality, with a sufficiency of timber and wood, a convenient BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary out buildings, mostly of brick, and in good repair—persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will at all times be with pleasure shown by

JOHN TILGHMAN.
 Queen Ann's county, April 10 ts

FOR SALE.

That valuable Farm lying in Banbury and situated on great Choptank River, the property of Pollard and Christopher Birchhead
 This Farm contains between five and six hundred acres of land, about two-fifths is very fine timber, and within two miles of an excellent landing. The balance is cleared and the soil well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and tobacco.

Any person desirous of realizing property will find it to their advantage to view the farm as I am certain so great a bargain has not been offered for some time and that will yield such a per cent.

If this farm is not sold at private sale before the third Tuesday in May next, it will be then offered to the highest bidder at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in the town of Easton, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those who wish to purchase will view the property, when it will be shewn by the subscriber, living near the farm.

The terms are 12 and 24 months credit, bond with approved security, interest from the day of sale, and possession given on the 1st day of January, 1825, with the privilege of seeding wheat this Fall.

WILLIAM GIST, Agent for Pollard and Christopher Birchhead. Talbot county, March 20 ts

For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Choptank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 520 acres—This farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Tulley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Bucker, containing about 250 acres.

Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.
 CHARLES P. WILLSON.
 Nov 22—1f

FOR SALE,—A GRIST MILL

WITH THE APPURTENANCES, Situated on the upper Hunting Creek, in Caroline county, the seat contains more than one hundred acres.

Also, 25 Acres of Timbered Land, within half a mile of Cambridge. A more accurate description of the mill or land is deemed useless, as those who wish to purchase, will of course view the premises, and apply to the undersigned for terms and information. The Wood Land will be sold in the whole, or in lots to suit purchasers.
 L. M. ROBERTSON.
 April 10—6w

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called

"WARD'S GIFT,"

beautifully situate within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shewn by Mr. H. Harcastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,
 J. G. THOMAS.
 Nov 15 1f

For Sale,

A Farm containing 200 acres, beautifully situated on Broad Creek, leading up to St Michaels, and about two miles distant from said town, the late residence of capt. Richard Spencer, deceased, commonly called and known by the name of 'Beverly;' the improvements on it are good—I consider it unnecessary to enter into a detail of particulars, as I presume those who wish to purchase will view it; for terms apply to the subscriber.
 HENRY SPENCER.
 Island Creek Neck, }
 Feb. 21st 1f

New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS
 Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening, at his stand nearly opposite the Court House,

New Saddlery,

Selected with great care and attention from the latest fashions. Materials to make harness of every description, Bear and Leopard Skin, and every other necessary material to fill any order that he may have in the Military line; he will also keep on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, or make them, at the shortest notice; he flatters himself from his experience in the business, and by the assistance of good workmen, he will be enabled to manufacture in the best manner, and at the lowest prices for cash.

N. B. He has also on hand an assortment of Gigs, Chaises, Switch Whips, Spurs, Horse-Brushes, Combs, &c. &c.
 Easton, April 17 1f

Public Sale.

Will be sold by virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Talbot county, on Tuesday the 11th day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock of said day, on the court house green in Easton, the following property, to wit:—Negro Horace aged 20 years, to serve until he is 28—Negro Henry aged 11 years to serve until he is 28—Negro Susan aged 12 years, to serve until she is twenty-five—Negro Caroline aged 6 years, to serve until she is 25 years of age.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

JAMES CALN, Adm'r. Debonis Adm'r. of Daniel McGinney, late of Talbot county, deceased.
 April 24 1s

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of land, containing 983 acres, situated on Wye River, this property at present is divided in two farms, the first adjoining Wye Church, contains 466 acres; the second, late the property of Dr. Hindman's heirs, contains 517 acres, each farm has a large proportion of the most valuable meadow ground perhaps in the country, which may be cleared at a small expense; this property is generally known, that a further description of it is deemed unnecessary, as all situations on the water are desirable—it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase, will view the property; every information can be obtained by applying to Thomas Hensley, Esq. near Wye Mill, or E. N. Hambleton, Esq. at Easton.
 March 27. ALEX. HEMSLEY.

N. B. The above Estate, will be sold altogether or divided into small farms, if preferred by those wishing to purchase—both the above described farms abound with marble of a superior quality.

\$50 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 28th of December last, a Negro Woman by the name of

PRISS,

About 30 years of age, low in stature, well made and rather black—she has some children living with me at this time, and some, I believe, living either in Queen Anns or Caroline county; she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John V. Bordley, of Queen Anns,) who is a very small man, by the name of Joshua, and is in the habit of travelling from this state into the state of Delaware; her clothing is unknown. I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or lodged in the Easton jail.
 JAMES DENNY.
 Near Easton, Talbot co. Md. }
 January 17 1f

\$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, and the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.
 J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r. of A. ROSS, dec'd.
 Caroline county, Nov 29 1f

\$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.
 J. LOCKERMAN.
 Dec. 13 1f

Bank Stock wanted.

Wanted a few shares of Farmers Bank stock for which the market price will be given—Apply to
 WM. H. GROOME.
 April 24 1f

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY FELLOW-CITIZENS,
 Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintance, to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county (at the October election for 1824) I take this method to inform you that I am a candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for that purpose. Should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.
 Your obedient servant,
 SAM'L. ROBERTS.
 April 17 1f

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. VII:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1824.

NO. 22.

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.

MR. LOWRIE'S LETTER

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: The reasons which induced me to reply to the communication under the signature of P. decide me to notice that of Mr. Hay. Although he intimates that the President was not 'apprised' of his communication, no intelligent man can read it without believing that the statements it contains have been made on his authority; and such, doubtless, was the impression Mr. Hay intended to make. The scurrility and intemperance of his publication, do not require notice, nor shall they provoke me to animadversion. The situation in which I am placed, (if other considerations did not forbid that I should suffer myself to be drawn into personal altercations with those who, for the gratification of their pride, or the advancement of their interest, choose to enlist on the side of power and patronage.

Mr. Hay admits that it was not his intention in his first communication, to meet the main question. "The position of the case," (he says), "required no such movement." To do so is now his professed object; and the manner it is accomplished, merits observation. In my published letter to the President, I say, "You then took from your bundle a letter, which you stated to be from General Andrew Jackson, and read to us a part thereof. The part read, recommended to you, as a measure of policy, to form your administration by the appointment of distinguished individuals from both the great political parties of the country, without mentioning the names of individuals." Mr. Hay says, "The main question is, whether Gen. Jackson did, or did not, write a letter to the President of the United States, advising him to form his administration of two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists."

Mr. Lowrie, (he adds) avers that Gen. Jackson did write such a letter, and that Mr. Monroe did read such a letter to him and Mr. Findlay. I deny the truth of these assertions. I say General Jackson did not write such a letter; I say, Mr. Monroe did not read such a letter to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, or to any body else.

The difference between my letter and the expressions attributed to me, will be perceived. Why does Mr. Hay extract the terms used by the newspapers, with so much care and precision, and substitute them for mine? It has indeed, been rumored, that the disagreement between the expressions used in Mr. Kremer's letter, and those of General Jackson's, (though the contents are in substance the same,) will be the ground on which the charge of falsehood is to be sustained. But the high respectability of the source from which it must come precludes the possibility of a resort to so wretched a subterfuge. The point in controversy is simple, and can neither be obscured or avoided. It is, whether Mr. Monroe did, or did not, read to Mr. Findlay and myself, a letter from General Jackson in which was recommended to him the policy of forming his administration from the two great political parties of the country—not in what precise words the advice was given.

In further support of the allegation that Mr. Monroe possessed such a letter I now lay before the public the declaration of Jonathan Roberts, Esq. late Senator from Pennsylvania. Of Mr. Roberts' character it is unnecessary to speak. His integrity is unimpeached and unimpeachable. His account of the letter is distinct. It merits, and cannot fail to receive, implicit credit. It, in the judgment of intelligent and honorable men, there is yet doubt resting upon the subject, let it be removed. Let the public mind be relieved. The means are ample. Let the letter of General Jackson, or so much thereof as relates to the subject, be published. If that is objected to, let the President give his consent to the publication of so much of his answer, as is in reply to it. If that is declined, let the letter be shown to gentlemen of character and impartiality, and let them say whether its import has been misrepresented.

No valid objection can now be made to the adoption of some one of the courses suggested. Had this controversy arisen without the agency of the President, his refusal to disclose the contents of the letter would have been imposed upon him, by his situation; but the importance of the required disclosure, as far as it concerns me, has risen from a communication which Mr. Kremer alleges to have been made to him by the President and which has been published. Had Mr. Kremer, when he applied to Mr. Monroe for information, with a view to publication and impeachment, been treated as I have been, the case would have been different. But I respectfully contend that after the voluntary and unreserved communication said to have been made to Mr. Kremer, and after the contemplated use had been made of it, my ap-

plication to the President was founded in right, and could not as it appears to me be refused with justice. But it is said that to have complied with my request, would have been to commit an act of baseness, by the publication of a confidential letter from a friend. If there ever was reason for considering the letter in question as of too confidential a character to permit its contents to be promulgated in a suitable manner, it was then too late to take that ground. What are the facts that have a bearing on this point? The letter was read without reserve to Mr. Roberts, on two occasions, once alone, and once in the presence of a third person. It was read to Gen. Lacock, then a Senator, from Pennsylvania, who so far from considering it confidential, spoke of it without reserve, in reference to the principles on which Mr. Monroe had formed his administration. To a late Senator from Connecticut, the Hon. Mr. Boardman in the presence of two members of the House of Representatives, now in Congress, the President stated, in substance that Gen. Jackson had advised him to this course. In an interview with the Hon. William A. Palmer, a Senator of the United States, the President examined his papers for a letter from General Jackson, in which he said the same course was recommended.

Not finding the letter at first and Mr. Palmer being unwilling to delay, the President observed that he would show him the letter at any time. That it was in part read to Mr. Findlay and myself, is not even denied by Mr. Hay; and although he strenuously contends that it was not 'such a letter,' he does not pretend there was any thing confidential in the transaction. That it was not so considered at the time by my colleague and myself, is proved by the accompanying letters of two members of the Senate. At that time surely we could not be suspected of a disposition to injure General Jackson politically or otherwise. As late as the present winter, Mr. Kremer says that the President, on his application, 'at once said that the charge was false—that he had never received any such letter, and that General Jackson had never recommended to him but one person for any office.' After all this, and after the character of a third person, and a member of the government is brought in question in consequence of those very acts, it is with deference submitted, whether it is allowable for the President to set up the confidential character of the letter, as a reason for refusing a disclosure of its contents.

The only remaining part of Mr. Hay's publication which I will notice, is the ungenerous insinuation, that my object in requesting a publication of Gen. Jackson's letter, is to cause the President to degrade himself by an acknowledgement that his declaration to Mr. Kremer was not true. Nothing could be more unjust than to attribute, want of friendship or want of respect for the President. The statement I made in regard to General Jackson's letter, was made at a time and under circumstances, which preclude the possibility of my having been actuated by unfriendly feelings towards him; and the manner and occasion shew that none were intended against the President. He had discharged his duty as he thought right, and I mine. We were alike independent of each other, and both responsible to our constituents.

It is not pretended that I have had the least agency in the recent publication of the fact to which circumstances, then surely not anticipated, have since, as is supposed, given importance. I submitted in silence to the vilest imputations of the presses of the day, and it was not until my veracity was impeached on the alleged authority of the President himself, that I was induced to take measures for the protection of my character. Could I have done less, or could I have adopted a less exceptionable mode? In a private letter to the President, I respectfully solicited him to do me justice. It was suggested, that, under the influence of excited feelings, I had been wanting in respect for his situation. Anxious to avoid an imputation, I was not conscious of deserving, I waived all discussion as to the fact, and did every thing in my power, which I supposed a just and generous mind could ask, to remove the imputation. If any thing could be wanting to prove my unwillingness to go one step farther than is indispensable to the defence of my character, or to fail in the respect, which every good citizen owes to the Chief Magistrate of the country, I trust it will be found in the fact that that unwillingness has not been overcome by the virulent and malignant attack which has been made upon me by a member of the President's family, nearly allied to him by the ties of affinity. It is therefore, rank injustice to impute to me a wish to degrade the President. I am not responsible for the statement of Mr. Kremer. If it shall be found to conflict with the letter of Gen. Jackson, the fault, if fault there be, does not lie at my door. This controversy is not of my seeking. My only objects are, truth and justice; and to these, every man, in this free and happy country, is equally entitled, in whatever station in society his good or bad fortune may have placed him.

I am, gentlemen, your obed't. serv't.
WALTER LOWRIE.
May 3d, 1824.

P. S.—The name of my colleague, Mr. Findlay, is mentioned in two of the letters herewith published. His recollection is not now so distinct as mine, and some remarks have been made at his expense, in reference to this circumstance. It is due to him to say, that I have known him too long to believe him capable of stating any thing on this subject which he does not believe to be correct. It is due to my situation, however, to show what his recollection was at the time the transaction took place. W. L.

APRIL 25, 1824.

Dear Sir—In yours of the 11th, you desire to be informed of what I recollect of a letter addressed by General Jackson to the President, received between the time of his election and installation in office. I was, at that time, frequently in his company, often calling on him as a friend, and received by him as such. I was penetrated with a grateful sense of his public services, and a partiality for his personal character. Our intercourse had ripened into a warm and disinterested friendship, cherished with equal satisfaction by both of us. In one of these interviews he spoke of a letter he had lately received from General Jackson, then lying on his table, which he took up and read. The letter was of considerable length, carefully and elaborately written, giving the General's views as to the policy of his administration. Among these views was the proposition to divide the principal cabinet appointments between the two great parties to which the citizens are divided. Against this policy, I, without further solicitation, earnestly expostulated, both on account of the President personally, and on account of the public weal and public service. The President's situation seemed to be an embarrassed one, and the consideration of an answer was agitated. The President seemed disposed to reply, but he intimated nothing of the nature of that reply.—My own impressions were, that a reply at all was not imperiously called for. I think I heard the President read this letter again in the presence of a third person.

He appeared to read the whole letter. He did not intimate it as private and confidential from General Jackson. I understood the letter to be communicated to me in the confidence of friendship though it was left entirely to my discretion, as not a word dropped in regard to it. I would seem that, if the same letter was several years afterwards communicated to you and Mr. Findlay, as a reason for an official act, and that the General, both to you and to the public, has said he has written nothing but what the public might freely know, it is no longer necessary to friendship or to duty to forbear communicating it for your disposal. I cannot be mistaken as to the existence of such a letter. Let the letter be given to the public, and its contents will be known. General Jackson is now put forward to fill the Presidential office, and it is due to him and to the nation, that his sentiments in relation to the policy of the government, especially when voluntarily urged upon the President elect, with all the sober force of his mind and weight of character from success in a high and arduous military trust, should be known. However I may have found it my duty to dissent from some parts of Mr. Monroe's administration, my feelings towards him personally have remained unaltered; nor have I forgotten in the least his merit of service and the many evidences of kindness and confidence I have received from him. I cannot for a moment doubt, that, if the letter of General Jackson be in his possession, the fact will not be withheld from the public. Be this as it may, the circumstances I have related took place in regard to a letter I understood to be received from him.

With the truest respect, I am, &c.
JONATHAN ROBERTS.
Hon. WALTER LOWRIE.

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 4, 1824

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday, I beg leave to state the following facts: The appointment of a Marshal for the Western district of Pennsylvania was frequently the subject of conversation in our mess during part of the winter of 1821, '22.

Governor Findlay and yourself both informed me of your visit to the President of the United States, to converse with him on the subject: principally with a view to inform him, that you considered it to be your duty to oppose the nomination.

Both you and Governor Findlay stated to me, that, during your interview with the President, he read to you both, a Letter from General Jackson, recommending to him, in the formation of his cabinet, to take distinguished individuals from both political parties as a measure of policy.

I am, with great esteem, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. THOMAS.

The Hon. WALTER LOWRIE.

Washington, Feb. 4th, 1824.

Hon. WALTER LOWRIE,
SR.—In reply to your note of yesterday, the following statement is submitted:

During our residence at Mr. Frost's in the winter of 1821, '22, Governor Findlay and yourself frequently conversed in my presence on the subject of a Marshal for Western Pennsylvania. In the course of

remarks to which this subject gave rise, Governor Findlay and you both stated, that when you called upon the President to converse with him on the subject of this appointment, the President read to you both a letter from Gen. Jackson, recommending to him, in the formation of his administration, to select distinguished citizens, both from the republican and federal parties.

Yours, respectfully,
B. RUGGLES.

From the National Intelligencer.

MR. MONROE AND GEN. JACKSON.
The following is the correspondence of Gen. JACKSON and Mr. MONROE, relative to the Letter on the subject of forming a Cabinet, in 1817. A copy of the entire correspondence will, probably, in a day or two, be laid before the public, through the columns of the Intelligencer.

City of Washington, Jan. 16th, 1824.

Sir: Having written a letter in answer to one from you, I think, in the early part of 1817, giving my opinion of certain characters which you had named, and who had been recommended to you for your Executive Council and Heads of Departments; and not having any copy here, will you have the goodness to furnish me a copy of that letter. If that is inconvenient, send me, this evening, if you please, the original, which shall be returned to you, as soon as I take a copy. Your compliance will oblige me.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.
JAMES MONROE, President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1824.

DEAR SIR: Since the receipt of yours of this day, asking for your letter addressed to me, about the time I came into this office, I have been engaged in searching for it among my papers, but have not yet found it. I very well recollect the letter, as well as my answer to it, and well know that I have both, and that the difficulty experienced in finding them proceeds from my having taken too good care of them. I will continue my search to-morrow, and I hope, with better success, unless I may have left them in the country. Your letter did you honor. It expressed noble and manly sentiments, having for their object the preservation of our Republican Government, by a generous exercise of power, by the Republican party, in a way to inspire general confidence, and draw the Union together. I hope, however, to find your letter to-morrow, and in which event I will send it to you.

With great respect and sincere regard,
yours,
JAMES MONROE.
Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1824.

SIR: The four private letters heretofore addressed to you by me, to wit, of the 23d October, and November 12, 1816; January 6, and March 18, 1817, and which were last evening handed me by Mr. Hay, are returned to you. The day is too inclement for me to go out, or I should have handed them to you myself, as requested by Mr. Hay, and promised by me.

Mr. Hay shewed me Mr. Lowrie's note. I could not discover from it the date of your letter that he had obtained. I have to request that these private letters of mine to you be safely preserved, as it may become necessary for me to ask for a certified copy of them. I have not a distinct recollection of the substance of your several letters to which mine are answers. If you know the date of your letter to me that Mr. Lowrie is possessed of, I will thank you to advise me that I may write home for the original.

I am, sir, with due respect, your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
JAMES MONROE, President of the U. States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1824.

DEAR SIR:—I have no knowledge of the date of the letter to which Mr. Lowrie refers, nor can I imagine in what manner any letter of mine to you or other friend, should have got into the possession of any one. At the time that I was about to form an administration, I communicated freely with some members of Congress, who had cooperated with me in the war, and in whom I had perfect confidence. I also corresponded with some other friends at a distance. It was natural, at that time, that I should communicate to those near me the opinions of distinguished characters at a distance, as having weight, in my decision, as to the arrangement.—But I had no recollection of giving any copy of my views on the subject to any one. The copy in question, if correct, must be resorted to, for unfriendly purposes, and in breach of confidence, and has probably been purloined. I recollect writing you a letter, in answer to yours, recommending Colonel Drayton, in which I concurred with you in the great result, that the President ought to be the head of this nation, rather than of a party, but thought that that result could only be brought about by time, considering the circumstances in which we were then placed. By perusing your letters, I had that you essentially concurred with me in that sentiment, although you

inclined to the opinion that such men as Col. Drayton, who had given such proofs of patriotism and devotion to the cause of his country, ought to be considered as having a just claim to the confidence of the government, and, in fact, to be considered as Republicans. The copy of this letter I have not been able to find, nor do I recollect ever seeing it, or your letters, till within a few days past, since the year 1817.

To Mr. Lowrie's note I have given no answer, nor shall I. Let him take his course; we stand where we did. If my confidence, given at the time referred to, has been, in any manner abused, or the letter been purloined, that is an incident which must dishonor the party guilty of such acts. I do not think that there is any thing in your letters which can injure you, nor in mine, in reply to them; but the contrary. Defiance, by reserve, and silence, is what the transaction, and all connected with the present movement, merit.

I have done what I could to moderate and put down party spirit, believing that, by so doing, I gave the best support in my power to our republican government. It can only be put down by the republican party, and, while that party is in power, by a magnanimous policy. Persecution would keep the federal party, which, at one time, was, in certain members of it, a monarchical one, alive, and give it force.

With sincere regard, I am, dear sir, yours,
JAMES MONROE.
Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

From the National Intelligencer.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: I have addressed to GENERAL JACKSON a letter on the subject of Mr. LOWRIE'S communication which appeared in your paper of the 5th instant. The General has returned me an answer, and I have obtained from him permission to publish it. With a view, therefore, to bring the matter fully before the public, I send you my letter, and the General's Answer, with a request that you will insert them in the Intelligencer.

Respectfully yours, &c.
G. KREMER.

May 6, 1824.

WASHINGTON, May 5th, 1824.

DEAR GENERAL: Mr. Lowrie has again made his appearance in the Intelligencer, and endeavours to prove his charge in relation to the letter, said to have been written by you, to the President, and read by the President to him. The President, on a former occasion, informed me he had never read such a letter to Mr. Lowrie; and Mr. Findlay, who is said to have been, at the time, present, has stated to me, that no such letter was ever read to him. Having communicated to the editor of the Democratic Press, the information I had received, I was led to believe that we would hear no more of this letter. Subsequent events, however, shew that I was mistaken. Mr. Lowrie, in his publication, says, speaking of the letter,—"Why does Mr. Hay adopt the expression used in the newspapers, rather than in my letter, viz: two federalists and two democrats?" By this he evidently intended to convey the opinion, that he, Mr. Lowrie, had not made use of this expression. This, in fact, was the charge made—this was the question put by me to the President, and to this question was his answer given, and which Mr. Lowrie did tell me, on more than one occasion, that he would prove. Although I am perfectly clear, in my opinion, that neither folly or wickedness can be a sufficient reason to ransack bureaux, and drag forth the private correspondence of any man, yet, inasmuch as I have been frequently called upon, by my constituents, for information in relation to this letter, and feeling confident that no motive can exist with you for withholding the contents of any letter you ever wrote, I therefore respectfully ask you, in order that the public may be correctly informed, to communicate to me whether you ever did write such a letter or not.

Accept the assurance of my high consideration and regard. Very respectfully,
your fellow citizen,
G. KREMER.
GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON,
City of Washington.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday; and, with much cheerfulness and candor, shall reply to your inquiry.

It has been repeatedly pressed before the public, that I had written a letter to Mr. Monroe, recommending to him to select for his cabinet, "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists;" and that to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, Senators from the state of Pennsylvania, the letter had been read. I have not been able to persuade myself that the fact was so, inasmuch as our correspondence was private and confidential—because Mr. Findlay, who was present, has no recollection of it—because no such letter was ever written by me—and, because the President denies that he read any such letter, or, indeed, any letter at all. I regret that Mr. Lowrie, in presenting this matter, should not recollect one material circumstance. When first it was spoken of, he stated to me, and to others, that a letter purporting, and declared, to be mine, had been read to himself and Mr. Findlay, by the President, which advised that his Cabinet should be formed of "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists."

The Lowrie about the letter between Sen. ator Lowrie, President Monroe and others.

We are to-day enabled to lay before the curiosity of our readers a more full and satisfactory correspondence in relation to the letter of General Jackson to President Monroe, of which so many various accounts have been given, and which has been so unworthily and improperly brought before the view of the people of the United States.

Nothing can be more mortifying to the honest men of this country, who have the good and fair character of the nation at heart, than to see the tricks and artifices which are resorted to, by men whose stations ought to ensure more honorable conduct, to bear upon the approaching Presidential Election, with a view to advance the interest of themselves and their favorites. It is time for the people in their proper sovereign capacity, to rouse up from that tame subservient course which they have been unfortunately pursuing in obedience to the dictation and sinister views of their leaders, to vindicate their own rights and their own and their country's honor, by an indignant denunciation of all these petty artifices that are practised to deceive and mislead them. These meddlers and impostors are dragging the people rapidly forward to destruction—Those men, who have no private ends to serve in the election of a President, are called on by every principle of duty to their country, to resist and put down the pretensions and schemes of those who have, and who alone are invigorated by personal views in the plans and systems, the tattlings and frauds in which they are so busily engaged. The approaching election for next President will clearly shew, who are the friends of the government and the people, and who are the busy meddlers in the people's affairs, under the appearance of being the people's friends, to serve their own interest and to feather their own nests. Let the people look about them, and they will be enabled to separate the sound from the corrupt. When they see the calculating part of one old party fondling at the skirts of a division of the most intemperate, designing, and disparate part of another, what anticipation can be rightly formed but that power and office and emolument are the peculiar objects of attention? It is time to put down this pursuit of private ends and to adopt a course that shall be exclusively directed to the public welfare, through the agency of men of virtue and talents, practising upon fair, liberal, and constitutional grounds—this alone can preserve our happy government—this alone can preserve the rights and liberties of the people.

In the following correspondence we cannot but be forcibly struck with the following views, viz: That President Monroe must have read, or recited, having reference to a letter, something of the sort contained in Mr. Lowrie's several statements, and that he did this from a vain, wheedling attempt, (for which he has been remarkable through life) to appear very candid, and to impose the belief on all that he was making special confidential communications to persons high in favour with him. President Monroe's denials, (taking all circumstances into view) are not to be received—there can be no doubt of his having read, or recited as above stated, the contents of a letter by him pronounced to be from Gen. Jackson, and his conduct from first to last, in relation to the whole affair, has been disingenuous, undignified, and highly reprehensible. What business had the President to communicate the contents of a private gentleman's private letter to other persons? where was the proper self-respect for his own personal character, and for the official dignity of the chief magistrate of the nation, when he suffered himself to be catechised as to what he had said or done to others, by old Mr. Kremer? What became of the duties of his high office, when he permitted Mr. Findlay and Mr. Lowrie to remonstrate with him against the nomination to the Senate of Mr. Irish as Marshall, when they assigned as the reason of that remonstrance, that Mr. Irish had voted for Gen. Heister as Governor of Pennsylvania and not for his opponent, both of whom were of the same political party? Can the mind of man picture a more degraded condition than this for the President of the United States to be reduced to? yet such is the humiliating view we are forced to take of Mr. Monroe in this odious transaction.

and. Many pious persons have favoured them with different legacies, and those of the year 1823 amounted to the sum of two millions of francs. His Christian Majesty by thirteen ordinances, has granted locations for secondary seminaries and ecclesiastical schools in the single diocese of Bordeaux are 49 regular houses, independent of several other pious congregations. The number of religious persons living under different rules, amount to 1800, 1200 of whom are in Paris. The number of priests has increased within the last year about 1740, and now amounts to more than 35,000, without counting the Vicars General. Within 1823, 1200 deacons and 1300 sub-deacons have been ordained; and the scholars in the seminaries have increased from about 29,000 to 35,500.

The painter, DAVID, has just finished his great picture, which is intended for his last attempt, and has been much admired by those who have seen it.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 18th March state that an order had at length been published, granting a general pardon to all the military of the Constitutional armies, with an exception that none of them are to reside at Madrid, nor to inhabit the royal palaces. A civil amnesty was said to be under consideration. Don Juan Martin, the Empeinado, had been murdered by a band of ruffian ultras, in consequence, it is said, of the refusal of ministers to bring him to trial for the active part which he took in the late struggle for liberty. The old Spanish bonds were gradually sinking in London, it having been ascertained that Ferdinand had determined not to sanction the Constitutional loan.

An article in a Paris paper mentions as a rumor from Madrid, that a consultation had been held in that city by the Foreign Ambassadors, on the subject of establishing a Constitutional government. It was said that Count Bourmont, the French Commander in Chief, had been asked whether he would be able to support the plans proposed—to which he replied that considering the spirit that predominated in the provinces, the forces under his command were insufficient—and that he should require reinforcements to the amount of 50 or 60,000 men, to maintain order and tranquility—to which it was added that he should have whatever force he desired. Something extraordinary was expected to take place, and it was positively asserted that there had been a discussion on the establishment of a government which was not to the taste of the absolute party of the monks. That the dissatisfaction which was known to exist in the provinces should have led to a consultation as to the best remedy to be applied to the evil, we have little doubt.—But that any thing like a constitutional government was contemplated, after the violent measures which have been pursued against the patriots, is what appears altogether improbable.

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

Success continues to attend the Grecian patriots. Corou surrendered to them on the 18th February, and they had succeeded in taking the outworks of Lepanto, in which they derived great assistance from the English officers of Engineers. Lord Byron had been at Tripolizza; and returned to Missolonghi, where he was received with the distinction he so well merits. The Greeks are also said to have effected another landing near Coroburu in Macedonia, that all of them who were in prison at Salonich had been released, and that they had supplied various points of Thessaly with arms. Accounts from Constantinople of the 24th February, still speak of armaments fitting out for another campaign against the Greeks. If the intelligence, however, received there from Egypt, by the way of Odessa, prove correct, the Porte will have enough to occupy its hands without renewing its attempts on the Morea.

ODESSA, March 1.

A ship which has arrived at Constantinople, after an extremely short passage of only 40 hours, brings the important, and for the Porte, most alarming intelligence, that Mohamed Ali Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, has at length thrown aside the mask and declared himself independent. It was long ago known in Constantinople that he meditated great things, and the Porte therefore tried every means to weaken him, and ordered him to furnish 10,000 men to combat the Greeks. Mahomed resolved, instead of complying, to declare himself independent, and for this he has certainly chosen the most favourable moment. Those alone who are competent to form an idea of the situation of the Turkish Empire, can judge what may be the consequences of this event, respecting which we look for further particulars, and which may shake all the Eastern provinces of the empire, not to speak of the situation of the capital itself, which derives so many supplies from Egypt. We press that this event will complete the emancipation of Greece, and give the death blow to the power of the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.

The armaments in the arsenal and along the channel continue, and seem to announce an active campaign. Meantime it is asserted that M. Menzinsky has made but little progress in his negotiation and some persons prophesy that it may be a long time before the desired result may be obtained. It is said that the Greeks have again effected a landing near Carraburu, in Macedonia. A report was in circulation at St. Petersburg, that an official note was soon to appear from the Porte, ordering the Pacha of Silestria to evacuate the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The Ex-empress Maria Louisa, widow of Napoleon Bonaparte, has been married to the Count Nyberg her Chamberlain; a very homely man, but an excellent officer, who has lost an eye in battle.

are reduced to subsist on Gram; this even is not to be purchased except in small quantities, and at an enormous price. Several deaths have occurred amongst the lowest order of the natives which have been occasioned by starvation, and so miserable is their condition that many children have in despair been abandoned by their parents. The inhabitants of Pondicherry we regret to learn are also sufferers for the want of food. We can now no longer indulge the expectation that a fall of rain may yet save the harvest of the coming year, as we understand from those acquainted with the subject, that the Crops are already destroyed; we however sincerely hope that plentiful supplies from Bengal and the Northward will soon reach this port to obviate the distressing effects of a scarcity, which presses so severely on all classes of the native population.

December 25.

On Monday night, a vast multitude assembled in the Black Town, and proceeded to break open some of the Rice Stores belonging to Native Merchants, which were plundered, and much grain carried off—Guards of Native Troops were sent to protect property of this description, the mob however behaved in the most daring and outrageous manner towards the Sepoys—while the latter, we understand, acted with the greatest forbearance, under very trying circumstances—two of the mob however are reported to be wounded, and one killed. It is imagined that not less than 100,000 persons were collected.

From the Federal Gazette. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have European intelligence in our columns of this day down to the first ult. brought to New York by the British packet Frolick, in 30 days from Falmouth—she also brought despatches for the British Charge des Affaires at Washington, which were forwarded by a special messenger. Saving the articles relating to the successes of the Greeks and the defection of the Pacha of Egypt, from the control of the Turkish government which event must create a most important diversion in favour of the Grecian cause, the intelligence has few claims to immediate attention. The rumors circulated through the medium of the Paris Journals, that a meeting of the Foreign Ambassadors had been held in Madrid on the subject of establishing a Constitutional government for Spain, are we have reason to apprehend, founded in deception.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Slave Trade Piracy bill had passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the assent of his Majesty. Mr. Peel had announced in the House of Commons, that the manuscript of Milton, recently discovered, the nature of which is to furnish proofs of the truth of the Christian religion as about to be published under the auspices of the King. It was reported that Lord Gilford, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was to have the appointment of Master of the Rolls, and that he was to be succeeded by Sir John Copley, the Attorney General.

A loan of two millions and a half sterling for the service of the ancient Kingdom of Guatemala, or the United Provinces of Central America, had unexpectedly appeared in the London market. Another Insurance Company was forming in London, headed by several of the principal bankers and merchants.

The Governor General of India was expected home in consequence of bad health. The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone had succeeded Sir Thomas Munro to the Presidency of Madras, and Mr. Lushington, Secretary of the Treasury, was appointed Governor of Bombay, in the room of Mr. E.

On the 22d of March, the ship Governor Tompkins, of New York, went ashore among the rocks in Galway Bay, Ireland; but was got off next morning, and taken to a safe anchorage.

ALGERS.

Information had been received in London that the differences between the Dey and the English government had been amicably settled. No particulars are mentioned. The French frigate Hermoine of 44 guns, in passing the blockading squadron off Algiers, thinking it unnecessary to hoist her colors, was attacked by the British frigate Naïad of 38 guns, when an action took place, during which, it is said, the Hermoine received a good drubbing, after the loss of several men and acknowledging the country to which she belonged, she was allowed to proceed. No interruption of the harmony subsisting between the two powers was expected from this circumstance. The Spaniards taken by the Algerines had been given up to the British and landed at Carthage.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Peers, which was organized on the 24th March, had been adjourned until the committee appointed to prepare an answer to the King's speech, should be ready to report. M. Lareveillere Lepaux, quondam member of the National Convention, Director and Founder of the sect of Theophilanthropists, died in Paris March 28, aged 70. The History of Egypt, under Mahomed Ali Pacha, or a recital of political and military occurrences after the departure of the French till the year 1823, had made its appearance at Paris.

The Diario, of Rome, of March 10th, with the intention of communicating some very exact information concerning the state of religion in France, and the progressive augmentation which it experienced in 1823, publishes the following letter, which is said to come from a person well acquainted with the subject.

The number of religious establishments in the Kingdom amounts to four thousand.

ture. In the same chair, it was the good lot of another vice-president from the same state, to save, by his casting vote, the constitution of his country."

"It was the lot of another vice-president from the same state, to save, by his casting vote, the constitution of his country!" I thought so then, and I think so still; but how Mr. Ritchie can reconcile his two paragraphs, one with the other, is utterly beyond my comprehension.

If George Clinton "saved the constitution of his country" by the vote alluded to, those who voted on the opposite side surely meant to destroy it. If the first is admitted, the last follows of its own absolute necessity. Mr. Ritchie refers to the case of the bank of the United States, a history of which may be seen in my account of the 'old land marks of parties' in the 25th vol. of the Register. A bill had been reported to the senate to renew that thing, so odious to the "democrats" of that day, and a motion was made to strike out the first section, or to reject it, and the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Campbell, Clay, Cutts, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gregg, Franklin, Lambert, Leid, Mathewson, Reed, Robinson, S. Smith, Whiteside, Worthington—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Brent, Chaplin, Condit, Crawford, Dana, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Lloyd, Pickering, Pope, J. Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner—17.

The venerable George Clinton, then rose, and, after assigning his reasons in a brief but powerful speech, declared himself in the affirmative, and so in the language of Mr. Ritchie, 'saved the constitution of his country,' on the 20th day of February, 1811.

There were only seven "federalists" in the senate, and they all voted, with ten other members, in the negative.

At the time when this question was decided, I published the "Baltimore Evening Post," and in the same paper that announced the vote, said—For twelve years past, I have looked to the 4th of March next for the extinction of the bank charter, and always believed it would be made a party question. It is evident the federalists have considered it so, for every one of them voted for the bank, &c. See E. Post, Feb. 22, 1811.

Mr. Ritchie and others, who uncourtously denounce, or at least affect to doubt the republicanism of those who are opposed to the caucus nomination, will please to recollect, that the person supported was not with us in 1798; that he with all the federalists in both houses, voted against us (and the almost unanimous vote of Virginia) in 1808, on the embargo question; and that he was just exactly so circumstanced in 1812, on the bank question, is shewn above; and it may be further added, that in the caucus of 1816, every gentleman that attended from Virginia, save one, was opposed to his nomination. I do not prefer these things as charges against Mr. Crawford, or pretend to say that he is worse or better because that he differed in opinion with nine tenths of the republican party—but as an old member of that party, I must beg leave to file a bill of exceptions to his being called "the republican candidate." Omit that, and I have nothing to say on this score.

FOREIGN.

FROM CALCUTTA.

By the ship Bengal, from Calcutta, the editors of the Boston Palladium have received papers to the 9th January, from which the following articles are extracted. CALCUTTA Jan. 8.

The accounts from Madras are of a most distressing nature, and have come upon us with a suddenness which renders the horror more striking. We were prepared to expect a scarcity of Grain on the Coast, but had not the most distant idea of the extent to which the failure of the crops had reached. Madras and the surrounding country is in a state of famine.—Independently of the accounts we publish to day from Madras papers, private letters all agree too minutely in the distressing details, for us to doubt a second that the most dreadful effects are to be apprehended. It is stated that even bread of the arms of the Military, who are necessarily placed at the Godowns where the Rice is distributed, is scarcely sufficient to prevent depredations. Parents are abandoning their children, and several have already died from absolute starvation. This is but the commencement of the appalling consequences of famine. Disease is sure to follow, and although we are certain that every possible means within the power of government will be employed to lessen the effects of this dire visitation, we trust also that the aid of the Bengal public will not be withheld.

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

It is with regret that we notice the increasing distress prevalent among the natives from the scarcity of rice; in the bazars it is not to be procured, and only one Bank shall is now open for its sale, consequently the rush of the people to obtain a portion of this small supply is dreadful, and the North Beach is covered with hundreds, waiting with the faint hope of being at last fortunate enough to reach its door. Many European gentlemen are seen mingled with the crowd, endeavouring to procure grain for their servants, which after having succeeded, the difficulty of carrying it away in safety is considerable, as the right of the strongest, the only law of necessity, seems universally acknowledged. Some few merchants are dealing out their stock of rice scantily and secretly during the middle of the night, to avoid the scene of confusion and violence attendant on a public sale of it. Grain of the worst and oldest description is bought up with avidity, and many

caus and two distinguished federalists." My reply to him was, that no such letter had ever been written by me; that so far as I could recollect only one person, Col. Drayton, of South Carolina, had been recommended to him, that I had suggested to the President the propriety of appointing him Secretary of War; for the reason that he was a man of high and honourable feelings, honest, virtuous, and of energetic character. Personally, I knew not Col. Drayton; but, from information of his general character, felt satisfied he could do more to correct the feuds which unhappily prevailed in the army, than any other man of whom I had any knowledge. The contents of my letter, as read to him by the President, that two distinguished federalists, and two distinguished republicans, should be selected, was not only stated by Mr. Lowrie to me, but to yourself, and to Mr. Eaton, of the Senate, and to others.

He has changed, however, his ground and now says, it was a recommendation to the President, to form his Cabinet from the two great leading parties of the country. Both statements are alike unfounded; no such letter was ever written by me; on the contrary, my advice to the President was, that in the selection of his Cabinet, he should act upon principles like these; consider himself the head of the nation, not of a party; that he should have around him the best talents the country could afford, without regard to sectional divisions; and should, in his selection, seek after men of probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness; and, in this way he would go far to eradicate those feelings, which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of Government; and be enabled, perhaps to unite a people heretofore politically divided. I gave it as my opinion, that the best evidence of devotion to the government, its constitution, and laws which any could afford, was, when these were assailed, to venture forth in their defence, and maintain them amidst privations, and at the sacrifice of domestic quiet. That names were mere bubbles; and he who would, as Col. Drayton had done, abandon his fire side and the comforts of home, and continue in the defence and protection of his country, through the war, merited the confidence of the government, let him bear what name of party he might; such a man I did recommend to Mr. Monroe; he was one I had never seen; yet one whose conduct, character and good qualities entitled him to any and every confidence. As well might the conclusion be adduced, that I had recommended a selection exclusively from one or the other of the parties, as that the cabinet from a motive of policy, should be kept equally poised, by appointing two of each, for my advice was, to select men of probity, virtue and talents, without regard to party.

The voice of Washington, in his farewell address to the nation, was that party animosity was not to be encouraged, because, "it was calculated to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration;" and, with his, the voice of every patriot will accord. Virtue being the main pillar of a Republican Government, unless virtuous men shall be drawn into its administration, the fabric must tremble. Designing and corrupt men may cover their intrigues under a pretended love for virtue and patriotism; but a truly pure man will be without disguise, verifying, as he passes along, the old adage, that the tree is best known by its fruit.

My letters here, by the President, and with my consent, been placed in the hands of a mutual friend, Mr. Eaton, with permission to publish them whenever he pleases to do so. I care not when it is done, for I am without concealment of any kind. My opinions and sentiments, such as they have been written, or expressed at any time, each and every one are at all times welcome to. In public or in private letters, I but breathe the sentiments I feel, and which my judgment sanctions; and no disposition will ever be entertained by me, either to disguise or to suppress them.

I am, very respectfully your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
GEORGE KREMER, Esq.

From Niles' Register.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.—I have not yet taken a part for or against any of the persons now before the people as candidates for the presidency—it is still possible that I may not, though the necessity of union among the friends of principle is every day becoming more apparent and imperious. However, let this rest for the present; but I cannot refuse to notice the two following articles which follow one another in the "Richmond Enquirer" of Tuesday last, both bearing evidence in them elches that they are from the pen of Mr. Ritchie!

"The Adams meeting in Rockingham was 'meagre in point of numbers, though personally highly respectable.' From fifteen to twenty five are said to have attended! They have given us a new formula of nomination—Mr. Adams as president and Mr. Crawford as vice president. Resolve as much as you please, gentlemen—you cannot change the vote of Virginia. She is fixed for W. H. Crawford. A thousand circumstances establish it beyond contradiction."

"It is calculated by some intelligent politicians at Washington, that on the tariff bill, the senate, in all probability, will be equally divided. The vice president must then give the casting vote. It is said no one knoweth he will vote. Both sides claim him.

But surely without the strongest possible reasons, Mr. Tompkins will not sanction a bill which is destined to produce a fundamental change in the whole policy of the nation—and which has passed a crowded house of representatives by five votes only; and ties the other branch of the legis-

Mr. Senator Lowrie, however elated with the soothing flattery of the President, could not keep his counsel, and has represented this affair with the President in different ways at different times—Mark what Senators Ruggles and Thomas say he told them, and what General Jackson says he told him, Senator Eaton and Mr. Kremer. Mr. Lowrie has behaved with bad faith towards the President in divulging the contents of a private letter imparted to him by the President, in his own House. Mr. Lowrie has equivocated in his several statements in relation to the contents of that letter—Mr. Lowrie held a copy of a letter from the President, to Gen Jackson, which the President said had been "purloined and for purposes unfriendly to him"—and whilst Mr. Lowrie retained possession of that letter, he clearly indicated a disposition to traffick it with the President. But the latent and predominant motive of all with Mr. Lowrie was, that he either basely planned himself, or suffered himself to be the ignominious agent of others, to make use of the contents of a private letter, imparted to him under that confidence which a disclosure under every man's own roof implies, to effect the popularity of Gen. Jackson in the state of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lowrie was one of the Congress Caucus—he knew that Pennsylvania had held a popular convention and selected Gen. Jackson as her candidate—To undo Gen Jackson in that state was the object, and no other means were presented but that of attaching to the General some supposed fair feelings towards the federalists of the country, knowing how inveterate Pennsylvania always had been against Federalists—To effect this desired purpose Mr. Lowrie has recourse to this communication with the President, and he divulges what he says the President told, or read to him, about Gen. Jackson advising the President to discard party preferences, and to select his cabinet without local or party interests; and in doing this he has told the same story two or three different ways. The subject matter of this alteration is paltry and contemptible in the extreme, the proceedings lately held in relation to it are disgraceful, and it is hard to tell, so far, who has behaved worst, the President or Senator Lowrie.

To come at the truth of the matter we must have the letter itself, and we are told it is in possession of Senator Eaton and will shortly be published—In the mean time, we take the next best evidence, and very clear and conducive it is to a right understanding of the matter. viz: Gen. Jackson's late letter to Mr. Kremer of the 6th May, 1824 in which he unequivocally states who he did recommend, and explain, in a manner which we think highly honorable to him, the nature of the letter he did write. To this letter, as the best document in the case and most worthy of credit, we invite the particular attention of our readers, and we think so fair and just man in this nation can object to the good sense, the sound policy, the just views, and the strict conformity to constitutional injunction which the sentiments of this letter contain. Let who will have lost, and we think much has been sadly lost, Gen. Jackson has certainly gained in the contest; as the whole story taken in its worst light and with its most nefarious intent, cannot in the slightest degree prejudice Gen. Jackson, but when taken in the light that the General fairly puts it in, his letter and his advice do him great honor, and will elevate him in the opinion of every man in the country whose good opinion is worth gaining.

AGRICULTURAL BOARD.
The board held their last meeting on Thursday the 6th inst. at the seat of Gov. Stevens, when there was a full attendance, and the arrangement for the next Cattle Show was perfected. Other business was presented to the attention of the Board, but the day was exhausted in preparations for the Cattle Show, which caused all other subjects to lie over for another meeting. The weather was fine and the Board spent a very pleasant day, much heightened by the hospitality of the Governor and his polite attentions. After dinner the company took a view of some improved Bakewell sheep, which were very fine, and they adjourned at a late hour to hold their next meeting at the seat of Major Martin.

Mr. GRAHAM,
You are requested to state that Dr. Daniel Sullivan, will be supported by the Voters of Dorchester county, at the ensuing October election to represent them in the next House of Delegates of Maryland. Your compliance will oblige
MANY VOTERS.
Dorchester Co. May 11, 1824.

A number of counterfeit ten dollar notes of the Bank of Philadelphia were put into circulation in that city on Friday last.
Patriot.

EASTON CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore on the report of their Committee as amended, considered, and adopted, have Resolved, That the said Show and Fair, to be held at Easton, on the said Shore on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 4th, 5th and 6th of November next, for the Exhibition and Sale of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements and Household Manufactures, be conducted according to the following arrangement; and that the following premiums be offered and awarded to the owners of the best kinds; that is to say:
CROPS.
For the best crop of one acre of Potatoes producing not less than 200 bushels \$5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Parsnips not less than 75 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Carrots not less than 50 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Mangel Wurtzel not less than 250 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Ruta Baga 5 00
In every instance satisfactory evidence as to the cultivation and the product must be exhibited together with the samples of the crops; also a statement of the time when the crop was sown or planted. The subject of other crops for premium was agitated and the season being advanced it was agreed, that that subject should be matured against a subsequent Exhibition, when it is contemplated to offer premiums for the best cultivated farm of limited dimensions, taking all circumstances into view—for best crops of Wheat, Indian Corn, Timothy, Clover, Orchard Grass, or other Hay.
HORSES.
For the best Station over three years of age \$15 00
the second best do. do. 10 00
the third best do. do. 5 00
For the best Mare over three years of age 10 00
The second best do. do. 8 00
The third best do. do. 5 00
ASSES AND MULES.
For the best Jack over 3 years old 10 00
For the best Mule do. do. 10 00
the second best do. do. 5 00
CATTLE.
For the best Bull over 2 years old 15 00
the second best do. do. 10 00
For the best Bull under two and over one year 10 00
the second best do. do. 5 00
For the best Milch Cow over 3 years old 15 00
the second best do. do. 10 00
the third best do. do. 5 00
Certificates will be required of the quantity of milk given and of the mode of feeding for thirty days, together with the quantity of Butter produced in any one week, the date of the week from the time of calving being specified.
For the best Heifer under 3 years and over 1 year \$10 00
the second best do. do. 5 00
OXEN.
For the best yoke of working Oxen 15 00
the second best do. do. 10 00
For the best stall fed Beef 10 00
the best grass fed do. 5 00
SWINE.
For the best Boar \$8 00
the second best do. 6 00
the third best do. 4 00
For the best Sow 8 00
the second best do. 6 00
the third best do. 4 00
SHEEP.
For the best Ram 8 00
the second best do. 5 00
For the best Ewe over 1 year old 8 00
the second best do. do. 5 00
For the two best Wethers over two years old 5 00
the two second best do. do. 3 00
For the two best Wethers, under two years old 5 00
the two second best do. do. 3 00
IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.
For the best Agricultural Machine or Implement that may be considered new, and as deserving of the notice of the society and worthy of patronage \$10 00
For the best Machine for threshing out wheat, the cost of which shall not exceed \$100, 25 00
HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.
For the best piece of Kersey not less than ten yards \$5 00
For the best piece of Kersey (cotton warp) fit for labourers not less than 10 yards 5 00
The best piece of Flannel not less than ten yards 5 00
The best piece of Cassinet not less than ten yards 5 00
The best piece of Carpeting not less than 20 yards 5 00
For the best Hearth Rug 4 00
the second best do. 3 00
the third best do. 2 00
the fourth best do. 1 00
For the best Counterpane 5 00
the second best do. 3 00
For the best piece of Linen Sheetting not less than twelve yards 5 00
For the best piece of Table Linen not less than ten yards 4 00
For the best piece of Fowelling not less than ten yards 3 00
For the best pair of knit Woolen Stockings 1 00
For the best pair of knit Cotton Stockings 1 00
For the best pair of knit Thread Stockings 1 00
Each of a size for men or women.
The dyeing of all domestic fabrics to be done at home.
BUTTER.
For the best sample of Butter not less than 5lbs. nor less than one week old \$5 00
For the second best do. particulars as above 4 00
For the third best do. do. do. 3 00
For the best sample of potted Butter not less than 10lbs. nor less than three months old 5 00
For the second best do. particulars as above 4 00
For the third best do. do. do. 3 00
A statement of the manner of making and preserving it will be desired.
FERMENTED LIQUORS.
For the best sample of Cider of a preceding year, the premium to be given to the person making the same \$3 00
For the best sample of home made Wine 2 00
For the best sample of home made Cordial 2 00
PLOUGHING MATCH.
For the best ploughing by 2 Horses or Mules \$5 00
For the best ploughing with Oxen 5 00
To the successful ploughman with Horses 2 00
To the do do. with Oxen 2 00
VOLUNTEER PREMIUMS.
At the request of Col. Lloyd, "The purchasers of his half blood Champion Bull Calves,

are hereby notified: That a pair of Silver Goblets of the value of \$25, will be awarded by the Committee on Cattle, to the best of these Calves offered at the Agricultural meeting."
A premium of a pair of Goblets of the value of \$20 to be awarded by the Committee on Horses, will be given by Messrs. Tabs and Nicholas Goldborough for the best Colt male or female sired by Emperor.
A premium of \$10 to be awarded by the committee on Horses, will be given by Mr. William Hambleton, for the best colt, male or female sired last year by Young Tom.
A premium by a member of the board of Trustees, of the value of \$10, will be given for the best ploughing by a yoke of spayed Heifers.
The above premiums will be awarded only for animals bred within the State of Maryland, or within the District of Columbia: But Male animals of the several kinds above specified may be entitled to premiums though bred out of the State and District, provided the owner of such male animal shall secure his continuance in the State of Maryland to be bred from, for one year from the granting of the premium.
It is to be understood no premium shall be awarded merely for want of competition. And where the objects presented for premium shall be considered as possessing no merit worthy of encouragement, the judges shall have a right at their discretion to withhold such premiums.
Persons having animals that have heretofore taken premiums, may enter said animals for premiums of a higher grade than those heretofore awarded to them.
In no case will any premium be given for Live Stock unless the owner shall have notified Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, of Easton, of his intention to offer for the same, and shall have entered the particular animal with him ten days previous to the Exhibition, stating himself to be the owner of such animal, & the manner of feeding and rearing it, together with its age, pedigree, disposition and other qualities as far as practicable. And those persons who intend offering more than one kind of Stock for premium are required to make a separate communication for each description of Stock so intended to be offered. Persons having fine animals, though not intended to be offered for premiums, will gratify the Society by exhibiting them in their fields; and for the purpose of making proper arrangements, and stalls for the accommodation of all Stock offered for premiums or for Show, it is requested that all persons intending to offer Stock for Show only, as well as those offering them for premiums should give notice to Mr. Kennard of such intention at least ten days prior to the Exhibition. All premiums awarded by the Committee shall be distributed in Articles of Plate.
An Auctioneer will be appointed, and the sale of Live Stock and articles exhibited will be made on the second day. Food will be provided for such Stock offered for premium or Show as shall be accommodated in the stalls.
By order of the Trustees,
NICHOLAS HAMMOND, Chair'n.
Test, SAM'L. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.
Easton, 6th May, 1824.

APPOINTMENTS
By the Governor & Council at their late meeting.
Richard Sherwood, Esq. Register of the Land office, vice Lambert Clayland, deceased.
Henry Thomas, Esq. Notary Public, vice William McKeel, resigned.

FIRE AT HARPER'S FERRY.
We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter dated
"Harper's Ferry, May 8th, 1824."
"A dreadful calamity happened at this place this morning before day. The workshop which contains a principal part of the machinery, and in which upwards of two hundred workmen were employed, was entirely consumed by fire. The building was about 150 feet long by 50 wide; it will be a loss to the United States of from 80 to \$100,000, and to the workmen of from 10 to \$20,000, in consequence of being thrown out of work. Seven hundred finished muskets, besides an immense quantity of materials were entirely destroyed.
"There happened to be but little wind stirring at the time; had it been otherwise the whole of the place must inevitably have been destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary."
Patriot.

CANAL STOCKS.
A paragraph in the New York Gazette states that a late English paper quotes the stock of the Loughborough Canal, worth cost £100, as selling for £3000 per share!! The Trench and Mersey Canal, which also cost £100 per share, is quoted as worth £1710!
On the 1st instant, the foundation stone of the lock on the Union Canal of Pennsylvania, at the east end of the summit level, was laid by Mr. Prevost, manager, in the presence of a number of citizens. A salute of twenty-three discharges was fired on the occasion, and in the evening there was a public supper, to which about seventy gentlemen sat down.
The Philadelphia Press remarks the reduced prices at which wood is selling in that city and adds: "This is one, and but one, of many advantages which must flow into Philadelphia from the working of our coal mines and internal improvement. In a few years the tonnage of our coal craft will be greater than the tonnage of our foreign trade. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal, independent of all others, will employ more river craft than now belongs to the port of Philadelphia."
The Press adds that it is now confidently said the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal will be completed before the Union Canal.

WASHINGTON, May 4.
The investigation of the facts stated in Mr. Edwards' memorial continues to engross the attention of every body in Washington. Great efforts are making by the friends of Mr. Crawford to divert public attention from the subject now to be inquired into, by a systematic abuse of Mr. Edwards. It should be observed that Mr. Edwards has stated nothing that was not strictly defensive. He has not asked an investigation of Mr. Crawford's conduct.—He only asked that his defence might be received by the House, and placed along with the accusation against him. But the friends of Mr. Crawford has asked for, and

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the House has ordered an inquiry upon the only ground that could have justified it, viz: That if the facts stated by Mr. Edwards be true, they impugn the official conduct of the Secretary. They are so understood by the House and the nation, wherever the memorial has been read. It becomes therefore, indispensable that the truth of the facts should be inquired into, however disagreeable the duty. Faithful representatives will not shrink from it, and above all, the friends of Mr. Crawford, after asking it, cannot. There is now no alternative but to proceed with fairness and firmness to the result, be it what it may.
Mr. Edwards, we have no doubt, will be here with all possible despatch; in the mean time, the documents referred to by him will afford employment for the attention and examination of the committee. The nation will look for a full and impartial statement of the facts in the case, and from the high character of the committee, we have no doubt of its being afforded.—Rep.

A RUMOUR FROM NEW YORK.
The New York American of Saturday informs us, that a rumour has reached them by the steam-boat from Albany, that Gov. Yates meditates a call of the Legislature, for the purpose of recommending the passing of the electoral law!—The ground assigned for this alteration of views is, that the governor in declining to recommend its passing before, went on the presumption and belief, that Congress would have taken some decisive steps for effecting such an amendment to the constitution of the U. S. as would render the mode of choosing electors uniform throughout the Union. The senate of the U. S. having declined to act on the subject, and the people of New York having plainly signified their wish to have a voice in the approaching choice of the chief magistrate of the country, the governor, yielding as it is said, to this reasonable desire, has determined on the step above referred to.
We again repeat, that this only comes to us as a rumour; but still as a rumour having something of form and substance in it; and we shall not be surprised if the event prove it to be well founded. As a matter of calculation, supposing political men sometimes to calculate, the governor could certainly lose nothing and might regain much by such a step; for after all, his past course has been viewed rather "in sorrow than in anger" and any signs of repentance on his part, and a desire to make reparation, might restore him to the public confidence.
Patriot.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.
At a public commencement held in this University on the 5th ultimo, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on each of the following gentlemen:
Thomas B. Du-kest, Maryland; Yellot Dashiell, Maryland; George I. Hardy, Maryland; William O. Peake, Virginia; James A. Bogg, Maryland; Henry W. Baxley, Maryland; Albert H. Prosser, Virginia; John T. Temple, Virginia; Francis C. Fitzhugh, Virginia; George E. Pryor, Pennsylvania; Wesley Woods, Maryland; William Norris, Maryland; Gaen Jones, Pennsylvania; R.uben Sumners, Maryland; Edw. W. Jones, South Carolina; Bartholomew Fussel, Pennsylvania; Henry Miller, Maryland; Robert H. Griffith, Delaware; Joseph C. Hays, Maryland; Andrew B. Woodley, Virginia; Wm. Hitch, Maryland; Richard Dorsey, Maryland; Randolph Badford, Maryland; Anthony B. Cleveland, Maryland; Dennis F. Moon, S. Carolina; Jno. H. D. O'Donovan, Maryland; James Aikin, Maryland; B. W. Braham, Virginia; J. Sheron Minor, Virginia; William Crossland, South Carolina; John R. Chandler, District of Columbia; Robert Ballard, Maryland; Edward Sparks, Maryland; John Brie, Maryland; James J. Williams, Virginia; William Waters, Maryland; Septimus Davis, Maryland; Lewis Mackell, District of Columbia; Humphrey Bowie, Maryland; Ezekiel S. Tally, Virginia; Elijah Gates, South Carolina; John P. Morrison, Pennsylvania; Elias H. Merriam, Maryland; Josias D. Whitaker, Maryland; Peyton Robertson, Tennessee; Benjamin B. Hedges, Maryland; John Fisher, Maryland; Lewis L. Dickerson, Maryland; William W. Wolfe Delaware; Joshua Riley, District of Columbia; Richard Corbett, South Carolina; Chas. A. Gullatt, Virginia; George W. Robinson, Virginia; James Bond, Maryland; David King Maryland; Thomas Handley, Delaware; Benjamin Anderson, of Virginia.
*This gentleman became entitled to the Gold Medal, for having written the best Latin Dissertation.
The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred on Dr. Frederick Dorsey, of Hagerstown, Md. and Dr. Henry Hunt, of Washington, D. C.
ELISHA DE BUTTS, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty of Physick.

Gen. Arnold.—In the "Extraordinary Red Book" we find that Edward Shippen Arnold, James Robertson Arnold, George Arnold, and Sophia Matilda Arnold, receive pensions of 1400 sterling paid by signature of the King of Great Britain at the Treasury. The following note is subjoined:—
"N. B. These are the children of the notorious American General Arnold."
Another son, John Arnold, is a Brigadier General on the Bengal Establishment in India. Edward S. Arnold has also served as an officer on the same establishment.
N. Y. Advertiser.

DIED
In this town, on Tuesday last, Solomon Barratt, jr. after a short illness, in the 16th year of his age.
In this town, on Wednesday night last, Mrs. Sherwood.

BY THE STEAM BOAT.
BALTIMORE, May 12.
Wheat \$1 25 a 1 27—Corn 33 cents Hye 40 cents per bushel.
Major DANIEL MARTIN will be supported as a Candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States, for the Electoral District composed of Caroline, the Upper District of Dorchester and Talbot counties. We are authorised to state that Major Martin if elected, will vote for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as President, and some distinguished Republican as Vice President.
MANY REPUBLICANS.

Hugh S. Orem
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened
A CLOTHING AND DRY GOOD STORE,
At the corner of Light and Pratt-streets, opposite Hopkins & Moore's, where he intends keeping
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
READY MADE CLOTHES, HATS AND TRUNKS
Of every description, all of which he will sell at a very small profit, and solicits a share of public patronage.
N. B. The subscriber has also for sale a Farm lying in Talbot county, situate on a branch of the Great Choptank, known by the name of Third Haven Creek, the said farm is directly opposite Oxford, and will be sold on accommodating terms to suit the purchaser.
HUGH S. OREM.
Baltimore, May 15, 1824.
The editors of the Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above four times and forward their account to this office for collection.

Notice.
Moses Carey, Insolvent debtor, hereby notifies his creditors to appear in Somerset county Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday of September next, to show cause, if any they have, why he should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly in such cases made and provided.
May 15

Coach for Sale.
The subscribers offer for sale low for cash at their shop in Easton, a neat Coach and Harness, in complete order. Gentlemen wishing to purchase will call and examine it.
MAY 15
CAMPER & THOMPSON.

\$80 Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber living in Talbot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, some time last month (April) a slave who calls himself Alexander Hands, about thirty one years of age, and about five feet three or four inches high, very light complexion, indeed he is nearly white, and rather freckled, with curly hair, and I am under the impression he has a scar on the under lip, occasioned by a fight—he has been accustomed to farming, and is rather polite when spoken to. The mother of the above described slave lives in Baltimore and it is probable he may have gone to that city with the intention of going to sea, as he has a brother who follows that profession and who is now in our navy—he took with him a long blue cloth coat, a pair of blue trousers, two pair of pantaloons, one blue cloth, the other of a reddish or rather brown kersey; his other clothing not recollected—Whoever takes up said runaway and delivers him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.
JOHN DAWSON.
Talbot Co. May 15
The United States Gazette, Philadelphia, will publish the above advertisement, once a week, for 8 weeks, and send their account to this office for collection.

Trustee's Sale.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, given under authority of an act of the Legislature, passed at December Session 1823, will be offered at public sale on the Court House green, on Tuesday the 8th June next, on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years,
THE HOUSE AND LOT
cornering on West street and the Bay Side road, formerly occupied by Charles Goldsborough, Esq. The purchaser giving bond with approved security for payment of the purchase money—a deed to be executed by the Trustee on the ratification of the sale by the Orphans' Court aforesaid, and on the payment of the amount of sale.
RICHARD SPENCER, Trustee.
May 15 ts

Wheat Fans.
The subscriber is now making Wheat Fans, of the best quality, warranted to perform to the purchasers satisfaction: likewise Cabinet Furniture of every description at low prices—He is thankful for the encouragement he has received and begs a continuance.
THOMAS MECONEKIN.
Easton, May 15 3w

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
May 4th. A. D. 1824.
On application of Joseph P. W. Richardson, Administrator of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 14th day of May 1824.
JAMES PRICE Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of May 1824.
J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.
of Anthony Ross, dec'd.
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May 4th. A. D. 1824.
On application of Joseph P. W. Richardson, Administrator of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 14th day of May 1824.
JAMES PRICE Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of May 1824.
J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.
of Anthony Ross, dec'd.
May 15 3w

Notice.
Moses Carey, Insolvent debtor, hereby notifies his creditors to appear in Somerset county Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday of September next, to show cause, if any they have, why he should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly in such cases made and provided.
May 15

Coach for Sale.
The subscribers offer for sale low for cash at their shop in Easton, a neat Coach and Harness, in complete order. Gentlemen wishing to purchase will call and examine it.
MAY 15
CAMPER & THOMPSON.

\$80 Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber living in Talbot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, some time last month (April) a slave who calls himself Alexander Hands, about thirty one years of age, and about five feet three or four inches high, very light complexion, indeed he is nearly white, and rather freckled, with curly hair, and I am under the impression he has a scar on the under lip, occasioned by a fight—he has been accustomed to farming, and is rather polite when spoken to. The mother of the above described slave lives in Baltimore and it is probable he may have gone to that city with the intention of going to sea, as he has a brother who follows that profession and who is now in our navy—he took with him a long blue cloth coat, a pair of blue trousers, two pair of pantaloons, one blue cloth, the other of a reddish or rather brown kersey; his other clothing not recollected—Whoever takes up said runaway and delivers him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.
JOHN DAWSON.
Talbot Co. May 15
The United States Gazette, Philadelphia, will publish the above advertisement, once a week, for 8 weeks, and send their account to this office for collection.

Will be sold

On the premises on Wednesday the 16th day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon if fair, if not, the next fair day at the same hour.

THE BEAUTIFUL FARM

"HAYLANDS"

Lately offered for sale, situated upon the head waters of St. Michaels River within three and a half miles of Easton.

A long and accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money well secured. Those inclined to purchase are invited to view the land—Mr. Kemp on the premises, or the Subscriber will satisfy all enquiries.

The superior excellence and productiveness of this land, the eligible situation, the comforts and conveniences already on it, the never failing resources of shell marl, so easily got at and found so fertilizing without a failure, together with the small quantity of acres, (about 350) render it an object of first attention to all who desire one of the most pleasant and productive residences in Talbot County.

The subscriber has lately made a purchase of lands nearer to him than "Haylands" and knowing that ordinary good lands will not bring half their value in these times, he offers the above lands which, from their superiority of soil, situation, comforts, and resources, are the only sort of lands that will now sell advantageously.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

May 8 6w
The editor of the Delaware Gazette will insert the above six times and forward his account to this office for collection.

Notice.

All persons now indebted to the late firm of Clark & Green are respectfully notified to make payment to the subscriber, who is alone authorised to receive the same.

May 8—3w WM. CLARK.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for rent, or hire of negroes are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

Easton, May 8 R CHEL L. KERR.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree obtained in Kent county Court, on a bill filed to the equity side of the court in which Hannah Barneston and Titus Maslin, now complainants and Philip T. Maslin, Edwin Maslin and Mary Maslin were defendants, appointing the subscriber a Trustee; will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the second day of June next, a piece or parcel of land lying on Chester River, adjoining the lands of Edward and Cornelia Comegys, containing about twelve acres of land more or less, called Shipping Point, on the said land is an old

DWELLING HOUSE.

and about one half the land is in wood with oyster shells for a considerable depth, and the whole equal to any land in Maryland; to farmers who want to make their lands rich, the same would be a desirable purchase. The terms of sale are that the purchaser pay the sum of fifty dollars on the day of sale, and give bond to the Trustee with good security for the payment of the remainder of the purchase money, as follows: The one half thereof in six months, and the other half in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole sum from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the purchase money and interest and not before the Trustee will convey the said real estate to the purchaser in fee simple.—The above parcel of land formerly belonged to Francis Maslin deceased.

May 8 ts

JACOB MASLIN, Trustee.

Negroes Wanted.

Cash will be given for a few likely young negroes from 10 to 25 years of age, (both sexes) if immediate application be made to the Subscriber at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton. Those Servants are wanted for the individual use of a gentleman living in Arkansas Territory, and who is now in Washington city doing some business in Congress, the most satisfactory references can be given that the servants wanted are not for sale; a good Blacksmith, a Carpenter, a Shoe & Boot Maker and a Seamstress, would be desirable.

JOHN L. HUTCHERSON.

May 8 3w

Bank Stock wanted.

Wanted a few shares of Farmers Bank stock for which the market price will be given—Apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

April 24 tf

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintance, to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county (at the October election for 1824) I take this method to inform you that I am a candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for that purpose. Should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L. RODERTS.

April 17 ts

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintances to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing election, I take this method of informing that I am a Candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the October Election, should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof. The public's Ob't. and Humble Serv't.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON.

May 8

\$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who is in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Anne's county—whenever he is taken up said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.

J. LOCKERMAN.

Dec. 13

New and Cheap GOODS.

William H. Groome

Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening in the Store House lately occupied by Thomas & Groome, a large and

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Spring Goods,

Selected with much care and attention from the latest arrivals, and comprising a great variety of

PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS, IRON, HONGERY, CUTLERY, HOUSE JOINERS, CARPENTERS & CABINET-MAKERS' TOOLS, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, CASINGS;

Also, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Cart-Boxes, Lamp Oils, Paints, Window-Glass, Putty, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Raw Cotton, Spun Cotton, Flour, Flax, Seine-Twine, Rope,

Stone-Ware, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices possible for Cash.

Easton, 27th, March 1824. w

Shoes & Boots.

Joseph Scull

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh

SUPPLY OF

SHOES, BOOTS AND MATERIALS,

Which with the stock on hand will render his assortment very large,

PART OF WHICH ARE

Gentlemen's Boots and Monroes, do Shoes and Pumps, Ladies best Valencia and Prunella, do. do. Morocco and Leather, Misses do. do. Children's do. do.

Boys Monroes and Shoes, With a variety of others not mentioned: also a good supply of the best Morocco, Seal, Buck and Calf Skins and Morocco for Boots, also Valencia, Prunella and Kid, with a good assortment of upper and sole Leather for manufacturing Shoes and Boots, which he will endeavour to have made in the very best manner, all which he will sell very low for cash.

Easton, May 1st.

New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening, at his stand nearly opposite the Court House,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

New Saddlery,

Selected with great care and attention from the latest fashions. Materials to make harness of every description, Bear and Leopard Skin, and every other necessary material to fill any order that he may have in the Military line; he will also keep on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, or make them, at the shortest notice; he flatters himself from his experience in the business, and by the assistance of good workmen, he will be enabled to manufacture in the best manner, and at the lowest prices for cash.

N. B. He has also on hand an assortment of Gigs, Chaises, Switch Whips, Spurs, Horse-Brushes, Combs, &c. &c.

Easton, April 17 tf

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued from Talbot county court, to me directed, against Benjamin Smith, at the suit of Richard Robinson, use William Townsend, will be offered at public sale at the court house door in Easton, on Monday the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock of the forenoon of said day,

ONE HOUSE AND LOT

on the east side of Island Creek road, one black Peifer and 1 small calf. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due on the above fi. fa.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 24

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditionis and fi. fas. issued from Talbot county court, and the court of appeals, to me directed, against William Brown, at the suit of the s'c'v'e, use of Anne Elbert, William Jenkins and Peter Stevens and George King, will be offered at public sale, at the court house door in Easton, on Monday the 17th of May next, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, of the forenoon of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Brown, to the farm on which he at present resides, containing 250 acres more or less, Nelly, negro woman 26 years of age, and Eliza, negro girl 7 years of age, 2 mules and 4 head of horses. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the debt interest and cost due on the above executions

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 24 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditionis issued from Talbot county court, to me directed at the suit of James Tilton, Robert C. Armstrong, Survivor of James Armstrong, Solomon Lowe, use of Samuel Groome, against Jabez Caldwell, will be offered at public sale at the court house door in Easton, on Monday the 17th of May next, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock of the forenoon of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Caldwell, of, in and to one Brick House and Lot on the east side of Washington street, now occupied by Haley Moffitt and one lot of ground on the landing road containing 2 1/2 acres of land, more or less. Seized and will be sold to pay the debt, interest and costs due on the above executions.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 24 ts.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed, against Levin Marshall, Denton Marshall and John M. Wise, at the suit of John Barnett, use Charles Benson, use Wm. Higgins, use Samuel Harrison, and one at the suit of Jenkins & Stevens, against said Levin Marshall, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 25th of May next, the following property, to wit: one negro girl called Sarah, about 13 years of age, for life, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named fi. fa.

WM. TOWNSEND, Constable.

April 24 ts

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed, against Levin Marshall, Alm'r. of Meredith, at the suit of Noah Marshall, use of Richard Spencer, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 25th of May next, the following property, to wit: one negro girl called Harriot, aged about 11 years, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fi. fa. subject to a prior claim.

WM. TOWNSEND, Constable.

April 24

Coach-Making.



The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the stand on Washington street, in Easton, Talbot county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Parrott, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and solicits a share of the public patronage.—He pledges himself to those who may favour him with their orders to have them executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't.

JOHN CARTER.

Easton, Jan 11 tf

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August Term, Anno Domini 1823.

On application of Rachael Corkral, Ex'r'x of James Corkral, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of August, 1823.



JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of James Corkral, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of Nov. 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of August 1824.

RACHAEL CORKRAL, Ex'r'x.

of James Corkral, dec'd.

May 1

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

December Term, A. D. 1823.

On application of Mrs. H. M. Tighman, Ex'r'x of the Testament and last Will of Robert L. Tighman, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and in one of the Baltimore Newspapers.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 22d day December 1823.

JAMES PRICE Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Robert L. Tighman late of Talbot county deceased. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of Dec. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of December 1823.

H. M. TILGHMAN, Ex'r'x.

of R. L. Tighman, dec'd.

May 1

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called

"WARD'S GIFT,"

beautifully situated within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Hardcastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near

Easton,

J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 tf

Melfield for Sale.

The Subscriber finding it almost impossible to cultivate advantageously, his land in different counties, has formed the determination of changing his residence from Queen Ann's to Talbot county—His Estate in the former county commonly known by the name of "Melfield," he therefore proposes to sell at Public Sale on Tuesday the 27th day of July next, at Centreville, if not previously disposed of by private sale, and will surrender possession to the purchaser, on the 1st day of January following; accommodating him with Stock, Farming Utensils, Corn and Provender; and allowing him the privilege of seeding wheat in his corn ground.—The purchaser will be required to pay one sixth of the purchase money on taking possession, a like sum with interest during the next year, and the remaining two-thirds with interest, in six equal annual payments from the 1st day of January 1826. This Estate is situated on the waters of Corsica Creek, commanding a fine view of Chester River; within a few miles of Centreville, and in a most agreeable neighbourhood.—It consists of 600 acres of land of good quality, with a sufficiency of timber and wood, a convenient BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary out buildings, mostly of brick, and in good repair—persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will at all times be with pleasure shown by

JOHN TILGHMAN.

Queen Ann's county, April 10 ts

FOR SALE.

That valuable Farm lying in Banbury and situated on great Choptank River, the property of Pollard and Christopher Birchhead.

This Farm contains between five and six hundred acres of land, about two-fifths is very fine timber, and within two miles of an excellent landing. The balance is cleared and the soil well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco.

Any person desirous of realizing property will find it to their advantage to view the farm as I am certain so great a bargain has not been offered for some time and that will yield such a per cent.

If this farm is not sold at private sale before the third Tuesday in May next, it will be then offered to the highest bidder at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in the town of Easton, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further as I presume those who wish to purchase will view the property, when it will be shown by the subscriber, living near the farm.

The terms are 12 and 24 months credit, bond with approved security, interest from the day of sale, and possession given on the 1st day of January, 1825, with the privilege of seeding wheat this Fall.

WILLIAM GIST, Agent

for Pollard and Christopher Birchhead. Talbot county, March 20 ts

For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Choptank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 320 acres.—This farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Tulley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Bucker, containing about 250 acres.

Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES P. WILLSON.

Nov 22—tf

FOR SALE.—A GRIST MILL

WITH THE APPURTENANCES,

Situated on the upper Hunting Creek, in Caroline county, the seat contains more than one hundred acres.

Also, 25 Acres of Timbered Land, within half a mile of Cambridge. A more accurate description of the mill or land is deemed useless, as those who wish to purchase, will of course view the premises, and apply to the undersigned for terms and information. The Wood Land will be sold in the whole, or in lots to suit purchasers.

L. M. ROBERTSON.

April 10—6w

\$50 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 28th of December last, a Negro Woman by the name of

PRISS,

About 30 years of age, low in stature, well made and rather black—she has some children living with me at this time, and some, I believe, living either in Queen Anne's or Caroline county; she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John W. Bordley, of Queen Anne's,) who is a very small man, by the name of Joshua, and is in the habit of travelling from this state into the state of Delaware: her clothing is unknown. I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or lodged in the Easton jail.

JAMES DENNY.

Near Easton, Talbot co. Md.?

January 17 tf

\$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of Anthony Ross late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.

of A. ROSS, dec'd.

Caroline county, Nov 29 tf

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

To the Public.

At a late meeting of subscribers to the Female Academy, of Easton, now under the care of the Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss and Mrs. Harned, late of N. York, it was deemed important to select from their body a certain number of gentlemen, who, with the approbation of the teachers, should be considered as visitors and guardians of the institution; and, accordingly, seven persons were chosen for that purpose, under the denomination of Trustees.

The opening of this Academy has been already announced, by public advertisements; but from the general solicitude prevailing in Easton, for the success of an establishment, from the superior qualifications of the instructors now engaged, promises to confer the most important benefits on our society, the gentlemen, thus selected for its guardianship, have given to me in charge the pleasing task of assuring the public that there is now every reasonable prospect of obtaining here for young ladies a substantial, as well as what is called an ornamental education.

A regular gradation of prices for tuition has been fixed, corresponding with the various branches of learning sought, or the progress of the pupils; and, from the plain rudiments of the English language to *Belles Lettres* and Philosophy, parents may have the privilege of directing the course of study desired, according to choice, peculiar opinion or the supposed destination of the child.

The learning of *English Grammar* and *Geography*, now universally deemed as essential to a young lady as to know the *English Alphabet*, will be particularly attended to, and every modern improvement in the exercises of the one or the other, with the advantages of Globes and Maps, will be enjoyed by the Trustees.

The Trustees have good reason to entertain the most favourable opinion of the qualifications of Mrs. Harned and Mr. Hotchkiss, as well on account of letters of recommendation received from their late places of residence, as from personal inquiry and observation, and they, therefore, invite and solicit the like particular inquiry and observation of all, who may feel concerned.

The important and delightful science of music is taught by Mrs. Harned, (who is an accomplished performer on the *piano forte*), on the lowest terms ever before proposed here, and the advantage to a learner of a continued and uninterrupted course of instruction hitherto never enjoyed in Easton, will be secured by her permanent engagement in the Academy. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Pres't.

May 1

Grazing.

The Subscriber's Marsh, on Choptank River, adjoining Kingstown, is now getting in fine order for the reception of Cattle. He will take in two hundred head or more, and pay the greatest attention to them.

PHILIP MACKEY.

Talbot county, May 8. 1824.

MOREAU

Will stand the ensuing season, which will commence on Tuesday the 30th inst. as follows: He will be at Hunting Creek Mill, on Thursday the first of April, (on his way to New Market, in Dorchester county;) on Friday the 23d of April, will be at New Market—on Saturday the 10th of April, will be at the Trappe—and will attend each of the above stands once a fortnight regularly throughout the season, the residue of his time, at the subscriber's Stable, in Easton, particularly every Tuesday and Wednesday, where he can always be found.—Terms, ten dollars the Spring's chance, and twenty five cents to the Green, but if paid by the 1st of September next, eight dollars and twenty five cents will discharge the claim, sixteen dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and four dollars the single leap, with twenty five cents to the groom in each case.

MOREAU

Was bred by the late Col. Wm. Spencer, of Kent county, with seven years old this Spring, is a fine bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen bands high, was got by Gen. Ridgely's Moreau upon

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. VII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1824.

NO. 23.

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.

From the National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON CITY, May 10, 1824.

Messrs. Gules & Seaton:
I send you for publication the letters which heretofore passed between Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson, on the subject of forming his Executive Cabinet in 1817. Mr. Monroe's are authentic copies, procured from Nashville, Tennessee. Those of Gen. Jackson are the original letters themselves, which some time since, were placed in my possession by the President, with authority to use them as I might think proper, in any way not objected to by the writer. Both those gentlemen have expressed a willingness that the entire correspondence should be laid before the public; accordingly, and to gratify a desire which seems generally to prevail, they are sent to you for publication. It is matter of regret that private confidential letters breathing a freedom and carelessness of expression, based on a mutually subsisting friendship, and never intended for the press, should, under any circumstances, be drawn forth and exhibited to public view. The necessity, however, which imposes their publication, and of withdrawing the privacy under which they were written, will be ascribed to the proper cause, and readily understood by those who have witnessed what has recently been said, and written, and printed, respecting them.

Very respectfully,
JOHN H. EATON.

Head Quarters, Division of the South.
Nashville, 23d Oct. 1816.

DEAR SIR: I returned from the nation on the 12th inst. and seize the first moment from duty to write you.

I have the pleasure to inform you that we have obtained by cession from the Cherokees and Chickasaws all their claim south of the Tennessee, that interferred with the Creek cession.

We experienced much difficulty with the Chickasaws from what they call their guarantee or charter given by President Washington, in the year 1794, and recognized by the treaty with that nation in 1801; which not only guaranteed the territory, but bound the U. States to prevent intrusion, within the limits defined, of every kind whatever. In the treaty with the Cherokees lately entered into at the City of Washington, the greater part of the land guaranteed by the treaty of 1801 to the Chickasaws was included. The fact is that both President Washington, and the present Secretary of War, must have been imposed on by false representations, as neither the Cherokees or Chickasaws had any right to the territory south of the Tennessee, and included within the Creek cession as the testimony recorded on our journal, and forwarded with the treaty, will shew; it being in the possession of the Creeks until conquered by us in the fall of 1813. I feel happy that all these conflicting claims are accommodated by the late treaties, and at a moderate premium, payable in ten years; and that extensive fertile country west of the county of Madison, and north of the Tennessee, which at once opens a free intercourse to, and defence for, the lower country, is acquired: In a political point of view, its benefits are incalculable. We will now have good roads, kept up and supplied by the industry of our own citizens, and our frontier defended by a strong population. The sooner, therefore, that this country can be brought into market the better. By dividing this country into two districts, by a line drawn due East from the mouth of the Black warrior to the Coosa river; and appointing an enterprising individual to superintend the Northern District as surveyor, he can have all the lands North of the line ready for sale by the first of June next. The vast capital now held up for the purchase of this land, if offered for sale before the holders turn it to other objects, will ensure the Treasury an immense sum of money, and give to the government a permanent population, capable of defending that frontier, which ought to induce the government to prepare it for market as early as possible.

Having learnt from General David Meriwether, that Mr. Crawford is about to retire from the Department of War, I am induced as a friend to you and the government to bring to your notice, as a fit character to fill that office, Col. William H. Drayton, late of the army of the United States. I am not personally acquainted with Col. D. but believing it of the utmost importance that the office of Secretary of War should be well filled, I have, for some time, through every source that has presented, been making inquiry on the subject. From information that I can rely on, the result is, that he is a man of nice principles of honor and honesty, of military experience and pride—possessing handsome talents as a lawyer and statesman. I am told, before the war, he was ranked

with the Federalists, but the moment his country was threatened, he abandoned private ease and a lucrative practice, for the tented fields. Such acts as these speak louder than words—the tree is best known by its fruit, and such a man as this, it matters not what he is called, will always act like a true American. Whether he would accept the appointment I cannot say, but if he would, his talents, experience and energy, would prove highly useful to his country. It is all important in peace and in war, as you well know, to have this office well filled; at present, when there exists such strife in the army as appears in the North, it is important to select a character of such firmness and energy as cannot be swayed from strict rule and justice. From every information I have received, Col. Drayton, fills this character; and is better qualified to execute the duties of the Department of War than any other character I have any knowledge of either personally or from information. I write you confidentially. It is said here * * * * * is spoken of to succeed Mr. Crawford. Rest assured this will not do—when I say this I wish you to understand me, that he does not possess sufficient capacity, stability or energy—the three necessary qualifications for a war officer. These hints proceed from the purest motives, that you may be supported in your administration by the best talents and virtue of our country, that you may be hailed in your retirement from the executive chair, with that unanimous approbation that has brought you to it.

Present Mrs. J. and myself respectfully to your lady and family, in which is included Mrs. Hay, and accept for yourself my warmest wishes for your happiness.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

[PRIVATE.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 12th, 1816.

SIR—Permit me to introduce to your notice Lieut. Gadsden, who will hand you this letter, and who is also the bearer of the Treaties lately concluded with the Creeks, Chickasaws and Cherokees.

In my last to you I took the liberty of drawing your attention to the benefits that would result both to the Treasury of the United States, and the defence of the lower Mississippi and its dependencies, by bringing into market those tracts of country lately acquired by the Treaties above named. I am so deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, that I cannot forego the present opportunity of again bringing it to your view.—I have this moment wrote to the Comptroller on this highly interesting and important business. If the plan proposed is adopted, the land can be brought into market within a very short time, which will immediately give to that section of country, a strong and permanent settlement of American citizens, competent to its defence. Should the government divide the Surveyor's district, as proposed, and appoint General Coffee, Surveyor of the Northern, his energy and industry will bring it into market in all June next. Should the District be divided, as contemplated, and General Coffee appointed Surveyor, it will leave open the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys, heretofore promised to the General, which vacancy I warmly recommend to be filled by Lieut. Gadsden, who, owing to the late, indeed I might say present, delicate state of his health, is desirous of resigning his appointment in the army. In this, as in all my recommendations, I have the public good in view.

From the acquirements of Lieut. Gadsden the army will sustain a great loss by the withdrawal of his services from it; but, by retiring at present, and avoiding the insalubrious climates, where his duty as an officer calls him, his health may be restored, and his life preserved for the benefit of his country at some future period. There are few young men in the army or elsewhere, possessing his merit; his education is of the best kind, and his mind is stored with the most useful sort of knowledge; he should, therefore be fostered as capable, at some future day of becoming one of his country's most useful and valuable citizens. Lieut. Gadsden's situation requires some office, the profits of which will yield him a competency, while preparing himself for some professional pursuit; this office will afford it. These are the reasons that induce me so warmly to recommend him. I hope, should the events alluded to occur, he will receive the appointment.

Being deeply impressed with the importance of another subject which relates to yourself, as well as the government, I hope I may be permitted once more, to obtrude my opinions. In filling the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Crawford from the War Office to the Treasury, it is of the highest moment that some proper and fit person should be selected.

Your happiness and the nation's welfare materially depend upon the selections which are to be made to fill the heads of Departments. I need not tell you that feuds exist, and have existed, to an injurious degree, in the Northern army. To fill the Department of war with a character who has taken a part in those feuds, or whose feelings have been enlisted on the side of party, will be adding fuel to a flame,

which for the good of the service, already burns too fiercely.—This and other considerations, induced me to enter on the inquiry for a character best calculated to fill that Department; it has resulted in the selection of Col. William Drayton. Since my last to you, in which this subject was then named, Gen. Ripley has arrived here, who heartily concurs with me in the opinion, that Col. Drayton is the best selection that can be made.

Pardon me, my dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next Presidential term; they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt they will be received with feelings similar to those which have impelled me to make them. Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry. In every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that monster, called party spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to, if not entirely, eradicate those feelings, which on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government; and perhaps, have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgement which had so long, and so often benefited our country, and rendered conspicuous its rulers. These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings, if I know my own heart, of an undissembled patriot.

Accept assurances of my sincere friendship, and believe me to be respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. JAMES MONROE.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe, to Gen. Jackson, dated Washington, Dec. 14, 1816.

DEAR SIR: I have, since my last to you, had the pleasure of receiving two letters from you, the last, of the 12th of November. The advantage of the late treaty with the Indians is incalculable. One of the benefits consists in putting an end to all dissatisfaction on the part of Tennessee, proceeding from the former treaty. This has been done on very moderate terms. Another consists in enabling the government to bring to market a large body of valuable land, whereby the public debt may be considerably diminished. A third, in extending our settlements along the Mississippi, and towards the Mobile, whereby great strength will be added to our Union in quarters where it is most wanted. As soon as our population gains a decided preponderance in those regions, East Florida will hardly be considered by Spain as a part of her dominions, and no other power would accept it from her as a gift. Our attitude will daily become more imposing on all the Spanish dominions, and, indeed, on those of other powers in the neighbouring islands. If it keeps them in good order, in our relations with them, that alone will be an important consequence. I have communicated what you have suggested respecting General Coffee and Lieut. Gadsden, to the President, who is, I am satisfied, well disposed to promote their views.

It is very gratifying to me to receive your opinions on all subjects on which you will have the goodness to communicate them, because I have the utmost confidence in the soundness of your judgment and purity of your intentions. I will give you my sentiments on the interesting subject in question, likewise, without reserve. I agree with you, decidedly, in the principle that the Chief Magistrate of the country ought not to be the head of a party, but of the nation itself. I am, also, of opinion that the members of the Federal party, who left it in the late war, and gallantly served their country in the field, have given proofs of patriotism and attachment to free government that entitle them to the highest confidence. In deciding, however, how a new Administration ought to be formed, admitting the result to correspond with the wishes of my friends, many considerations claim attention, as, on a proper estimate of them, much may depend of the success of that Administration, and even of the Republican cause. We have, heretofore, been divided into two great parties. That some of the leaders of the Federal party entertained principles unfriendly to our system of government, I have been thoroughly convinced; and that they meant to work a change in it, by taking advantage of favourable circumstances, I am equally satisfied.

It happened that I was a member of Congress, under the Confederation, just before the change made by the adoption of the present Constitution; and afterwards of the Senate, being shortly after its adoption. In the former, I served three years, and in the latter rather a longer term. In these stations, I saw indications of the kind suggested. It was an epoch at which the views of men were most likely to unfold themselves, as if any thing favorable to a higher toned government was to be obtained, that

was the time. The movement in France tended also, then, to test the opinions and principles of men, which was disclosed in a manner to leave no doubt on my mind of what I have suggested. No daring attempt was ever made, because there was no opportunity for it. I thought that Washington was opposed to their schemes, and not being able to take him with them, that they were forced to work, in regard to him, underhanded, using his name and standing with the nation, as far as circumstances permitted, to serve their purposes. The opposition which was carried on with great firmness, checked the career of this party, and kept it within moderate limits. Many of the circumstances on which my opinion is founded, took place in debate and in society, and therefore find no place in any public document. I am satisfied, however, that sufficient proof exists, founded on facts and opinions of distinguished individuals, which became public, to justify that which I had formed.

The contest between the parties never ceased, from its commencement to the present time, nor do I think that it can be said now to have ceased. You saw the height to which the opposition was carried in the late war—the embarrassment it gave to the government—the aid it gave to the enemy. The victory at New-Orleans, for which we owe so much to you, and to the gallant freemen who fought under you, and the honorable peace which took place at that time, have checked the opposition, if they have not overwhelmed it. I may add that the daring measure of the Hartford Convention, which unfolded views which had been long before entertained, but never so fully understood, contributed, also, in an eminent degree, to reduce the opposition to its present state. It is under such circumstances that the election of a successor to Mr. Madison has taken place, and that a new administration is to commence its service. The election has been made by the republican party, supposing that it has succeeded, and of a person known to be devoted to that cause. How shall he act? How organize the administration, so far as dependent on him, when in that station? How fill the vacancies existing at the time?

My candid opinion is, that the dangerous purposes which I have adverted to, were never adopted, if they were known, especially in their full extent, by any large portion of the federal party, but were confined to certain leaders, and they principally to the Eastward. The manly and patriotic conduct of a great proportion of that party in the other states, I might, perhaps say, of all who had an opportunity of displaying it, is a convincing proof of this fact. But still, Southern and Eastern federalists have been connected together as a party, have acted together heretofore, and although their conduct has been different, of late especially, yet the distinction between republicans and federalists, even in the Southern and Middle and Western States, has not been fully done away. To give effect to free government, and secure it from future danger, ought not its decided friends, who stood firm in the day of trial, to be principally relied on? Would not the association of any of their opponents in the administration, itself wound their feelings, or, at least, of very many of them, to the injury of the republican cause? Might it not be considered, by the other party, as an offer of compromise with them, which would lessen the ignominy due to the counsels which produced the Hartford Convention, and thereby have a tendency to receive that party on its former principles? My impression is, that the administration should rest, strongly, on the republican party, indulging toward the other a spirit of moderation, and evincing a desire to discriminate between its members, and to bring the whole into the republican fold, as quiet as possible.

Many men, very distinguished for their talents, are of opinion, that the existence of the federal party is necessary to keep union and order in the republican ranks: that is, that free government cannot exist without parties. This is not my opinion. That the ancient republics were always divided into parties; that the English government is maintained by an opposition, that is, by the existence of a party in opposition to the ministry—I well know. But, I think that the cause of these divisions is to be found in certain defects of those governments, rather than in human nature; and that we have happily avoided those defects in our system. The first object is, to save the cause, which can be done by those who are devoted to it only, and, of course, by keeping them together; or, in other words, by not disgusting them, by too hasty an act of liberality to the other party, thereby breaking the generous spirit of the republican party, and keeping alive that of the federal. The second is, to prevent the re-organization and revival of the federal party, which, if my hypothesis is true, that the existence of party is not necessary to free government, and the other opinion which I have advanced is well founded, that the great body of the federal party are republican, will not be found impracticable. To accomplish both objects and hereby exterminate all party divisions in our country, and give new strength and stability to our government, is a great undertaking, not easily executed. I am, nevertheless, decidedly of opinion that it may be done, and should the experiment fail, I shall conclude that its failure was imputable more to the want of a correct knowledge of all circumstances claiming attention, and of sound judgment in the measures adopted, than to any other cause. I agree, I think, perfectly with you, in the grand object, that moderation should be shewn to the federal party, and even a generous policy be adopted towards it; the only difference be-

tween us seems to be, how far shall that spirit be indulged in the onset; and it is to make you thoroughly acquainted with my views on this highly important subject, that I have written to you so freely on it. Of the gentleman of whom you have spoken, I think as you do, of which I gave him proof when in the Department of War, by placing him in the Board of Officers for digesting and reporting a system of discipline for the Army; and, afterwards, by other tokens of confidence; and I add, with pleasure, that I should be gratified, regarding the feelings and claims above stated, to find an opportunity, at a proper time hereafter, should the event in contemplation occur, to add other proofs of my good opinion and high respect for him.

In the formation of an administration, it appears to me that the representative principle ought to be respected, in a certain degree, at least, and that the Head of a Department, (there being four,) should be taken from the four great sections of the Union, the East, the Middle, the South, and the West. This principle should not be always adhered to. Great emergencies and transcendent talents would always justify a departure from it. But it would produce a good effect to attend to it, when practicable. Each part of the Union would be gratified by it; and the knowledge of local details, and means, which would be thereby brought into the cabinet, would be useful. I am no wise compromised in respect to any one, but free to act, should I have to act, according to my judgment, in which I am thankful for the opinions of my friends, and particularly for yours.

On the subject of fortifications, or works for the defence of our coast and frontiers, an arrangement has lately been made by the President, with which I wish you to be well acquainted. You have, heretofore, I presume, been apprised, that General Bernard, of the French corps of Engineers, under the recommendation of Gen. Lafayette, and many others of great distinction in France, had offered his services to the United States, and that the President had been authorized, by a resolution of Congress, to accept them, confining his rank to the grade of the Chief of our Corps. This resolution being communicated to General Bernard by the late Secretary of War, to whom he was known, he came over in compliance with the invitation which accompanied it. From Mr. Gallatin he brought letters, stating that he was the 7th in rank in the corps, and inferior to none in reputation and talents, if not first. It required much delicacy in the arrangement, to take advantage of his knowledge and experience, in a manner acceptable to himself, without wounding the feelings of the officers of our own corps, who had rendered such useful services, and were entitled to the confidence and protection of their country. The arrangement adopted will, I think, accomplish fully, both objects.

The President has instituted a Board of Officers, to consist of five members, two of high rank in the corps, General Bernard the engineer at each station, (of young Gadsden, for example, at New-Orleans,) and the naval officer commanding there, whose duty it is made to examine the whole coast, and report such works as are necessary for its defence, to the Chief Engineer, who shall report the same to the Secretary of War, with his remarks to be laid before the President. McRee and Totten are spoken of, for the two first, who, with General Bernard, will continue till the service is performed—the two latter will change with the station. The General commanding each division will be officially apprised of this arrangement, that he may be present when he pleases, and give such aid as he may think fit. The attention of the Board will be directed to the inland frontiers, likewise. In this way it is thought that the feelings of no one can be hurt. We shall have four of our officers in every consultation, against one foreigner, so that, if the opinion of the latter becomes of any essential use, it must be by his convincing his colleagues, when they differ, that he has reason on his side. I have seen Gen. Bernard, and find him a modest, unassuming man, who preferred our country, in the present state of France, to any in Europe, in some of which he was offered employment, and in any of which he might probably have found it. He understands that he is never to have the command of the corps, but always will rank second in it.

This letter, you will perceive, is highly confidential; a relation which I wish always to exist between us. Write me, as you have done, without reserve—and, the more so, the more gratifying your communications will be.

With great respect and sincere regard, yours,
JAMES MONROE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 6, 1817.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th December last, which I have read with great interest and much satisfaction.

Your idea of the importance of the late acquired territory, from the Indians, is certainly correct, and all the importance you attach to it will be realized. The sooner these lands are brought into market, a permanent security will be given to what I deem the most important, as well as the most vulnerable part of the Union. This country once settled, our fortifications of defence in the lower country completed, all Europe will cease to look at it with an eye to conquest. There is no other point, America united, that combined Europe can expect to invade with success.

On the other subjects embraced in my letter, as well as this, I gave you my crude ideas with the candour of a friend. I am much gratified that you received them as I intended. It was the purest friendship for you individually combined with the good of our country, that dictated the liberty I took in writing you.—The importance of the station you were about to fill to our country and yourself, the injury in reputation that the chief magistrate may sustain, from the acts of a weak minister, the various interest that will arise to recommend for office their favorite candidate, and, from experience in the late war, the mischief that did arise to our national character by wickedness or weakness, induced me to give you my candid opinion on the importance

of the character that should fill this office. I had made, for this purpose, the most extensive inquiry in my power, from the most impartial sources, for the most fit character, combining *virtue, honor and energy with talents*, and all united in the individual named.

I am fully impressed with the propriety as well as the policy you have pointed out of taking the heads of departments from the four grand sections of the U. States, where each section can afford a character of equal fitness; where that cannot be done, fitness, and not locality, ought to govern—the Executive being entitled to the best talents, when combined with other necessary qualifications, that the Union can afford.

I have read, with much satisfaction, that part of your letter on the rise, progress and policy of the Federalists. It is in my opinion, a just exposition. I am free to declare, had I commanded the military department where the Hartford Convention met, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have punished the three principal leaders of the party. I am certain an independent court martial would have condemned them under the 2d section of the act establishing rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States. These kind of men, although called federalists, are really monarchists and traitors to the constituted government. But, I am of opinion that there are men called federalists that are honest, virtuous, and really attached to our government, and, although they differ in many respects and opinions with the republicans, still they will risk every thing in its defence. It is, therefore, a favorite adage with me, that the "tree is known by its fruit."

Experience in the late war taught me to know, that it is not those who cry patriotism loudest who are the greatest friends to their country, or will risk most in its defence. The Senate of Rome had a Sempronius; America has hers. When, therefore, I see a character, with manly firmness, give his opinion, but, when overruled by a majority, fly to support that majority, protecting the eagles of his country, meeting every privation and danger for a love of country, and the security of its independent rights, I care not by what name he is called; I believe him to be a true American, worthy the confidence of his country, and of every good man. Such a character will never do an act injurious to his country. Such is the character given to me of Col. D. Believing in the recommendation, I was, and still am, confident he is well qualified to fill the office with credit to himself and benefit to his country, and to aid you in the arduous station a grateful country has called you to fill. Permit me to add, that names, of themselves, are but bubbles, and sometimes used for the most wicked purposes. I will name one instance. I have, once upon a time been denounced as a federalist. You will smile when I name the cause. When your country put up your name in opposition to Mr. M. I was one of those who gave you the preference, and for reason that, in the event of war, which was then probable, you would steer the vessel of state with more energy, &c. &c.; that Mr. M. was one of the best of men, and a great civilian, I always thought; but I always believed that the mind of a philosopher could not dwell on blood and carnage with any composure, of course that he was not well fitted for a stormy sea. I was immediately branded with the epithet Federalist, and you also. But I trust, when compared with the good old adage, of the tree being known by its fruit, it was unjustly applied to either.

To conclude, my dear sir, my whole letter was intended to put you on your guard against America's Sempronius's, that you might exercise your own judgment in the choice of your own ministry, by which you would guide smoothly through your administration, with honour to yourself and benefit to your country. This was my motive, this the first wish of my heart, to see you, when I am in retirement, endeavouring to nurse a broken and debilitated constitution, administering the government with the full approbation of all good men, pursuing an undeviating course, alone dictated by your own independent, mature judgment.

Present Mrs. J. and myself respectfully to your lady, and accept for yourself our best wishes, and believe me to be your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. JAMES MONROE, Esq.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe, dated Washington, March 1st, 1817, to Gen. Jackson.

DEAR SIR: I wrote you a short letter lately, by Gen. Bernard, and intended to have written you another, but had not time; indeed so constantly have I been engaged, in highly important business, that I have not had a moment for my friends.

In the course of last summer, the President offered the Department of War to Mr. Clay, who then declined it. Since it was known that the suffrages of my fellow citizens had decided in my favor, I reserved to him the offer, which he has again declined. My mind was immediately fixed on you; though I doubted whether I ought to wish to draw you from the command of the army to the South, where, in case of any emergency, no one could supply your place. At this moment, our friend Mr. Campbell, called and informed me that you wished me not to nominate you. In this state I have resolved to nominate * * * though it is uncertain whether he will serve. His experience, and long and meritorious services, give him a claim over younger men, in that state.

I shall take a person for the Department of State from the Eastward; and Mr. Adams' claims, by long service, in our diplomatic concerns, appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his ac-

knowledge abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the Senate. Mr. Crawford, it is expected, will remain in the Treasury. After all that has been said, I have thought that I should put the administration more on national grounds, by taking the Secretary of State from the Eastward, than from this quarter, or the South or West. By this arrangement, there can be no cause to suspect unfair combination for improper purposes.—Each member will stand on his own merit, and the people respect us all, according to our conduct. To each, I will act impartially, and of each expect the performance of his duty. While I am here, I shall make the administration, first, for the country and its cause—secondly, to give effect to the government of the people, through me, for the term of my appointment, not for the aggrandizement of any one.

With great respect, and sincere regard, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

NASHVILLE, March 18, 1817.

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure this day of receiving your letter of the 1st inst. That by General Bernard I have not received. I learn by this day's mail that he has reached Knoxville, and will be on in a few days.

My friend Judge Campbell was instructed, and fully authorized, to make the communication to you that he did, and, I hope, gave you fully my reasons for my determination and wishes on that subject.

I have no hesitation in saying you have made the best selection to fill the Department of State that could be made. Mr. Adams, in the hour of difficulty, will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced his appointment will afford general satisfaction.

No person stands higher in my estimation than * * * He is a well tried patriot, and, if he accepts, will, with a virtuous zeal, discharge the duties of the office as far as his abilities will enable him. I cannot disguise to you my opinion on this occasion; my anxious solicitude for your public and private welfare requires of me candor on all occasions: and I am compelled to say to you, that the requirements of this worthy man are not competent to the discharge of the multiplied duties of this Department. I, therefore, hope he may not accept the appointment. I am fearful, if he does, he will not add much splendor to his present well-earned standing as a public character. Should he accept, rest assured that, as long as I remain in the army, it will afford me great pleasure in obeying your orders through him, and rendering his situation and duty easy and pleasant as far as circumstances will place it in my power.

I am aware of the difficulties that surround you in the selection of your cabinet. But the plan you have adopted, of making all considerations yield to the general weal, will bring you to retirement with the salutations and applause of all the virtuous, wise, and good; and should you be properly seconded by the Congress of the United States, you will be enabled to place the Union in a state of security and prosperity that cannot be shaken by the convulsions of Europe.—To this end, you can calculate with confidence on my feeble exertions; so long as my constitution may permit me to be useful.

I have looked forward to that happy period when, under your guidance, our government would be in the "full tide of successful experiment"—when I would retire from public life, and endeavor to regain a much enfeebled constitution. Should you be properly seconded in your view, this period will arrive, as soon as the measures you adopt for the defence of the frontier are carried into effect, by completing those fortifications that have and may be selected for its defence, by erecting foundries and armories, and organizing and classing the militia then we will have peace: for then we will be prepared for war. Every man having a gun in his hand, all Europe combined cannot hurt us. Then, all the world will be anxious to be at peace with us: because all will see we wish peace with all, but are prepared for defence against those who may attempt to infringe our national rights.

Accept assurances of my best wishes, and believe me to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States.

*In declining the appointment of Secretary of War.

FOREIGN.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the ship General Pike, arrived at Charleston, the editors of the Courier have received a file of Gibraltar papers to the 1st of April. The following are the only articles of interest contained in them.

GIBRALTAR, March 25.

A Madrid Gazette Extraordinary, of the 19th inst. brings the following communication made to Count d'Arbaud-jonques, commanding the French troops in Carthage, by the captain of the French frigate Hermoine arrived at that port in the afternoon of the 15th.

"DEAR COUNT:—I am just come from Toulon after touching at Algiers, and bring the pleasing news of peace between the Dey and Spain. I have caused 43 Spanish prisoners, taken by the Algerine frigates, to be set at liberty.

"RU BUISSON.

MARCH 26.—It appears, by the Lisbon Gazette of the 10th inst. that the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Portugal abroad have been directed by their government, in case any vessel should arrive under Brazilian colours, to apply to the authorities, that they may be compelled to

take such colours down, and to claim any ship of war that may come in under the same colours. With respect to merchantmen, however, his majesty has directed, that the Portuguese Consul should protest, and act for them all, without distinction.

MARCH 30.—His Catholic Majesty has ordered the estates which were dismembered from them by virtue of the decrees of the Constitutional Government, to be restored to the present possessors of the Majorats; the royal order further directs, 1st, that those who had purchased the Estates shall be repaid the price of the same, and 2dly, that the amount of necessary repairs made by the occupant, shall be reimbursed.

[Extract of a Private Letter.]

TANGIERS, March 21.—Ben y'show, the chief of the province of Garb, has had an engagement with one of the marauding tribes of his District, in which he lost 30 men.

Muley S'heid has given up the siege of Mequinez, and gone to Maflet, having it is said, secured in the Atlas mountains, a safe place of retreat, while the Governor of the Black Houclaya at Mequinez has sent the Emperor a considerable remittance from the treasury at that place. One of the Bereber tribes have also submitted to the Emperor, sending their women hostages to Fez.

COLOMBIAN NAVAL VICTORY.

The Colombian vessel of war BOLIVAR, Com. Beluche, (Capt. Clark,) and BOYACA, Capt. Brown, arrived at Pensacola on the 18th ult. with their prize, the Spanish corvette Ceres. On entering the harbor, the Com. saluted the fort with 21 guns, which was returned with an equal number by Lt. Booth. The Pensacola paper gives the following particulars of the capture of the Ceres as furnished by Lieutenant Booth of the Bolivar.

On Sunday 4th April, 1824, the Bolivar on a cruise from Porto Cabello, in company with the Boyaca, being off Havana, at 12 o'clock, M. discovered a large ship to windward and made sail towards her.—At 2 P. M. made her out to be the Spanish Corvette Ceres. At this time the Boyaca was two miles astern, and being under a heavy press of sail, she carried away her jib boom; we bore up to give her assistance. At 3 o'clock P. M. both ships again made all sail in chase, the Spanish vessel bore up for Havana with studding sails set lower and aloft. At 7 P. M. both ships coming up with the chase, within half pistol shot, the Boyaca (being to the leeward of the Bolivar, and the Ceres keeping away,) brought her into action in very handsome style with a well directed broadside, and heavy fire of musketry, which she returned for about 12 minutes, when the Boyaca dropped astern: the wind favoring a little, brought the Bolivar into action on her larboard side. After giving her two broadsides, and first starboard division with volleys of musketry, which she returned; a constant roar of cannon was kept up on all sides, until 50 minutes past 7 P. M. when the Ceres struck to the Bolivar, being completely cut up, with scarce a rope standing, and having several dangerous shots in her hull. The Moro light distant 8 leagues, S. W. by W.

The Ceres mounted 36 long Parisian 18 pounders and two chasers, and had a complement of 326 men. The Bolivar, Com. Beluche, Capt. Clark, carried 22 thirty two pound carronades and one long twelve pounder, with 156 men. The Boyaca, Capt. Brown, has 20 thirty two pound carronades, and 2 short 32 pound gunnades, and 140 men. The Ceres had 30 men killed and 60 wounded, of whom 30 have since died of their wounds.

The Bolivar had none killed and only four wounded; among whom were Com. Beluche and Lieut. Booth, commanding marines, both very slightly. The Boyaca had none killed and but one wounded.

In addition to the above a letter from an officer, received in Savannah, says that they shortly expect to have a hard and bloody action with the Spanish fleet which is out after them. He adds—"the day before we captured the Ceres, we fell in with the Colombian schr. St. Andero, Chase, who informed us he had an engagement with the Centella, in a dark night, taking her to be an enemy, and that during the action, Capt. Hopper received a musket ball through his body—soon after the Centella struck, and hailing the schooner, found out the mistake. Capt. Hopper was expected to recover."

The editor of the Pensacola Gazette, speaks of the good treatment which the Spanish officers received from the Colombians and says they appeared to be treated more like guests than prisoners.

BUENOS AYRES.

The editors of the Norfolk Beacon have received the following extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman, dated

"Buenos Ayres, 18th Feb.—All is quiet here. The President's Message has had a lofty effect. The result of the contest in Europe will induce, I believe, a re-union of all the provinces of Buenos Ayres, and this country will be invincible. Preparations are making to repel invasion, should it be attempted. From the best information I can obtain from men of observation and good sense, who have resided in Lima, Mexico, Chili, &c. and visited almost every part of the late Spanish colonies, this portion of the country is nearly a century in advance of all the rest so they have declared to me, and I speak on the concurring evidence of all those with whom I have conversed on the subject. From this tenable position, where the standard of liberty and independence has been planted, I trust the Patriots will never be driven. In their line of march, they may occasionally

halt, or even make a retrograde movement, but they will ultimately gain the prize for which they have so long and so bravely contended."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Our correspondents of the New York Mercantile, Daily Advertiser, and Gazette offices, have forwarded proof sheets, from which we gather the following particulars of one of the most serious occurrences that has taken place for many years:

On Saturday evening, about half past seven o'clock, as the steam boat *ÆTNA*, capt. Robinson, was on the way to New York from Washington, N. J. with the passengers from Philadelphia, by what is called the "Citizens' Line," and a number of way passengers, when in sight of, and about 6 miles from the city, burst both of her boilers. The explosion was so violent that almost every thing in the cabins was demolished, the deck torn to pieces, and the vessel rendered a complete wreck. But what renders this occurrence most distressing, and has cast a gloom over the city, is the destruction of the lives of persons on board, to the number, as near as we can ascertain, of from fifteen to twenty.

There were on board at this time, the passengers on the Citizens' Coach Line from Philadelphia, and others taken on board at Elizabethtown Point, making in all, including the *Ætna's* crew, about thirty souls. As far as we have been able to ascertain their fate, the following is believed to be correct:

Lost in the cabin by the explosion, the wife of Mr. Job Furman, her sister, a daughter of Mr. Waters Furman, and Mrs. Meserole, daughter of Mr. Job Furman, all of one family, who had been to Elizabethtown to attend the funeral of a near relative. A young lad about 13 years of age, belonging to the same family, was, at the time of the explosion, sleeping on the covering of the boiler, was thrown into the air, and fell into the vacuum caused by the removal of the machinery, and received no injury.

A female child about 4 years of age, asleep in the after cabin, supposed to be Mrs. Dougherty's and a Miss Bates, of N. York also perished.

Two passengers jumped from the cabin window, one of whom was drowned. The barkeeper, a Frenchman, named Victor Grasse, sprang overboard to the relief of the other, whom he sustained till a boat came to his relief, but perished himself in the attempt, and sunk as the boat was taking up the man he had saved.

Mr. Charles Hollingshead, of Princeton, New Jersey, who was in the forward cabin, jumped overboard through a window, was saved by seizing a bench that was thrown over, and afterwards picked up by the *Ætna's* boat.

After the boat had been towed up, the body of a stout man was found covered with pieces of the wreck, whose linen was marked M. P.

The following persons were sent to the Hospital, two of whom are since dead.

John Winter and John Gibbons, both of Philadelphia; Alexander Cromwell of Jamaica; Nancy Dougherty, of Auburn; Litty Taylor, of New York; Joseph Stevens, of Ireland; Michael Eckfelt, of Philadelphia; Thomas Brady or Braden, of Wilmington, Del. and Mrs. Ann Thomas, of Philadelphia, all but two of whom belonged to the boat.

It is believed that five others will not survive; but that Mr. Braden and Mr. Eckfelt, stated to have been drowned, will recover.

Mr. John Pearce, and Mr. Ryers, both of Philadelphia, escaped without injury, being on deck near the bow.

Jonathan Case, of Schenectady. Benedict Arnold of Amsterdam, N. Y.; M. Heacock and lady, are also among those saved.

When this awful occurrence took place, the steam boat *United States* was about five miles astern, and coming up with the *Ætna*, took her in tow, and left her in Whitehall—Captain Robinson, who was not much injured, did all that it was possible for man to do, to save those uninjured, and to afford assistance to the wounded. His conduct is spoken of in the highest terms of praise. The *Ætna* was under an easier pressure of steam than usual making, as we are informed, but 18 strokes a minute, while 22 is her usual gage.

The *Ætna* has been running for several years past on the Delaware, and was brought round here a few weeks since on account of her being well adapted to the narrow passage from the Raritan to the town of Washington. As she is propelled by what is termed high pressure, most people are of opinion that this is the cause of the present accident. We profess to be ignorant of the difference of danger between the boats of high or low steam; but, in all cases, both on land and water, when opposition lines are contending for the greatest dispatch, the lives of passengers are endangered—and we hope this melancholy instance will convince proprietors of the folly to say the least of it, of hazarding so much to gratify their own feelings.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

STEAM BOATS.

We trust that we shall not be represented as destitute of sensibility for the fate of those who suffered by the explosion of the Steam Boat *Ætna's* boiler, if we venture to assert, that in all cases of such deplorable accidents, the alarm extends far beyond, the occasion or the cause. If we consider the vast number of persons, and the vast amount of property confided to this mode of transportation, and the arrival of both at the destined ports, in safety, occasional accidents should not shake our faith in the security of steam boats. A defect in the construction of the works, inattention amongst those who superintend them

and a thousand circumstances, perfectly unconnected with the main principle of steam navigation, may account for these melancholy casualties. Even the mighty Mississippi, and the still mightier Missouri have been subjected to the power of steam; where so many cases do exist of such entire security, when accidents happen so seldom, they are rather evidence of safety, than of danger. We are often compelled to make use of strength beyond our own, and in all such instances, something must be put at hazard. If we commit ourselves and our property to the liquid element, we risk, the storms and the tempests—if we use the strength of a horse, we hazard the sudden starts and the stumbling of that animal. We believe that we are perfectly secure in the travelling, that there is as much security in travelling by steam boats as in our common land carriages, and that if a faithful record was preserved for a given space of time, of all the casualties attending both modes of transportation, that the balance would be found decidedly in favor of steam. This account, if given, should be made out with some accuracy; the land and water carriages should run for the same distance, and with the same frequency, before a fair estimate could be established of their comparative danger. Our state of safety in this life, is only comparative. How much alarm was occasioned sometime since when it was found that some persons innoculated with vaccine matter actually died of the small pox! But let us set in opposition, the millions that have been innoculated with vaccine matter, and who now remain witnesses, of the monuments of the efficacy of this new discovery in medicine. Let us come to the same conclusion, when we form an estimate of the comparative danger and security of steam. One thing seems worthy of consideration, whether iron boilers are as safe as those made of copper. Copper, we should presume, in case of an explosion, would burst without scattering any fragments; iron on the contrary, explodes in separate pieces, on the principle of the bomb. We hope that our countrymen will not suffer themselves to be led away by needless apprehensions, or suffer their faith in the security of steam boats, to be shaken by such melancholy casualties.

On turning over the papers by the mail, we observed in the pages of the Winchester Republican, that on the day succeeding this catastrophe by steam, Mrs. Elizabeth Nell of that place, a lady distinguished by her benevolence and humanity, which shone around the bed of sickness, with peculiar and endearing lustre, was thrown from her horse, which suddenly took fright and stumbled. Her neck was dislocated by the fall, her skull dreadfully fractured, and she expired in ten minutes afterwards. But will any one urge this mournful accident as an argument, that horses should no longer be used? Surely not—neither does the occasional bursting of a steam boat's boiler, prove that we ought to abandon that mode of conveyance.

We would suggest whether it would not give additional security to steam navigation, if the works were entirely detached from the boat. It has been suggested that a boat may be constructed to contain all the machinery, which may tow along the packet with ease and security, and which, if an explosion take place, will preserve the lives of the passengers, Mr. McKim's steam mill is constructed on this principle—the Machinery is detached from the building.

FIRE.

The following simple mode of extinguishing fire occasioned by the fullness of a chimney, is mentioned in the Journal of Sciences, No. 31.—

M. Cadet Vaux, reflecting on the circumstance of a fire when it occurs in a chimney, was led to endeavour at its extinction, by rendering the air which passes up the flue unable to support combustion. This object he obtained by the simple means of throwing flour of sulphur on the fire in the grate, and so effectual was it, that a faggot suspended in the chimney near the top, and consequently near the external air when set on fire and burning with great fury, was instantly extinguished on the application of the sulphur below. This process is the more applicable inasmuch as it does not require that all the oxygen in this air should be converted into sulphurous acid gas before it passes up the chimney, on the contrary a comparatively small proportion of the latter gas, mixed with common air, is sufficient to prevent its supporting the combustion of common combustible bodies.

AMERICAN GENIUS.

In the *Columbian Observer*, Philadelphia, it is stated, that a small steam vessel, the machinery of which, furnace and all, occupied only three feet in length and two and a half in width, and without a boiler, was witnessed on Monday, at Philadelphia, driving a common ferry boat, with 12 passengers, at the rate of eight miles an hour. It is the invention of M. Hawkins; and if the cylinder, which is only 7 inches in height, had been a foot high, it is said that the power would have been doubled.—It is proposed to call this mode of navigation "Steam Boat Safety"—not being liable to bursting or scalding. It must speedily supercede all other boats.

Fed. Gaz.

DUELLING!

A Duel was fought in New Orleans, some time since, between a *Section* of one of the burying grounds, and an assistant grave digger. The latter received a flesh wound in the thigh upon the first fire, but not fancying that entirely satisfactory, they took another round, in which the gentleman received a shot in the thigh bone, which proved a *quies*. The affair originated in a dispute upon the very important matter of grave digging!

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The world are now in possession of all the correspondence, we presume, alluded to by Senator Lowrie; and they are from this to form their opinions as to the nature of Mr. Lowrie's attempt to injure the popularity of General Jackson, in Pennsylvania, and the means made use of—together with the testimony in relation to President Monroe's conduct and contradictory assertions, and his secret sentiments as divulged through these confidential letters.

Upon these matters, the opinions we before expressed, so far from being changed, are now confirmed, and the only doubt we entertain as to any point in the whole affair is, whether the President Monroe or Senator Lowrie is deepest involved in disgrace—both are guilty of divulging confidential communications from the same motives, viz: to answer their own ends—and each has convicted himself, by his own showing of false statements. When the highest officer in this government, and one of the members of his constitutional advisers who rank next to him in station, are thus caught in disreputable schemes and false declarations intended to suit their respective personal views in relation to public matters, it is time for the people to speak out, and we do most earnestly protest against such conduct and against such men—considering them wholly unworthy of public confidence and favour, and as having tarnished, as far as they could, the lustre of the republic.

The remarks of President Monroe, in which he desires to designate certain federal leaders, all of whom he most studiously locates in the Eastern States, as friends of monarchy, have made their appearance at a most unlucky moment, to gain any sort of credit; as they come forth in the course of a transaction where he proves himself faithless to the confidential communications of his friend, and guilty of false statements of the fact. In a matter that requires any proof, who now can take Mr. Monroe's assertion? Laying aside, the disgrace which is, and cannot otherwise than be fixed upon this nation, by a President, who in such a way lends himself to a calumny to try to recover, through the medium of once existing prejudices, a reputation and a favour for himself which truth and justice could never restore, we find that malice itself grows feeble with age, and we are more surprised at the want of discretion which is betrayed than at the deep and long cherished hatred here discovered.

The superiority of Gen. Hamilton over all his contemporaries, caused him to be a greater favourite with Washington and more confided in than others—hence the sentiments of resentment entertained towards him by many persons. Among these, Mr. Monroe is known to have been engaged in an attempt to destroy the reputation of Gen. Hamilton, and whilst the character and powers of that man, with others, resisted the designs and foiled the schemes of Mr. Monroe and his friends, an attempt was then made, through the instrumentality of popular prejudice, to destroy Gen. Hamilton, by pronouncing him a monarchist; for proof of which they referred to the journals of the convention that formed the federal constitution, where it was said that Gen. Hamilton had introduced a monarchical form of government to the consideration of that body. The journals of that convention had not then been published, but many of its members declared at that time, that although Gen. Hamilton's proposition was high toned, it was far from monarchy in its essential features, and that in truth, it was not more high toned, more aristocratical, or more assimilated to monarchy, than the propositions of Mr. Madison and several others, who have always been of the political sect, in which Mr. Monroe has been placed. Since the journals of the convention have been published, we all have seen the truth of these declarations, and the old calumny of certain federal leaders being monarchists, was discarded by every honest and sensible man in the nation, who had no personal interest to seek or private grudge to gratify by the indulgence of it. We have seen too that Gen. Hamilton, against whom this imputation was especially cast, has long been rising in the estimation of his former political opponents, and that he has for some time past been ranked by them among the purest patriots and ablest statesmen of this country. Prejudices and slanders always die with the times that gave them birth, ex-

cept in malignant bosoms congenial to their growth—there is not one sensible and sound man in these United States, who seriously believes that the leaders of the federal party ever had any more partiality for a monarchical system than the leaders of the democratic party had—for a man then to utter such a sentiment at this time of day, is to expose himself to the contempt of his adversaries and the pity of his friends, if he has any—it betrays a weakness which denotes decay, or a violence as liable to be derided as it is to be suspected.

Of Mr. Monroe it is not necessary to speak more—he is destined to a speedy retirement deprived of every thing that can administer comfort and consolation to old age—his friends are daily declining and falling off from him, and short as is his period of office, we believe a fate awaits him, that his worst enemy never wished him to endure.

We have been so fortunate, through the kind offices of a friend as to procure the first number of the essays written by a Virginian to his friend in Maryland, upon the subject of a central party of men at Richmond (Virginia), with their family connections distributed through other states, which governed and controlled in a great degree the course of things in the general Government from the time of Mr. Madison's being President to the present day; and also regulated the affairs of those states where members of this party resided—These essays are from a decided democrat in Virginia and first made their appearance through a uniformly democratic paper.

The progress of years and knowledge weakens ancient prejudices, and although men are found ardent and zealous in political doctrine and pursuit, yet the greater portion of them will abjure all misrule when made apparent to them, and will withdraw themselves from practised schemes and delusions whenever clearly ascertained—to such sentiments we must attribute the publication of these essays by the author, and such sentiments we hope they will produce in many others.

These essays are very interesting and somewhat curious. The detail is well made and the whole story is engagingly told. As to the authenticity of the statements, there can be no doubt. Much is disclosed in them that we never heard before, but much is related as we know the facts to have been. We will be enabled to gratify our readers with this important publication next week, and we bespeak their best attention to it.

A gentleman who arrived in the steam boat on Wednesday last, informs us that the sloop commanded by Joseph Darden, laden with stone for this place, sunk on Friday last, off Swan's Point, and that the captain and one man (a negro) were drowned.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on the 14th of June next.

Six hundred hands are now employed on the Delaware and Chesapeake canal.

The packet ship Nestor, capt. Lee sailed from New York on Saturday morning for Liverpool, with the following passengers: Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, Va. and servant; Messrs. J. Barney, Felix Ingoldsby, and John McCracken, of New York; Buckley Bent, Geo. P. Bangs, and John Dwight, of Boston; J. W. Bastian, and F. Tero, of Havana; E. F. Sanderson, of Sheffield, England; S. W. Roundell, of Liverpool, L. Leeke, of the British army, and Daniel Farley, lady, child and servant, of Montreal.

Henry Brauner, Esq. of Port Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland, is a Candidate for the Electoral District, composed of St. Mary's, Charles, and a part of Prince George's counties; who, if elected, will support the Honorable JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for the next Presidency.

Clement Dorsey is a Candidate for the honor of representing, in the next Congress, the First Congressional District of the State of Maryland.

HESSIAN FLY. The painful intelligence of the ravages of this destructive insect, in some parts of Harford, Md. has just reached us. Many fields of wheat are already said to be destroyed, and that the fly is progressing in the work of destruction. Thus are the hopes and expectations of many of our farmers blasted; many who, but a few days since, were rejoicing in the anticipation of a bountiful crop, will probably gather little more than their seed; and oftentimes thus terminate the fairest human prospects.

Belle Air Union.

LITERARY.

Mr. Cooper, the American novelist, has projected a series of semi-historical tales to be entitled Legends of the Thirteen Republics, connected with the Revolution. He is now engaged on the first, to be entitled Lionel Lincoln, the scene will be laid in Boston and its vicinity, and is to contain sketches of the Battles of Bunker's Hill and Lexington.

The New York Commercial Advertiser

relates a singular instance of the facility of travelling by steam boats. A gentleman left New York for Albany on Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock, in the James Kent, he arrived at Albany, at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, transacted his business there, embarked on board the Richmond at 10 o'clock, and reached New York again next morning at 5 o'clock, having travelled 300 miles, and been only one day absent from the city!!

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, May 11, 1824.

Bennet Bracco, Justice of the Levy Court of Talbot county, vice William Harrison resigned.

Stephen Martin, a Justice of the Peace for St. Mary's county.

Thomas Harwood, of Benjamin, and John B. Watkins, Inspectors of Tobacco at Queen Anne Warehouse in Prince George's county.

Benjamin Berry, of William, at Upper Marlborough warehouse ditto.

Peregrine Weatherly, a Justice of the Levy Court of Somerset county, vice T. Gosler deceased.

Richard Sherwood, Register of the Land Office for the Eastern Shore, vice Lambert Clayland, dead.

Henry Thomas, one of the Notary publics of the State of Maryland at Easton, vice McKeel resigned.

Jacob Glum, a Justice of the Peace for Frederick county.

Thomas S. Williams, a Wood Corder for the city of Baltimore, vice Richard Moffit resigned.

James Hammersly, Thomas Jones (White Marsh) James LeCompte Justices of the Peace for Dorchester county.

Doctor Thomas J. Lynch a Justice of the Peace for Queen Anne's county.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

It is understood that, if General Jackson is elected President, he intends to make a radical and valuable change in the Judicial System of the United States; and, instead of the present plan of Judges and Juries, to establish permanent Courts Martial in all the Districts of the Union—the War Department to be the head of the new system, and to supersede the Supreme Court. Gen. Jackson hints at the summary and excellent nature of this system, in his letter to the President, where he asserts that, had he been the military commander in the state of Connecticut during the late war, he would, without any difficulty, have hung or shot the Hartford Conventionists, by the aid of an Independent Court Martial.

Washington City Gaz.

The Indiana Emporium of the 17th April, speaking on the subject of the Presidential Election, says—All the candidates have their friends, and the friends of each are sanguine in the success of their favorite. The friends of JACKSON rely on his military exploits—the friends of CRAWFORD on the caucus—the friends of CLAY on his friendship to the west—and the friends of ADAMS on his attachment to the interest of the Union—his integrity and his unquestioned qualifications for the station of Chief Magistrate. For our part we are unable to say how this important question will be decided; but as it respects this state we are of the opinion that Mr. ADAMS will receive its entire support—There are fourteen papers published in this state, and as far as we can learn, they stand, on this question, as follows:—Mr. Adams 7, Mr. Clay 4, half Adams and half Clay 1, doubtful 2.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

The amendments of the Senate to the Tariff Bill, have been acted upon in the House of Representatives, with unusual promptitude and industry. They were nearly all agreed to. The exceptions will again be presented to the Senate to-day. We have now little doubt that this bill will become a law. We do not think that the two Houses will be disposed to suffer a bill so long labored, the principle of which has received the sanction of both Houses, to be lost by obstinate adherence to, or resistance of, any one or two of the numerous items of which the bill is made up.

Whether the Tariff Bill pass or not, there is so strong a disposition prevailing to adjourn, that we do not expect the Session to continue longer than the 25th or 26th of the present month.—Nat Int.

Junius Brutus is received and shall have a place in our next.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, May 14. Wheat white \$1 25 a 1 32—Red do. 1 23 a 1 27—Corn 28 a 30 cents—Oats 25 cts. per bushel.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. William B. Faulkner, to Mrs. Susan Warner, all of this town.

MAJOR DANIEL MARTIN will be supported as a Candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States, for the Electoral District composed of Caroline, the Upper District of Dorchester and Talbot counties. We are authorised to state that Major Martin will vote for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as President, and some distinguished Republican as Vice President.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

6 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 12th inst. Elizabeth M. Watts, an apprentice girl, between fourteen and fifteen years of age. Whoever takes up said runaway and brings her home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges or expenses will be paid. WILLIAM SEARS. Bay Side, Talbot Co. May 22

More New Goods.

William Clark Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

Spring Goods,

Comprising a great variety of Fancy, and staple articles, of every description, which, with his former supply makes his assortment very extensive and complete, all of which will be offered on pleasing terms. May 22 1f

New and Cheap STORE.

JOHN D. GREEN & LAMB'T. REARDON, Beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have associated themselves together in the Mercantile business under the firm of GREEN and REARDON, and are now opening opposite to the Court House, a splendid assortment of very CHEAP GOODS, selected with care in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

AMONG WHICH ARE

- Sup. 4 4 London chintz Black and colored Super. London fancy prints Bombazettes Scarlet and drab rattinets Mamee chop and com. yellow nankeens. White do. Black English, French & India florentines Washington vesting Handsome assortment of extra long & short kid gloves Short horse skin, beaver & col'd kid do. Boys & misses gloves Gentlemen's horse skin & beaver do. English and French silk do assorted Minerva braces, full stitched, Mrs. Cantelo's make, New York C rset bones Whale-bone busks Corset laces Silk belts & bracelets Steel buckles & jet do Reticule clasps Black English silk hose White do. do. Patent ribbed do. French do. assorted German do. (superior quality) Mens white & black ribbed half hose Mens long French and German silk hose Ladies' English French and German cotton hose, an elegant assortment Misses cotton hose Mens long and short cotton hose Plain & fig. prunella Plain & fig. valencias Black military plumes Red do. do. White do. do. Epaulettes Cockades Handsome fig. black silk crava's Threads, tapes, bobins furniture binding Silk and twist Floss cotton in skeins and spools Working canvass White cotton velvet Velvet ribbon, worsted binding Boot webb and cord Extra sup. blue cloth Extra sup black do. Handsome mixed and brown cloths Sup. drab ribbed cassimeres Sup. mixed do. do. Sup. plain buff do. Sup. plain, blue and black cassimeres Handsome claret do. Coronation mix'd do Blue and mixed cassimeres 5-4 Pennsylvania tow linen Burlaps Drougheddas Hessian Oznaburga and crash linen Black & buff buckskin Ladies' and mens morocco Lining skins of various colours Spanish and slaughter sole leather Harness and bridle do. And a general assortment of boot & shoe leather

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

- Madeira wine New England rum Dry Lisbon and tene-riffe do. Common whiskey Brown sugar Loaf sugar Coffee Gun powder, imperial, Hyson, young hyson & hyson skin 4th proof Holland gin Mould and dipt candles, spanish and country segars, superior chewing tobacco, common do. rai smoking do. Scotch and macouba snuff, raisins, almonds, figs, prunes, oranges, lemons, rice, soap, black and cyanne pepper, saltpetre, alum, coperas, indigo and fig blue, race and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves, &c. &c. Hacked and switched flax, seine twine CHINA, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, And many other articles not herein mentioned. All of which will be offered at a small advance for cash. The highest price given for Hydes and Wool, also 150 cords of Tan Bark wanted for which a liberal price will be given. May 22 w

New Goods.

In addition to those lately advertised, the subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a choice assortment of desirable DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE & CUTLERY, QUEENS & STONE WARE, GLASS & CHINA, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. Which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call. JAMES M. LAMBDIN. May 22 1f

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be offered at public sale on Tuesday the fifteenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House door, in Easton, all the property inherited by Susanna M. Nice, and James R. Nice, from their grand-father William Rose, late of Talbot county, deceased, being all their undivided part of the dwelling farm of the said William Rose, which was not devised by the said William Rose to the said Susanna M. Nice, and James R. Nice; also their undivided part of the farm called Grubby Neck, now occupied by William Rose the younger; also their undivided part of a lot or parcel of ground situate in Rich Bottom, which adjoins the lands of Anne Kennard, T. I. Bullitt and others, and which was purchased by the said first mentioned William Rose, from Henrietta Maria Holyday. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale. ALEX'R. C. BULLITT, Trustee. May 22 3w

Public Sale.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 10th day of June next, a valuable farm in Caroline county, adjoining the town of Hillsborough. This farm is supposed to contain between four and five hundred acres, a large portion of which is in timber, which is very valuable on account of its proximity to the town and to navigable water. There is on said farm.

A DWELLING HOUSE,

Corn House, Kitchen, Smoke House, &c. &c. The terms of Sale are five hundred dollars in two months after the day of Sale, the balance in three annual payments; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approv'd security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. Sale to commence between twelve and four o'clock. CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. May 22 1s

To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the Farm at Dover Bridge, on which Mrs. Snow resides,—also four Farms in Caroline county, which Mr. Lucas, Mr. Reese, Mrs. Pritchard and Mr. Perry now rent.—Also several small Tenements in Caroline county.—The farm which Mr. Lucas tenants is capable of being divided into two of 400 acres each. For terms apply to A. HANDS, Dover Bridge, near Easton, May 22-3w

MARYLAND:

Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court. May 18, Anno Domini 1824. On application of Richard I. Harrison, Administrator of William Harrison late of Queen Ann's county deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of May, 1824. THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

Pursuant with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Harrison, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of May 1824. RICHARD I. HARRISON, Adm'r. of William Harrison, dec'd. May 22 3w

MARYLAND:

Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court. May 18, Anno Domini, 1824. On application of William Crane, Administrator of Thomas Crane, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, and in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's court; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of May 1824. T. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Ann's county, May 22 3w

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Crane, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of May 1824. WILLIAM CRANE, Adm'r. of Thomas Crane, dec'd. May 22 3w The editor of the Federal Republican will copy the above, and forward his account to William Crane, near Chestertown, Kent county, Md.

Will be sold

On the premises on Wednesday the 16th day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon if fair, if not, the next fair day at the same hour.

THE BEAUTIFUL FARM "HAYLANDS"

Lately offered for sale, situated upon the head waters of St. Michaels River within three and a half miles of Easton.

A long and accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money well secured. Those inclined to purchase are invited to view the land—Mr. Kemp on the premises, or the Subscriber will satisfy all enquiries.

The superior excellence and productiveness of this land, the eligible situation, the comforts and conveniences already on it, the never failing resources of shell marl, so easily got at and found so fertilizing without a failure, together with the small quantity of acres, (about 350) render it an object of first attention to all who desire one of the most pleasant and productive residences in Talbot County.

The subscriber has lately made a purchase of lands nearer to him than "Haylands" and knowing that ordinary good lands will not bring half their value in these times, he offers the above lands which, from their superiority of soil, situation, comforts, and resources, are the only sort of lands that will now sell advantageously.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

May 8 6w

The editor of the Delaware Gazette will insert the above six times and forward his account to this office for collection.

Notice.

All persons now indebted to the late firm of Clark & Green are respectfully notified to make payment to the subscriber, who is alone authorized to receive the same.

May 8—3w

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for rent, or hire of negroes are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

Easton, May 8

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree obtained in Kent county Court, on a bill filed to the equity side of the court in which Hannah Barneston and Titus Maslin, now complainants and Philip T. Maslin, Edwin Maslin and Mary Maslin were defendants, appointing the subscriber a Trustee; will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the second day of June next, a piece or parcel of land lying on Chester River, adjoining the lands of Edward and Cornelius Comegys, containing about twelve acres of land more or less, called Shipping Point, on the said land is an old



DWELLING HOUSE,

and about one half the land is in wood with oyster shells for a considerable depth, and the whole equal to any land in Maryland; to farmers who want to make their lands rich, the same would be a desirable purchase. The terms of sale are that the purchaser pay the sum of fifty dollars on the day of sale, and give bond to the Trustee with good security for the payment of the remainder of the purchase money, as follows: The one half thereof in six months, and the other half in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole sum from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the purchase money and interest not before the Trustee will convey the said real estate to the purchaser in fee simple.—The above parcel of land formerly belonged to Francis Maslin deceased.

May 8 1s

Negroes Wanted.

Cash will be given for a few likely young negroes from 10 to 25 years of age, (both sexes) if immediate application be made to the Subscriber at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton. Those Servants are wanted for the individual use of a gentleman living in Arkansas Territory, and who is now in Washington city doing some business in Congress, the most satisfactory references can be given that the servants wanted are not for sale; a good Black smith, a Carpenter, a Shoe & Boot Maker and a Seamstress, would be desirable.

May 8 3w

Bank Stock wanted.

Wanted a few shares of Farmers Bank stock for which the market price will be given.—Apply to WM. H. GROOME.

April 24 1f

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintances to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county (at the October election for 1824) I take this method to inform you that I am a candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for that purpose. Should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

April 17

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY. Fellow Citizens,

Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintances to become a candidate for the Sheriff's office of this county, at the ensuing election, I take this method of informing that I am a Candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the October Election, should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof. The public's Ob't. and Humble Serv't.

May 8

830 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.

Dec. 13 1f

J. LOCKERMAN.

New and Cheap GOODS.

William H. Groome

Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening in the Store House lately occupied by Thomas & Groome, a large and

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Spring Goods,

Selected with much care and attention from the latest arrivals, and comprising a great variety of

PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, HOUSE JOINERS, CARPENTERS & CABINET-MAKERS TOOLS, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, CASTINGS;

Also, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Cart-Boxes, Lamp Oils, Paints, Window-Glass, Putty, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Raw Cotton, Spun Cotton, Flour, Flax, Seine-Twine, Rope,

Stone-Ware, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices possible for Cash.

Shoes & Boots.

Joseph Scull

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh

SUPPLY OF

SHOES, BOOTS AND MATERIALS,

Which with the stock on hand will render his assortment very large,

PART OF WHICH ARE

Gentlemen's Boots and Monroes, do Shoes and Pumps, Ladies best Valencia and Prunella, do do Morocco and Leather, Misses do do, Children's do do.

Boys Monroes and Shoes, With a variety of others not mentioned; also a good supply of the best Morocco, Seal, Buck and Calf Skins and Morocco for Boots, also Valencia, Prunella and Kid, with a good assortment of upper and sole Leather for manufacturing Shoes and Boots, which he will endeavour to have made in the very best manner, all which he will sell very low for cash.

Easton, May 1st.

New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS.

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening, at his stand nearly opposite the Court House,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

New Saddlery,

Selected with great care and attention from the latest fashions. Materials to make harness of every description, Bear and Leopard Skin, and every other necessary material to fill any order that he may have in the Military line; he will also keep on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, or make them, at the shortest notice; he flatters himself from his experience in the business, and by the assistance of good workmen, he will be enabled to manufacture in the best manner, and at the lowest prices for cash.

N. B. He has also on hand an assortment of Gigs, Chaise, Switch Whips, Spurs, Horse-Brushes, Combs, &c. &c.

Easton, April 17 1f

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed, against Levin Marshall, Denton Marshall and John M. Wise, at the suit of John Barnett, use Charles Benson, use Wm. Higgins, use Samuel Harrison, and one at the suit of Jenkins & Stevens, against said Levin Marshall, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 25th of May next, the following property, to wit: one negro girl called Sarah, about 13 years of age, for life, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named fi. fa.

WM. TOWNSEND, Constable.

April 24 1s

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed, against Levitt Marshall, Adm'r. of Meredith, at the suit of Noah Marshall, use of Richard Spencer, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 25th of May next, the following property, to wit: one negro girl called Harriot, aged about 11 years, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fi. fa. subject to a prior claim.

WM. TOWNSEND, Constable.

April 24 1s

Coach-Making.



The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the stand on Washington street, in Easton, Talbot county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Parrott, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and solicits a share of the public patronage.—He pledges himself to those who may favour him with their orders to have them executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't.

JOHN CARTER.

Easton, Jan 10 1f

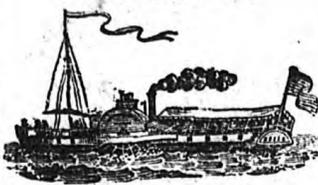
Coach for Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale low for cash at their shop in Easton, a neat Coach and Harness, in complete order. Gentlemen wishing to purchase will call and examine it.

CAMPER & THOMPSON.

May 15 3w

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes, on Wednesday the 10th of March at seven o'clock A. M. from Commerce street wharf for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past eleven o'clock, for Easton, by way of Castle Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th will leave Easton, by way of Castle Haven, the same hour for Annapolis, and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis, at two o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follow:

Commerce street wharf, Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays—and Easton, on Sundays and Thursdays, at seven o'clock, during the season.

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 six o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, the 15th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf, at six o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour, for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown, 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.

Captain Levi Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriage for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge, without expence.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 13

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called

"WARD'S GIFT,"

beautifully situated within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Hardesty, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,

J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 1f

Hugh S. Orem

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened

A CLOTHING AND DRY GOOD STORE,

At the corner of Light and Pratt-streets,

opposite Hopkins & Moore's, where he intends keeping

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF READY MADE CLOTHES, HATS AND TRUNKS

Of every description, all of which he will sell at a very small profit, and solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B. The subscriber has also for sale a Farm lying in Talbot county, situate on a branch of the Great Choptank, known by the name of Third Haven Creek, the said farm is directly opposite Oxford, and will be sold on accommodating terms to suit the purchaser.

HUGH S. OREM.

Baltimore, May 15, 1824.

The editors of the Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above four times and forward their account to this office for collection.

Notice.

Moses Carey, Insolvent debtor, hereby notifies his creditors to appear in Somerset county Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday of September next, to show cause, if any they have, why he should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly in such cases made and provided.

May 15

Wheat Fans.

The Subscriber is now making Wheat Fans, of the best quality, warranted to perform to the purchasers satisfaction; likewise Cabinet Furniture of every description at low prices.—He is thankful for the encouragement he has received and begs a continuance.

THOMAS MECONEKIN.

Easton, May 15 3w

880 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Talbot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, some time last month (April) a slave who calls himself Alexander Hands, about thirty one years of age, and about five feet three or four inches high, very light complexion, indeed he is nearly white, and rather freckled, with curly hair, and I am under the impression he has a scar on the under lip, occasioned by a fight—he has been accustomed to farming, and is rather polite when spoken to. The mother of the above described slave lives in Baltimore and it is probable he may have gone to that city with the intention of going to sea, as he has a brother who follows that profession and who is now in our navy—he took with him a long blue cloth coat, Roram hat almost new, two pair of pantaloons, one blue cloth, the other of a reddish or rather brown kersey, his other clothing not recollected.—Whoever takes up said runaway and delivers him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

JOHN DAWSON.

Talbot Co. May 15 The United States Gazette, Philadelphia, will publish the above advertisement, once a week, for 8 weeks, and send their account to this office for collection.

Melfield for Sale.

The Subscriber finding it almost impossible to cultivate, advantageously, his land in different counties, has formed the determination of changing his residence from Queen Ann's to Talbot county—His Estate in the former county commonly known by the name of "Melfield," he therefore proposes to sell at Public Sale on Tuesday the 27th day of July next, at Centreville, if not previously disposed of by private sale, and will surrender possession to the purchaser, on the 1st day of January following; accommodating him with Stock, Farming Utensils, Corn and Provender; and allowing him the privilege of seeding wheat in his corn ground.—The purchaser will be required to pay one sixth of the purchase money on taking possession, a like sum with interest during the next year, and the remaining two-thirds with interest, in six equal annual payments from the 1st day of January 1826. This Estate is situated on the waters of Corsica Creek, commanding a fine view of Chester River; within a few miles of Centreville, and in a most agreeable neighbourhood.—It consists of 600 acres of land of good quality, with a sufficiency of timber and wood, a convenient BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

and all necessary out buildings, mostly of brick, and in good repair—persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will at all times be with pleasure shown by

JOHN TILGHMAN.

Queen Ann's county, April 10 1s

For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Choptank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 320 acres—This farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Tulley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Bucker, containing about 250 acres.

Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES P. WILLSON.

Nov 22—1f

850 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 28th of December last, a Negro Woman by the name of

PRISS,

About 30 years of age, low in stature, well made and rather black—she has some children living with me at this time, and some, I believe, living either in Queen Anns or Caroline county; she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John W. Bordley, of Queen Anns,) who is a very small man, by the name of Joshua, and is in the habit of travelling from this state into the state of Delaware: her clothing is unknown. I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or lodged in the Easton jail.

JAMES DENNY.

Near Easton, Talbot co. Md. 1f

8200 Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.

of A. ROSS, dec'd. Caroline county, Nov 29 1f

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

On application of Joseph P. W. Richardson, Administrator of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 14th day of May 1824

JAMES PRICE Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of May 1824.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.

of Anthony Ross, dec'd. May 15 3w

Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, given under authority of an act of the Legislature, passed at December Session 1823, will be offered at public sale on the Court House green, on Tuesday the 8th June next, on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years,

THE HOUSE AND LOT

cornering on West street and the Bay Side road, formerly occupied by Charles Goldsborough, Esq. The purchaser giving bond with approved security for payment of the purchase money—A deed to be executed by the Trustee on the ratification of the sale by the Orphans' Court aforesaid, and on the payment of the amount of sale.

RICHARD SPENCER, Trustee. May 15 1s

To the Public.

At a late meeting of subscribers to the Female Academy, of Easton, now under the care of the Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss and Mrs. Harned, late of N. York, it was deemed important to select from their body a certain number of gentlemen, who, with the approbation of the teachers, should be considered as visitors and guardians of the institution; and, accordingly, seven persons were chosen for that purpose, under the denomination of Trustees.

The opening of this Academy has been already announced, by public advertisements; but from the general solicitude prevailing in Easton, for the success of an establishment, which, from the superior qualifications of the instructors now engaged, promises to confer the most important benefits on our society, the gentlemen, thus selected for its guardianship, have given to me in charge the pleasing task of assuring the public that there is now every reasonable prospect of obtaining here for young ladies a substantial, as well as what is called an ornamental education.

A regular gradation of prices for tuition has been fixed, corresponding with the various branches of learning sought, or the progress of the pupils; and, from the plain rudiments of the English language to *Belles Lettres* and Philosophy, parents may have the privilege of directing the course of study desired, according to choice, peculiar opinion or the supposed destination of the child.

The learning of English Grammar and Geography, now universally deemed as essential to a young lady as to know the English Alphabet, will be particularly attended to, and every modern improvement in the exercises of the one or the other, with the advantages of Globes and Maps, will be enjoyed by the Trustees.

The Trustees have good reason to entertain the most favourable opinion of the qualifications of Mrs. Harned and Mr. Hotchkiss, as well on account of letters of recommendation received from their late places of residence, as from personal inquiry and observation, and they, therefore, invite and solicit the like particular inquiry and observation of all, who may feel concerned.

The important and delightful science of music is taught by Mrs. Harned, (who is an accomplished performer on the piano forte,) on the lowest terms ever before proposed here, and the advantage to a learner of a continued and uninterrupted course of instruction hitherto never enjoyed in Easton, will be secured by her permanent engagement in the Academy. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Pres't.

May 1

Grazing.

The Subscriber's Marsh, on Choptank River, adjoining Kingstown, is now getting in fine order for the reception of Cattle. He will take in two hundred head or more, and pay the greatest attention to the m.

PHILIP MACKEY.

Talbot county, May 8, 1824.

MOREAU

Will stand the ensuing season, which will commence on Tuesday the 30th inst as follows: He will be at Hunting Creek Mill, on Thursday the first of April, (on his way to New Market, in Dorchester county;) on Friday the 2d of April, will be at New Market—on Saturday the 10th of April, will be at the Trappe—and will attend each of the above stands once a fortnight regularly throughout the season, the residue of his time, at the subscriber's Stable, in Easton, particularly every Tuesday and Wednesday, where he can always be found.—Terms, ten dollars the Spring's chance, and twenty five cents to the Groom, but if paid by the 1st of September next, eight dollars and twenty five cents will discharge the claim, sixteen dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and four dollars the single leap, with twenty five cents to the groom in each case.

MOREAU

Was bred by the late Col. Wm. Spencer, of Kent county, is seven years old this Spring, is a fine bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high, was got by Gen. Ridgely's Moreau upon Col. Spencer's mare Virginia, whose sire was the full bred horse Sky-Scraper, out of Polly Ready Money, a mare well known in this county for her high breeding and distinguished performance on the turf.

ISAAC SPENCER.

March 1, 1824.

I publish the above certificate of Isaac Spencer, Esq. and have made arrangements to procure the pedigree of Moreau, Sky-Scraper and Cincinnatus, who I understand was the sire of Polly Ready Money the grand dam of Moreau, which certificates I purpose publishing in hand bills, as soon as procured.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, March 27 1f

Since publishing the above I have received a letter from Gen. Ridgely, from which I give the following extract.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Ridgely, dated BALTIMORE, 24th March, 1824.

"The full bred horse

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. VII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1824.

NO. 24.

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.

From the National Gazette.
The awful accident of the explosion on board the Steam Boat *Etna* has re-awakened attention both here and in New York to the danger of boilers on the high pressure plan and to the necessity of legislative regulation as to the construction and management of steam-vessels. These topics came under the particular consideration of our city councils in the year 1817, in consequence of a motion of Roberts Vaux, Esq. and a joint committee was appointed to enquire whether any, and if any what regulations can be enforced to procure safety for passengers. The committee consulted scientific men of eminence, Professor Cooper, Dr. Cloud, Jacob Perkins, and Frederick Graff, Esquires, and obtained from them detailed opinions, a part of which we deem it proper to copy from a newspaper of July 25, 1817.

Thomas Cooper, Joseph Cloud, Jacob Perkins, and Frederick Graff, Esquires.
I am directed by the joint committee of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, appointed on the subject of steam boats, to submit the following questions for your consideration, and request the favour of answers, as early as they can be furnished consistently with your convenience.

Very respectfully,
ROBERTS VAUX,
Chairman, &c. &c.
Philadelphia, 7 mo. (July) 3, 1817.

First. Whether what is commonly called a high pressure engine is, in your opinion proper for a passage boat; whether with the precaution of proving the boiler once a month, and a double safety valve, as proposed by you, will render them perfectly safe; whether in case of an explosion, when the steam is at the ordinary pressure at which such engines are worked, it would not probably be fatal to the life of most of the persons on board?

Second. Whether an engine that works with a pressure of from seven to ten pounds to the square inch, would, in case of explosion, probably do any injury, except to persons who were immediately adjacent to the boiler, or who were not separated from it by a partition; and whether the common partition in use in boats navigated by low pressure, and the distance at which passengers on deck or in the cabin are from it does not make them safe.

Third. Whether, to your knowledge, boilers on the low pressure plan, have not frequently burst, without any injury whatever to the passengers, and if any case to the contrary exists, what are the particulars of it? What experience have you on the subject of explosions of high pressure engines, and the consequences?

To Roberts Vaux, Esq.
Chairman of a joint committee of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

Sir—In reply to the further questions proposed by the committee, the undersigned states as his opinion.

1. That, whatever be the construction of a steam engine on board a boat, the precautions already recommended in a former report to the committee are indispensable to the perfect safety of the passengers.

2. Although with due precautions and continual care, the danger arising from engines working with high pressure, may be reduced, so as to render them as little liable to explosion as the engines that work with a low pressure; yet, accidents must be calculated upon, to happen to engines of all and every construction at one time or other. In such cases, the danger will be far greater from engines worked with steam of high pressure, than with the common engines of Boulton and Watt, or Fulton. Even in cases where the danger arising from an accident is trifling, the noise and the vapour that issues from a very small opening in the boiler or other parts of a high pressure engine, are so much more alarming to persons ignorant of the cause, than when a similar accident happens in an engine of low pressure, that the chance of this happening, well deserves to be taken into the account; for the fright and the alarm may have serious consequences, even when there is no other real danger.

3. Every engine working with steam beyond ten pounds upon the square inch, ought to be considered as a high pressure engine.

4. Under present circumstances, it seems expedient to give a decided preference to engines in steam boats, where the pressure is below ten pounds on the square inch; for even that pressure is unnecessary, and may and ought to be avoided.

5. With respect to the explosions and accidents that have happened on board steam boats, in this country and in England the statements have been too loose and general, to afford any foundation for an accurate and decided opinion; but enough has been published, to shew that these accidents have happened from rashness or negligence, by means of which, the steam valve has been overloaded; or by using machinery ill made, or too much worn. A steam engine on the construction of Boulton and Watt, may rashly or negligently be loaded with fifty pounds instead of five pounds; but it is manifest, that steam pressed with twenty pounds for instance, cannot possibly do so much damage as steam pressed with two hundred pounds on the square inch. In the latter case it would act nearly with the force of gunpowder, as there is good reason to believe it has often done.

6. As in all civilized countries, passengers are under the protection of the law, and ferries and carriers, whether by land or water, are objects of legislative control, this subject seems to the undersigned proper to be submitted to the consideration of the legislature.

THOMAS COOPER.
July 7th, 1817.

Sir—In answer to your inquiries, respecting high pressure engines, and those on the Boulton and Watt principle, with steam from seven to ten pounds on board of passage boats, I submit my opinion without any other motive than that for the safety of the lives of those who travel by that convenient mode.

1st. As respects high pressure engines, I am of opinion, that if the precautions recommended in a former report are rigidly enforced, perhaps explosions would not take place; but presuming that, with all the care of those appointed to make a monthly survey, some part of the work might be overlooked from hurrying the examination, in order to have the boat ready for the succeeding trip; this induces me to believe that it is probable fatal accidents may occur, and many lives be lost, if an explosion should take place.

2d. An engine that is worked with a pressure of from seven to ten pounds to the square inch, with a boiler reasonably strong, there can be little danger of explosion; but should an explosion take place, I am well persuaded, that the danger to passengers in the cabin or on deck would be trifling, provided the partitions and deck between the boiler and the cabin are sufficiently strengthened, and the doors if admitted at all, are hung in such a way, that by the concussion occasioned by the explosion they would fly shut. I would recommend an additional passage from the cabin to the deck in the after part of each boat, that in case of accidents a more ready passage would be at hand; without being obliged to pass out near the boiler, as is now the case in most of the steam boats on the Delaware.

3d. The only burst which has come to my knowledge in working low pressure steam happened with one of the boilers at the lower engine of the Philadelphia water works, occasioned by the heads of the bolts burning off over the fire place, and the joints parting; the workmen received no injury, as the fire doors were shut, the boiling water passed into the ash pit.

From the information I have obtained, it appears, that every accident that has occurred, was occasioned by high pressure steam applied either in engines adapted for working high steam, or those of Boulton and Watt, which were never intended by the inventors, to carry more than six pounds in the extreme. As the Boulton and Watt engines are now worked with from ten to twenty pounds pressure, I conceive the danger of explosion nearly as great as with those working at a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch, and in some instances greater where the construction of the boiler is not adapted to carry more than from seven to ten pounds with safety.

I am, with great respect, your obedient humble servant,
FRED. GRAFF.
Philadelphia, July 9, 1817.
ROBERTS VAUX, Esq. Chairman, &c.

Philadelphia, 8th July, 1817.

Sir—In reply to the further questions proposed by the committee, the undersigned is of opinion.

1st. That all engines worked with a pressure above five to seven pounds the square inch are unsafe, unless the precautions already recommended in a former report to the committee are adopted. That engines which work with a pressure of seven pounds and below, need only a second safety valve, without the proof; for, should an explosion take place, experience shows that the passengers would be perfectly safe.—There is no doubt, that in case of an explosion, the higher the steam the greater the danger; but engines may be so constructed, that there would be no danger, even with a pressure of 150 pounds to the inch. Boilers may be made to withstand the pressure of 600 pounds to the inch, and if proved often enough to detect any defect occasioned by corrosion, or otherwise, it would seem that no explosion could possibly take place.

2d. If boilers were made so weak as to be sure of bursting at a pressure of seven pounds or below, there would be but little or no danger from such explosions; but boilers have many modifications; some will burst at the low pressure of four pounds, when others will not burst at 300 pounds.

The boilers that are constructed to bear the pressure of twenty to fifty, or sixty pounds, the undersigned is of opinion, are the most dangerous, since it is more easy to get the steam up to that height than to raise it from 150 to 300 pounds.

3d. As far as the knowledge of the undersigned extends, all the explosions that have taken place, where the engines have been worked at seven pounds and below, have done no injury to the passengers. It is the boilers that have been made to bear a higher pressure than seven pounds to the inch, which have proved so fatal; but had the owners known their strength, and been provided with safety valves properly adjusted, no explosion would have taken place, unless they had been constructed like the two on the Mississippi, which have produced such disastrous consequences. This form of boilers should certainly be abandoned; no safety valve nor any precaution would make them secure. These boilers are cylindrical and have flues passing through their centre.

The misfortune has not happened by the bursting of the boilers; but has been occasioned by the flue, where the fire is built, being heated to such a degree, when the water has been suffered to get too low, as to collapse and make an opening for the steam and water to rush out.—This was the case with the Washington and Constitution. At the Pittsburgh nail factory, where Evans's most improved boilers had been used for a number of years, it was apprehended it was time to replace them, and while new boilers were making, one exploded while the steam was at sixty pounds. When examined, it was found that a piece was blown out at the top, about four by six inches. It removed a few bricks, but occasioned no mischief. It was found that the thickness of the iron was reduced by corrosion to less than one sixteenth of an inch, at the spot where the explosion took place. The undersigned has not been informed particularly, as to the other disastrous explosions; but he believes several have taken place as low as twelve or fifteen pounds pressure, and that such ought to be considered as high pressure engines. Yours, respectfully,
JACOB PERKINS.
ROBERTS VAUX, Esq. Chairman, &c.

*This rapid corrosion was occasioned by the use of mineral water; since river water has been used no event has taken place.
†When new it was five sixteenths.

IMPORTANT TO NURSES.

Mount Holy, New Jersey, March 17.
It should be generally known that Laudanum by long standing, deposits a sediment which renders it dangerous. Many valuable lives have been lost from ignorance of this fact. On the 12th inst. Dr. Cox, of Black Horse, was called to an infant, four months old, to whom four drops of laudanum had been given, three or four hours before. On examination the child contained a torpid fluid no doubt much stronger than clear laudanum. The child appeared in the agonies of death—oppressed with irresistible sleep; emetics would not operate; but by the prompt introduction of an elastic tube into the stomach, & the use of a syringe and water, its contents were completely washed out. In a short time the infant was much relieved; and in the course of a few hours was quite restored.

RUMFORD PREMIUM.

The number of the Boston Journal just published, contains a notice of Count Rumford's donation to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, made in the year 1796. The donation consisted of five thousand dollars United States three per cent. stock, the income of which was directed to be granted every two years as a premium to the author of the most important discovery, or useful improvement on heat or light, that shall be made public in any part of the continent of America during the preceding two years. The Academy has repeatedly announced the fact, that it was ready to award the premium to any person who should show that he was entitled to it, on the terms of the donation, but no discovery or improvement of the kind described, has ever been brought to the notice of the Academy, which they have considered entitled to the premium. The interest has therefore from time to time been added to the principal, which at this time consists of \$7,361 19 in six per cent. stocks, and \$7050 in seven per cents. The income on the whole sum, for two years constitutes the premium now offered. A period of two years will expire at the next quarterly meeting of the Academy, which will be held on the 25th inst. at which time they will be ready to award the premium to any person who shall appear to be entitled to it.

A RARE HORSE.

A Mr. S. Cooper, of Lexington, Ky. in giving the pedigree and good qualities of his imported horse, *Eagle*, says, "he is the finest horse that ever was seen, and was the speediest horse at New Market, or even in England, since the days of Childers;" that "he combines more power, beauty, and speed, than any horse on earth—more, even, than the human mind can imagine."
N. T. Spect.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, from the Military Committee, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States on the claim of Massachusetts for services rendered by the militia of that state during the late war with Great Britain, made a report, accompanied by a bill "to authorize the settlement and payment of the claims of the state of Massachusetts for certain services rendered during the late war."

The following is a copy of the report: The committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the Message of the President of the United States, "on the claim of Massachusetts for services rendered by the Militia of that state during the late war with Great Britain, beg leave most respectfully to report:

That, in considering the subject submitted to their investigation, they have been fully impressed with its intrinsic importance, and its association with events which were once the occasion of much sensibility and excitement. They trust, however, that they have approached the discussion, devoid of all prejudice, with an honest desire, in doing justice, to sustain those great principles of concord and power, which are essential to the durability of this Union.

Your committee deem it entirely unnecessary that they should recite all the circumstances comprising a history of this claim, as they are generally known to the nation, and are to be found in an authentic shape, in the documents accompanying the President's message. To this source your committee would ask a special reference.

It will be sufficient for present purposes to premise, that a large portion of the claim of Massachusetts does not appear to be affected by those Constitutional difficulties, which so long, in the consideration of the executive of the U. States, operated as an impediment to its adjustment.

Your committee are unanimously of opinion, that the services rendered by the militia of Massachusetts, which may be considered beyond all exception, and as entitled to remuneration, are comprised in a class of cases, in which, by the spontaneous impulse of the militia, with or without the sanction of the executive of that state, or with or without a requisition on the part of the officer of the United States commanding the Department, they assembled, either for the purpose of repelling actual invasion, or under a well founded apprehension of invasion. It is, in fact, on this principle, and on this principle only, that the claims for militia services of the various states, have been audited and allowed at the Department of War. Services of this description, patriotically performed, ought not to be prejudiced by a pre-existing difference of opinion between the executive of Massachusetts, and the commanding officer of the U. States forces, as to an abstract construction of the constitution, when such a difference of opinion appears to have no sort of effect on the extent and character of the services afforded. But, on the other hand, your committee are equally unanimous in declaring, that, in all cases where the acts of the executive of Massachusetts gave a direction to the services of the militia of that state, in opposition to the views of the general government, the claim for such services is altogether inadmissible; for these, the government of Massachusetts may be considered to have incurred an ulterior and exclusive responsibility to her own people. Your committee waive the discussion of the question, how far the renunciation, on the part of the executive and legislature of the state of Massachusetts, of the unconstitutional principles on which the then Governor of that state acted, in the early stages of the war, is necessary to the allowance of any portion of the claims of the state for the services in question. These claims, when first presented for adjustment, immediately after the late war, were considered rather in the mass, than in reference to the particular items of which they are composed. In fact, at that early period, the principles on which the claims for Militia services ought to be audited and allowed, were but imperfectly fixed. The subsequent presentation and examination of the claims of the several states, for such services, have shed much light on this subject, and have afforded many advantages at the present moment in examining those of Massachusetts. Distinctions, important to the elucidation of principles, and the ascertainment of justice, have been taken, and sustained, which might naturally have been overlooked at the commencement of the discussion.

Your committee, however, cannot abstain from indulging in one remark, that, if the fact of the government of Massachusetts having declined, for some years subsequent to the late war, to renounce the unconstitutional doctrines of her then Executive, as developed in the opinions of the Judges of her Supreme Judicial Court, can be supposed ever to have borne upon that portion of the claim which the committee have recommended for payment, the recent disavowal of her present Executive and Legislature furnishes at least a belief that all danger of a future collision between the General Government and the States, in reference to the authority of the former over the militia of the latter, has been permanently removed.

In this light, the committee cannot but regard the renunciation as honorable to the Chief Magistrate and Legislature of Massachusetts, and as highly useful in fixing the true interpretation of the constitution, on an interesting and important point. This disavowal, in consonance, as it is affirmed, with the sentiment of the great mass of the people of Massachusetts, is indeed a reiteration of the language which was expressed by the Senate of that State, as early as October, 1812, at the moment when the unfortunate irritation between National and State functionaries was most exasperated, and when remuneration for these services formed neither a subject of calculation or desire.

Your committee, in conclusion, recommend that, in all cases where the militia of the state of Massachusetts were called out in conformity with the desire of an officer of the general Government, or to repel actual invasion, or under a well founded apprehension of invasion, during the late war, the claim of the state for such militia services be allowed, under the usual rules of auditing and allowing similar claims; provided the number of troops so called out were not in undue proportion to the exigency.

Your committee likewise recommended, that the claims of Massachusetts for Militia services, not comprehended in the above description of cases, be disallowed. And, in conformity with the foregoing principles, ask leave to report a bill.

From the Baltimore American, May 25. PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

Our Congressional proceedings will shew that the bill for a revision of the Tariff of Duties on Imports has been passed by both houses of Congress, and only wants the signature of the President to become a law. That signature, (says the National Intelligencer of yesterday) there is no reason to doubt, it will receive, and it may be spoken of, by anticipation, as the law of the land.

In the progress of bringing the bill to the state in which it has passed, many alterations have been made in its original features. These have been regularly noted in the report of the proceedings of Congress—but nevertheless, some of them may have escaped the attention even of close observers. We shall lose no time, therefore, in laying before our readers an authenticated copy of the law as soon as it can be procured. In the interim, the following paragraphs on the subject will not be uninteresting.

After announcing the passage of the Tariff Bill, the National Intelligencer of yesterday says:—

"Upon the passage of this act we have little room for comment. It is not the bill originally reported, its very nature being essentially changed by the amendments which in its progress to maturity, it has undergone in both Houses, and particularly in the Senate. As it now stands, it has some good features, and few objectionable ones. It augments the duties on many articles, but not to such an amount as to make them prohibitory, or oppressive in their operation. The objections to the principle of the bill in the Southern country and in some of the commercial districts, will still have their original force; but those which are founded on apprehensions of its practical operation will not, we think, be realized.

As the duties are not so far increased as to amount to a prohibition, the effect of the bill will be, after this year, to add to the revenue an amount variously stated, of from one to four millions of dollars. We do not much want the revenue, but, by this addition, the government will be able so much more rapidly to reduce the national debt, and thus to prepare the nation more firmly to bear up against adverse circumstances, should it have again to encounter them, as it has done heretofore.

By the passage of this act, we shall be greatly disappointed if one important good has not been accomplished, viz: the satisfying the petitions and wishes of a large portion of our fellow-citizens, who have been induced, by a reasoning which we never could follow, to believe that such a measure as the adoption of a new Tariff was inseparably connected with our national independence. It may be fairly presumed now, that the Tariff is settled for many years, and it is a subject of congratulation, that, being settled, the revision has approached so nearly to the *beau ideal* of a "judicious one."

On this subject, the Washington Republican of Wednesday evening remarks:—

What the effects of this measure may be on the interests of the country, it must now be left to time to determine. We believe they will be salutary. The ample discussion which the bill has undergone has thrown much light, not only on the general principles of the bill, but also on the various operations of its almost countless details on the different sections of the country. Every member, whether friendly or hostile to the bill, has done his duty; and we trust that among the people will be found an universal disposition to co-operate in carrying the provisions of the law into full effect. By this means, its policy will receive a practical, the only true, illustration."

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1824. EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The packet ship John Wells, Capt. Harris, arrived last evening, in 42 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular supply of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 6th of April, and the latter to the 8th.

The Globe and Traveller, of the 6th state that several letters had been received by the French Mail that morning which allude to a revived rumour that a Congress of the Allied Sovereigns would speedily be held at Paris.—It is also stated that the affairs of Spain should be arranged by the foreign ministers resident at Madrid. The leading point to determine is the period for the occupation of Spain by French troops. It is not generally known, that by the treaty signed between France and Spain, on the 9th Feb. last, it was stipulated that the French troops should evacuate the Spanish territory on the 1st July next, unless the allied powers should decide the contrary. It is understood, however, that Ferdinand himself would solicit their stay.

The London papers of the 9th contain a statement of the last quarters revenue up to the 5th, from which it appears that there is an increase in the net revenue during the last year of 988,615*l.* s. and an increase in the last quarter of 1,328,403*l.*

On the 4th of April, the London Gazette announced the appointment by the King, of the Right Hon. Robert Lord Gifford as master of the Rolls and Records of the Court of Chancery, in the room of Sir Murray Plumer, deceased.

The silk weavers are still urging Parliament to repeal the prohibitions regarding foreign silks. The bill passed the second reading in the House of Lords on the 2d of April, without opposition.

Affairs are not quiet in Ireland. Many outrages have lately been committed in Cork and Kilkenny counties, and two men have been burnt alive in Wexford. The Marquis of Wellesley was on a tour through Limerick and Cork.

One of the London papers says, this season Egypt will send thirty thousand bags of Cotton to the United Kingdom, of which the quality is not inferior to Sea Island. The cultivation of sugar, indigo, corn, and every product for which Egypt soil and climate, is so well adapted occupies the undivided attention of its present ruler, and all institutions which oppose the views of the Pacha are dispersed with. He finds that the cultivation of the cane is useful to the people, and, therefore, asserts that Mahomet never intended to prohibit the consumption of any of its extracts.

Dr. Bryce, of Edinburgh, has published a test of perfect vaccination, which should be at once adopted in this city and country. It consists in vaccinating on the other arm from the one first vaccinated. If the first has been perfect, both pustules will ripen precisely at the same time; if this does not take place, the constitution has not been properly affected, and it must be repeated. This is simple and easy, and ought never to be neglected.

A Portsmouth paragraph, April 3, says:—The order which was given for vessels bound to the Mediterranean not to wait for convoy has been rescinded, and such are now directed to assemble at Falmouth for that purpose. It is presumed, therefore, that unfavorable circumstances in the affairs with Algiers have since arisen.

Mr. Brown the Ambassador of the United States, arrived in Paris on the 1st with his lady.

Spanish letters, written by a person who has recently travelled from Madrid to Cadiz, represent the country as in a most miserable state. It is impossible to travel on the roads without a strong escort, so numerous are the banditti, and persons undertaking journeys generally, wait for, and avail themselves of the protection of French parties of soldiers moving from one point to another.

The news from Greece is to the 3d of March, which, though but a few days later than previous advices, is nevertheless interesting, inasmuch as it assures us of the continued tide of success which attends the Greek arms.

The siege of the castle of the Little Dardanelle and of Lepanto, was carried on under the direction of English, Prussian and French engineers, who with a few Americans and Italians, are the only foreigners yet engaged under the banner of the Cross.

In Epirus, Arta had fallen into the hands of the Greeks, and the insurrection of the Pacha of Scodra is confirmed.—The declaration of Independence by the Pacha of Egypt has been followed by the withdrawal of his troops from the fortresses of Crete, leaving the whole Island in possession of the Greeks.

Mahomed Ali Pacha, the governor of Egypt has long contemplated making himself independent of the Porte. He had imported, eighteen months ago, upwards of 100,000 stand of arms, chiefly of English manufacture, with a large supply of ordnance, stores, &c. He had also the Chief of the Druses from Mount Lebanon under his protection at Cairo, and was, through his influence, enlisting the Arabs of that country, and forming them into corps. They are the bravest people of Egypt, and Bonaparte could not prevail upon them to join his standard. The Pacha has some battalions formed of the fellans (husbandmen) of Egypt. He has also an excellent printing establishment conducted by Greeks, from which he has issued several books in Turkish and Italian. He has a fine cannon foundry, and makes excellent powder. He is partial to the English.

Such a character will or do an act injurious never do an act injuri- to their country? out to his country.

"Permit me to add, I will just add, that that names of them—names are but bubbles, setres are but bubbles, and sometimes used for and sometimes used for the most wicked purposes."

Again, in General Jackson's letter of March 18, 1817:

"I am aware of the difficulties that surround you in the selection of your cabinet.—plan you have adopted. But the plan that you of making all considerations of mak- erations subservient to ing all considerations the general well, will shield to the general bring you to retirement, with the plause of all the virtuosulations & applause cus, wise and good; and of all the virtuous, wise if properly seconded and good; and should by the congress of the you be seconded by the U. States, (of which I congress of the United have much fear) will States, you will be en- enable you to place in a state of secu- security and prosperity and prosperity that ty that cannot be shaken by foreign convul- the convulsions of Euc- sions."

Instances might be multiplied: but we go no farther at present. When we find out where these alterations were made, we shall the better understand how to apply our remarks. But we go thus far now: the person who would deliberately give the public such a garbled copy, as one of them must evidently be, is either no friend of General Jackson, or he is vastly deficient in sagacity and honesty both.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

Yielding to the overwhelming torrent of democracy, I have for several years floated gently down the current, not however without frequently casting back a "gingering, longing look" at the pleasant haven of federalism. I have even sometimes ventured to hope that the ship, in which we are all embarked, would stem the tide, return and change her pilot. This event is, however, rather to be desired than expected. Ardently attached to my beloved country and her free institutions, the poignancy of my grief had gradually given way to a calmer feeling of regret that my political friends were no longer at the helm when I reflected that our opponents, abandoning the cockpit manoeuvring of the first democratic pilot, had put the ship in more ample trim, set her sails according to the course first pursued by Washington and since the restoration of Louis, shewed no extraordinary partiality to the great nation.

My political warfare had ceased; and a liberal policy on the part of our political adversaries might, at some future day, have induced me to forgive, if I could not forget, the dishonourable means by which their ascendancy was attained. But an occurrence of recent date has brought to light a correspondence which has roused all my indignation. The false and malicious insinuations thrown out by President Monroe in some of his letters to Gen. Jackson, have blown away the thin covering of ashes and exposed the still glowing coals of party feeling. May they be roused to a blaze in every federal bosom and may they never cease to burn until our calumniators shall be silenced and put down by the light of reason and the arms of truth!

Thank God, I have never joined in the plaudits which have been so liberally and so unworthily bestowed on the President. It has always been and still is my opinion that should the same circumstances ever recur, he would as readily sacrifice the honour and the welfare of his country as he did during his embassy to the directoral Government of France. Notwithstanding this fact so well known to every man in this country who is acquainted with our political history, he dares to call in question the patriotism of a party who framed our excellent constitution and carried it into operation in spite of the rancorous opposition of his political friends with Jefferson at their head—a party who conducted the government through unexampled difficulties and dangers from abroad, and democratic insurrections at home, and delivered it to their unworthy successors, as their high Priest confessed "in the full tide of successful experiment"—of a party which enrolls on the bright list of its worthies the names of Washington, Ames, Hamilton, Jay, Marshall, Ellsworth, King, Pickering, Pinckney (Cotesworth), Bayard, McHenry, Lee, and a constellation of immortal heroes and statesmen whose names will be known and revered when those of their calumniators will be either forgotten or remembered only to be despised.

Again Mr. Monroe has asserted that some of the "leaders of the federal party entertained principles unfriendly to our system of government." Let him name them and bring his proofs. Who framed this government? Who are the present race of democrats but the heirs and successors of those anti-federal men who opposed it with all their power and influence? Was not Mr. Jefferson, the acknowledged chief of the party, an anti-federalist? Did he not, although giving the fraternal embrace to Collot D'Herbois, Legendre, Danton, Robespierre and all those execrable disorganisers who deluged that country in blood, stir up by his letters and keep alive an active opposition to the federal constitution? The proof can be brought if this be denied. Did not his friends and admirers, (though during the late war great sticklers for implicit obedience and non-resistance to the laws) afterwards excite an insurrection against the laws.—After the adoption of the constitution, it became popular, the people felt its benefits and it then was the interest of the democratic party to cry "give a Constitution," accordingly they became, as they wished it to be believed, its exclusive friends and supporters. Let me ask Mr. Editor, whom would you con-

sider the truest friends to the government—those who framed it, or those who once opposed, but from interested views, afterwards became clamorous in its favour?

Mr. Monroe acknowledges indeed that some "federalists who left the party during the late war, served the country faithfully." When did Van Rensselaer, Hull, Bainbridge, Decatur, Perry, or MacDonough renounce their party? Have Drayton or Harper turned democrats? What were the indications which he (the President) saw, of "a desire to effect a change" in a form of government which the wisdom of federalists brought into existence. Let him name them.

But the most daring and bare-faced assertion is that "Washington opposed their schemes." Shade of the immortal Chief of federalism! What words can language afford to express the indignation of every honourable mind at this deliberate and groundless slander, this heartless libel on thy revered memory!! Though afraid to avow it, there can be no doubt that the president has not ceased to indulge the irritated feelings and rancorous hatred of the minister recollecting that the same Washington recalled him with disgrace from France for sacrificing or rather attempting to sacrifice the dignity, interest and honour of his country on the altar of the bloody idol of French liberty and equality.

Is it asked how Mr. Monroe sacrificed the dignity, interest and honour of his country? The reader is referred to the history of his embassy to France. He will there see that Mr. Monroe approved himself and promised the approbation of his country, of the infraction, on the part of the French government, of an important article of an existing treaty with the United States—and that he proposed to the American cabinet to sell a state out of our unappropriated western territory, for the patriotic purpose of raising money for the use of France. From the whole of the history of his political life antecedent to his elevation to the presidency, we are led to the conclusion that, with him, patriotism meant—Devotion to France.

Washington hostile to Federal "schemes"? Let the proofs be adduced. On what occasion? When and for what reason did he "oppose their schemes"? If he did, wherefore was the infamous Callender hired to calumniate his administration? Why was he ridiculed and abused in the famous letter to Mazzei? Why did the democratic editor of the Aurora, the oracle and hiring of the party, shew such exultation at his retirement from the presidency? Why did he exclaim in unholy rapture "Lord! now let- teth thou thy servant depart in peace since mine eyes have seen thy salvation. If ever there was a time for the reiteration of this sentiment, (I quote from memory) this is the moment for the man who is the author of all the evils of this country is this day reduced to a level with his fellow citizens."

This man, reader, was George Washington!

Mr. Editor, I shall say but two words more. Mr. Monroe has asserted in one of his letters to General Jackson that the "Federal party was at one time a monarchical one." Assertion, without descending to the trouble of bringing the proofs, was one of the dishonourable means which were used to destroy Federal influence and power. Why did not this calumniated party which was continually grasping at power—why did not that chief whose "head acted for a crown," why did they not, when they were unquestionably the majority, secure to themselves the permanent possession of all the powers of government? Why did they not place a crown on the only head ever worthy to wear one, create orders of nobility and forever deprive the profane vulgar of the power to remove them?

The federal party need not, and they desire not, democratic praise. They framed the constitution—they defended it against all assaults during the twelve years of their ascendancy.—Their principles will stand the test of time—they will be commensurate with the existence of rational liberty. These principles have received their highest eulogy in commanding the homage of their inveterate enemies and in being acted upon by the very man who, in almost the last moment of his political existence, has raised his sacrilegious hand to inflict a valedictory stab in the bosom of federalists—of men who have magnanimously discarded party feelings and expressed their approbation of his administration. It was pitiful, it was cowardly to strike an enemy when prostrate in the dust—For one, I have resolved, although in the last agonies, to repel the attack—and return the blow.

JUNIUS BRUTUS.

*An expression of Mr. Jefferson respecting Gen. Washington.

For the Easton Gazette. MILITIA MUSTERING.

MR. GRAHAM,

I saw in your paper of some weeks past, a most sensible and judicious letter from Gen. Calvin Jones of North Carolina, to the Legislature of that state, upon the subject of Militia Mustering, which ought to afford a useful lesson to the People and Legislatures of other states. What Gen. Jones says of the North Carolina Militia is true of all Militia, and we may apply the remarks to ourselves with great justness. That our Militia are no better drilled now than they were twenty years ago, is a fact known to every man—that they derive no good whatever as to making them soldiers by mustering a half dozen or a dozen times a year, experience has taught to be undeniable—the time therefore and expense of these musters are all thrown away. Calculating every militia man's personal labour or personal attendance at home to his own duties at twenty five cents a day, (and he must be a worthless man whose attention to his own business is not worth that) the individual loss to the people of this state,

suppose the militia musters to be eight days in the year, will amount to about one hundred thousand dollars per year. Suppose each man spends at the rate of one extra cent in consequence of being at the muster (and I dare say the true expenditure per man would be much nearer twelve and a half cents) this one cent would be another loss of three thousand two hundred dollars—then calculate subsequent Doctor's Bills for sickness in consequence of exposure to heat, cold, wet, intoxication, accidents, &c. on muster days, this loss would be fairly stated at three thousand dollars more—then add the loss of the work of the Horses that are taken from work for the militia men to ride to the field, supposing there are ten thousand working horses rode on that day, the labour of each worth thirty three and a third cents per day—this, in eight days, would be another loss of more than twenty five thousand dollars per year—then calculate the loss from the number of idle people attending muster who do not belong to the militia, including women, and averaging their days wages at twelve and a half cents each day, suppose the number to be ten thousand each day, that would be a loss of ten thousand dollars more. All these together make a certain loss to the people of this state of one hundred and forty one thousand two hundred dollars, which they now annually suffer from militia musters.—This sum if paid into the state treasury would pay off all the states debts, make it rich, and enable it to strike off one fifth of the present assessment in each county.

Suppose an addition was made to the militia law to this effect, v. z: that every militia man must muster, without fail, one day in every month of May at a given place or be subject to the present penalty of fifty cents to two dollars,—but that for the other seven times in the year (I believe they meet eight times, I speak from recollection alone) each man may be excused upon the payment of twelve and a half cents, which is to be collected by the county collector when he collects the county assessment, and paid into the treasury of the state.—This would constitute an annual sum voluntarily paid by the citizens nearly, if not quite, equal to the county assessment, and if substituted for it would be a great gain to every man in the state—but if in addition to it, would still be a gain to each man and nearly double the receipts into the Treasury—the state debt would then be paid off immediately, without taxes, and a large surplus of money would annually arise to be applied by the state to internal improvement.

The calculations here given are intentionally made upon the most limited and contracted scale, to make the loss as small as possible, but it is in truth believed that the loss to the citizens of this state arising from militia musters is much nearer a half of million of dollars a year than one hundred and forty thousand dollars. So perfectly convinced of this is the author of these remarks, that he would be willing, if it was not for the introduction of an odious and dangerous system to take to farm the revenue of the state upon these calculations, pay all its debts and meet all its current annual engagements.

FABRICIUS.

LOUIS XVII.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

We understand that a person calling himself Louis the 17th of France, has made his appearance in this city. The facts he states are historically true, but whether the circumstances in relation to his own life, are correct or not, we are not sufficiently acquainted with them to say. His features are said to be very much those of the Bourbon family, his age corresponds with what the Dauphin's would have been, and several incidents he mentions of his early life, serve to render his tale at least plausible. He states, we understand, that he was carried off from the tower of the temple, in great secrecy, brought up among the Alps, and afterwards sent to the Island of Cuba, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, and where he has been till he came to this country. He pretends to show certain marks on his head, which he says his sister, the duchess of Angouleme, will at once recognize, and to this lady he has written, through a gentleman of Washington, stating the circumstances and events of his life. After this brief statement, we leave it to our readers to determine, whether this person be non-compos, an impostor, or a legitimate Bourbon.—Wash. Journal.

Steam.—An experiment was tried in Philadelphia on the 9th inst. on a small scale, with Mr. Hawkins' Steam Engine without Boiler. A little steam boat, the machinery of which, furnace and all, occupies only three feet in length and two and a half large, drove a common ferry boat with twelve passengers, at the rate of eight miles an hour. Efforts are making to obtain subscriptions for a large boat on this plan, to ply from Philadelphia to Salem and the intermediate places.

PRINTER'S RIGHTS.

The editor of the Alexandria Herald has been lately called upon, in a court of justice, to surrender the name of a correspondent in his testimony. We are glad to perceive, however, that he put himself upon his rights and would not divulge his name, until the correspondent himself gave his consent. But this was not all says the editor. We were also actually made to explain (as well as we could) what was even made by a number of asterisks (*) in the communication. We notice this fact principally that it may possibly serve as a caution to our correspondents not to use Chinese in their compositions—for had that language been used instead of the celestial signs, we might probably, now have been in durance vile.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

FROM THE ESSEX REGISTER.

At the late Republican meeting, the evening previous to the election of Representatives, the resolutions to request our Senators and Representatives to support the election of Mr. Adams, as published in the last Register, were moved by JOHN W. TREADWELL, Esq and seconded by the Hon. DAVID CUMMINGS. Mr. Treadwell, in introducing these resolutions, made remarks to the following effect:—Mr. Treadwell observed, that he had had occasion in the course of his remarks, to name the distinguished gentleman, who fills the first office under the national Executive, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. He confessed that he could not reflect on the immeasurable distance between Mr. Adams and the humble individual who then addressed the meeting, without feeling the profoundest sense of his own humility. That gentleman, Sir, has attained an eminence, intellectual and moral, unsurpassed I verily believe, by any being on the face of the earth. In whatever relation we view him, he always excites our admiration. At home, the profound and accomplished scholar, we have seen him giving to the infant institutions of our country, a character and a name. Abroad, the able Representative of his Country. At the Courts of Europe, we have seen not only men eminent in letters and science, but Kings and Princes, ambitious of his society. We have beheld him return from the gorgeous Courts of Royalty to his own Country, pure and uncontaminated, exhibiting in his demeanor almost a primitive simplicity. We have seen him fulfilling the high and arduous duties of the first office in the National Cabinet, confessedly with the ability of the first statesman of the age. We behold him, Sir, at this very moment, when this whole Country is convulsed, from end to end, with the great political canvass for the first office in the gift of the people—he himself the most prominent candidate for that office, unmoved! Immured within the walls of his office, absorbed in the discharge of its multifarious and arduous duties, he seems utterly unconscious of the storm that is raging without, and it is only when the flood gates of detraction are lifted so high, that the tide flows in upon him, over his own threshold, that he shows himself at his door; and he has only to show himself and his enemies are vanquished! With a single stroke of his mighty arm, he drives into oblivion the Russells and Smyth's of the day. Such, Sir, is J. Q. Adams, the Pride and ornament of his native state, and destined, I trust, in the Executive chair of the Union, to impart to the character of his country a portion of that glory which shines so resplendant around his own. The sovereignty in this country is in the people. We who are assembled in this hall are a component part of that sovereignty, and it is proper that our voice should be heard on this great subject.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer, May 18.

The Jackson Correspondence.—There is one fact, that really requires some explanation; and we are induced now to ask it. It is due to the public it should be given. The correspondence, as published in the "National Intelligencer," and as published in the "Columbian Observer," appears to be quite different versions. A gentleman who occasionally calls at our office, to peruse newspapers, made the discovery of one essential variation, which led us to compare the whole. The result was, that we found variations.

In Gen. Jackson's letter of Oct. 23, 1816, 5 Do. Nov. 12, 9 Do. Jan. 6, 1817, 28 Do. March 18, 37 In Mr. Monroe's letter of Dec. 14, 1816, 8 Do. March 1, 1817, 2

Some of these are unimportant, were it not that in an exemplification of a paper, we look for an exact copy of the original; and when two copies differ, we are led to the irresistible conclusion, that one of them must be wrong. The correspondence, in both cases, seems to have come from Mr. Eaton. His note to the Observer is dated the 9th of May, and that to the Intelligencer, the 10th. In the latter he says: "Mr. Monroe's are authentic copies, procured from Nashville, Tennessee. Those of General Jackson are the original letters themselves."

Now the first enquiry is, Who made the alterations? That matter determined, we shall ask for what purpose were they made. If the Observer is correct, the editors of the Intelligencer must bear the charge, so far as regards General Jackson's letters; because they had the originals; and there are but nine or ten variations in Mr. Monroe's copies. But if the Intelligencer be correct, does the fault rest with the transcriber or with the editors of the Observer? Now let us have this matter cleared up.—Although, as we have already said, some of the variations are, in themselves, unimportant, yet some of them have a highly essential bearing upon the subject. If the Intelligencer be correct, the Observer's version is highly prejudicial to General Jackson. Take for instance, the following from General Jackson's letter of January 6, 1817. The alterations are in italics: some of them and such as could not well have occurred by accident, whether we regard them as omissions or interpolations.

From the Intelligencer. "When, therefore, I see and when I see a character, with many a firmness, give his opinion, but when over-rul. pined, but when over- ed by a majority, fly to ruled by a majority, fly support that majority, to support the eagles protecting the eagles of his country, meet his country, meeting every privation and every privation & dan- ery danger, for a lover ger for a love of coun- of country and its se- ty, and the security of curity, I care not to be a his independent rights, I what name he is called; care not by what name I believe him to be a he is called; I believe true American, worthy him to be a true Amer- the confidence of all can worthy the confi- good men. Such confidence of his country, ructers as these will nev- and of every good man, er disgrace themselves,

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

The two recent and most distressing cases of steam boat accidents have had the unavoidable effect of alarming the public...

Junius Brutus is presented to our readers to-day. We think it not improbable that some of them may not like the bold explicitness of this writer.

Too many of those who were once known as federalists in old party times, are now accustomed to speak in emasculated phrase, but such is not to our taste.

*He speaks fearlessly and brings to view topics not only apposite, but of unquestionable interest—Whatever may be the state of things to the South, we are glad to see that the spirit of chivalry is not yet extinct to the North of us.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

We have been not a little surprised at the adjournment of Congress which we are told took place on last Thursday, (the 27th inst.) We had thought that the grave and damning charges brought by the Mexican Minister against the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Crawford, would at least have detained Congress until they could either have had time to know whether Mr. Edwards would return to substantiate his charges, or, upon his return, to have fairly examined into the merits of the impeachment of Mr. Crawford—And the more so, as the House of Representatives evidently approved of the act of the committee in sending for Mr. Edwards, and if it was at all proper to send for Mr. Edwards, it was surely proper to wait for his return and see what proofs he could adduce—If this is not done, the world may fairly conclude that the high sounding rage of Mr. Crawford's friends was either simulation or worse, or that having managed appearances as well as they could, they would rather Mr. Edwards and his proofs should not come in time. These conclusions are not exclusive, but they are natural and obvious. For we should think, if Mr. Secretary Crawford had one solitary and sincere friend in Congress, who thought him innocent, that he

would have made an irresistible stand against an adjournment until it was clearly ascertained, either that Mr. Edwards would certainly not return, or if he should return, that he should be called to exhibit his proofs to support the charges made against Mr. Crawford to that very Congress before whom he had laid the impeachment—This is the course so obviously directed by justice and an honest desire to develop the truth, that we are equally mortified and surprised that the reputation of the Secretary, Mr. Crawford, should have been abandoned under an appearance of unfeeling wantonness or hopeless despair.

If the adjournment is accounted for upon the ground that Mr. Crawford's answer is sufficient to meet the charges of Mr. Edwards, we think the lameness of this apology will not much aid the bad state of the case—for Mr. Crawford has certainly not made the affair so plain in his own behalf, as to require nothing else to aid him. Giving him all the credit that is in justice due him, and all that a rational advocate can claim for him, there are certainly still left by him great doubts and difficulties—some points wholly untouched, and much questionable statement and proof—In truth such an impeachment of a Secretary of the Treasury by so high an officer of this government ought not to go off upon their own individual statements, and more particularly as they have both prescribed those statements to the Congress of the country as the proper constitutional tribunal to take cognizance of such matters.

Congress it seems did not mean to wait even for the return of their own officer, the Sergeant at Arms, who was sent for Mr. Edwards—now we should suppose they ought not to have adjourned until the return of this officer; for upon his speediest return they could certainly calculate, and the intelligence brought by him of Mr. Edwards might unquestionably reduce every thing to certainty as to the arrival or non-arrival of Mr. Edwards—Not to wait then either for the return of the Sergeant at Arms or of Mr. Edwards, does seem to be an act that cannot be expounded to Mr. Crawford's advantage, unless indeed Mr. Crawford's friends in a body opposed the adjournment, and were not strong enough in numbers to prevail; in such case we should think that an act of injustice had been done Mr. Crawford, of which both he and his friends had a right to complain—But we believe this is not the case—we believe that Mr. Secretary Crawford has not even the appearances in his behalf, and the world will take the adjournment, if no more has taken place than we have seen, as a sort of dexterous mode of shunning trial—for if Mr. Crawford was not quite innocent of all alleged against him, it was better management to adjourn before the return of the Sergeant at Arms and trust to the chance of Mr. Edwards not arriving, when it could be said by Mr. Crawford's friends, there? we told you so, what use was there to wait? and go off with a little negative eclat—than to run the risk of encountering Mr. Edwards and meeting the fate that followed all his proofs.

The whole affair is a bad one and much against the credit of the country—the nature of the charge against this high officer is heinous—the congress decline investigating it—the people are left in uncertainty, and an election is coming in which the Secretary is a candidate. As honest Americans, who love our country, and having no personally interested views ourselves, but exclusively devoted to the honor of the nation and the consequent welfare of the people, can we vote for Mr. Crawford, or any other man as President of the United States, placed in his situation? If he is innocent, his friends have so mismanaged his cause as to surround him with suspicion, and therefore he ought to be discarded—but if guilty, the people owe it to themselves to put down such pretensions. Nothing but thorough investigation can relieve, or ought to relieve, a case like Mr. Crawford's—that investigation could have been had if boldly and perseveringly demanded, there can be no doubt—no investigation therefore, in such case, must be considered as more than hesitation in defence.

MR. GRAHAM, I observed in the Star of Tuesday last, a short paragraph on the subject of Mr. Crawford's election in Worcester county, which says 'he will scarcely have one dissenting vote.' This is quite new to me, I always understood Mr. Adams was the gentleman most talked of as President in that county, and I presume 'Justus' intended saying so, but as yet, poor fellow, he has not 'got his eyes fairly open.'

From the United States Gazette. The Citizens of New Castle County, Delaware, have opened a Book, in which it is requested, that every voter, of said county, shall signify by his signature, the candidate whom he may prefer for the presidency of the United States—the book to remain open a month. The result in four days, was, Adams 105; Clay 5; Jackson 164; Crawford 2.

SPANISH CLAIMS. The Senate have ordered to a third reading (equivalent to passing it) the bill from the House of Representatives, authorising a loan of five millions, to pay off the awards under the Florida treaty.

MONEY. In the town of Rochester, (N. Y.) subscription books for the capital stock of a new bank were opened last week for two days. The stock is limited at \$250,000, but the amount of subscription was nearly a million and a half of dollars, or almost six times the amount of the prescribed capital.

We are very glad to learn that the damage occasioned to the public property, by the late Fire at Harper's Ferry, by which one of the work-shops of the Army was destroyed, has been greatly over-rated by Madam Rumor. Instead of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars as reported, five or ten thousand dollars will cover the whole loss. Arrangements have been made, also, by the Superintendent, with his usual benevolent consideration, so that few, if any, individuals, will suffer by being thrown out of employ, in consequence of the destruction of this part of the works.—Nat. Intell.

The claims of DANIEL D. TOMPKINS having been referred to the President of the United States, by the House of Representatives, for settlement, Mr. Monroe communicated his decision to the House on the 28th ult. He proposed to allow him as interest on advances for the public, \$14,438 68. A commission of five per cent on the whole sum disbursed by him during the war, \$2,213 dollars and 14 cents. To indemnify him for losses sustained in consequence of the failure of the government to send him money in Treasury Notes within the time specified, \$4,111 25. From the amount thus allowed to Mr. Tompkins, after deducting the sum paid him, under the act of the present session, and the moneys charged to his account, there will remain a balance due him of 60,238 dollars and 46 cents which sum the President recommends to Congress to pay him.

Call of the New York Legislature—According to the papers from New York, received here on Saturday, it is the intention of the Governor to convene the Legislature at an early day in the course of the summer, for the purpose of the passage of a law giving the election of Electors of President to the People, and for the transaction of other important business. The measure is loudly called for by the public voice, and if Governor YATES will come forward openly and manfully, he may be Governor as long as he pleases; and the electoral votes of New York will take their just and natural course for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Fed. Rep.

A canal Boat, belonging to Mr. Samuel S. Saylor, from Charleston bound to Columbia, with a valuable cargo of Merchandise, was blown up in the Santee Canal, near the plantation of Dr. Ravenel, on Friday last.—The boat, and most of the cargo, including an elegant new piano forte, were destroyed. The crew, which consisted of five negro men, were all more or less injured by the explosion, some of them dangerously. From the statement of the paragon, it appears that a carboy of ether, or vitriol, must have burst in the hold—on hearing the explosion, he opened a slide between the cabin and the hold, and on putting in his lantern to discover the cause, fire was instantly communicated by the candle to the fuel air. the crew hastened to get off the hatches, but while in the act of doing so, a quantity of gunpowder, which was below, exploded, and literally blew the boat to pieces.—Ed. Rep. of 26th inst.

It is stated in the Boston Patriot that General Dearborn, Ambassador from that country to Portugal, has long been desirous of resigning his office, and has at length obtained permission to return to the United States.

BY THE STEAM BOAT. BALTIMORE, May 25. Wheat, white \$1 20 a 1 25—do. Red 1 16 a 1 20—Corn 30 a 33 cents—Oats 22 a 25 cents per bushel.

The History of the Richmond Party is crowded out this week, but shall have a place in our next.

The steam boat of last Wednesday confirms the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. William Winder of Baltimore, who died on Monday—the 25th inst in the 49th year of his age.

DIED On Sunday morning last, in this town, after a lingering illness Mr. William Hambleton, son of Edward N. Hambleton, Esq.

MAJOR DANIEL MARTIN will be supported as a Candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States, for the Electoral District composed of Caroline, the Upper District of Dorchester and Talbot counties. We are authorised to state that Major Martin if elected, will vote for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as President, and some distinguished Republican as Vice President. MANY REPUBLICANS. May 8 6w

New and Cheap GOODS. Wm. H. Groome Has received within a few days past from Philadelphia and Baltimore A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Spring & Summer GOODS, Which will be sold very cheap for cash. Easton, May 29th, 1824

AGRICULTURAL MEETING. The trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore are requested to meet at Major Daniel Martin's on Thursday the 3d day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order, SAML. T. KENNARD, Sec'y. May 29

COMMISSION BUSINESS Tristram Bowdle respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will execute with promptitude and fidelity, the sale of Wheat, Produce, or Merchandise, and will attend to the collection of accounts, or any other commission that may be entrusted to his care. He is to be found at present at Mr. William Gist's Paint and Oil Store, Pratt street Wharf. FOR SALE the House and Lot on landing street at present occupied by Mr. William K. Austin. For terms apply to Dr. T. H. Dawson, at Easton, or to the Advertiser in Baltimore. Baltimore, 29th May, 1824.

COATS LODGE, No. 76. A punctual attendance of the Members of this Lodge is particularly requested at their Lodge Room on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, that some order may be taken respecting the lamented death of their late brother, Gen. Wm. H. Winder, the late M. W. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland. By order of the W. M. THOMAS P. BENNETT, Sec'y. of Coats Lodge, No. 76. Easton, May 29, A. L. 5823.

Dissolution OF PARTNERSHIP. The co-partnership of Thomas H. Dawson & Co. was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent—All persons indebted are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers. T. H. DAWSON, TRISTRAM NEEDLES.

T. H. Dawson continues the business at the stand of the late firm, and thankfully acknowledges the favours of his friends and the public and earnestly solicits a continuance of their custom. He has lately been appointed sole Agent for Easton for the sale of the Hair Restorative and Preservative Vegetable Cerate and has now a supply on hand. Easton, May 29

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court, May Term, A. D. 1824. On application of Jenkins Abbott, Administrator of Mary W. Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 26th day of May 1824. JAMES PRICE Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Mary W. Abbott, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereto to the subscriber, at or before the 2d day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of May 1824. JENKINS ABBOTT, Adm'r. of Mary W. Abbott, dec'd. May 29 5w

NOTICE. The Commissioners of the town of Easton, having imposed a tax of twenty cents on every hundred dollars worth of assessable property, within the limits of the said town, agreeably to the last assessment; notice is therefore hereby given, that the Commissioners aforesaid will meet at the Court House on Wednesday the 2d, Thursday the 3d, and Friday the 4th days of June next, at 3 o'clock and will sit till 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of hearing Appeals, and making such alterations in the said assessment, as to them shall seem right and proper. By order of the Board of Commissioners this 28th day of May 1824. TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk. May 29 1w

Will be sold On the premises on Wednesday the 16th day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon if fair, if not, the next fair day at the same hour, THE BEAUTIFUL FARM "HAYLANDS" Lately offered for sale, situated upon the head waters of St. Michaels River within three and a half miles of Easton. A long and accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money well secured.—Those inclined to purchase are invited to view the land—Mr. Kemp on the premises, or the Subscriber will satisfy all enquiries. The superior excellence and productiveness of this land, the eligible situation, the comforts and conveniences already on it, the never failing resources of shell marl, so easily got at and found so fertilizing without a failure, together with the small quantity of acres, (about 350) render it an object of first attention to all who desire one of the most pleasant and productive residences in Talbot County. The subscriber has lately made a purchase of lands nearer to him than "Haylands" and knowing that ordinary good lands will not bring half their value in these times, he offers the above lands which, from their superiority of soil, situation, comforts, and resources, are the only sort of lands that will now sell advantageously. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH. May 8 6w

MORE LEATHER. CHARLES H. GIFFIN has just received from New York, a larger and more extensive supply of Leather than the former, and intends keeping constantly on hand a general supply of first quality New York Leather of all descriptions, among which are the following that he has now on hand, viz:—A quantity of handsome skirting, harness and bridle leather, hogs skins, &c. a large quantity of Spanish and slaughter sole leather, calf, seal, morocco, binding lining, and roan skins by the dozen or smaller quantity, wax leather and cordvan by the pound—also, a quantity of boot-cord, hemp thread and saddler's twine. All of the above leather is of the first quality, having been inspected in New York, and will be sold on very pleasing terms for cash. He invites his friends and the public generally, that deal in his line, to give him a call and see for themselves as he is conscious that he can sell as good bargains as can be bought elsewhere on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

CHARLES H. GIFFIN. P. S. Hides will be taken in exchange for leather, and the highest of the market prices will be paid for them. March 27 e3w

Notice. Moses Carey, Insolvent debtor, hereby notifies his creditors to appear in Somerset county Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday of September next, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly in such cases made and provided. May 15

Wheat Fans. The Subscriber is now making Wheat Fans, of the best quality, warranted to perform to the purchasers satisfaction: likewise Cabinet Furniture of every description at low prices—He is thankful for the encouragement he has received and begs a continuance. THOMAS MEGONEKIN. Easton, May 15 3w

Coach-Making. The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the stand on Washington street, in Easton, Talbot county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Parrott, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and solicits a share of the public patronage—He pledges himself to those who may favour him with their orders to have them executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't. JOHN CARTER. Easton, Jan 10 1f

MOREAU Will stand the ensuing season, which will commence on Tuesday the 30th inst. as follows: He will be at Hunting Creek Mill, on Thursday the first of April, (on his way to New Market, in Dorchester county;) on Friday the 2d of April, will be at New Market—on Saturday the 10th of April, will be at the Trappe—and will attend each of the above stands once a fortnight regularly throughout the season, the residue of his time, at the subscriber's Stable, in Easton, particularly every Tuesday and Wednesday, where he can always be found.—Terms, ten dollars the Spring's chance, and twenty five cents to the groom, to be paid by the 1st of September next, eight dollars and twenty five cents will discharge the claim, sixteen dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and four dollars the single leap, with twenty five cents to the groom in each case.

MOREAU Was bred by the late Col. Wm. Spencer, of Kent county, is seven years old this Spring, is a fine bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high, was got by Gen. Ridgely's Moreau upon Col. Spencer's mare Virginia, whose sire was the full bred horse Sky-Scraper, out of Polly Ready Monea, a mare well known in this county for her high breeding and distinguished performance on the turf. ISAAC SPENCER. March 1, 1824.

I publish the above certificate of Isaac Spencer, Esq. and have made arrangements to procure the pedigree of Moreau, Sky-Scraper and Cincinnati, who I understand was the sire of Polly Ready Monea the grand dam of Moreau, which certificates I purpose publishing in hand bills, as soon as procured. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON. Easton, March 27 1f

Since publishing the above I have received a letter from Gen. Ridgely, from which I give the following extract.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Ridgely, dated BALTIMORE, 24th March, 1824. "The full bred horse Moreau was bred by me and foaled about the year 1808—He was got by the imported horse Bedford, of high pedigree out of a mare which I also bred, called Miranda, she was out of a Cub mare and got by Medley; both these dams were perfectly full bred—At 4 years old Moreau won the colts purse at Annapolis, and the following year he won at Lancaster the four mile heats, after which he was taken from the turf and put to covering. He was a bay of fine bone and figure with good action." CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton.

To Sportsmen and Farmers of the Eastern Shore.

Chance Medley. The celebrated and high bred horse which obtained the first premium at the Cattle Show in Easton, in the autumn of 1822; will stand the ensuing season at Easton the first Tuesday in April, and the succeeding Tuesday at Denton, in Caroline county, and thus regularly through the season, at the above places every other Tuesday—at the Trappe and Wye Mill every other Saturday, and the rest of the time at my farm near the Old Chapel—He is a handsome grey, fifteen & a half hands high and nine years old this spring—The pedigree and established character of CHANCE MEDLEY entitle him to the particular attention of gentlemen who wish to improve their stock—However, if required, it shall be given in hand-bills hereafter—Mares from a distance can have pasturage, and if required, grain on moderate terms. N. B. Terms are ten dollars the season—five dollars the single leap and twenty dollars to ensure and in every case fifty cents to the groom. CHARLES NABB. March 13

POETRY.

From the New York Evening Post.

The following is the PRIZE ADDRESS, for writing which the brilliant cross, given by Mr. Barrere, of the Chatham Garden Theatre, was awarded by the committee to Mrs. Wells of Boston. It was delivered at the opening of that Theatre on Monday evening the 17th May, 1824, by Mrs. Entwistle.

ADDRESS.

Long loured the night,—and o'er the Gothic land,
Where arts lay wrecked, oblivion stretched her wand;

Around the mouldering fane the ivy clung,
The bay was blasted, and the lyre unstrung;
When from the clouds the sun of genius burst,
And Dullness fled the attic light he cursed;
All Learning's altars, as the splendour broke,
Like Memnon's tomb, at once to music woke.
As wider spread the intellectual ray,
Science the dawning hailed, and blest the day.—
Exulting then, the Muses tuned the shell,—
As from their lips the inspiration fell,
Thespis arose, and sought the lettered page,
And Wit, and Taste combining, reared the Stage.

The Stage!—whence rise in tributary flame,
Our mingled offerings to Apollo's name;
To him our willing vows, we pay to-night;
Throng round his shrine, and consummate his rite;

To him, and his, we dedicate the dome,—
It is his Temple—be it hence his home!
Here, left for those, who dared like him to soar,
Be found the inspired mantle Garrick wore;
And here, by Fame's resistless impulse led,
May we like him, in buskined honour tread;
Here, too, unkindled, may our souls aspire
To catch the flame from Shakspeare's living fire,

And, as the electric vigour thrills the heart
The flame we feel, may we, to you, impart.
Through every polished, every classic age,
True to her trust, the Muse has watched the Stage;
Its feeble infancy to virtue trained,
Its genius fostered, and its rights maintain-
ed;—
And still the Drama, with fixed aim and end,
Shall stand, of Vice the foe, of Worth the friend;

Still her aspiring purpose shall pursue,
To raise the arts, herself upheld by you;
With satire scourge the knave unwhipped of law,
And folly lashing, hold the fool in awe.—
Thus to her righteous cause adhering—hence
Correct the offender, as she brands the of-
fence.

O, had the maze of scenic life to thread,
Through various toils, by varying fortunes led!
The rigid Critic, cautious of his praise,
With lingering hands, bestows the actor's bays;
Supreme Dictator in the court of wit,
Adjudged, at his tribunal—we submit—
By his decisive mandate, held in awe,
Obey his stern decree, and own his sentence law.

But chiefly anxious your applause to gain,
Ceaseless we labour, and each task sustain;
On your protecting aid, we faint would lean,
Indulgent patrons of the mimic scene,—
Ourselves and ours, to you, we freely trust,—
Assert our rights, and to your charge—be just!

'Tis ours to picture nature, your's to view
And judge unbiased, if the lines be true;
And where in honest zeal of your applause,
We change,—forgetful of the Censor's laws,—
The rules prescribed, o'erleaping, to offend,
'Tis yours to point the error,—ours to mend.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be offered at public sale on Tuesday the fifteenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House door, in Easton, all the property inherited by Susanna M. Nice, and James R. Nice, from their grand-father William Rose, late of Talbot county, deceased, being all their undivided part of the dwelling farm of the said William Rose, which was not devised by the said William Rose to the said Susanna M. Nice, and James R. Nice; also their undivided part of the farm called Grubby Neck, now occupied by William Rose the younger; also their undivided part of a lot or parcel of ground situate in Rich Bottom, which adjoins the lands of Anne Kennard, T. I. Bullitt and others, and which was purchased by the said first mentioned William Rose, from Henrietta Maria Hollyday. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

ALEX'R. C. BULLITT, Trustee.
May 23 3w

Public Sale.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 10th day of June next, a valuable farm in Caroline county, adjoining the town of Hillsborough. This farm is supposed to contain between four and five hundred acres, a large portion of which is in timber, which is very valuable on account of its proximity to the town and to navigable water. There is on said farm,

A DWELLING HOUSE,
Corn House, Kitchen, Smoke House, &c. &c. The terms of Sale are five hundred dollars in two months after the day of Sale, the balance in three annual payments; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. Sale to commence between twelve and four o'clock.
CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.
May 22 1s

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

More New Goods.

William Clark

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

Spring Goods,

Comprising a great variety of Fancy, and staple articles, of every description, which, with his former supply makes his assortment very extensive and complete, all of which will be offered on pleasing terms.
May 22 1f

New and Cheap STORE.

JOHN D. GREEN & LAMBERT REARDON,
Beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have associated themselves together in the Mercantile business under the firm of GREEN and REARDON, and are now opening opposite to the Court House, a splendid assortment of very CHEAP GOODS, selected with care in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

AMONG WHICH ARE

- Sup. 4-4 London chintz
- Super. London fancy prints
- Handsome second mourning calicoes
- Cambric and undressed gingham
- Handsome painted muslins
- 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins
- 4-4 and 6-4 jaconet muslins
- 4-4 and 6-4 medium and null mull do.
- 6-4 plain fig. swiss do.
- 6-4 plain book do.
- Handsome fig. do. do.
- Tamboured and loom wave jacksonet do.
- Book muslin, handkerchiefs & colerets
- Swiss hdkfs. & Shawls
- Fig. silk & gauze hdkfs.
- Zephyr scarfs
- Linen and scotch cambrics
- Cabric hdkfs.
- Long lawns
- Irish linen, good assortment
- Russia sheeting
- 6-4 Irish do.
- Damask table linen
- Bird-eye and Russia Diapers
- Steam & power loom shirtings
- Fine linen drilling
- Striped & colored do.
- Cotton casimeres
- Colored & stripe jeans
- Cotton florentine
- White & colored mar-seles
- Cambric dimity
- Furniture do.
- Common do.
- Plain and fig. cravats
- Handsome figured Gro de Nap
- Plain Gro de Naples
- Black luteating, 38 inches wide
- India senlaws
- Do. sarinet
- White, green, blue & colored florences
- White, black and colored sattins
- Handsome black and col'd. stripe silks
- Pattinets, crape lisse and gauzes
- A splendid assortment of garniture
- Guaze and plain ribbons
- Handsome second mourning do.
- Thread laces and edging
- Plain & figured bobbinet do.
- 4-4 plain bobbinet
- Black silk lace veils
- White do. do.
- Green crape lisse do.
- White, black & green Italian crape
- Black and white gump, for trimming
- Hat banding and gal-loons
- Gimp, chineites, silver and silk cords
- Black & colored nan-kin crapes
- Black and coloured canton do.
- Handsome fig. do.
- White and black fig. crape robes
- Black levantine do.
- Black silk bomba-zene, very cheap
- Power loom worsted do.
- Black and colored Bombazettes
- Scarlet and drab ratti-nets
- Mamee chop and com. yellow nankeens
- White do.
- Black English, French & India florentines
- Washington vesting
- Handsome assortment of extra long & short kid gloves
- Short horse skin, bea- ver & col'd kid do.
- Boys & misses gloves
- Gentlemen's horse skin & beaver do.
- English and French silk do assorted
- Minerva braces, full stitched, Mrs. Can-telo's make, New York
- C rset bones
- Whale-bone busks
- Corset laces
- Silk belts & bracelets
- Steel buckles & jet do
- Heticle clasps
- Black English silk hose
- White do. do.
- Patent ribbed do.
- French do. assorted
- German do. (superior quality)
- Mens white & black ribbed half hose
- Mens long French and German silk hose
- Ladies' English French and German cotton hose, an elegant assortment
- Misses cotton hose
- Mens long and short cotton hose
- Plain & fig. prunells
- Plain & fig. valencias
- Black military plumes
- Red do. do.
- White do. do.
- Epaulettes
- Cockades
- Handsome fig black silk cravats
- Threads, tapes, bobins furniture binding
- Silk and twist
- Floss cotton in skeins and spools
- Working canvass
- White cotton velvet
- Velvet ribbon, worst-ed binding
- Boot web and cord
- Extra sup. blue cloth
- Extra sup. black do.
- Handsome mixed and brown cloths
- Sup. drab ribbed cas-imeres
- Sup. mixed do. do.
- Sup. plain buff do.
- Sup. plain, blue and black casimeres
- Han. some claret do.
- Coronation mix'd do.
- Blue and mixed cassi-nets
- 3-4 Pennsylvania tow-er linen
- Hurlaps
- Drougledas
- Hessian
- Oznaburgs and crash linen
- Black & buff buckskin
- Ladies' and mens mo-rocce
- Lining skins of various colours
- Spanish and slaughter sole leather
- Harness and bridle do.
- And a general assort-ment of boot & shoe leather

Also, a handsome assortment of

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

- Madeira wine
- Dry Lisbon and tene-ricke do.
- Old Port do.
- 4th proofs cognac brandy
- Jamaica spirit
- Old barley whiskey
- 4th proof Holland gin
- Mould and dipt candles, spanish and country segars, superior chewing tobacco, common do. smoking do. Scotch and macouba snuff, raisins, almonds, figs, prunes, oranges, lemons, rice, soap, black and cyanne pepper, saltpetre, allum, copersas, indigo and fig blue, race and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves, &c. &c.
- Hackled and switched flax, seine twine
- CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENS WARE,
- HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

And many other articles not herein mentioned. All of which will be offered at a small advance for cash.
The highest price given for Hydes and Wool, also 150 cords of Tan Bark wanted for which a liberal price will be given.
May 22 w

New Goods.

In addition to those lately advertised, the subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a choice assortment of desirable

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE & CUTLERY, QUEENS & STONE WARE, GLASS & CHINA, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c.

Which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.
JAMES M. LAMBDIN.
May 22 1f

6 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 12th inst. Elizabeth M. Watts, an apprenticed girl, between fourteen and fifteen years of age, Whoever takes up said runaway and brings her home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges or expences will be paid.
WILLIAM SEARS.
Bay Side, Talbot Co. May 22

To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the Farm at Dover Bridge, on which Mrs. Snow resides,—also four Farms in Caroline county, which Mr. Lucas, Mr. Reese, Mrs. Prichard and Mr. Perry now rent.—Also several small Tenements in Caroline county.—The farm which Mr. Lucas tenants is capable of being divided into two of 406 acres each. For terms apply to
A. HANDS,
Dover Bridge, near Easton, May 22-3w

MARYLAND:

Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court.

May 18, Anno Domini 1824.
On application of Richard I. Harrison, Administrator of William Harrison late of Queen Ann's county deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of May, 1824.

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

Pursuant with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Harrison, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of May 1824
RICHARD I. HARRISON, Adm'r. of William Harrison, dec'd.
May 22 3w

MARYLAND:

Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court.

May 18, Anno Domini, 1824.
On application of Wilham Crane, Administrator of Thomas Crane, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, and in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's court; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of May 1824.
T. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Crane, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of May 1824.
WILLIAM CRANE, Adm'r. of Thomas Crane, dec'd.
May 22 3w

The editor of the Federal Republican will copy the above, and forward his account to William Crane, near Chestertown, Kent county, Md.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphan's Court.

May 4th. A. D. 1824.
On application of Joseph P. W. Richardson, Administrator of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 14th day of May 1824.
JAMES PRICE Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of May 1824.
J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r. of Anthony Ross, dec'd.
May 15 5w

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree obtained in Kent county Court, on a bill filed to the equity side of the court in which Hannah Barneston and Titus Maslin, now complainants and Philip T. Maslin, Edwin Maslin and Mary Maslin were defendants, appointing the subscriber a Trustee; will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the second day of June next, a piece or parcel of land lying on Chester River, adjoining the lands of Edward and Cornelius Comegs, containing about twelve acres of land more or less, called Shipping Point, on the said land is an old

DWELLING HOUSE,
and about one half the land is in wood with oyster shells for a considerable depth, and the whole equal to any land in Maryland; to farmers who want to make their lands rich, the same would be a desirable purchase. The terms of sale are that the purchaser pay the sum of fifty dollars on the day of sale, and give bond to the Trustee with good security for the payment of the remainder of the purchase money, as follows: The one half thereof in six months, and the other half in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole sum from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the purchase money and interest not before the Trustee will convey the said real estate to the purchaser in fee simple.—The above parcel of land formerly belonged to Francis Maslin deceased.
JACOB MASLIN, Trustee.
May 8 1s

Melfield for Sale.

The subscriber finding it almost impossible to cultivate, advantageously, his land in different counties, has formed the determination of changing his residence from Queen Ann's to Talbot county—His Estate in the former county commonly known by the name of 'Melfield,' he therefore proposes to sell at Public Sale on Tuesday the 27th day of July next, at Centreville, if not previously disposed of by private sale, and will surrender possession to the purchaser, on the 1st day of January following; accommodating him with Stock, Farming Utensils, Corn and Proveder; and allowing him the privilege of seeding wheat in his corn ground.—The purchaser will be required to pay one sixth of the purchase money on taking possession, a like sum with interest during the next year, and the remaining two-thirds with interest, in six equal annual payments from the 1st day of January 1826. This Estate is situated on the waters of Corsica Creek, commanding a fine view of Chester River; within a few miles of Centreville, and in a most agreeable neighbourhood.—It consists of 600 acres of land of good quality, with a sufficiency of timber and wood, a convenient BRICK

DWELLING HOUSE,
and all necessary out buildings, mostly of brick, and in good repair—persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will at all times be with pleasure shown by
JOHN TILGHMAN.
Queen Ann's county, April 10 ts

For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Choptank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 520 acres—This Farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Tulley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Bucker, containing about 250 acres.

Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT
situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.
CHARLES P. WILLSON.
Nov 22—1f

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called "WARD'S GIFT,"

beautifully situate within two miles of Centreville, and immediately to the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and firewood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarters, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Hardcastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,
J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 1f

Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, given under authority of an act of the Legislature, passed at December Session 1823, will be offered at public sale on the Court House green, on Tuesday the 8th June next, on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years,
THE HOUSE AND LOT
cornering on West street and the Bay Side road, formerly occupied by Charles Goldsborough, Esq. The purchaser giving bond with approved security for payment of the purchase money—A deed to be executed by the Trustee on the ratification of the sale by the Orphan's Court aforesaid, and on the payment of the amount of sale.
RICHARD SPENCER, Trustee.
May 15 ts

Coach for Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale low for cash at their shop in Easton, a neat Coach and Harness, in complete order. Gentlemen wishing to purchase will call and examine it.
CAMPER & THOMPSON.
May 15 3w

New and Cheap GOODS.

William H. Groome

Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening in the Store House lately occupied by Thomas & Groome, a large and BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Spring Goods,

Selected with much care and attention from the latest arrivals, and comprising a great variety of

- PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
- IRONMONGERY,
- CUTLERY,
- HOUSE JOINERS,
- CARPENTERS & CABINET-MAKERS } TOOLS,
- CHINA,
- GLASS,
- QUEENS-WARE,
- GROCERIES,
- LIQUORS,
- CUT & WROUGHT NAILS,
- CASTINGS;

Also, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Cart-Boxes, Lamp Oils, Paints, Window-Glass, Putty, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Raw Cotton, Spun Cotton, Flour, Flax, Seine-Twine, Rope,

Stone-Ware, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices possible for Cash.
Easton, 27th, March 1824. w

Hugh S. Orem

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened

A CLOTHING AND DRY GOOD STORE,

At the corner of Light and Pratt-streets, opposite Hopkins & Moore's, where he intends keeping

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF READY MADE CLOTHES, HATS AND TRUNKS

Of every description, all of which he will sell at a very small profit, and solicits a share of public patronage.
N. B. The subscriber has also for sale a Farm lying in Talbot county, situate on a branch of the Great Choptank, known by the name of Third Haven Creek, the said farm is directly opposite Oxford, and will be sold on accommodating terms to suit the purchaser.
HUGH S. OREM.
Baltimore, May 15, 1824.

The editors of the Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above four times and forward their account to this office for collection.

Shoes & Boots.

Joseph Scull

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh

SUPPLY OF SHOES, BOOTS AND MATERIALS, Which with the stock on hand will render his assortment very large,

- Gentlemen's Boots and Monroes,
- do. Shoes and Pumps,
- Ladies best Valencia and Prunella,
- do. do. Morocco and Leather,
- Misses do. do.
- Children's do. do.
- Boys Monroes and Shoes,

With a variety of others not mentioned: also a good supply of the best Morocco, Seal, Buck and Galf Skins and Morocco for Boots, also Valencia, Prunella and Kid, with a good assortment of upper and sole Leather for manufacturing Shoes and Boots, which he will endeavour to have made in the very best manner, all which he will sell very low for cash.
Easton, May 1st.

New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening, at his stand nearly opposite the Court House,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF New Saddlery,

Selected with great care and attention from the latest fashions. Materials to make harness of every description, Bear and Leopard Skin, and every other necessary material to fill any order that he may have in the Military line; he will also keep on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, or make them, at the shortest notice; he flatters himself from his experience in the business, and by the assistance of good workmen, he will be enabled to manufacture in the best manner, and at the lowest prices for cash.
N. B. He has also on hand an assortment of Gigs, Chaise, Switch Whips, Spurs, Horse-Brushes, Combs, &c. &c.
Easton, April 17 1f

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintances, to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county (at the October election for 1824) I take this method to inform you that I am a candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for that purpose. Should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.
Your obedient servant,
SAM'L. RODERTS.
April 17

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY. Fellow Citizens,

Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintances to become a candidate for the Sheriff's office of this county, at the ensuing election, I take this method of informing that I am a Candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the October Election, should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.
The public's Ob't. and Humble Serv't.
J. P. W. RICHARDSON.
May 8