

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1823.

NO. 11.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum  
payable half yearly in advance.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square in-  
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-  
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Just Received  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
**EVELL'S MEDICAL COMPANION,**  
or  
**Family Physician,**  
Price Five Dollars.  
January 25, 1823.

## Garden Seeds.

For Sale at ROBERT SINCLAIR'S Plough and Seed Store, Ellicot Street, Pratt Street Wharf, Baltimore.

Who has just received (and raised) an extensive assortment of fresh and pure Garden Seeds of the last season's growth, having been selected from the most approved seed raisers.

Amongst which are the following, viz.

Early York Cabbages—Early June do.

Drumstick do.—Flat Dutch do.—Sugar Loaf do.

Red pickling do.—Brussel Sprouts

German greens—Brockala, Green and Yellow Savoys—White Onion seeds, Red do.—Yellow do.—Red silver skinned do.—Long Scarlet Radish seeds—Salmon do.—White & Black Spanish do.—Red and White Turnip do.

Cowdo. (or the true Mangold Wurtzell, which will grow so large as to produce one good soil 800 bushels per acre)—Long swelling Parsnips—Long Orange Carrots—Norfolk White Turnip seed, Globe do.

Yellow Bullock do.—Early Dutch do.

Also, Sweetish do. or (Ruta Biqa) particularly selected by Christopher Hughes, Jr. our Consul at the court of Sweden—Early Frame Peas,

Superior early do. Lima or Butter Beans—

White cranberry pole do.—Red cranberry do.

Red marrowfat bush do. (very fine)—New

Broccoli do.—Yellow eyed do. White kidney do.

Two bushels White Carolina Water melon seed, the best in the country—Cantilopes,

long green Cucumbers, early short do.—

Winter crooked neck Squash, early Dutch do.—

Crooked necked summer do.—Pumpkin seeds,

Lettuce—Oker, Tongue or Peppergrass seeds,

Sage, sweet Marjoram and other pot herbs,

Celery and other Salting seeds, and expect

by the latter end of next month by the Ship

Relayria the following Seeds from London,

Superior early Peas, Knight's Marrowfat do.

Scarlett Radish seeds, Black Spanish do.—long

White Napias do.—Early York Cabbage seeds,

large Green and Yellow Savoys do.—Red

Pickling do.—Brockala Califlowers, early and

Sea Kale, as also grass seeds, always on hand,

such as Red and White Clover seeds, Orchard

Grass seeds. Timothy do. Herds do. Lucerne

do. Mill-t do. Also, Ploughs and many other

improved and useful Agricultural Implements

of Husbandry. All orders will be carefully at-

tended to, and articles forwarded to any dis-

tance without delay, cash accompanying the

order.

Baltimore, 1 mo. 25th, 1823

## NEW BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

The Subscriber having purchased a first rate Black Smith (Choice Stevens) late the property of Mr. John Craw, intends to carry on the above business at Mr. Samuel Sneed's Old Stand, and further intends to have all his work done in a masterly style and upon the most reasonable terms—The Farmers of Miles' River and adjacent, will find it to their advantage to give the subscriber a call.

JOHN W. BLAKE.

February 15—3w

## In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1823.

ORDERED, That the following resolution, be published twice in each week until the 13th of March next, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Examiner and Herald at Frederick-Town, the Allegany paper, Mr. Coles paper at Belle-Air, the Easton Star and Easton Gazette, and the National Intelligencer.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

## BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

December, 14th 1822.

Whereas the Governor in his communication hath advised that, owing to the late afflicting dispensations by disease, a day be set apart by the General Assembly, and recommend to the people of the state to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly, that the thirteenth day of March next, be set apart and recommended to the people of the state to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, and that this resolution be published in such Newspapers throughout the State as the Governor and Council may direct for the information of the Citizens thereof.

By Order,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

January 18—8w

## Locust Posts.

Locust Posts seven feet long for post and railing, and five feet long for banking, may be had, by application to the Subscriber, upon reasonable terms. Several persons joining in a purchase may have them delivered at a convenient landing, due allowance being made for freight; or they may be received at the mouth of the Susquehanna. Letters post paid shall be attended to.

LEVIN GALE.

Elkton, Jan. 25, 1823—4w—out

## Boarding School For Young Ladies,

AT NEWARK, DEL.

The subscriber proposes to open a School for Young Ladies, in which they shall be instructed in the following branches: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Rhetoric, Geography, Ancient and Modern, with the use of Maps and Globes, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chemistry, Elements of History and of Moral Science. On Sundays their attention shall be directed to the study of the Bible, Sacred History, and the Evidences of Christianity. Propriety of conduct, elegance of manners, and moral rectitude shall be inculcated with the utmost assiduity and care.

The Terms for Boarding and Tuition, shall be \$35 a quarter. Books and Stationary shall be furnished at the usual prices. Pupils will be received at any time after his date.

The healthy and pleasant situation of Newark is so generally known, in consequence of the high reputation of its Academy that any recommendation of it, as an eligible place for a Boarding School, it is deemed superfluous. On the part of the Teacher, nothing shall be omitted that is calculated to promote the improvement of his pupils. For information respecting his character and qualifications, he respectfully refers to the Rev. A. K. Hulse, Principal of the Newark Academy, and to the Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D. Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia.

Newark, (Del.) Jan. 11, 1823—

## NOTICE.

The creditors of Thomas Moore, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated for settlement to the Subcriber, on or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise be debarred all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of February 1823.

MARTIN L. WRIGHT, Ex'r.  
of Thomas Moore, dec'd.

February 15—3w

## HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

The Trustees of the Hillsboro' School in Caroline county, having engaged the services of the Rev. ROBERT F. N. SMITH, believed to be competently qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, mathematical, logical, natural and moral science, invite parents and guardians to place their children in this Institution, for instruction in any of these branches of learning.

The rates of Boarding and Tuition are reasonable; and the prospect for health is as promising as in towns generally on the peninsula.

H. NICOLS, Pres't.

Hillsboro', Feb. 15, 1823—3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponens at the suit of Jesse Mercer, use of Joseph Gilpin, against Betty Dickinson, Cyrus Newlin, and Betty otherwise called Betty Newlin; issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, will be sold on Tuesday, the 18th of March, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of the said Betty Dickinson, Cyrus Newlin and Betty his wife, of, in and to the farm or plantation where said Cyrus Newlin now resides being part of a tract of land, called 'Boston Cliffs,' situated on Choptank River, containing 320 acres; also part of 'Truth's Fortune,' containing 30 acres. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

February 22—ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of Henry Howard against William Baldwin, and to me directed, will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on Saturday the 15th day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, sundry Lots or parcels of Land or Ground, with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in the town of Easton, the property of the said William Baldwin, being those several lots or parcels of Land or Ground, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, which were assigned and allotted to the said William Baldwin by the Commissioners under and by virtue of a commission issued out of Talbot county court, for the division of the Real Estate of Samuel Baldwin, deceased, and all the estate of the said William Baldwin, legal or equitable, in possession, reversion or remainder, of, in and to the same.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Feb. 8—ts

## Notice

Is hereby given to all my Creditors, that having applied to the Honourable Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the Act, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; I request a meeting of my Creditors at the time appointed by law, I having given three months notice to them as the law directs.

GEORGE W. JACKSON.

February 22—3m

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.

### SWEET BUTTER.

The component parts of milk are oil, curd and whey. The oily parts constitute the cream, and the curd makes the cheese. The oily parts being specifically lighter, than the other parts of the substance, ascend to the surface in the form of cream.

In winter, four or five days, according to the common practice, are necessary to produce all the cream of a pan of milk. Such cream from this tedious process, not unfrequently acquires a bitter taste, which is communicated to the butter. And the churning of butter from such cream is moreover an operation of four or five hours, and sometimes longer, unless hot water be poured into the cream, which invariably injures the butter by rendering it white and insipid.

To shorten the time, and to diminish the labour of making butter, and at the same time to improve its quality, there has been recently established in the Dairy House of Mr. Robert Smith's farm, called Orange, an apparatus upon the simplest principles imaginable, during the coldest weather in winter, in the course of less than twenty-four hours after the milk has been taken from the cows, sweet cream is produced, greater in quantity, and richer in quality, than can be obtained in the ordinary management in five days. So rich indeed is the cream, that it is churned with as much facility as is the rich cream of the Alderney cows in the summer season. The operation of churning never exceeds twenty-five minutes. The butter from such cream has never failed to be of a fine flavour and of a fine colour; and in the nature of things it never can fail to be so, unless the dairy woman should be utterly ignorant of the art of making sweet butter. The process is not a new invention. According to the principles of the system, pursued at Orange, is made the sweet butter, which in England is the most admired. The part of the course of proceeding not in common use is this—The pans, with the milk just taken from the cows, remain until a thin skin of cream is produced. They are then placed in hot water and in about thirty minutes thereafter, all the cream contained in the milk, is formed on the surface. The cream thus obtained is managed as other rich cream is in all well conducted dairies.

The principal merit of the apparatus at Orange is the great facility of heating the water, the convenient fixtures of the vessels containing the same, and the complete exclusion of every particle of the smoke of the fire. The skimmed milk, consisting of curd and whey, without any of the buttery parts, has a peculiar sweetness, is extremely pleasant to the taste, and is deemed a very wholesome beverage.

With this apparatus butter can be made in summer, as in winter.

Dairy farmers, disposed to adopt this system, may procure the apparatus from Mr. William Bear, Pratt street, Baltimore, and may every Wednesday and Saturday see the sweet and beautiful butter, made in this way, at Mr. Underwood's Stall, No. 42, West side of the Marsh Market.

A Friend to Farmers.

[The water should be heated about half way to the boiling point before the pan of milk is set in it—and the heat should be kept up to the same or about the same degree, while the milk pan is in it. If the milk pan be of tin, it may be filled two thirds full of milk and will float in the water safely—but if of pewter or other heavy ware it will sink, if the pan be half full. In the latter case therefore the vessel containing the hot water should be just large enough to receive the pewter basin, the water coming between the sides of the basin and the vessel, and yet the top of the containing vessel catching the ledge of the top of the milk basin, and thus preventing it from sinking—We doubt whether the process of separating the cream from the milk is completed when the milk has been in the hot water for 30 minutes—This may be about the right time for the milk pan to remain in the hot water—it ought to remain long enough for the milk to be well warmed; but it should then be carefully set away on the dairy shelf, and what has been in the hot water in the morning should not be skimmed till the evening, or perhaps not till next morning.]—Ed. E. Gaz.

To recover a Cask of Stale Small Beer.

Take two ounces of hops and a pound of chalk for a half barrel; put them in a bag, and put them in at the bung-hole, and then stop up the cask closely.

## THE TREAD MILL.

Reflections, Metaphysical, Physiological & Moral, excited during a protracted commitment to the labour of the Tread Mill.

'Down thou climbing sorrow!'—Learn.

In order to introduce myself with due formality to the humane reader, I have to observe that I was found guilty of the crime for which I was arraigned—in the emphatic language of the Recorder, 'after a patient and impartial trial, by the testimony of respectable and unvarying witnesses, by a mild and intelligent Judge; and by a merciful and considerate Jury,' and was sentenced to six months hard labor in the Tread Mill.

My first appearance on those boards was in March last. On the evening previous to my debut, the keeper came to me and said that on the following morning, at half past seven, my attendance would be required in company with other performers.

There is always considerable interest produced by new situations and modes of employment; and on that occasion the greatest partook more of alarm than of curiosity.

My inquiries were directed to ascertain if there required any particular talent to comprehend, or dexterity of limb to execute, the task that had been assigned.

The keeper assured me that the performance was adapted to the meanest capacities.

'Sir, it only consists in putting the best foot foremost: you have only to consider yourself in a marching regiment—it requires no previous study,' adding, that in one particular it might be compared to swimming, which is never forgotten; and that the latter result was the object of the contriver.

At the appointed hour in the morning, I ascended a few steps which conducted me to my appointed station on the Mill. Our society was select, and clad in the same uniform; and it gave me sincere pleasure to find that neither competition nor jealousy existed although we all wore the yellow stocking. A profound silence was maintained for the first three hours, when the person who worked on my right hand said, they intend to convert this into a corn mill. The person on my left, overhearing him, replied, as it is a cursed contrivance for corns; my feet are blistered already. Throughout the toilsome travel of the day I observed, with satisfaction, that no man made a false step. At half past 4 in the afternoon the day's performance concluded.

By degrees I became better acquainted with my associates, the majority of whom concurred in reprobating the invention; they considered it impossible to effect a moral reformation by teaching a man to be a foot pad. But there were some so physically callous and morally unrelenting, that the discipline seemed to make not the slightest impression on their bodies or minds.

A fellow, who was a lamp lighter, laughed at the labour; he said it was much easier than his own trade, and he should consider the period of his commitment as an holiday.

A short thick set lad, who was a pot boy, declared that drawing beer all day and the greater part of the night was much more fatiguing—A chimney sweeper said, it was a clean and genteel profession;

136 An act to divorce John Yeams, (lands, by certain Land Office in that State. Now, is it possible that an inquiry of this kind, by an individual residing at so remote a distance, could have been so materially injurious to the affairs of a Bank, in the District of Columbia, whose solvency, high character, and good standing, was such, as to justify Mr. CRAWFORD'S CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONIES, dated the 1st August, 1820, in which he directed its notes to be received in payment for Public Lands? How wonderful that it should have been so thought.

137 An act to explain an act, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act to provide for the opening and extension of Pratt street, in the city of Baltimore.

138 An act for the relief of Francis B. Mitchell, of the city of Baltimore.

139 An act to provide a revenue for the support of the government of this state.

140 An act for the relief of Eleanor Banks, of the city of Baltimore.

141 An act for the relief of Sarah Maloney, (widow of William) of Kent county.

142 An act for the benefit of Colonel Roger Jones, of the United States army.

143 A supplement to an act entitled, An act incorporating into one the several acts relating to constables' fees.

144 A supplement to an act entitled, An act for the relief of the securities of Thomas Bailey, former collector of the tax for Baltimore county.

145 An act for the benefit of Elizabeth A. Lowndes, of Prince George's county.

146 A supplement to an act, entitled An act to authorize the abutment of a bridge on the Maryland shore of the Potomac river at Harper's ferry, and for other purposes, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty one, chapter 119.

147 An act for the benefit of George Creager, of Frederick county.

148 A supplement to the act entitled, An additional supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate public ferries.

149 A supplement to an act entitled, An act to establish a board of agriculture for the counties therein mentioned, passed at November session 1807, chapter 169.

150 A supplement to an act entitled, An act to provide for a new assessment, and to appoint collectors of the tax in and for the city and county of Baltimore.

151 An act for the relief of William A. Speck, of the city of Baltimore.

152 A supplement to the act entitled, An act authorising Henry Vernon Somerville, to remove certain negroes into the state of Maryland.

153 An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government.

154 An additional supplement to the act entitled an act granting a loan of money to the trustees of Charlotte Hall School.

155 A further supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road to lead from the cross roads near Richard Caton's limekiln in Baltimore county, nearly in the direction of Jones' Falls, to the city of Baltimore.

156 An act to fix on the place for holding the election in the second election district in Anne Arundel county.

157 An act to incorporate the United States' Naval Fraternal Association for the relief of the families of deceased officers.

158 An act to incorporate the Jefferson Association of Baltimore.

159 An act for the relief of George W. Bayly, of the city of Baltimore.

160 An act to authorise John Spear Smith, of the city of Baltimore, to import certain slaves into this state.

161 An act in favor of Robert Wright, Sen. of Queen Ann's county.

162 An act concerning joint tenancy.

163 A supplement to the act entitled an act relating to the paving of certain streets in the city of Baltimore.

164 An act authorising the orphans' court of Charles county to decree the sale of certain property.

165 A supplement to the act entitled, An act incorporating the Baltimore Second Dispensary.

166 An act to authorise John M'Eldry and Hugh M'Eldry, of the city of Baltimore, to wharf out certain water lots in the city of Baltimore, belonging to their respective wards, and to raise by mortgage on said lots monies for that purpose.

167 An act to incorporate the trustees for the poor of Baltimore city and county.

168 An act incorporating a company to introduce a copious supply of water into the town of Emmitsburg, in Frederick county.

169 A supplement to an act entitled, An act for the more effectual preventing of forgery, and to make it felony to steal bonds, notes, or other securities for the payment of money.

170 An act for the relief of Charity F. Barriere, of the city of Baltimore.

171 A further additional supplement to an act entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in Allegany county.

(To be concluded in our next.)

See what things are carried on by our rulers at Washington.

#### MUTILATED DOCUMENTS.

Extracts from the recent Articles of A. B. published in the Washington Republican.

One of the cases alluded to, is destined to become a most fruitful topic. Some important bearings of the other will receive future illustration. At present, however, I intend to notice them in reference only to the motives by which Mr. Dickens professes to have been actuated.

In the first place then, it is not a little remarkable, that "those Banks and individuals" that were to be so seriously affected, are found, on examination of the documents, report, and evidence, to dwindle down to simple units. There was but one in either case.

In regard to the first, "the disclosure" which it was apprehended "might be injurious to the affairs of the Banks alluded to," are to be found in the letter of John Serling, Cashier of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, dated Madison, 24th August, 1820, [F. 6] and consist only of a mere enquiry of the Secretary of the Treasury, whether the notes of the MR. CHANICS BANK OF ALEXANDRIA ought to be received in payment for public

lands, by certain Land Offices in that State. Strange however, as it may appear, the Bank of Steubenville still confiding in Mr. Crawford's friendly disposition towards it, at this very time, & under these very circumstances asked to be made the depository of public monies received from the sales of public lands, and with an ever abiding, untiring generosity, Mr. Crawford granted its request and contracted to allow it a permanent deposit of 50,000 dollars, 'of which the debt it then owed was not to be considered as forming any part.' (See Aa. No. 5)

The second case, [letter L. 6] it is true, implicated one who had been a public officer, but who had, long before, been removed, through the instrumentality of the Secretary of the Treasury himself, on charges of the grossest misconduct. Is it not then passing strange, that in the very Department, by which he had been thus publicly disgraced before the whole nation, there should be found so strong a disposition, on his account, to prevent 'the disclosure' of a solitary instance of his impropriety, which happened considerable time previous to his removal? Credulity itself must be severely taxed to believe it.

It must be obvious to the most superficial observer, that there is a mystery in the business, which requires further explanation; but leaving its development to time, that effectual trier of all things, & supposing Mr. Dickens to have been actuated, in these two cases, by the motives he professes, let us enquire whether they could have been less powerful and operative for the suppression of the paragraph in the letter [A. 5] which relates to the Bank of Steubenville.

It appears, that on the 10th Jan. 1818, this Bank owed the government a special deposit of 79,707 dollars and 80 cents, and a cash deposit of 27,570 dollars, making an aggregate of 107,227 dollars 80 cents.

On the 18th of Jan. the Bank proposed to the Secretary of the Treasury to consider this sum as a cash debt, and to pay it at the Branch at Pittsburg, in four equal payments, of three, six, nine and twelve months with interest, to commence from the time of the receipt of his acceptance of the proposal.

On the 29th of January, 1818, this proposition was acceded to by the Secretary. The whole of this debt, therefore, must have been due, and ought to have been paid in February, 1819. (See letters Aa. No 1 and 2)

On the 13th of February, 1819, the Bank, having failed to comply with its contract, and still owing the government a balance of 53,638 dollars and ninety cents, addressed a letter to the Secretary, stating, that, "in April, 1818, it had received a bundle of its notes, from the Branch at Pittsburg, containing thirty thousand dollars, the property of the United States, placed in that office on special deposit, and that from the great pressure for specie, it had been compelled in order to obtain time, to submit to a charge of retrospective interest from the January preceding, because the Cashier had written a letter on that subject, in that month, which as he alleged, amounted to a demand of payment, & that, in consequence of the continuation of those pressures, &c. it had only been enabled to pay the interest, & reduce the debt to 24,568 dollars, 50 cents;" and soliciting the Secretary, with great importunity to order this sum to be transferred to it, from the Branch at Pittsburg, and to adopt certain arrangements for the purpose of increasing the value and circulation of its (the Bank of Steubenville) notes. These two balances, proposed to be united in one debt, amounted to 78,207 dollars, 40 cents, which was all that the Bank asked in this respect.

On the 12th March, 1819, the Secretary of the Treasury not only ordered the transfer as above requested, but also directed a similar transfer of \$18,650 44 from the Branch at Chillicothe, which the Bank of Steubenville had not requested, but was then taking measures to discharge, and in the same letter, which announced these further fruits of his friendly disposition to this Bank, and drew forth its adulatory acknowledgments, he adds, "I have this day addressed the Superintendent of the road west of the Monongahela, requesting him to ascertain whether the contractors for making the Cumberland road CAN NOT BE INDUCED to receive the sums which may become due them, in drafts upon your institution. I have also instructed the Superintendent of that part of the road which is yet to be contracted for, to make the contracts subject to be discharged in Western funds, if it can be done without CONSIDERABLE LOSS to the government." (See letter A. No. 2.)

Thus it appears that on the 12th March, 1819, the debt which the Bank of Steubenville owed to the government, but was utterly unable to pay, amounted to 96,257 dollars 84 cents. Who then could have imagined, that this bank, having so recently failed to comply with its engagements with the government, could have the presumption to ask further pecuniary favours of one of the first officers of the government, who was bound by the most sacred obligations to take every possible care of its money? And how infatuated must Mr. Crawford have been, to have thought it consistent with his own duty or the public interest, to continue a bank so evidently broken, and located in the vicinity of the Branch Bank of the United States at Pittsburg, as a depository of the public moneys?—A bank too, which in its letter Aa. No. 1, had so unequivocally indicated to him, its own consciousness of the impropriety, if not illegality, of his doing so!

\*Who can doubt as to the effect of such structures—and whence did Mr. Crawford derive authority to order any such contract to be made, at any loss whatever to the government—this is monstrous.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EASTON GAZETTE:

Mr. Graham,

The following essay was sent to Mr. Smith for publication and the name of the author given to him. He has refused to give it a place in the Star. I must therefore beg the favour of you to give it a place in your paper. I deemed it important that this subject should be brought before the public at this early date, and being a subscriber to Mr. Smith and of the same political party, I sent my communication to him, not doubting that every public journal of the State would be open for the discussion of this subject. It is now a matter before the people, and how are they to judge of the law, if all objections to it are to be excluded from the papers.

A CITIZEN OF MARYLAND.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith,  
Much has been written, in the different news-papers of this and other states, in commendation of the recent act of the General Assembly of Maryland, abolishing religious tests, as a qualification for office. After an arduous struggle, for several years, accompanied by a great waste of public time and money, the advocates of Judaism as they would call themselves; but who should be more appropriately denominated the ENEMIES OF CHRISTIANITY, have succeeded in rearing in the state of Maryland the standard of infidelity.

The wise framers of the constitution of this state, were well aware of the importance of calling in Christian morality, to aid the government—they well knew that the pure system of religion and morals, which Christianity inculcates in every line of Religion, were best suited for the government of corrupt and fallen man, and were convinced that no man, who did not believe in her just & holy principles & precepts, was worthy to rule over a Christian people. They therefore made it requisite that every man appointed to office, before he could exercise the functions of such office, should subscribe his belief in the Christian religion, as a belief in this system, was thought necessary to insure a faithful observance of the oaths of office. It would be folly to swear a man upon the scriptures, who does not believe them; and it would be equal folly to suppose that a man, who does not believe in future rewards and punishments, is as well qualified to discharge the duties of an office with fidelity as one who does. He cannot have the same inducements. The object of the late act whose merits are now under consideration, is to abolish that provision of the constitution which requires a belief in the Christian Religion. This act, confirmed by the next General Assembly, will admit not only Jews, but also avowed infidels into office. The Governor may then in his communications to the Legislature declare the Christian Revelation to be false; the members of the Legislature, in turn, will be at liberty to rise in their places, and ridicule both Christianity and its Author. The Judges of our Courts may proclaim from the Bench, that future rewards and punishments, as revealed in the scriptures, were invented to terrify juvenile and superannuated minds. The Judges of the Orphans' and of the Levy Courts, the Justices of the Peace, Sheriff, Clerks, Registers, Attorneys and Constables, may vie with each other in propagating infidelity, while all may unite in disseminating sentiments, whose tendency will be to impair the obligations of an oath. What then would be the state of society—whose life and whose property would be secure? Will it be said by the advocates of the bill, that the subscribing a belief in the Christian religion, does not make the person a believer. Admitted; but it is known that no honorable man who disbelieves Christian Revelation can make this subscription, since in thus doing he would forfeit his claim both to veracity and integrity; and consequently could not be strictly honourable. If a man however is an infidel and shall be elected and inducted into office as the constitution now stands, his mouth is forever sealed against uttering a sentiment, hostile to christianity; having publicly subscribed his belief in it. Thus all the influence he has upon society is thrown into the scale of christianity; and all who look up to him as authority, are at once enlisted on the side of correct principles; but on the contrary, if men be raised to office (they having more influence in society than as private men they could have) should exert themselves against the christian religion, the evils, which would then result are incalculable. When this work of corruption once commences, who can set bounds to it. There is something in the human mind and heart which catches eagerly at every species of unbelief, and would persuade us, that we are not accountable to God or to man; that we are not accountable to the law; that we are not accountable to the Judge of the world; that we are not accountable to the Author of creation; that we are not accountable to the Being who made us; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us memory; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us reason; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us will; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us power; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us life; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us health; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us strength; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us knowledge; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave us understanding; that we are not accountable to the Being who gave

**FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.**  
**THE EASTON STEAM MILL.**

When we reflect upon the objects and advantages of the proposed institution of a Steam Mill, the more we are inclined to recommend them to the serious attention of our fellow citizens. To enable them to form a proper judgment of the nature and effects of the scheme which has been devised, it may be useful to state to them the actual situation of the neighbouring country with respect to Mills, and the motives which induced a number of individuals to concur together on the subject, and to determine upon the employment of Steam as the only power on which they could always depend. It may also be serviceable to mention the measures that were taken to acquire information, and the reasons, or rather proofs, which satisfied them that the project was practicable and would be highly advantageous. We shall then demonstrate its utility in every point of view, and show the probable profits which those may derive from it who shall become partners in the association.

In representing the present situation of the country it is only necessary to remind them, that the dependence for our supplies of Meal and Flour is upon mills moved by wind or water; that in the best seasons they are not constant in their operations; that in the summer they are often suspended for weeks and sometimes for months together; that they are liable to much injury by torrents and by storms and therefore frequently incapable of any service; that from these accidents & the inconstancy of their motion their customers are delayed and put to repeated trouble in their attendance, and often obliged to go to inconvenient distances for supplies; and that the wants of the inhabitants from these causes expose them to frequent impositions, & particularly those who reside in the towns & trust to the market.

Certain individuals of the neighborhood sensible of these evils and anxious to remedy them, assembled together; and in the conference they concluded that the establishment of a Mill moved by Steam would remove these mischiefs and produce the greatest advantages; that no citizen alone would, or could, probably undertake a project so large as to make it generally useful; and that the only expedient was to propose an association, of which any person approving of it might become a member. In undertaking an enterprise of such importance and of a sufficient extent, the greatest caution was proper and necessary: Could an eligible situation be found or procured? What should be the construction, the power, the management, the cost, the security, the hazard, and the profit of such an establishment? To gain information upon all these points committees were appointed of judicious and intelligent citizens—One to explore the shores and waters of the creek most contiguous to the town, to ascertain the several lots of ground which they might consider the most suitable for their object, and to receive the proposals of the owners, who might consent to dispose of them, both with respect to their quantity & value—and the other to proceed to the Western Shore, where such establishments had been, and were, in operation, to examine them, and to enquire into every particular with which they were connected. The committees diligently performed their duties, and at a subsequent meeting of the citizens made their reports: Plots of several sites, or lots of ground and water, and the proposals of different owners, were presented and examined; and the remarks of the committee upon each of them were read and duly considered. The report of the committee upon the subject of a Steam Mill in detail was full, perspicuous and satisfactory in the highest degree. It was accompanied by the opinions and estimates of Engine Makers, Millwrights, and Undertakers of the best character in Baltimore; It stated the precaution and management by which some establishments had succeeded, and the causes by which others had failed: Upon the whole the report in its statements of construction, dimensions, power, machinery, workmanship, expense, and other particulars, was competent to give the meeting all the information which these gentlemen had been appointed to acquire. The first report and papers were then referred to another committee, with authority to select a proper site for the Mill, and to fix upon the terms of purchase in case the project should be undertaken. The other report and its appendages were likewise referred to a select committee; and they were authorized to report their opinion upon the practicability of the project; and, if thought practicable, they were to give the plan of the Establishment in detail. At another meeting of the citizens, of which public notice was given, the committees attended and delivered their reports: The scheme was pronounced to be practicable, the plan was fully described, a suitable site was selected and contracted for, and the estimates prepared. These reports were concurred with, and the constitution which has been published has been as far as the result. These particulars are set forth to show that the subject has been investigated and fully considered; and that it is not the work of fancy, but the production of much inquiry and reflection.

The situation selected is well adapted to its purpose: The vessels of the bay loaded with grain may come up to the wharf: The Building when erected will be 48 by 38 feet and four stories high: It will possess a 38 horses power of complete Machinery warranted, and two Boilers: The Mill will contain four pairs of Stones, & be calculated for grain-work, the manufacturing of flour, and the grinding of Corn in the ear, and Plaster of Paris: And it will be competent to grind from 60 to 100 barrels of Flour in twenty four hours. The Establishment is estimated to cost 30,000 dol-

lars; and \$10,000 will be generally employed as its active capital in the purchase of Wheat and in the sale of Flour.

The great utility of such an institution to the inhabitants of the town and county must in many of its effects be obvious to all; but its advantages may be extended to persons resident far beyond its immediate neighbourhood. As a Grist-Mill it will always be ready to serve its customers, and to supply them with their Meal and Flour without disappointment or delay: They need not wait for wind or rain, nor dread the consequences of storms or torrents. It will be the policy, as it will be the interest, of the Managers to keep a previous stock of Wheat and Corn on hand, and an assortment of Meal and Flour ready for delivery; so that the customer, instead of waiting long or returning often as is now too much the case, will, at once exchange his grain for grist of equal quality and be despatched immediately. Corn ground up with the cob will also be constantly provided, and exchanged for grain or sold at a reasonable price: and the farmer, or owner of any animal, who shall make a trial of a food so valuable and economical, will perhaps never afterwards deliver a grain of corn to his horses or cattle; for it is believed that a gallon of the meal in this form is equivalent to a gallon of the grain. The farmer also, who places value on the use of Plaster of Paris, may always be supplied on easy and convenient terms. As a Merchant Mill for the manufacture of Flour, the Establishment will furnish a steady market for the purchase of Wheat from the Farmers of the surrounding country, & save the risk and delay of sending it to Baltimore. To the extent of its operations it will stand in competition with that market, and render it less fluctuating and capricious. The convenience of navigation from all quarters of the bay to its wharf will afford to the Farmers of the adjoining and more distant counties the means of transporting their grain to our market, where they will always find the prices equal to those in other places; and for this reason it may be supposed that, being on their own shore, they ought to give it a preference. There is no wheat in any country which produces finer flour than that raised in the middle counties of the Eastern Shore and the wheat ground at this Establishment, selected & unmixed, would give a superior character to its flour both abroad and at home, and entitle it to the highest prices in every market. It must rest, indeed, with the Farmers themselves to determine to what market they shall convey their produce: It is enough for us to declare that the Institution proposed will offer them equal inducements, and that the means of rendering it will be fully in their power.

But useful and valuable as such an Establishment might be, it cannot be raised without money. No individual will undertake it: The few, who can, have their capital otherwise employed. It can only be raised by an association of Citizens, each contributing according to his means and pleasure; and these means he will not invest unless he is assured of deriving an annual profit at least equal to the interest of his money. We have always understood that few occupations attentively conducted are more profitable than that of "smiling." We see individuals following that business, who to all appearance "make money" and daily improve their affairs; and we see them persevere in it notwithstanding the losses they sustain by frequent accidents, consequential repairs, and unfavorable seasons. How then can we avoid the conclusion that, if an individual can thus succeed, a company of individuals must succeed also, and that their success must be the greater in proportion to its freedom from those causes which so often diminish or impair the profits of the individual?

Give the institution employment, give it care, and it cannot but succeed. There is not at present the same danger from the use of steam which formerly existed: The Machinery is much better understood, and the modes of conducting its operations safely more skilfully applied. The Stockholders will be induced by interest to elect prudent, vigilant, and judicious managers; and these by the same inducement, as well as by a sense of duty, will engage careful agents, skilful Mechanics and steady laborers; and with such assistants the Establishment will be well conducted, and unavoidably profitable. Treating it simply as a Grist Mill, whose perquisites are derived from tolls only, an estimate has been made, founded on the statements brought by the Committee from Baltimore and comprehending "wear and tear" and all expenses, and supposing an average of 40 barrels a day for 300 days in the year, and the profits were found to exceed 15 per cent: And the profits arising from the article of Indian Corn, which may be ground at the same time and with the same power, were not included. It is true such a quantity of wheat as produces this average cannot be expected to be received on tolls: But it will be purchased with the active capital reserved for this purpose; and in this manner will yield a still greater profit than in the other. It is not asserted that these estimates were true or that the calculations founded upon them were correct: But they appeared to satisfy the committee, and actually convinced the writer of these remarks. For this reason, and from an anxious desire to assist in the creation of an establishment so useful and important, he will become a Subscriber. If the scheme be approved, let every citizen, who can, subscribe a share or more: The installations are commodious; and the greater the number of members the more extended will be the quantity of necessary vigilance. Besides the profit on his Stock he will partake in all the utilities which the institution will afford.

**WELCOME.**

Talbot County, Feb. 27, 1823.

## Easton Gazette.

**EASTON, Md.**

**SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.**

The people of this country must not tire of the subject of the Suppressed Documents—a great deal has been said on them and about them, and a great deal more is yet to be said—it is a subject too important to be laid aside hastily, and is of too interesting a nature to be treated slightly or to be forgotten.

It is high time now that we began to think and act a little soberly upon all political matters—We have played the fool in politics on all sides long enough, and have been so infatuated with our Jeffersons, our Madisons, our Monroes and all our leading men, whom we have rather adored as Gods than admired as able and useful men, that names have led us by a chivalric influence, which neither allowed us any reflection nor did we exercise any reason—No situation of a people can be more dangerous than this—A blind confidence on the part of the people in any leading men is the first step to their destruction, and presents them in a condition above all others most liable to be worked upon and deceived by designing men and daring demagogues. A designing man, seeking his own ends, will always tell the people to stick to party—a fair and honest man, will always advise the people to exercise their reason and best judgment in choosing the best men. Having triumphed over the goadings and false influences of party in a great measure, let us turn our attention calmly to see what men do—view things as they are and decide without passion—if we find them according to our unbiased judgment in a good state, we will approve of them—if on the contrary we find them bad, we will find fault.

With this fair, unclouded, and honest frame of mind, we entreat our readers to turn their attention to the preceding page to an extract from a paper published in Washington, by a man who lately held a considerable office under President Monroe and is still a great friend of his—and then they will see what our rulers are doing in Washington.

We give our readers to-day a very excellent essay upon the art of making good winter butter. With the ingenious fixtures of Mr. Baer's Stove we have some acquaintance—The Stove with its four beautiful copper boilers will cost from 75 to 80 dollars, and to insure it against smoke, the stove pipe must be conducted into the funnel of a chimney—The building of this funnel will take 2000 bricks, and will cost in bricks, mortar and masons work not less than \$20—Thus this fix to a dairy to simmer four pails of milk at a time will cost \$100.—And if the same end cannot be attained on better terms, it is worth the money to any one, who wishes to turn his attention to a winter dairy—but we have great doubts about this fix suiting a summer dairy; the heat of the stove would certainly prove an insuperable objection—and if the stove is to be removed to a distance, this would be inconvenient.

If to the aforesaid chimney funnel you will add a block of brick work six feet by four, and five feet high from the foundation, and three thousand bricks will do the work—in this brick work fix a little concealed fire place on a grate, and directly over the fire fix four dutch ovens, five or six inches deep, and each of the size exactly to contain a milk pan with its water round it—the four dutch ovens would not cost more than \$10—the block of brick work \$30—to which add the cost of the chimney funnel \$20. Thus for \$60 you can be better fixed than the Orange farm dairy has been for \$100.—We have a practical acquaintance with both these modes of heating water—and we state from knowledge that the water in the dutch ovens will heat in less time than the water in the boilers, and if you choose to go to the expense of shallow ovens instead of the dutch ovens, they will heat quicker still—for two reasons there is not more than a third as much water, nor more than one third of the depth of water to be heated; & the fire comes directly in contact with the bottom and sides of the dutch oven, and only in contact with a very small portion of the copper boilers to the stove—the fire in the brick work will also heat the water with a less consumption of fuel, as little as Mr. Baer's stove is known to consume—the fire in the brick work will not keep your dairy any thing like as warm in winter, as the fire from the stove; but we do not consider much warmth necessary—and the fire in the brick work gives as little heat into the dairy, that it would be much less likely to incommode

you in the summer. However complete the exclusion of the smoke in the Orange farm dairy while the stove is new and every joint tight, we aver the fact, that the separation in the other mode is more certainly perfect. The bill of repairs on one of Mr. Baer's stoves used two years, has been more than the repairs of the brick and grate fire place would come to in ten—The fix at the Orange farm Dairy is beautiful and very complete—but the fix we point to, well built and plastered, is neater—at least forty per cent cheaper, will take less fuel, and is more durable.

The Orphans' Court of Talbot County will sit on Monday the 10th inst. (March.)

### MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The bill for altering the constitution so that the senate shall be elected by the people, was referred to the 1st of June. Ayes 34, Nays 31.

The bill for altering the constitution so as to elect the governor by the people was likewise referred.

The bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt has failed, 40 to 21.

The vote for withdrawing the Potowmack Bill from the House without further discussion, was 48 to 10.

One of the last acts of the present session of the legislature was to direct the payment of \$40,000 of the state's debt, reducing the amount to \$40,000, which it is fair to presume will very shortly be redeemed also.—Md. Rep.

*Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated*

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 19.

The bill entitled a supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a Canal between the river Delaware and Chesapeake Bay passed the House of Delegates to day after a long discussion. It was advocated by Messrs. Loockerman, Steel, and Cosden; was warmly opposed by Messrs. Purviance, and Kennedy of Washington county—it requires so much of the act of Assembly, as required the United States to subscribe seven hundred and fifty shares, the state of Pennsylvania three hundred and fifty, before the Treasurer of the Western Shore is authorized to subscribe in behalf of the state—it then provides that the Treasurer shall not be authorized to subscribe for two hundred and fifty shares, until two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars shall be subscribed from other sources—it afford an opportunity to individuals to subscribe.

### APPORTIONMENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE TAX FOR 1823.

Worcester county	\$1,964
Somerset	2,216
Dorchester	2,204
Talbot	1,636
Caroline	900
Queen Ann's	2,252
Kent	1,686
Cecil	2,380
Harford	2,140
Baltimore city and county	19,468
Anne Arundel	3,924
Prince George's	8,076
Calvert	964
St. Mary's	1,580
Charles	2,696
Montgomery	2,044
Frederick	5,668
Washington	2,948
Allegany	948

### APPOINTMENTS.

By the Executive of Maryland, Jan. 1823

*Justices of the Peace for Dorchester county.*

Richard Keene

James Thompson

Daniel Barnes

Philip S. Yates

James Carroll

Levin Woolford P. C. James Moore, Jr.

George Lake

Wm. Medford, Cabin Creek

Minos Adams

Francis Webbs

Thomas Walker

Job Breerwood

John Brohon

Thomas Bell, of Dan. Absalom Thompson

Henry Clift

Clement M'Hanara

William M. Robinson Thomas Summers

Samuel Raleigh George Graham

William S. Harper Levin Jones, (Castle Haven)

James Layton John Tolley

Thomas Lee Henry Keene

John Muir Gurney C. Patterson

David Higgins Peter Harrington

Levin Richardson Reuben Lewis

Moses Genghegan Herndon Hayson

Aaron Rumble John Douglass

Woolston Brown Thomas Breewood

Ezekiel Wheatley Charles Pitt

John Willis Copewell Keene

Thomas Hill Wm. Geoghegan, of Jun.

Thomas Byus Wesley Woodland

Joseph Evitt Wm. Newton

James Cropper Thomas Chapman

James B. Traverse Job Hurly

Thomas Hicks, (read John Harper head)

Jeremiah Bramble Arthur Willis

Samuel Compton Daniel Cannon

*Levy Court for same.*

George Lake Joseph Byus

Jonathan Breerwood Jas. Thompson

William Wheatly John Willis

Wm. M. Robinson Wm. W. Eccleston

*Coroners for same.*

Arthur Rich Wm. W. Eccleston

Thomas Breerwood

*Commissioners*

John Edmondson

John Goldsborough

Thomas P. Smith

Daniel Martin

William H. Groome

## Fountain Inn TAVERN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

**RICHARD SHERWOOD.**

Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—tf

## BOOT & SHOE MAKING.



### MAKING.

The Subscriber feeling thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with, takes this method of informing his friends & the public in general, that he now carries on business in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Sylvester, next door to Messrs. Jenkins & Stevens—where he intends, by the aid of good Workmen, to endeavour to please those who may favour him with a share of their custom.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

**JOHN WRIGHT.**

Easton, February 8, 1823

## STEAM MILL.

By the meeting of Citizens held at Easton on the 14th day of February 1823, after adopting the Constitution for the government of the Company, the following Resolution, among other things, was unanimously passed.

*Resolved*, That the Constitution and Articles of Association, this day agreed to by the meeting, be published in the newspapers of Easton for the space of four weeks, for the information of the citizens of Talbot County & others who may be pleased to be concerned; and especially for the understanding of such as may have any dealing or engagement with the company, that they may have full information of the terms and conditions upon which they may deal with the company. And all bills bonds notes and other contracts made on behalf of the company, and signed by the President, shall clearly declare that their capital stock and funds only shall be liable for the payment thereof; and it is explicitly declared and understood, that no contract of the company shall be binding, which shall not express the liability of the company's capital stock and funds only.

By the meeting,

**ROB'T. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,** Chairman.

Attest: **Tuo. H. DAWSON, Sec'y.**

### THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STEAM MILL COMPANY OF EASTON.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the Honorable the Orphans' court of Dorchester county—this is to give notice, that the subscriber of said county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, letters of administration, will annexed, on the personal Estate of Levin Fitchew, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the first Monday in September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of February, A.D. 1823

**LEVIN FITCHEW, Adm'r.**

Will annexed, of Levin Fitchew, dec'd.

February 22—3w

### MARYLAND, SOMERSET COUNTY, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court for the county aforesaid, by William R. Warwick, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" passed at November Session 1805, & the several acts supplementary thereto, upon the terms and conditions of the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William R. Warwick having to my knowledge resided the two last years within the State of Maryland, and having taken the oath prescribed by the aforesaid acts, for delivering up his property and given security for his appearance before Somerset County Court to answer such allegation as may be made against him by his creditors.

I do hereby adjudge and order that the said William R. Warwick be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Somerset County court, on the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of May next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Easton, for three successive weeks, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and one of the Taverns in Princess Anne, three months before the said day to appear before the said County Court, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause if any they have, why the said William R. Warwick should not obtain the relief prayed for.

Given under my hand this fourteenth day of January, Anno Domini, 1823.

**WILLIAM WILLIAMS.**

A true copy.

Test., **GEO. HANDY, Clk.**

February 22—3w

## CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The Subscriber has again commenced the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, in the Store House of Thomas P. Bennett, on Washington street, near the corner of Dover street. He has just received from Baltimore a Stock of first rate Materials, selected by himself, and intends keeping a constant supply, which will enable him to furnish those who may please to favour him with their custom, with every variety of work in his line, he will endeavour by punctuality and attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

**JAMES NEAL.**

N. B. Also, Turning executed in its different varieties.

**J. N.**

Easton, Nov. 23 3w

### Coach, Gig and Harness Making



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

**CAMPER & THOMPSON.**

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

**JOHN CAMPER,**

**GEORGE F. THOMPSON**

Sept. 14, tf

## \$10 REWARD.

Strayed from Mr. Lowe's Stable Yard on Monday the 23d of December, a

**DARK BROWN HORSE,** about 14 hands high, large Mane and Tail, carries his head high—about twelve years old. The above reward of Ten Dollars will be given for delivering the said stray Horse to Mr. Solomon Lowe at the Easton Hotel.

January 25th, 1823.

## PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON  
REASONABLE TERMS.

Test., **GEO. HANDY, Clk.**

February 22—3w

two and a half dollars thereof shall be called for at any one time, and that the Board of Managers shall notify the call in the public papers of Easton, for the space of sixty days, at the least before the time appointed for the payment thereof.

### ARTICLE IV.

In order to give continuance to the company in the prosecution of the present undertaking a general meeting of the Stockholders shall be held on the first Monday of May in every year, at such place in Easton as the Board of Managers shall appoint, for the purpose of electing nine Managers for the ensuing year and the Board shall publicly notify the time and place for holding such election, for the space of two weeks previous thereto. And the Stockholders, when so assembled, shall nominate a Chairman and Secretary to serve as Judges of the election; and when the same shall be closed, the Judges shall certify the polls, and the persons elected, to the Managers, at a meeting to be held by them on the Monday following, for the purpose of receiving the same, of choosing a President, and of organizing the Board for the transaction of business. And the vacancies happening in the Board by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be supplied by the remaining Managers; and every person so appointed shall continue in office until the next succeeding election. But every Manager must be a Stockholder at the time of his election; & shall cease to be a Manager if he shall cease to be a Stockholder.

### ARTICLE V.

The Board of Managers shall have power and authority to purchase suitable and convenient ground for the use of the Company, and to erect thereon all such works for the use of Machinery, and all such necessary buildings as may be requisite and wanted for the grinding of all sorts of grain and for the manufacturing of Flour, and for the accommodation of their artisans, mechanics and labourers. Provided the expense of the purchase and erection of such buildings shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars unless otherwise directed by the Company at a general meeting of the Stockholders duly convened. The Board may also appoint one or more Superintendents of the Establishment, and all such skillful agents, artisans, mechanics and labourers as may be found necessary, as well for the completion of the works and buildings aforesaid, as for carrying on the operations of the Company and the well conducting of their concerns after the works shall be established. And they shall have power to discharge all or any of such persons at their pleasure, and to appoint or engage others according to their sound discretion.

### ARTICLE VI.

The Board of Managers shall also have power and authority to make and establish all such rules & regulations for the good government of the company, and that of their officers, agents, servants and affairs, as they or a majority of them shall from time to time deem useful and expedient, and to revise, alter or annul the same according to their judgment and discretion; and to use, employ and dispose of the joint stock or property of the company in such manner as they, or a majority of all the Managers shall think most conducive to the interest & advantage of the Stockholders; provided that such Rules and Proceedings be not contrary to these Articles of Association, or to the Regulations of the Stockholders made at regular meetings held pursuant to this constitution. The Board of Managers shall provide suitable Books, and shall cause their meetings, rules, regulations and all their proceedings to be entered therein; and for this purpose they may appoint the Treasurer, or any other person, if they think it necessary, to act as their Clerk; and the person so appointed shall be bound to make true & faithful entries of their proceedings and of all such matters, and things as they shall think proper & direct, to be recorded.

### ARTICLE VII.

The Account Books of the Company shall be kept by such officer as the Managers shall appoint; which shall contain just & fair entries of the receipts and disbursements and all other money transactions in which the Stockholders shall be concerned; and such officer generally shall do & perform all the business appertaining to that office. All monies, bills and notes received by him or by the Managers, or by any of their Agents, shall forthwith be deposited in the Bank at Easton to the credit of the Company; and shall not be drawn therefrom but by an order of the Board subscribed by its President.

### ARTICLE VIII.

All written contracts, whether by bill, bond, note or otherwise, made by the Board of Managers in behalf of the company to any other person whatsoever, shall be signed by the President for the time being; and in that form the funds of the company shall be bound to the performance of the contract. But their funds shall in no case be held responsible for any written contract or engagement unless the same shall be signed as aforesaid.

### ARTICLE IX.

But to prevent all persons dealing with the Company from being deceived, it is hereby expressly and explicitly declared, that the Capital Stock and Funds of the Company shall alone be liable, or in any way responsible, for their debts and engagements. And therefore no person, who shall or may deal with the Company or any of its Agents, or to whom the Company or its Agents shall or may become indebted, shall on any pretence have recourse to the separate property or to the person of any present or future Member of this Association. But all persons accepting any bond, bill, note or other contract in behalf of the Company, signed as aforesaid, or otherwise executed and delivered by any of its known and authorized Agents, shall be considered as thereby giving credit only on the joint stock or property of the company; and as thereby disavowing all right to have recourse on any pretence to the person or property of any individual Member of the Association.

### ARTICLE X.

And to facilitate the recovery of any debt or demand due, or alleged to be due, by the Company to any person or persons upon any such contract, it is expressly agreed and declared, that, if such claims and demands cannot be settled in an amicable manner, suits may be instituted against the President for the time being, who shall enter his appearance thereto, & consent to any form of proceeding for bringing the causes to trial on their merits, and all recoveries obtained in manner aforesaid shall be conclusive upon the company, so far as to render their joint stock and property liable, and no further, and their officer, by order of the Managers shall immediately pay the amount of such recovery out of their joint property, but not otherwise. And in case of the death of the President, or of his removal from office, pending any such suit against him, measures shall forthwith be taken at the cost of the company for substituting his successor as defendant; so that persons having demands against the company may not be prejudiced or delayed by such event. And no advantage by writ of error or otherwise shall be taken of any irregularity in the proceedings to which the company by virtue of his article shall consent. And it is hereby expressly understood and declared, that all

persons dealing with the Company or their Agents, agree to these terms, and no other, and are to be bound thereby.

### ARTICLE XI.

And to enable the company to secure and recover debts and demands due to them, it is expressly agreed and declared, that all bonds, bills, notes or other contracts, for the payment of any work, labour or service, shall be executed to the President, or other authorised agent of the company in his own proper name, and endorsed for the use of the company; and the recovery in any suit brought upon any such contract in the proper name of the President or Agent, shall ensue for the sole use and benefit of the company.

### ARTICLE XII.

A majority of the Managers, or any number of Stockholders possessing shares to the amount of one fourth of the capital stock of the company, shall have power to call a general meeting of the Stockholders; giving notice thereof in the newspapers of Easton for the space of two weeks, and specifying the object of such meeting.

### ARTICLE XIII.

The books, papers, correspondence and funds of the company shall be kept in the charge of the Managers & Officers under their appointment, and may always be examined by them; & they shall be subject to the inspection of the company at any general meeting, and also of any committee appointed by them at such meeting for the purpose of examining them. And all the books, papers, specialties & other property, belonging to the company shall be delivered by the existing Managers to their successors in office immediately after the annual election.

### ARTICLE XIV.

The shares owned by any Stockholder may be transferred at pleasure, and shall be transferable only on the books of the company according to such rules as may be established by the Board of Managers. But no stock shall be transferred by any Stockholder who shall be actually indebted to the company, until such debt shall be discharged. And any person who shall accept of any stock of the company by such transfer, shall, if present, subscribe his acceptance on the book; and if absent, shall signify his acceptance in writing, which shall be filed; and such person shall thereupon become a member of this association, entitled to its advantages, and bound by its rules and regulations.

### ARTICLE XV.

The company shall at no time be engaged in any trade or business, which shall in any way employ or divert the funds or any part thereof, to objects not immediately connected with this Establishment according to the true intent and meaning of the association. But if the Stockholders, at a general meeting to be called for such a purpose, shall be of opinion that the same power of steam, which they shall possess, may be usefully applied to the objects of a Saw Mill or some profitable branch of manufacture, they may direct the managers to employ a portion of their funds to such objects, according to their judgment and sound discretion.

### ARTICLE XVI.

The President and Managers, as well as such Officers, Clerks and Agents as shall be employed by the Board, shall take an oath of affirmation diligently and faithfully to execute the duties assigned to their respective offices according to the best of their judgment and abilities. And the Superintendent, and such principal agent of the company as shall or may be mainly concerned in the receipt and disbursement of the funds of the company, may be required before they enter upon the duties of their respective appointments, to give bond with one or more sufficient securities to be approved of by the Board, in such sum of money as the Managers shall deem expedient, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of their duties. And the officers and others appointed or employed by the Managers shall be entitled to receive such compensation for their services as a majority of the Board shall from time to time determine to be proper.

### ARTICLE XVII.

The accounts of the company shall be settled and the Books balanced at the end of one year after the Establishment shall commence its operations; & they shall be settled and balanced in like manner on the same day in every year thereafter. And all monies received and expended, all bonds, bills, notes & subsisting contracts, & all the stock of every kind remaining on hand, shall then be fully stated and exhibited; and a dividend shall then be made of as much of the profits of the capital stock of the company as shall be deemed expedient and proper; and the said dividend shall be determined and declared by a majority of the Board of Managers at a meeting to be then held for that purpose, and shall in no case exceed the amount of the net profits actually acquired by the company, so that their capital stock may never be impaired or diminished. And the dividend so declared shall be forthwith payable to the Stockholders according to their respective interests.

### ARTICLE XVIII.

If in the prosecution of this undertaking any material loss should happen to the company, the Board of Managers shall as soon as may be practicable give notice thereof, and call a general meeting of the Stockholders, to whom they shall fully state the nature and extent of the loss and the cause and circumstances thereof; and upon such representation and a due consideration thereof, the stockholders shall make such resolutions and give such directions as in their opinion the occasion may require.

### ARTICLE XIX.

This constitution, or any clause or article thereof, shall not be altered or changed but at a meeting of the Stockholders to be especially called for this purpose, on three weeks notice in the papers; which no ice shall specify the change or changes to be proposed; and to effect such change the votes of two thirds of the Stockholders, voting according to their respective interests, shall be necessary.

### ARTICLE XX.

The Managers shall be, and they are hereby authorized to apply by petition to the State Legislature for an Act of Incorporations whenever they shall think it advisable or necessary.

We the subscribers having seen and maturely considered the foregoing Constitution, and every clause & article thereof, do approve of the same; and we do severally, each for himself, hereby promise and agree to become members and partners of the Association, and to pay the amount of Shares severally subscribed by us in

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1823.

NO. 12.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an-

num payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in-

serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-

five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Just Received

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

EWELL'S

MEDICAL COMPANION,

or

Family Physician,

Price Five Dollars.

January 25, 1823.

## Garden Seeds.

For Sale at ROBERT SINCLAIR'S Plough

and Seed Store, Ellicott Street, Pratt Street

Wharf, Baltimore.

Who has just received (and raised) an ex-

tensive assortment of fresh and pure Garden

Seeds of the last season's growth, having been

selected from the most approved seed raisers.

Amongst which are the following, viz.

Early York Cabbages—Early June do—

Brussels sprouts—Flat Dutch do—Sugar Loaf

do—Red pickling do—Brussels Sprouts German

greens—Brockala, Green and Yellow Savoys—

White Onion seeds, Red do—Yellow

do—Red silver skinned do—Long Scarlet Radish

seeds—Salmon do—White & Black Spanish

do—Red and White Turnip do—Long

Blond Beet, Turnip do—Cow do (for the true

Hongel Wurtzell, which will grow so large as

to produce on good soil 800 bushels per acre)—

Long swelling Parsnips—Long Grange Car-

rrots—Norfolk White Turnip seed, Globe do—

Yellow Turnip do—Early Dutch do—Also,

Swedish do, or (Rutts Bigs) particularly selected

by Christopher Hughes, Jr, our Consul

at the court of Sweden—Early Frame Peas,

Superior early do—Lima or Butter Beans—

White cranberry pole do—Red cran'ry do—

Red marrowfat bush do (very fine)—New

Brussels do—Yellow eye'd do—White kidney do,

Two bushels White Carolina Water melon

seed, the best in the country—Cantilopes,

long green Cucumbers, early show do—Win-

ter crooked neck Squash, early Dutch do—

Crooked necked summer do—Pumpkin seeds,

Lettuce—Okra, Tongue or Pepper grass seeds,

Sage, sweet Margarets and other pot herbs,

Celery and other Salting seeds, and expect

by the latter end of next month by the Ship

Belvaliers the following Seeds from London,

Superior early Peas, Knight's Marrowfat do—

Scarlett Radish seeds, Black Spanish do—long

White Naples do—Early York Cabbage seeds,

Large Green and Yellow Savoys do—Red

Pickling do—Brussels Sprouts, early do—

Sea Kale, as also grass seeds, always on hand,

such as Red and White Clover seeds, Orchard

Grass seeds, Timothy do—Herd's do—Lucern

do—Millet do—Also, Ploughs and many other

improved and useful Agricultural Implements

of Husbandry. All orders will be carefully at-

tended to, and articles forwarded to any dis-

tance without delay, cash accompanying the

order.

Baltimore, 1 mo. 25th, 1823.

## In Council,

Annapolis, January 13, 1823.

ORDERED, That the following resolution, be published twice in each week until the 13th of March next, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Examiner and Herald at Frederick-Town, Grieves and Herberts paper at Hager's Town, the Allegany paper, Mr. Coles paper at Belle Air, the Easton Star and Easton Gazette, and the National Intelligencer.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

## BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

December, 17 1822.

Whereas the Governor in his communication hath advised that, owing to the late afflicting dispensations by disease, a day be set apart by the General Assembly, and recommend to the people of the state to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly, that the thirteenth day of March next, be set apart and recommended to the people of the state to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, and that this resolution be published in such Newspapers throughout the State as the Governor and Council may direct for the information of the Citizens thereof.

By Order,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

January 18—8w

## Locust Posts.

Locust Posts seven feet long for post and railing, and five feet long for banking, may be had, by application to the Subscribers, upon reasonable terms. Several persons joining in a purchase may have them delivered at a convenient landing, due allowance being made for freight; or they may be received at the month of the Susquehanna. Letters post paid shall be attended to.

LEVIN GALE.

Fulton, Jan. 25, 1823—4w—omtJ

## Notice

I hereby give to all my Creditors, that having applied to the Honourable Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the Act, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; I request a meeting of my Creditors at the time appointed by law, I having given three months notice to them as the law directs.

GEORGE W. JACKSON.

February 22—3w

## Boarding School For Young Ladies,

AT NEWARK, DEL.

The subscriber proposes to open a School for Young Ladies, in which they shall be instructed in the following branches: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Rhetoric, Geography, Ancient and Modern, with the use of Maps and Globes, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chemistry, Elements of History and of Moral Science. On Sundays their attention shall be directed to the study of the Bible, Sacred History, and the Evidences of Christianity. Propriety of conduct, elegance of manners, and moral rectitude shall be inculcated with the utmost assiduity and care.

The Terms for Boarding and Tuition, shall be \$3 a quarter. Books and Stationary shall be furnished at the usual prices. Pupils will be received at any time after his date.

The healthy and pleasant situation of Newark is so generally known, in consequence of the high reputation of its Academy that any recommendation of it, as an eligible place for a Boarding School, it is deemed superfluous. On the part of the Teachers, nothing shall be omitted that can promote the improvement of his pupils. For information respecting his character and qualifications, he respectfully refers to the Rev. A. K. Russel, Principal of the Newark Academy, and to the Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D. Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia.

W. SHERER.

Newark, (Del.) Jan. 11, 1823—

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exposas at the suit of Jesse Mercer, use of Joseph Gilpin, against Betty Dickinson, Cyrus Newlin, and Betty otherwise called Newlin; issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, will be sold on Tuesday 18th March, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit. All the right, title and interest of the said Betty Dickinson, Cyrus Newlin and Betty his wife, of, in and to the farm or plantation where said Cyrus Newlin now resides being part of a tract of land, called 'Boston Cliffs,' situate on Choptank River, containing 320 acres; a part of 'Troth's Fortune,' containing 30 acres. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Sheriff.

February 22—1s

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of Henry Howard against William Baldwin, and to me directed, will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on Saturday the 15th day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, sundry Lots or parcels of Land or Ground, with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in the town of Easton, the property of the said William Baldwin, being those several lots or parcels of Land or Ground, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, which were assigned and allotted to the said William Baldwin by the Commissioners under and by virtue of a commission issued out of Talbot county court, for the division of the Real Estate of Samuel Baldwin, deceased, and all the estate of the said William Baldwin, legal or equitable, in possession, reversion or remainder, of, in and to the same.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Sheriff.

Feb. 8—1s

## Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Monday the 17th inst. (if fair, if not the next fair day) all the personal estate of George Jenkins, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Bacon, Corn, Corn Bades and Farming Utensils, also, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with a variety of articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Further particulars to be made known on the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Attestance given by

THOMAS JENKINS, Ex'r.

of George Jenkins, dec'd.

March 1—1s

## NOTICE.

I will sell at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 11th day of March next on the premises, the tract of Land where I now live, containing 142 Acres of Land situate on the county road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, about four miles from the former and one mile from Great Choptank River, there is on the Farm a comfortable Frame DWELLING HOUSE.

18 by 24 feet, two stories high, with an addition thereto 18 by 15, one story, Kitchen, Barn, Corn House, Smoke House, Carriage House, Sheds. Garden paled; all of which has been built within four years, there is about 50 thousand cleared, the balance in Timber.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises previous to the day of sale.

HENRY H. EDMONDSON.

March 1—3w

## A LIST OF LAWS Passed at December Session, 1822. (CONCLUDED.)

172 An additional supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

173 An act in favor of William Wright, of Queen Ann's county.

174 An act for the relief of Nathaniel Boggs.

175 An act for the relief of Thomas A. Burditt, of Montgomery county.

176 A further supplement to an act entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the rivers Delaware and Chesapeake bay.

177 An act for the relief of John S. Blake, sheriff of Queen Ann's county.

178 An act for the relief of James Hays and his aged mother, of Queen Ann's county.

179 An act to incorporate the trustees of the public school in Middletown, in Frederick county.

180 An act for the relief of sundry poor persons of Prince Georges' and Anne Arundel counties, and the city of Annapolis.

181 An act relating to the inspection of salted fish in the city of Baltimore.

182 An act relating to the heirs of Dr. John Trotter, of Baltimore county.

183 An act relating to the receiving and paying over to the Levy court of Baltimore county, the public fund therein mentioned.

184 An act for the relief of Rachel Donaldson of Montgomery county.

185 An act for the relief of Negro Priss of Harford county.

186 An act entitled a supplement to an act for the relief of the poor of St. Mary's county.

187 An act for the relief of James DeLany, of the city of Baltimore.

188 An act for the extention of Forrest street, in the city of Baltimore.

189 An act to incorporate the visitors of a school in Baltimore county.

190 An act for the relief of Benjamin Day, of Prince George's county.

191 A supplement to an act entitled an act to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the poor of Charles county.

192 An act for the relief of Margaret Stuart, of Montgomery county.

193 An act for the relief of the infant children of Robert Moore.

194 An act for the benefit of William H. Murray and Maria his wife.

195 An act for the relief of Ann Jeffers, of Queen Ann's county.

196 An act to incorporate a society in the city of Baltimore, by the name of the Second Franklin Beneficial Society of Maryland, established at Baltimore.

197 A supplement to an act entitled an act to enable Hezekiah Niles, of the city of Baltimore, to dispose of certain books in the manner therein mentioned.

198 An act for the

the people, except partially in France; that no general equivalent privileges have been given, if such could be: that the favourite and honourable wish of England, the extinction of the slave trade, has been eluded in the grossest and most nefarious manner by the trading powers, and that almost a million of money has been paid for its suppression into the pockets of Spain and Portugal, which might have been as wisely flung into the sea.

But it is now gratifying to us to speak of the prospective good. Mr. Canning has eminent advantages in his accession to the public service. Among the first we regard his eloquence, the next is his disengagement from foreign partialities. No man will be a favourite with the nation, or a beneficial servant of the empire, who submits himself to a foreign policy, or foreign predilections. The Englishman must have an English minister. The most popular speech of the most popular predecessor of his Majesty, was that in which he declared himself 'born a Briton.' The most popular sovereign of England before the Brunswick, was Cromwell, the man who declared that with foreigners no ambassador was equal to a ship of the line. The most popular minister that England ever saw—the man to whom she gave her heart and hand with unrestrained confidence—was Chatham the avowed despiser of foreign professions, the awe of the whole tribe of slippery diplomacy abroad, and the contemptuous and resolute claimant of every right of England and human nature. Chatham is the great model for a British Minister.

What Mr. Canning will do, it must be idle to conjecture; what he ought to do, it would, perhaps, be presumptuous to decide. But what the people of England desire to see done, is of easy knowledge; and it is by the public will that a minister must shape his course, if he will do honour to himself, or service to the nation. Popularity is essential to his power of doing the greatest good. A submission to the honourable will of the people is the best auxiliary for his wisdom. The freedom of English discussion,—the infinite variety of mind, interest, and experience, which are called in to act on any high public matter; places the general decision almost beyond error; and the wisest question that can be asked in a dubious Cabinet is, what is the opinion in the streets? We look upon the general public judgment as next to infallible. In the late war, full of strange and untried circumstances as was that fearful shaking of established thoughts and things, it never failed. It predicted the results of every expedition, from that of Quiberon Bay to that of Walcheren; and its prediction was fatally true. It pronounced upon every commander at once; and defeat or victory followed as sure as the stroke of the flash. It is remarkable, that the first favourite general of the nation was Sir Arthur Wellesley, and that the national hopes went with him from the moment of his sailing for Portugal. It was remarkable, in other instances, how closely the opinion of the country defined, that one general would blunder bravely into death, and another meet it gallantly in retreat and repulsion; how a third would lose his presence of mind in the field to recover it on his trial; and how another would dress, dine, and sleep away an expedition. The result of the higher operations of diplomacy was foreseen with the same prophetic distinctness. The failure of the successive coalitions—the fragility of the peace of Amiens—and the return of Napoleon from Elba—were topics of common conviction. But this spirit of disastrous prophecy, fearfully confirmed as it was by the long calamity of Europe, was essentially separate from the professional whinnings of party. Whiggism was the screech owl, flying wherever there was a sick chamber, and trying to scream sickness into death. There was a nobler and more imperial bird, that, sometimes driven down by the storm, yet kept his plumes expanded, and his eye on Heaven; till, at the first gleam of sun-shine, he shook his wet and weary wing, and, eag'e-like, again towered to the sun. The Spanish war was the war of the British nation. Whiggism, the universal abettor of insurrection, here found one insurrection entitled to the honour of its hostility. A mighty revolt to protect a king, not to murder him—to protect a nobility, not to rob and massacre them—to protect a national worship, not to wash the altars in the blood of the priests—was a revolt repulsive to English jacobinism, and the old rejoicings over popular outrage were extinguished in the reprobation of popular virtue. The public opinion, sneered at by the Opposition, was adopted by the Government; and those noble Lords who had cheered the insane declaration, that "the troops sent to Spain under Wellington might better have been shot in St. James's Park!" were re'uted by triumphs, which were at once those of ministerial energy and public opinion.

We now come to the most important inquiry:—What is the desire of the English nation in its foreign policy? The most interesting object is Greece? It is beyond all doubt the *national desire*, that the butchery of this war should be stopped at once. There has been much guilt and sacrifice of guilty life on both sides. But there has been a horrid barbarity let loose upon the unoffending Islands, which took no part in the insurrection, have been scourged by the bloody and torturing barbarism of Turkish avarice and revenge. For the first time during centuries we have seen a slave trade in Christian prisoners. Women of honor exposed in the human shambles of an Asiatic butcher; men of wealth and character flung into a horrid captivity or slain; the servants of the altar racked and murdered; and the horrors of the wildest ages perpetrated by the Turk, with an open declaration, that these things

have been done in hatred of Christianity. Is England, which could put a stop at once to this wolfish execution, to shrink from the common duty of humanity, and suffer it go on? Her official notes are nothing—mockery, worse than mockery. The Turk will feel them an excuse for her shame in suffering these atrocities, and a pledge that all her hostility will be on paper. He taunts her ambassador; he repels her feeble remonstrance; he scoffs at her tardy humanity; answers note by note; and, before the seal is cold, sets forth again on his work of massacre. What treaty can bind a nation to an acquiescence in those horrors, that would not sanction an individual in a conspiracy to see murder done, and see that none impeded its being done? A few Greek revolters landed on Scio, they were received with natural congratulation, but obtained no assistance, or none of moment. The Turk let slip his dogs of war among this people, and a great and flourishing community of the Christian world was made a smoking desert. Its population was massacred, or dragged away to indignities worse than death—and the butcher was our ally! In Cyprus, there has been no alleged ground of devastation. The Turk found it guilty of peace and wealth, and, more than all, of Christianity. Cyprus, one of the finest islands of the Archipelago, has, by the latest accounts, been utterly sacked;—the island a tomb; the streets full of blood, and thousands, and tens of thousands of its innocent people flung into a returnless slavery, among the ruthless passions and tauntings of the savage infidel. Is England to stand by and see these crimes before God and man committed? Is she to be justified by unrolling her parchment treaty, and, in the midst of the hourly violation of its spirit, feel justified before Heaven and earth by pointing to the letter? If we have declared to the Turk our resolution to prohibit a cruelty wretched of the devil than of man, and if he have persisted,—all treaty is at an end,—our faith is secure,—and then is the time to vindicate our feelings, our honor, and the privileges of nations virtually committed to the charge of England. By our present neutrality we make enemies of all. The Turk hates us for even the trivial sanction which our neutrality gives to the Greek. The Greek hates us for our alliance with the Turk. The Russian hates us for standing in line of march to the Propontis. The desire of the British people is, to see neither the Turk trample the Greek, nor the Russian enthroned in Constantinople; but to see the Greek islands and main,—all that bore the name, dear and hallowed, of Greece,—combined into one vigorous and free shape of power. What the detail of their constitution might be, time and the general choice should decide; whether they were to be united under a monarchy—a form of government of difficult application to their locality,—or to constitute a firmly allied system of separate governments, sending deputies to some permanent central council for the higher concerns of all; a mode of government suited to the noble recollections and the natural circumstances of Greece. The new Greek representative empire would at once check the ambition of Russia in the Mediterranean, strengthen Constantinople and Ionia, and give a powerful and honourable ally to England. Deeper and richer steps might come forth to light from this draining of the deluge of misery and blood. The climate of Greece, its mountains and seas, its brilliant skies and balmy air, are made for the finest development of the human body, and with it of the mind. It is idle to doubt the influence of climate upon races of people, when every man feels their daily action on himself. Greece wants nothing but the impulse of honourable ambition,—the hope of distinction,—the certainty of a free range and reward for her powers,—to be the Greece of *Eschylus* and *Pericles*.

The public desire to see the Spanish civil war extinguished. They lament the havoc of Spanish life, the ruin of a noble country, and the extinction of the finest peasantry of the South—they hear the battles, in which those unhappy men are left to the dog and vulture, with indignation and sorrow—they feel that now is the moment to interpose. The royalist and constitutional armies are standing face to face, like charged thunder storms; the mediation of England would conduct the lightning from both, would palpably be rejoiced in by both; the war would be at an end, and the peace and freedom of Spain would be the glorious gifts of England. The English people desire to see a constitution given to Spain. They look with aversion on all attempts to revive the abuses of the old government—they look with equal aversion on the projects of Jacobinism, thinly disguised under the name of Constitution. They would abolish the Inquisition, the Monks, the more oppressive among the noble and commercial privileges establish a free representative legislature; a free press, independent judges; lay the foundation for the growing good cause of a religious toleration, and baptize Spain into the household of Liberty. The English Minister can accomplish much of this by a word. The declaration of his will must be powerful, when it is in union with the obvious interests of the nation. Let him propose his plan to both, and declare that he will side with its acceptor. The weight of England's judgment might turn a more uneven balance. But the strength of *Erotes* and *Mina* seems completely equal; they are both, we believe, equally friends of free constitution, and equally haters of Jacobinism. Our sincere interposition would save their mutual claims, might quiet their mutual claims, and sheathe the sword in Spain. But something we must do. Spain, left to herself, will after long havoc, become directly repudi-

can—it is the fashion of the time—revolution is gregarious. A republic in Spain will seek its fellow in a republic in Italy. With Spain and Italy revolutionized, how long will France be tranquil? How long will Germany, already heaving, lie repining and murmuring, before it bursts into a resistless storm? When those things come, what will be the fate of England? Is there, even now, no secret transit for the revolutionary stream through the heart of her soil? We will pursue this topic no farther. *Deus avertat!* But it is beyond all denial, that the whole Continent is at this hour in a state of internal convulsion; that, like the spirits of Pandemonium, there is among the more powerful minds of Europe a sense of loss and defeat, a desperate love of fierce hazards—a wild and fiery dream of rebel grandeur, to be won by force of arms. The Frenchman, cast on the ground by the fortune of war, feels his hostility to thrones unextinguished; the German who fought for his country under the promise of a Constitution, feels his hopes defeated; the Italian, proud of his ancient memories, and flung ten thousand fathoms deep from his late ideal independence, feels and groans; the Pole, loaded with the Russian fetter, feels and curse his degradation. Through the whole circuit of the Continent there is but one preparation, great and terrible, for a catastrophe, of which no man can calculate the horrors or the close. The field is sown with the serpent teeth of bitterness, ruined ambition, and inveterate discord. Are we to see it send up its harvest of the spear? The thrones of the Continent stand at this hour in a mighty cemetery. It is in the will of God whether the dead shall be added to the dead, and the nations melt away, or whether the trumpet shall sound, the graves be broken up, and all be terror, judgment, and ruin.

#### Wife Selling Extraordinary.

About half past twelve on Thursday night the public were attracted to Plymouth cattle market in consequence of notice which had been previously given that a man, at that time and place, was to dispose of his wife by public sale!! The report which accompanied the notice stated that the lady was not only young and handsome, but that she had rode to town in the morning on her horse, of her own free will and accord, and with consent of her husband, who was to act the part of auctioneer on the occasion; and that she would, moreover, in the course of a few days, succeed to £600, which her then (and as it still happens, her present) husband could not touch. The concourse of spectators was immense, and they were not kept waiting long, the husband and the wife having appeared in the market place exactly at the appointed time, the latter accompanied by the ostler of the Lord Exmouth Inn, Old Town.

The husband put the article up at once, and asked for bidders—“Five shillings,” was the first offer—“ten” the next—“fifteen” the third—and so on, until the ostler aforementioned bade “three pounds,” when, to the evident disappointment of the auctioneer, as well as of the lady, two constables took possession of the goods, and with them the auctioneer, and carried them both directly to the Guildhall, where the chief Magistrate was then sitting. The parties were placed before the Mayor.—The husband, named Brooks, and who resides at or in the neighbourhood of Ivy bridge, on being asked why he had committed so illegal an act as to attempt the sale of his wife in the way he had been doing, he very innocently said—“They were both willing, and he did not think there was any harm in doing it—they had not lived together for a considerable time.”

On being asked who had advised or told him that he could sell his wife he said many people in the country had told him he could do it; and that in consequence of her coming to him and saying that a person would give 20/- and take her altogether clean off his hands, (2/- in hand 17/- more at Christmas,) he had had her advertised for sale in Modbury, on three separate market days, and had come to Plymouth that morning by her appointment to get the business finished.

The lady, a good looking young woman, stated, that she and her husband could not agree, and that in consequence, as she knew of a person who would take her, and give 20/- for the bargain, she wished to get separated from him, and she had been told by different persons that the thing could be done, by public sale in the market place, on a market day.

On being asked the name of the person who was to buy her, she said it was Kane, and that he lived near Plymstock; she further said, he had disappointed her in not coming forward to bid as he promised, and that in consequence she had employed the ostler of the inn where she put up her horse to bid for her if the price did not exceed 20/-. She said she had left her own horse by the way on account of its having a sore back, and borrowed one in lieu of it of a person near Ivy bridge, with whom she stated herself to be in habits of intimacy.

After a good deal of consultation, it was determined upon that the parties should be bound over to answer the charge at the ensuing session; but their own recognizances were taken, neither of them being able to find sureties.

ROCHSTER, Feb. 11.  
*Brighton against the world!*—Henry Merwin, of Brighton, on a wager of \$19, went into the woods on Saturday last, and cut and corded one cord of four foot in fifty five minutes!! Mr. M. selected two beach trees, making about half a cord each, which he fell, cut, split, and corded in 55 minutes. This is an instance of despatch, altogether unprecedented in the annals of chopping.

*Late and Important from Venezuela.*  
The fourth of July sailed from Laguaya on the 1st inst. at which time the Colombian arms were every where successful, and the retreat of Morales to the sea board was entirely cut off. Gen. Paiz had sent back from St. Carlos 1500 men, stating to General Soublette that he had no use for them, having Morales completely in his power.

The Spanish frigate *Legera* having been totally lost, off St. Jago de Cuba, in the heavy gale of 21st December, the naval force of Morales was reduced to one vessel, the brig of war *Hercules*, which was at Curacao, and would not venture out lest she should fall into the hands of the Patriots.

The Colombian squadron, consisting of 3 ships and 2 brigs, under Com. Daniels, blockaded Porto Cabello, and had captured the Spanish sloop of war *Marie Francisco*, having on board 300 troops and \$40,000 in Specie, and a schooner in company with her, loaded with cloathing, &c. for the Royalists.

The ship constitution, belonging to the Patriot service, had touched at Laguaya on her passage from thence to St. Thomas, where she was proceeding for the purpose of shipping men, the commander of which expressed an opinion in the warmest terms of the success of the Patriot cause, and that the port of Porto Cabello could not hold out against the siege much longer.

The above intelligence gives a very different aspect to the affairs of the Patriots on the Main, from that received from the same quarter a few months since, and justifies the expectation, that the Patriots will soon be the undisputed masters of that country, which they have consecrated to liberty, by their best blood and treasure.

*Herald.*

*From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 22.*

**CUBA—GREAT BRITAIN.**  
Much interest prevails in consequence of the rumor, that England is about to occupy Cuba. Our correspondent at Washington, (who derives his information from the first authority,) has authorised us to say that the rumor of England being about to take possession of Cuba, is entirely groundless—and that so far from it, Mr. Caenning, it is said, has made an official communication to the government of the United States, that the British government would consider itself disgraced, were it to avail itself of the present condition of Spain to aggrandize herself by the dismemberment of the Spanish territories.

*From the Baltimore Patriot, Feb. 22.*

**THE GREEKS.**

A letter from an American officer, now in the Mediterranean, says—“I observe a vast deal in the public prints relative to Greek affairs, and a pretty general indisposition to credit the accounts of their successes. But whatever may be said to the contrary by the ‘Holy Alliance’ and their advocates, I know that the cause is going on gloriously, and if they are not interfered with, there is every rational ground for believing, that they will succeed, if not to their immediate and full emancipation, at least, to the great betterment of their condition.”

*From the Lancaster Gazette, Feb. 25.*

The jury that tried Lecher, made a bill at the tavern at which they were entertained of 175 dollars. The jury that tried Wilson made a bill of 190 dollars 75 cents. In the latter case the jury occupied seven days and three quarters. The amount has been so much the subject of animadversion, throughout the city, that I have been induced to make some enquiries, and though I have not been able to procure a perfect copy of the bill, the following items may be depended upon as composing a part of the account.

582 bottles of Madeira Wine!  
10 $\frac{1}{2}$  quarts of Rundy!  
11 quarts of Holland Gin!  
13 quarts of Country Gin!  
50 $\frac{1}{2}$  quarts of Strong Beer!  
11 $\frac{1}{2}$  quarts of Cider!!!

Of the twelve jurors, one was in a bad state of health, another is known to be a man who does not drink, and it is said they are all moderate men in that respect. To the number of actual consumers is to be added four constables; but neither of them drank wine.

Some may say that the enormous quantity of Wine, Brandy, Common Gin, Beer and Cider, stated in the account, could not have been consumed by the jury and the constables within the time specified. But it is literally true. The tavern keeper is a man of known probity. He more than once remonstrated against the quantity, but was told that they had a right to have what they pleased, and they would have what they pleased.

**EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.**

**THE SLOOP  
Edward Lloyd,**

**EDWARD AULD, Master.**

Will leave Easton Point on Wednesday the 5th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

**EDWARD AULD.**

*Easton Point, March 1—*

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE

Wednesday, Feb. 26.—The Senate took up such of their amendments to the bill extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia, as had been disagreed to by the House of Representatives.

After some discussion, the Senate insisted on so much of their amendment as exempts all women, and all men over 70 years, from imprisonment under this act, & receded from so much of the said amendment as exempts other persons from imprisonment for sums not exceeding twenty dollars. The Senate then spent until near four o'clock on Executive business, and then adjourned.

*Thursday, February 27.—The President communicated to the Senate the following letter from the Secretary of State:*

*Department of State,*

*WASHINGTON, 27th Feb. 1823.*

Sir: I have the honor of transmitting herewith a supplementary return to the Digest of the Accounts of the Manufacturing Establishments, and their Manufactures, which has been reported to Congress, in pursuance of their joint resolution, of 30th March last. The imperfection of these returns, has been owing to various causes—among which, a principal one was, the unwillingness of manufacturers themselves, to give the information required for making the return. The inadequateness of the compensation allowed by law, for the performance of the service, has also been a subject of complaint, by many of the Marshals, and of their Assistants.

The supplementary return, now made, is of omissions which occurred in making the Digest, under the direction of this Department, and which should have been included in the printed Digest. A statement is added, of the several counties and districts from which no returns have been received.

I am, with great respect, Sir, your very humble and obedt ent servant,

*JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.*

*Friday, February 28.—Mr. Smith of S. C. submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the original amount of the judgment obtained by the United States against Col. Wm. Duane; what credits have been allowed to the defendant since the date of the judgment; the dates of those credits; by whom allowed; & under what authority.*

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

*Wednesday, Feb. 26—On motion of Mr. Allen, of Mass. it was*

*Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to prepare and lay before the House, at the commencement of the next session, a Digest of Ind x of all the Information other than that of a private nature, which has been communicated to the House by the President of the United States, the respective Heads of Departments, and the Post Master General since the commencement of the Fifteenth Congress; arranging the same under distinct heads, designated by the name of the office or department from which it originated, and referring to the number of the volume and page of the printed documents.*

*In support of this motion, Mr. Allen made some observations, shewing the thing proposed to be a measure almost indispensable to the due discharge of the duties of the members of the House.*

*Mr. Metcalfe made a motion to take up a report in the case of certain Florida Indians.*

*The report being before the House, and the question being to concur in the resolution appended to the report, Mr. Metcalfe moved to amend the resolution so as to make it a joint resolution. This motion was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow, substantially in the following words:*

*Resolved, &c. That the President of the United States be authorized and requested to commence a system of operations for the gradual and ultimate amel*

# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

## The Preceptor and his Pupils.

As ours is a little rustic print issued in a little obscure village, among a people and in a country which seem but lately to have been discovered, by an account given of us some months ago in a paper of high estimation, we must give to our retired readers an item or so of what is passing as amusement in the great world, and we know of nothing more striking than the system which the accomplished Editor of the National Gazette adopts to instruct his pupils of the National Intelligence in the art of correct thinking and fine writing—It is a moot point yet among the learned, whether great severity of discipline is best in schools—they who have been bred up under the old school doctrines are the advocates of strict discipline—whilst they who are disciples of the more modern doctrines are averse to that plan, and would trust rather to a sort of fashionable philosophy, equal rights, and self-willed obedience—The able preceptor of the National Gazette seems rather to be a disciple of the celebrated Doctor Bushy who trusted more to the ferula than to philosophy, and thought one good birching worth half a dozen lectures on the rights of man in schools—We should have thought that the Editor of the Gazette woud have relaxed a little in the severity of his discipline towards pupils of such high degree, so manly and, we suppose, intimately associated with the powers that rule, as their paper is generally considered the *Mirror of the Court, the voice from Washington*—but in this too we find the system of Doctor Bushy pursued, who it is said, used to boast that among the great men of his day there was scarcely one that he had not birched soundly.—We pity these poor Discipuli on account of the severity with which they are treated, but hope it will improve them and add much to their future celebrity, which they certainly merit for their fidelity in their vocation.

In order that our readers may see what these poor pupils suffer, we will here give them a true account of one of their castigations, which, after the many boxes on the ear, settings down, school horseings, and putting in the dungeon which they have experienced at the hand of their preceptor for their unaptness, intellectual obesity, want of attention, or something, we know not what, may be considered as neat a dressing as scholars ever got.

After announcing Dr James G. Percival, the American poet, as the editor of the Connecticut Herald, published at New Haven, and speaking of his learning, talents, taste and fine qualifications for such an emplacement, the editor of the National Gazette turns to his pupils and says,

"Our hopeful pupils, the editors of the National Intelligence, will be in utter despair in seeing on the list of their brethren, another person who has been half his life in the schools and nursed for the remainder of it in literary luxury and learned leisure." What! a politician and public writer formed in any other way than by handling types from his boyhood and reading or reporting speeches in Congress—an editor who is ignorant of the rudiments of the noblest of all crafts, typography! who claims to be a scholar and a gentleman, that most contemptible of all human beings, as radical Hazlitt rightly calleth this species of pretenders to the honors and rewards of labor! Dr. Percival should know that he could not lawfully bloom into existence as an editor, unless he had been the greater part of his life a handicraftsman—that though he may, with unrelenting assiduity, provide an abundance of entertaining and instructive matter for the readers of the Connecticut Herald, and treat a much greater variety of subjects than ever the editors of the Intelligence have ventured to touch, and with far deeper research and reflection than they have been able to exercise, yet, inasmuch as he has not been technically a printer, and might bungle as miserably in setting types, as they do in composing sentences, he cannot be admitted to know any thing of real labor, but to consume the fruits of it—a curious kind of knowledge discovered in Washington."

The selection from Blackwood's Magazine which we have published to day, we took from Mr. Walsh's Gazette, and entreat our readers to give it a careful perusal, as they will be amply rewarded for their pains and highly delighted with the eloquent performance—Any eulogium of ours, after what Mr. Walsh has said upon this production would be somewhat supererogatory, & we therefore take the liberty to quote from his pen and paper the fine remarks which he has made.

From the National Gazette.  
We ask attention to a political article which we have copied from Blackwood's

Edinburgh Magazine, into the first page of this morning's Gazette. The eloquence and elevated style of the composition, give it title to be read, independently of the boldness and scope of the political views. Its tenor and object are the more remarkable, as the author of it declares himself to be a Tory, and as the journal from which it is copied, has uniformly inculcated the extreme doctrines, and manifested the strongest prejudices, which are ascribed generally to the present Tory party in Great Britain. With these circumstances in view, the American politician will even wonder at the freedom with which the character of the late Marquis of Londonderry is drawn—justly drawn as we think, particularly in regard to the continental career of that minister. The manly, energetic exposition of the imbecility & inconsistency, not to say baseness, of the policy hitherto pursued by the British Cabinet as respects the affairs of Greece, is another prominent and praiseworthy trait of this production: And the sort of prophetic inspiration and ultimate infallibility, allowed to Public opinion, deserves to be as particularly noticed. This is a new theory in the quarter in which it is now so earnestly expressed.

A master-hand is displayed in the sketch of Turkish barbarities. The line of conduct towards Spain which is recommended, may be the most suitable to the British interests; but we doubt whether British mediation could effect as much with the contending parties in Spain, as is here deemed practicable. Moreover, the alleged equality between the strength of Mina and Eroles is ascertained to be an illusion. The former has in all probability, by this time, destroyed all organized resistance to the Constitution, on the theatre where he was employed. The apprehension of the Edinburgh essayist touching the conversion of the present Spanish system into a Republic, does not appear to us chimerical—nor is he to be deemed a visionary, who extends his speculations to the occurrence of revolutions in France, Italy and Germany, that shall terminate in the establishment of Republican governments in those countries—We believe the general condition of Europe to be exactly such as it is represented at the conclusion of the Edinburgh article.

For our parts, we expect, in case Republican institutions should continue to flourish, as it is almost certain they will over the vast territory included within our Union, and prevail, as is highly probable, throughout this continent—that in fifty years from this time, all the monarchies of Europe will be supplanted by similar institutions. We see but one alternative for Europe, Despotism or Liberty; and by Liberty we understand universal equality of rights—popular, representative government, with safeguards for the freedom of the Press, and the security of person and property. Until the order of things shall be rendered conformable to nature and justice, there can be no quiet, save that which may be produced by the sword—by absolute, military rule. It is perhaps, idle to say that nations must be trained and specially fashioned for the Republican policy—it is not under the monarchical system that they can be qualified for complete liberty, but the reverse: Let republicanism be tried and it will best, in its own proper operation, by the very struggle to secure it, prepare men for comprehending it thoroughly and maintaining it permanently, their situation and advancing with due vigor and speed towards their destined greatness and power.

We understand, says the Richmond Enquirer, that Mr. HUGH NELSON, accepts his appointment as Minister to Spain, and will probably sail about the first of April

We have been informed by a friend recently returned from Italy, says the Salem Observer, that Lord Byron has ordered a Yacht to be built, in which he intends to visit the United States.

**ANOTHER AMERICAN NOVEL.**  
The editor of the New York Statesman, in correcting an error which occurred in a preceding paper, announces as in the press by Messrs. Bliss and White, a new national novel entitled "The Wilderness, or Braddock's Times, a tale of the West," which will appear early in the Spring.

**AMERICAN.**

**APPOINTMENTS.**

By the Executive of Maryland, Jan. 1823

**Justices of the Peace for Talbot County.**

William Harrison, Jr., Joseph Turner

Stephen Reyner Henry Thomas

James Engate James Seth

Samuel Colston Solomon Dickinson

Philemon Willis William Rose

Richard Robinson Lambert Clayland

Richard Sherwood James Chapman, Jr.

Thomas Jones George G. Simmons

Edward Martin Wrightson Lowe

Foster Maynard Haley Moffett

Jos. Harrison, of Jos. William Willis

Robert Dodson Edward McDaniel

Jeremiah Valiant Clement Morris

Joseph Turner, Jr. John Bennett

Benjamin Benny Peter Webb

Edward Roberts John Stevens, Jr.

Wm. A. Leonard Trappe District

James Chambers Aaron Anthony

Levin Millis Daniel L. Haddaway

**Justices of the Levy Court.**

Lambert W. Spencer Ennals Martin, Jr.

Anthony Ross Cyrus Newlin

John Kemp William Harrison, Jr.

Alex'r. B. Harrison

**Justices of the Orphans' Court.**

Stephen Reyner, William Jenkins

Lambert Reardon

**Justices of the Peace of Queen Ann's county.**

Samuel Burgess Francis A. Rochester

Wm. E. Meconikin Charles R. Nicolson

Tristram Thomas Horatio Roberts  
George Palmer Edward Cappage  
Solomon Scott Greenbury Carman  
Nathan Bayard Arthur E. Sudler  
Winbert Tschudy Robert Sparks  
Nicholas M. Hobbe James Winchester  
John Hacket George Newman  
James Hopkins Eli S. Pardee  
Charles C. Brown John Patrick  
John Baggs Edward H. Coursey  
Samuel Smith William Jacobs  
James R. Pratt John R. Hewitt  
James Rowe Joseph Cooke  
James Baynard Robert Aldson  
Thomas Kent William Wallace  
John Beard Samuel Thompson

**Levy Court for same.**

Solomon Scott George Palmer

James Massey Wm. E. Meconikin

Robert Stevens Tristram Thomas

Richard Moffit

**Orphan's Court for same.**

Thomas Wright Daniel C. Hopper

Thomas B. Turpin

**Justices of the Peace for Caroline county.**

Col. Wm. Porter Thomas Styli

Nath. Whiting Thomas Melvin

Abel Gouty John Matthews

Joseph Duglass Daniel Cheezum, Jr.

Peter Willis Isaac Andrew

William Dillin Arthur Connally

Charles Tilden John Clough

George Newlin John Tillotson

Andrew S. Green Richard Chambers

Thomas Saulsbury James McGuire

William Bonn Loadman Shields

John Clayton Peter Stanton

George Moffit David Casson

William Davis Elijah Barwick

Clement Todd Thomas Jones

Thomas Carter John Jump, of Elijah

**Levy Court for same.**

Nathan Whiting David Casson

James Sangston William Dillon

Hatfield Wright William Potter

Andrew S. Green

**Orphans' Court for same.**

John Bonn Peter Willis

Thomas Culbreth Coroner.

Kimmel Godwin

**Justices of the Peace for Kent County.**

George C. Sanders Solomon Smith

Michael Smith Joshua Pennington

John Usselton Thomas Chatten

James Harris Richard Graves

Samuel G. Kennard Henry Curry

John Eades John Frazier

John Lucas, 3d James Hodges

Rasin Gale Francis Lamb

Wm. Coubourn John Hurt

Jesse Bowdle Robert Usselton, Jr.

Joseph Ireland Isaac Hines

Joseph Ireland, Jr. William F. Gleaves

Josiah Massey Thomas Numbers

John M. Daniel William Durden

Willian S. Lassell William Harris, Jr.

**Levy Court for same.**

Richard Graves James Parker

Samuel Ringgold William P. Ireland

John Constable William Hines.

Thomas Wilson

**Orphan's Court for same.**

Unit Angier Edw. Anderson.

Isaac Cannell Additional Coroner.

Wright Hall.

**Justices of the Peace for Worcester County.**

Joshua Prudeaux, John R. Pitt

John Williams John J. James

Sewell Turpine James Layton

William M'Gregor Edw. Round, of Jas.

Nathan Gordy Thomas Milbourne

Edward Robins Isaac Bedell

Billy Tookes Isaac I. Collins

Joshua Round Stephen Roach

Elijah Ennis Joseph I. Gillis

Adam Brevard John Waters

James Mitchell School'd Lamberson

John P. Sleeker Elijah Laws, of Wm.

Samuel Nelson Henry Franklin, Sen.

Benjamin M'Ilson Gustavus A. White

Isaac S. Johnson Josiah Crapper

Robert Givan, Jr. Isaac Holland

Ashur Burroughs John Holland, Sen.

Moses Purcell Levin Conner

Stephen Hargis James F. Mills

Levi Duncan John Bishop, of Wm.

Elijah Hearn Isaac Hearn

Edward Hay Geo. Hayward

Johnson Gray Levin Long

Caleb Morris Thos R. Handy

Giles Jones John C. Bacon

Stephen Sturgis Benj. Aydelot, Sen.

Levin Merrill Samuel T. Carey

John Parker, of H. Michael Murray.

**Levy Court for same.**

Zadock Purcell, seu Benjamin Aydelot

Sewell Turpine John Williams

William M'Gregor Nathan Gourdy

Thomas Fassett

**Orphan's Court for same.**

## Fountain Inn TAVERN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**RICHARD SHERWOOD.**

*Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—tf*

## BOOT & SHOE



### MAKING.

The Subscriber feeling thankful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with, takes this method of informing his friends & the public in general, that he now carries on business in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Sylvester, next door to Messrs. Jenkins & Stevens—where he intends, by the aid of good Workmen, to endeavour to please those who may favour him with a share of their custom.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**JOHN WRIGHT.**

*Easton, February 8, 1823*

## STEAM MILL.

By the meeting of Citizens held at Easton on the 14th day of February 1823, after adopting the Constitution for the government of the Company, the following Resolution, among other things, was unanimously passed.

Resolved, That the Constitution and Articles of Association, this day agreed to by the meeting, be published in the newspapers of Easton for the space of four weeks, for the information of the citizens of Talbot county & others who may be pleased to be concerned, and especially for the understanding of such as may have any dealing or engagement with the company, that they may have full information of the terms and conditions upon which they may deal with the company. And all bills, bonds, notes and other contracts made on behalf of the company, and signed by the President, shall clearly declare that their capital stock and funds only shall be liable for the payment thereof; and it is explicitly declared and understood, that no contract of the company shall be binding, which shall not express the liability of the company's capital stock and funds only.

By the meeting,  
**ROB'T. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,**  
Chairman.

Attest: **Tmo. H. Dawson, Sec'y.**

### THE CONSTITUTION

#### OF THE STEAM MILL COMPANY OF EASTON.

To all persons by whom these Presents shall be seen and known. WHEREAS divers citizens of Easton and Talbot county, having felt the inconvenience of depending upon Mills moved by wind or water for their supplies of Meal and Flour, have for some time past entertained a serious belief that the establishment of a Mill moved by Steam in their neighbourhood, would be highly useful and advantageous to the inhabitants of the town and country, and that the reasonable profits arising from such an establishment would justify the hazard and expense of the undertaking, and under this impression of its utility and advantage, the said citizens have proposed to associate together, and to proceed with all convenient speed to the accomplishment of the said undertaking:

We therefore the said citizens, the better to unite together and to understand the terms of our association, do hereby publish and declare, that we have formed a Company or limited Copartnership, and do hereby associate and agree with each other, to establish a Mill, and to conduct the business of grinding grain and manufacturing flour under the name and style of "The Steam Mill Company of Easton." And we do hereby mutually covenant, promise and declare, that the following are and shall be the Constitution and fundamental rules of this Association and Agreement, with each other, by which we and all persons who at any time may transact business with the Company or its Agents, shall be respectively bound and concluded.

#### ARTICLE I.

The capital stock of this company shall consist of Four Thousand Dollars, money of account of the United States, and shall be divided into sixteen hundred shares of twenty-five dollars each, to be paid in current money receivable at the Bank in Easton, in the following manner: Subscriptions to this Constitution shall be received on Tuesday the 11th day of March in the present year, of which public notice shall be given; and at the time of subscribing, two and a half dollars on each share shall be paid; and the further sum of two and a half dollars shall be paid at each succeeding term of sixty days, until the sum of fifteen dollars on each share shall be paid. The Subscription Book shall be opened by, and the stock subscribed for under the direction of John Edmundson, John Goldsborough, Thomas P. Smith, Daniel Martin and William H. Groome, or any two of them, who are hereby constituted and appointed commissioners for that purpose; and the first payment shall be made to them; and the money received by them shall be forthwith deposited in the said Bank to the credit of the company. The said Commissioners, if necessary, may adjourn from day to day, keeping the books open until twelve hundred shares are subscribed for; and as soon as the said number of shares shall be obtained, they shall give notice thereof and appoint a time not less than ten days thereafter, and a convenient place, when and where a meeting of the Stockholders shall be called for the election of nine Managers to direct and conduct the affairs of the company for the term of one year, or until they shall be superseded by the next election of Managers. And in the election of Managers at the first and at subsequent meetings for this purpose, each stockholder shall be entitled to the like number of votes as he shall hold shares in the stock of the company; and any stockholder being absent may vote by proxy; his proxy being executed in such form as the Board of Managers may direct and the person appointed being himself a stockholder.

I do hereby adjudge and order that the said William R. Warwick be discharged from his imprisonment and that he be and appear before the judges of Somerset county court, on the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of May next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Easton, for three successive weeks, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and one of the Taverns in Princess Anne, three months before the said day to appear before the said county Court, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, or to show cause if any they have, why the said William R. Warwick should not obtain the relief prayed for.

Given under my hand this fourteenth day of January, Anno Domini, 1823.

**WILLIAM WILLIAMS.**

A true copy.

Test. **GEO. HANDY, Clk.**

February 22—8w

#### MARYLAND, Somerset County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court for the county aforesaid, by George W. Jackson, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November Session, 1805, & the several acts supplementary thereto, upon the terms and conditions of the said acts: A schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said George W. Jackson having to my knowledge resided the two last years within the State of Maryland, and having taken the oath prescribed by the aforesaid acts for delivering up his property, and given security for his appearance before Somerset county Court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do hereby adjudge and order that the said George W. Jackson be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Somerset county Court, on the 1st Saturday after the 4th Monday in May next to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Easton for three successive weeks, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and one of the Taverns in Princess Anne, three months before the said day to appear before the said county Court, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit & to show cause if any they have, why the said George W. Jackson should not obtain the relief prayed for.

Given under my hand this twenty first day of January, Anno Domini 1823.

**WILLIAM WILLIAMS.**

A true copy.

Test. **GEO. HANDY, Clk.**

February 22—8w

#### MARYLAND, Somerset County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court for the county aforesaid, by George W. Jackson, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November Session, 1805, & the several acts supplementary thereto, upon the terms and conditions of the said acts: A schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said George W. Jackson having to my knowledge resided the two last years within the State of Maryland, and having taken the oath prescribed by the aforesaid acts for delivering up his property, and given security for his appearance before Somerset county Court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do hereby adjudge and order that the said George W. Jackson be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Somerset county Court, on the 1st Saturday after the 4th Monday in May next to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Easton for three successive weeks, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and one of the Taverns in Princess Anne, three months before the said day to appear before the said county Court, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit & to show cause if any they have, why the said George W. Jackson should not obtain the relief prayed for.

Given under my hand this twenty first day of January, Anno Domini 1823.

**WILLIAM WILLIAMS.**

A true copy.

Test. **GEO. HANDY, Clk.**

February 22—8w

## \$10 REWARD.

Strayed from Mr Lowe's Stable Yard on Monday the 23d of December, a

**DARK BROWN HORSE,**

about 14 hands high, large Mane and Tail, carries his head high—about twelve years old. The above reward of Ten Dollars will be given for delivering the said strayed Horse to Mr. Solomon Lowe at the Easton Hotel.

January 25th, 1823.

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

Test. **GEO. HANDY, Clk.**

February 22—8w

two and a half dollars thereof shall be called persons dealing with the Company or their Agents, agree to these terms, and no other, and are to be bound thereby.

#### ARTICLE XI.

And to enable the company to secure and recover debts and demands due to them, it is expressly agreed and declared, that all bonds, bills, notes or other contracts, for the payment of money, for the delivery of any material, grain or other articles, or for the performance of any work, labour or service, shall be executed to the President, or other authorised agent of the company in his own proper name, and endorsed for the use of the company; and the recovery in any suit brought upon any such contract in the proper name of the President or Agent, shall ensue for the sole use and benefit of the company.

#### ARTICLE XII.

A majority of the Managers, or any number of Stockholders possessing shares to the amount of one fourth of the capital stock of the company, shall have power to call a general meeting of the Stockholders, giving public notice thereof in the newspapers of Easton for the space of two weeks, and specifying the object of such meeting.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

The books, papers, correspondence and funds of the company shall be kept in the charge of the Managers & Officers under their appointment, and may always be examined by them; & they shall be subject to the inspection of the company at any general meeting, and also of any committee appointed by them at such meeting for the purpose of examining them. And all the books, papers, specialities & other property belonging to the company shall be delivered by the existing Managers to their successors in office immediately after the annual election.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

The shares owned by any Stockholder may be transferred at pleasure, and shall be transferable only on the books of the company according to such rules as may be established by the Board of Managers. But no stock shall be transferred by any Stockholder who shall be actually indebted to the company, until such debt shall be discharged. And any person who shall accept of any stock of the company by such transfer, shall, if present, subscribe his acceptance on the book; and if absent, shall signify his acceptance in writing, which shall be filed; and such person shall then become a member of this association, entitled to its advantages, and bound by its rules and regulations.

#### ARTICLE XV.

The company shall at no time be engaged in any trade or business, which shall in any way employ or divert the funds or any part thereof, to objects not immediately connected with this Establishment according to the true intent and meaning of the association. But if the Stockholders, at a general meeting to be called for such a purpose, shall be of opinion that the same power of steam, which they shall possess, may be usefully applied to the objects of a Saw Mill or some profitable branch of manufacture, they may direct the managers to employ a portion of their funds to such objects, according to their judgment and sound discretion.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

The President and Managers, as well as such Officers, Clerks and Agents as shall be employed by the Board, shall take an oath or affirmation diligently and faithfully to execute the duties assigned to their respective offices according to the best of their judgment and abilities. And the Superintendent, and such principal agent of the company as shall or may be mainly concerned in the receipt and disbursement of the funds of the company, may be required before they enter upon the duties of their respective appointments, to give bond with one or more sufficient securities to be approved of by the Board in such sum of money as the Managers shall deem expedient, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of their duties. And the officers and others appointed or employed by the Managers shall be entitled to receive such compensation for their services as a majority of the Board shall from time to time determine to be proper.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

The Account Books of the Company shall be kept by such officer as the Managers shall appoint; which shall contain just & fair entries of the receipts and disbursements and all other money transactions in which the Stockholders shall be concerned; and such officer generally shall do & perform all the business appertaining to that office. All monies, bills and notes received by him or by the Managers, or by any of their Agents, shall forthwith be deposited in the Bank at Easton to the credit of the Company; and shall not be drawn therefrom by an order of the Board subscribed by its President.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

All written contracts, whether by bill, bond, note or otherwise, made by the Board of Managers in behalf of the company to any other person whatsoever, shall be signed by the President for the time being; and in that form the funds of the company shall be bound to the performance of the contract. But their funds shall in no case be held responsible for any written contract or engagement unless the same shall be signed as aforesaid.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

But to prevent all persons dealing with the Company from being deceived, it is hereby expressly and explicitly declared, that the Capital Stock and Funds of the Company shall always be liable, or in any way responsible, for their debts and engagements. And therefore no person, who shall or may deal with the Company or any of its Agents, or to whom the Company or its Agents shall or may become indebted, shall on any pretence have recourse to the separate property or to the person of any present or future Member of this Association.

#### ARTICLE XX.

But to prevent all persons dealing with the Company from being deceived, it is hereby expressly and explicitly declared, that the Capital Stock and Funds of the Company shall always be liable, or in any way responsible, for their debts and engagements. And therefore no person, who shall or may deal with the Company or any of its Agents, or to whom the Company or its Agents shall or may become indebted, shall on any pretence have recourse to the separate property or to the person of any present or future Member of this Association.

#### ARTICLE XXI.

If in the prosecution of this undertaking any material loss should happen to the company, the Board of Managers shall as soon as may be practicable give notice thereof and call a general meeting of the Stockholders, to whom they shall fully state the nature and extent of the loss and the cause and circumstances thereof; and upon such representation and a due consideration thereof, the stockholders shall make such resolutions and give such directions as in their opinion the occasion may require.

#### ARTICLE XXII.

This constitution, or any clause or article thereof, shall not be altered or changed but at a meeting of the Stockholders to be especially called for this purpose; on three weeks notice in the papers; which no ice shall specify the change or changes to be proposed; and to effect such change the votes of two thirds of the Stockholders, voting according to their respective interests, shall be necessary.

#### ARTICLE XXIII.

The Managers shall be, and they are hereby authorized to apply by petition to the State Legislature for an Act of Incorporation, whenever they shall think it advisable or necessary.

#### ARTICLE XXIV.

We the subscribers having seen and maturely considered the foregoing Constitution, and every clause & article thereof, do approve of the same; and we do severally, each for himself, hereby promise and agree to become members and partners of the Association, and to pay the amount of shares severally subscribed by us in the manner, and to the persons, mentioned in this instrument, and to be bound in every respect by the terms, provisions and articles thereof.

#### ARTICLE XXV.

In witness whereof we have to these presents set our respective names, in the month of March, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty three.

February 22. 4w

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

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1823.

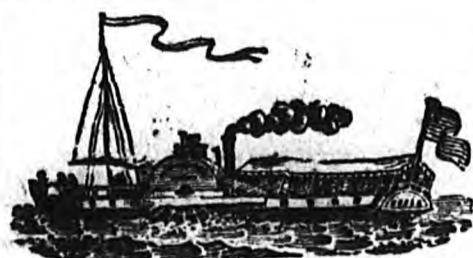
NO. 13.

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 inch inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Just Received  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
**EWELL'S MEDICAL COMPANION,**  
or  
**Family Physician,**  
Price Five Dollars.  
January 25, 1823.



## THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

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

The MARYLAND will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 10th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.  
March 1. 1823.—tf

**EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET**  
THE SCHOONER

## Jane & Mary,

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that the Schooner JANE & MARY, commanded by his son, William Vickars, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, will commence her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore on Sunday the 9th of March—leaving Easton every Sunday and Baltimore every Wednesday at 9 o'clock, A.M. All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.  
CLEMENT T VICKARS.

N.B. His Clerk, Mr. Parrott, will attend at the Drug store of W. W. Moore, in Easton, to receive all orders, every Saturday afternoon.  
March 1—3w

**EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.**

## THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Wednesday the 5th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A.M.—returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday at 10 o'clock, A.M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.  
Easton Point, March 1—tf

## Notice.

The proprietor having taken into his own hands the valuable FISHERY, at the mouth of Mattawoman Creek, on the Potowmack River, in Charles county, Maryland, will conduct it the coming season, upon a more extensive scale than has ever been hitherto done. He has prepared new and excellent Seines and Boats, erected large and commodious buildings, both for storing salt, barrels, &c. and for curing fish. These are in complete order, with a considerable number of stands for striking, ready for the use of those who may wish to occupy them, with every necessary convenience for persons from a distance to carry on the business with effect and comfort. This situation, from the great quantity of fish always taken, the many advantages afforded by the excellence of the harbor, the best, and indeed the only safe one on the river at that season of the year, with the extensive accommodations now offered, which will be found to be surpassed by none elsewhere—The proprietor himself will be a sufficient inducement for those who frequent the river for putting up fish, to favor him with their custom. Those who may desire to make engagements at any time before the commencement of the season, will be immediately attended to, on application to FRANCIS R. SPEARE, principal adjutant in the business, on the spot, or addressed by mail to Port Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland.

JAMES CAIN, Ex'r.  
of Levin McGinney, dec'd.

March 8—ts

## Notice.

The annual Meeting of the "Female Sabbath School Society" will be held at the Church in Easton, on the 1st Saturday in April at 11 o'clock; the members are all respectfully invited to attend.

By order,  
A. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.  
March 8—3w

## Ordered,

By the Levy Court of Talbot County,  
That the Clerk give notice by advertisements, to be inserted in the newspapers published at Easton, that the Court will meet on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, to appoint Constables for the several hundreds of the said County; and on Tuesday the 1st day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Roads.

Test:  
J. LOOKERMAN, Clk.

February 22, 1823

March 8—6w

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

### HORSES.

MR. GRAHAM,

The most ingenious sophistry, either of my own mind or of those much more sharpened and keen, which are often found among the ardent gentlemen of the turf, has, I confess, never convinced me of the morality of racing; and I now beg you to place before your readers, many of whom love that noble animal, the horse, and feel a strong and real desire to improve their stock, an Essay, which ably controverts the extravagant, not to say absurd, idea, that the horse is only to be valued in the ratio of the gills or quarts of pure running blood, and English running blood too, of all others, which the animal by a hundred G's can be proved to have in his veins—It is not the least valuable part of this Essay that it most ably attacks the main argument for that ruinous and vicious amusement; namely, the improvement of the breed.

My experience has long convinced me of the solidity and truth of the observation, that the full running blood is not the most useful animal for any useful purpose—Every one, who bestrides a hobby, is apt to ride him far beyond the bounds of sober and discreet judgement—The turf gentlemen may whip and spur their lean, lank, gaunt hobbies up to a mile a minute, and clear out of sight if they can;—the good sense of a great majority of the community will still prefer from five to ten miles the hour on a close jointed, well articulated, well bodied, strong formed, glib moving horse. If I can obtain, round, compact, beautiful form of easy keep, with activity, strength, sure foot, pleasant, graceful gates, good spirit, kind temper, and capability of enduring labour—I will take the blood pure or impure, noble or ignoble for granted,—without ever again bothering my brain about the number of English G's, of which it can boast.

A. B.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Virginia, February 14th.

MR. SKINNER,

The symptoms of revival in the long laid spirit of the turf, together with several pieces which have appeared in the public prints upon the improvement of our stock of horses, setting forth erroneous views of the subject, as I conceive, will be my apology for troubling you with the following remarks for the American Farmer, should you deem them worthy a place in its columns.

Perhaps the novelty of the opinion, that the taste and passion for racing, so far from contributing to, has retarded the progress of improvement in our horses, may attract some curiosity;—but when it is stated further, to be an opinion deliberately formed, upon an experience of twenty years breeding, commended under the full impression that the English race horse was the perfection of the species, I may hope for a patient reading from all, whose minds are open to conviction.

The essential points of an English turf horse are—a thin and deep shoulder, narrow breast, delicate clean legs, long in the pasterns, a broad or wide hough well let down, and a thigh or haunch more remarkable for length than bulk. A long back more commonly, than a short one, and a body often flat sided, than round—and, finally the taller the better; but not less than 16 hands for a first rate courser. This carcase and set of limbs is covered by a skin so thin, and a coat of hair so fine, as to express the very veins, as well as the muscles beneath the delicate integument.

A long, low, slouching carriage, in every gate, follows as a consequence of the above form and proportions.—The very best calculated, truly for a four mile heat, on a smooth course; but that it is totally unsuited to the road I will use no other argument to prove, than one, which all sagacious readers will have deduced already from the premises, if it were not established by the well known general rule, that, "a race horse is a stumbler."

Equally disqualified by the nature of his skin is he for the hardness—the slightest pressure producing a gall—and so unsuited are his long legs and limber pasterns to the frequently deep state, and irregular surface of our roads, that a horse of compact form and nimble movements, with a strong coat on his back and shoulders, and not within a hand of his height, will always be found more lasting and serviceable. Moreover, the running stock are frequently vicious and unmanageable, and very generally so shy and timid as to render them in a great degree unfit for the purposes of war. In

England the horses of this strain are rarely used, but to contribute to the most ruinous and expensive of their pleasures; and it may be safely asserted, that racing has put more of the estates of English nobility to nurse, than any other single cause. I am strongly inclined to the opinion, that the highest style of the English race horse, which it has been a very prevalent folly with us to take as our model, is a forced anomaly in the species, introduced and propagated by a prodigality of attention & expense, such as the enormous wealth of the nobility of England is alone able to sustain.

The noble animal, to be cherished as the companion of our manly pleasures and glorious achievements, should be of the form for power, docile and courageous in his temper, quick, firm and clear in his movements. These properties are found for the most part connected with roundness of con'our and strength of articulation; with a texture of skin and strength of coat, which will bear the pressure of the saddle, and the friction of the harness; and as far, as my experience has gone, it is rare that you find a horse of this description exceeding fifteen hands and a half high. All the finest horses in the world may be traced to the Arabian stock. The English race horse is of Arabian descent, with the peculiar objections above described but which I am happy in believing the Author of nature has kindly decreed shall never be made indigenous to our soil and climate.—The English blooded stock, though kept pure and uncrossed, essentially change their characters after a few generations in our climate, and manifestly for the better, as to every rational and useful purpose. The native Virginia horse of the third and fourth generation from the light and washy figures of the purest English stock, become less tall, with more bulk, shorter, and stronger jointed with a thicker and coarser coat; with these changes there is a correspondent one in gates and carriage. They are more active and sprightly in their movements, and better able to stand the vicissitudes of our climate.—Our food, our management, and our climate are quite sufficient to account for these changes. Our maize, which forms three fourths of the grain fed to our horses, in the parts of the State below the mountains, (where our best horses are found) is by far more nutritious, than the oats of Europe, or any other grain used for the food of horses in any other country. Our young horses are more exposed to the weather, and when taken in hand are not put into close and warm stables, and clothed, as is generally the case in England.

It is a fact well known to the amateurs in this favourite animal of the Virginians, that we abounded much more in a fine race of horses for the saddle and the harness thirty years ago, than at this day. This was precisely the period when the descendants of some of the best of the English stock, which had been early imported into the colony had become acclimated, and fully naturalized—and I have but little doubt had we proceeded upon the rational plan of breeding solely with an eye to qualities for service, rather than the worse than useless properties for the turf, Virginia would now have had the most valuable race of horses in the world. But, unfortunately, about twenty five or thirty years ago, the late Colonel Hoynes of the Bowling Green, of well known racing memory, and many others, availing themselves of the passion for racing, inundated the State with imported English race horses, well nigh to the extinction of the good old stocks of Janus and Fearnought, and Jolly Rodger, and Mark Anthony, and Selim, and Peacock, and many other but little less tried and approved racers. The difficulty of getting a fine saddle horse has of late become a general remark, and when you do find one, with the exception now and then of a Diomed or a Bedford cross, you rarely hear of any other of the late imported blood in his veins. The descendants of Cormorant, and Sterling, and Spread Eagle, and Sengull, and Buzzard, and Dare Devil, and Oscar, and Salstrum, and twenty others, which might be added, are either extinct or still languishing through the probationary term of over pampered exoticks.—Such as have the stamina to go through the trial, and become naturalized to corn and fodder in log stables, may form the basis of some future good stock; but, I dare say, we shall never hear of many of them again. Upon this subject few perhaps have had more experience than the author of this communication; having labored under the racing mania for a term of years, that almost reduced him to a race of worthless garrans, though none of their distinguished dams cost him less, than a hundred guineas a piece, and were certified for, through an uncontaminated succession of famous English ancestors, down to the Godolphin Arabian. Fortunately however about twelve years ago I became convinced of my delusion, and since I have been endeavouring to get back to the well known old stocks, and breeding exclusively with a view to useful qualities, the result has answered my most sanguine hopes.

One of your constant readers with a full share of Virginia fondness for horses.

## CONGRESS.

From the National Intelligencer.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1.  
This being the last day of the session on which bills could pass, both Houses sat to a late hour. It is needless to journalize the particular votes, &c. on bills; the whole result of the day's proceedings, and of the whole Session, being contained in the following

### LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the Second Session of the Seventeenth Congress of the United States.

An Act for laying out and making a road from the Lower Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie to the western boundary of the Connecticut Western Reserve.

Providing for the examination of the titles to land in that part of Louisiana situated between Rio Hondo and the Sabine River.

To provide for the appointment of an additional Judge for the Michigan Territory, and for other purposes.

In addition to an act to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy, and also making further provision for punishing the crime of piracy.

Concerning the disbursement of public money.

Supplementary to, and to amend, an act entitled 'an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' passed 2d March, 1799, and for other purposes.

To repeal part of an act passed by the State of Maryland, in the year 1783, and now in force in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, entitled 'an act for the addition to Georgetown, in Montgomery county.'

Concerning the appointment of Representatives in the State of Alabama.

To revive and continue in force certain acts for the adjustment of land claims in the Territory of Michigan.

In addition to an act for the prompt settlement of public accounts, and for the punishment of the crime of perjury.

Making partial appropriation for the support of government for the year 1823.

To amend the ordinance and acts of Congress for the government of the Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

For the better organization of the District Court of the United States within the District of Louisiana.

For the relief of Richard Hightower.

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1823.

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year 1823.

For the discharge of John Burgin from imprisonment.

For the relief of Abraham Snyder.

Making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823.

Making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823. (For the Indian Department.)

Making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823, (for fortifications.)

To prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Further to extend the provisions of the act, entitled 'an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the relief of purchasers of the public lands prior to 1st July, 1820.'

To continue in force an act, entitled 'an act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the Gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal and Spain, and the crowns of France and five franc pieces,' passed the 29th day of April, 1816, so far as relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces.

Making the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal and Spain, receivable in payments on account of public lands.

Extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes in certain cases.

To amend an act, entitled 'an act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory.'

vesting in the State of Virginia the right of the United States to all fines assessed for non-performance of militia duty, during the late war with Great Britain within the said State.

To provide for the settlement of the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New York.

For the relief of James Reese.

For the relief of Henry Lee.

Making appropriations for public buildings.

For altering the times of holding the District Courts of the United States for the District of Vermont.

For the relief of Polly L. Campbell, widow of Col. John B. Campbell.

For carrying into effect the Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and France, concluded at Washington, on the 24th June, 1822.

For the relief of Charles Carr of Kentucky, late Paymaster to Col. William Dudley's regiment of Kentucky militia.

For the relief of John B. Hogan, respecting stamps

Altering the time of holding the Circuit Court in the Districts of Maine and New Hampshire.

Respecting the punishment of piracy.

Authorising an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy.

To confirm certain claims to lots in the village of Peoria, in the State of Illinois.

Supplementary to the acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war.

Entitled "an act to amend an act for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida," and for other purposes.

To authorize and empower the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury to sell the public lots, and other property, belonging to the United States in the District of Columbia.

To establish an additional land office in the Territory of Michigan.

To discontinue certain post routes, and to establish others.

Supplementary to an act for the better organization of the Courts of the United States in the State of New York.

To authorize the laying out and opening certain public roads in the Territory of Florida.

Amending and supplementary to "an act for ascertaining claims and titles to lands in the Territory of Florida," and to provide for the survey and disposal of the public lands in Florida.

To authorise the Post Master General to pay for certain repairs to the general post office, and to keep the engine house, the fire engine and apparatus, in repair.

To authorize the Commissioner of the General Land Office to renew the instalments due on certain lots in Shawneetown, in the State of Illinois.

For the relief of John Coffee.

For the relief of James H. Clarke.

For the relief of Thaddeus Mayhew.

For the relief of Nathan Branson.

For the relief of Woodson Wren.

For the relief of James Royal.

For the relief of the legal representatives of Jacinta Vidal, Thomas Thompson, and Margaret Thompson.

Supplementary to the act relating to the ransom of American captives of the late war.

Supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Louisiana.

To extend the charter of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.

Appropriating money for the purpose of repairing the public road from Cumberland to Wheeling.

To revive and continue in force the seventh section of an act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Louisiana.

For the relief of Samuel F. Hooker.

Extending the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon.

To alter the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.

To repeal so much of an act passed April 18, 1806, as limits the price of certain lands in the State of Tennessee.

To regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports.

Concerning the lands to be granted to the State of Missouri, for the purposes of education and other public uses.

To continue in force the act to provide for reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

To establish a National Armory on the Western waters.

Supplementary to the act, entitled "an act to designate the boundaries of Districts, and establish Land Offices for the disposal of the public lands, not heretofore offered for sale, in the States of Ohio and Indiana.

For the relief of Ebenezer Stevens and others.

For the relief of John Byers.

For the relief of the heirs and representatives of Alexander Montgomery, deceased.

For the relief of Amos Nichols.

To authorise the purchase of a number of copies of the sixth volume of the Laws of the United States.

To remit, to the State of Missouri, the postage on certain law books.

For the relief of Robert Purdy.

For the punishment of frauds committed on the departments of the government of the United States.

For the relief of Eleanor Lawrence.

Providing for the accommodation of the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington county, in the District of Columbia, and for the preservation of the records of said Court.

Granting to the state of Alabama the right of pre-emption to certain quarter sections of land.

For the relief of the heirs of Joseph Wilcox.

For the relief of the legal representative of James M'Clung, deceased.

For the erection of a Monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the United States.

For the relief of the heirs of Jobston Blakeley.

For the relief of Edward Eat.

For clearing, repairing, and improving certain Roads, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the United States' Mail.

For the relief of James Morrison.

For the relief of Nimrod Farrow, Richard Harris, and their securities.

For the relief of Robert F. Stockton.

To enable the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department to audit and settle the accounts of the surveyor of Public Lands in the states of Illinois and Missouri, and territory of Arkansas, for extra clerk hire in his office.

To authorise the building of light houses at Cape Romain, in South Carolina, and placing floating lights in Delaware Bay.

For the relief of Daniel Seward.

For the relief of Samuel Walker and others.

For the relief of Samuel Hodson.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution requiring of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives an annual statement of the expenditures from the contingent fund of the two Houses.

Resolution concerning the Indians in Florida.

Resolution to direct the withholding of the compensation of certain Prize Agents.

Resolution granting to the Washington Library a copy of the public documents.

## FOREIGN.

From the Philadelphia National Gaz. March 6.

By the packet ships Dido and Alexander, arrived at this port from Liverpool we have received our files of London papers for the month of December, and as far down as the 4th January inclusive. We have selected some articles from those of the latest dates, and made memorandums for our readers, of the occurrences mentioned, that appeared to us to possess most interest. The question of peace or war remained just as it was left by the previous advices. In Paris and London, the note of the French cabinet to the Spanish government, and the change in the French ministry, were interpreted as indicative of the continuance of peace, or at least the postponement of war for some time. The London Morning Chronicle says—

"In the best informed circles of Paris, no doubt was entertained that peace with Spain would not for the present, at all events, be interrupted. It was generally understood, that his most Christian Majesty had made a private communication to his most Catholic Majesty, in which the intentions of the French government were fully explained, and that they were in the highest degree pacific. It was also thought that the official note from M. Villele to the French ambassador at the Court of Madrid, could not have been more pacific, considering the pledges which have been made to the holy allied monarchs at Verona."

The Nuremberg papers assert that the continuance of peace between Turkey and Russia is impossible, whatever appearance there may be of renewed negotiation.

Every thing was quiet at Madrid on the 24th December.

The Persians were rapidly approaching Bagdad at the last advices.

It is said, under the Paris head of the 30th December, that M. de Rayneval, French minister at Berlin, is to be sent to these United States as minister plenipotentiary. M. de Rayneval is well known as an author on public law.

The English ambassador is said to be in great favour at Madrid.

The successes claimed for Mina are asserted to be confirmed by the testimony of eye witnesses. The Bayonne papers state that the French forces on the frontiers very regularly make the fugitive Spanish insurgents give up their arms on passing into the Spanish territory.

Some of the ministerial journals of London now contend that it is the right and the interest of England to interfere in favor of the Greeks.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle says—"rely on it there is now no notion (in the French cabinet) of an immediate war between France and Spain."

The surrender of the castle of Corinth, and of the fortress of Retino in Candia, to the Greeks, is positively affirmed.

The supposed change in the policy of our government respecting the Greeks, says the London Morning Chronicle, "gives general satisfaction, &c. A frigate is ordered to carry out Lord William Bentick immediately to St. Andoro, or some port in the Bay, on a special mission to Madrid."

Mr. Munroe's last message is published entire in the same paper of the 4th January.

Mr. Ravenga, the Colombian minister, had arrived in England. There was much fluctuation in Colombian bonds in the London market—they closed on the 3d January, at 67.

The Paris Moniteur contains the Royal decree for the convocation of the French Chamber of Deputies, for the 28th January 1823.

The latest accounts from the new British settlements at the Cape of Good Hope "continued to be of the most unsatisfactory kind."

The Paris Ministerial paper, the Journal des Debates, observes, "The Chamber of Deputies will soon be opened, reinforced with a great number of Royalists, whose election is, in a great measure, the work of the ministry."

M. de Chateaubriand has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs by the King of France. On the 29th Dec. he took the oath of office.—Some of the Paris papers remark—"Between M. de Chateaubriand & M. de Montmorency, (his predecessor in the office) the shade of difference is so slight, that it is not, properly speaking, a change." M. de Montmorency is announced in the Moniteur as Minister of State and a member of the Privy Council.

It was reported that the Bank of England had agreed with the government to advance a considerable sum of money on the pension list, for two or three years.

The new minister from Spain to the British Court, Admiral Jarat, had arrived in London.

#### From the National Advocate.

#### ALGIERS.

We are already aware that an outrage was committed on the American Vice Consul at Algiers, by dragging him from his horse, and beating him unmercifully, which was neither provoked, nor can be justified.—Our advices from France detail particulars of the affair, which seems to have been premeditated, and requires the prompt interference of government. It will sometimes happen in the Barbary States, that Consuls of impetuous temper, unwilling to submit to the acknowledged customs and ceremonies of the court, draw upon themselves occasional insults—these, however, are of a personal nature, and should be adjusted in the best manner, and corresponding with the standing and temper of the agent. It cannot be expected that the government is to be compromised in every dispute which the Consul may have with the individual or individuals administering the government. But it must be recollect that when these Barbary Powers meditate hostilities against any nation, an indication of their intention is manifested by some insult on the person of the Consul, and their mode of issuing a manifesto corresponds with the genius and disposition of the people—it is by making an exorbitant demand of money from the consul, and on refusal imprisoning him, or, when the Treaty prohibits tribute, beating the Consul, or committing some indignity upon him. When these events happen, civilized powers must immediately consider the insult in a national point of view, and seek redress accordingly. If this is not promptly done, no man in his senses will consent to be the representative of his country, and to suffer indignities which can be resisted and properly punished—and our experience in Barbary affairs has taught us that policy and principle always require from us a prompt and effective punishment for all premeditated insults—and we think the government must be satisfied from explanations, that the outrage committed on the person of the American Vice Consul at Algiers on the 23d of August last, not only commits the national reputation, but was unprovoked and unparalleled. He was dragged from his horse, and cruelly beaten by the guards of one of the Agas, and on remonstrating with the Dey, he received additional insult. The character of the Vice Consul, who is a nephew of Mr. Shaler, is represented to be unusually mild and inoffensive, and the outrage therefore carries with it a conviction that there was something more than personal insult intended.

There are several circumstances, which lead to the opinion that the Algerines have no objections to a little quarrel with us, and whenever they are so disposed, they must be not more than half way, or the first indications of war may be in the form of several American captures, and the consequent slavery of our citizens. The natural arrogance of those barbarians has been much excited by recent events in the Levant, when the interference of the confederacy called Holy Alliance, has prevented the dismemberment of Turkey, and acting always under the delusion that the power of Christendom can be arrested or controlled by the infallible spirit of their prophet, they attribute an event to supernatural influence, which is the mere result of jealousy and dissension among the sovereigns of Europe and indeed, the protection which some of the great powers afford to the Algerines, justifies them in their bigoted notions, and urges them to insult a nation, which is neither to be controlled by Europe, nor shackled by the edicts of the Holy Alliance. During the preceding summer, the Dey of Algiers wished to have one of his vessels of war disengaged from his squadron, placed under the command of the Turkish Captain Paşa, and, of course, beyond the reach of a tributary and subordinate chief, induced the French government, by a simulated bill of sale, to claim that vessel, a schooner of 18 guns, as belonging to them, and actually sent her to Algiers under the French flag—and one of the Algerine frigates has been lately repaired thoroughly at Toulon, and sent over by that disinterested government. There is also at Algiers, a fine frigate, belonging to Mahomed Ali, of Egypt, repaired by the English, and sent there under the charge of an English commander and crew. We thus perceive how effectually and costly are the proofs of protection and confidence which the Holy Alliance is affording the Algerines. When the American nation feels the effect of this interference, no time should be lost in proving that we are not under such influence. The course which our government will pursue in this affair, will be to institute such inquiries, and demand such redress, as the nature of the case warrants.

—An additional vessel or two in the neighbourhood of Algiers, in the mean time, can do no harm.

The northern powers have an agent or officer, who they call *inspecteur général des consuls*, who visits Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, biennially, and who is furnished with a brig of war for that purpose.

His duty is to ascertain the state of the existing relations, adjust all disputes, settle differences and accounts of consuls, and adopt such measures as the national interest may require, and make a detailed report on the affairs at each regency. We require such an agent occasionally to visit all the regencies, and particularly at present, to decide before the meeting of Congress, whether there may be a disposition to quarrel with us at Algiers; because, if so augmented.

The northern powers have an agent or officer, who they call *inspecteur général des consuls*, who visits Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, biennially, and who is furnished with a brig of war for that purpose.

His duty is to ascertain the state of the existing relations, adjust all disputes, settle differences and accounts of consuls, and adopt such measures as the national interest may require, and make a detailed report on the affairs at each regency. We require such an agent occasionally to visit all the regencies, and particularly at present, to decide before the meeting of Congress, whether there may be a disposition to quarrel with us at Algiers; because, if so augmented.

The northern powers have an agent or officer, who they call *inspecteur général des consuls*, who visits Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, biennially, and who is furnished with a brig of war for that purpose.

His duty is to ascertain the state of the existing relations, adjust all disputes, settle differences and accounts of consuls, and adopt such measures as the national interest may require, and make a detailed report on the affairs at each regency. We require such an agent occasionally to visit all the regencies, and particularly at present, to decide before the meeting of Congress, whether there may be a disposition to quarrel with us at Algiers; because, if so augmented.

The northern powers have an agent or officer, who they call *inspecteur général des consuls*, who visits Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, biennially, and who is furnished with a brig of war for that purpose.

His duty is to ascertain the state of the existing relations, adjust all disputes, settle differences and accounts of consuls, and adopt such measures as the national interest may require, and make a detailed report on the affairs at each regency. We require such an agent occasionally to visit all the regencies, and particularly at present, to decide before the meeting of Congress, whether there may be a disposition to quarrel with us at Algiers; because, if so augmented.

#### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

#### THE JEW BILL.

Perhaps no principle is more correct, than that the health of the body politic depends upon the freedom of the press, but there is between the press and fire a strong resemblance. Our comfort and happiness may be greatly furthered by both of them, and either of them if abused or neglected can desolate a world. From the press public feeling and public character receive a tone, the press can preserve the principles of government in all the purity of '76, or it can cause the government to devolve all political uncleanliness with greediness. Under a government then which refuses to protect herself against this treacherous engine, and which is found unarmed by any one who chooses to attack her, a solemn obligation rests upon every one of her citizens to use the freedom of the press with hasty caution, and with a view to the public good in all cases.

It not unfrequently occurs, that the press decides upon an important public measure, without an acquaintance with the circumstances which attend upon it, and without an apprehension of the consequences which will flow from its adoption. Of this character, is the voice which we have heard from the press, upon the subject of the act of assembly, lately passed by the legislature of this state, to abolish the religious test at this time required by our constitution. The press shouts aloud, "Religious persecution is about to cease in Maryland!" It tells us that the constitution punishes a man for his religious opinions, and that it is inconsistent with itself, that though it says "it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him," yet it requires this at before admission to office of profit or trust. If those who pronounce in this way, would give the subject a kind of investigation to which it is entitled, they will discover that they are misled by words, and that all their conclusions upon this subject are built upon an error.

Religious persecution has not been felt in Maryland for forty six years. So far is the constitution from punishing a man on account of his religious creed, and from contradicting itself in the two provisions above mentioned, that it goes into the closet to prevent an interruption of devotion, it encircles the altar both in synagogue and chapel, and will severely punish (not the worshipper but) the ruthless hand that will dare to intermeddle, with what are deemed the awful mysteries of the Most High.

But this is not the source of complaint. The constitution is not sufficiently liberal in its invitations to office, and I rejoice that its provisions are not as ample, as the principles of the friends to this change. It is not enough that we guarantee to all who become members of our political family, the enjoyment of all the blessings which fall to the lot of a majority of us. These strangers must be invited to the presence chamber, they must shake hands with greatness, they must be put in possession of all the secrets of the cabinet, and share in all the rights and all the powers of the government, or they complain that we treat them as guests, instead of masters.

But my view of this measure shall at this time be confined to its policy. The constitution of Maryland at the time of its adoption was the most perfect instrument of the kind ever drafted by man; but one spot in it was left vulnerable, which I fear will prove as fatal to it, as was the unwashed heel to Achilles. The concurrence of two successive Legislatures can change any part or the whole of it, or can make any addition to it. To this cause it is attributable, that many provisions which from their nature could not long remain unchanged, and which require no safer existence than they might have derived from an act of Assembly have been added to the constitution and make a part of it.

As an example, I will name the details of the election

houses are still standing are so shattered that they can be no longer tenanted. The inhabitants have all retired to the hills, and are living in tents. You cannot imagine the horrible condition of this place; there will no doubt be a famine, as provisions now are selling at the most exorbitant prices. About three hundred people have been taken out of the ruins, and every day two or three are found.

I was sitting with some friends in my room when the first thing I heard was the falling of the roof—and on rushing forwards, I found it impossible to stand, the earth was in such violent agitation! I fortunately got into the street before the house fell—the next moment the earth was rent asunder, leaving a tremendous chasm. The objects on all sides, the screams of the dying and of the fugitives, and the danger which surrounded me, filled my mind with the most awful emotions. At length I was delivered from danger by the interposition of one of my friends—and I have been living ever since on board ship. Every two or three hours there is a new convolution of the earth, which communicates itself to the vessels in the harbor.

We learn from the Albany Argus that Vice President Tompkins, (then Governor of the state of New York) was offered by President Madison the appointment of Secretary of State of the United States during the fall of 1814; which appointment he was induced to decline from the belief that his services to his country would be as valuable in the station he then filled, as they could be in that proposed to him. The following is a copy of the letter addressed to Governor Tompkins in reply to his letters declining the appointment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1814.  
DEAR Sir—I have received your two letters of the 6th and 8th instant. I cannot deny the cogency of the considerations, which have determined you to decline the station, which was the subject of mine of (the 28th ult.) & that some of them can by no one be so well appreciated, as by yourself. I was not unaware of the great value of your services within the limits of your particular state, under the circumstances attending it; but in looking to the Nation at large, and the importance of drawing into the cabinet at so critical a period, a much weight of character as possible, I thought I consulted my judgment, as well as my inclination, in the attempt to translate you from one sphere of service to another.

As your estimate of the public interest, and of your duty does not allow me the gratification I should have felt in a different result, I can only add my regrets to the assurances, I pray you to except, of my great esteem, and friendly respects.

JAMES MADISON.  
His Ex. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

LAWS OF MARYLAND  
PASSED AT DECEMBER SESSION, 1822.  
An additional supplement to the act entitled, an act for the regulation of officer's fees.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That so much of the act to which this is a supplement, as requires that accounts of fees shall be delivered to the party charged, or left at his place of abode, before the first day of May, in any year, the said fees shall be sent out or demanded, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful to execute the body goods, chattels, lands or tenements of any person charged with any officer's fees, who shall have a known residence, until after the expiration of sixty days from the time that an account of such fees shall be delivered to the person so charged, or left at his last place of abode, unless such person shall be about to abscond, or remove or conceal his effects.

And be it enacted, That every officer entitled to any fees under the laws of this state for rendering services to any person who is not resident of this state, or not assessed on taxable property therein, may require such fees to be paid at the time of rendering such service, or security for the payment of the same.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

By an arrival at New York from Liverpool, important intelligence has been received from Europe, a summary of which will be found in our paper of today, taken from the New York Evening Post.—The New York Advocate says, "there is scarcely any doubt but that war has taken place between France and Spain. It would appear from the Spanish accounts that they were prepared, and entertained hopes of finally being able to preserve their independence." The Russian, Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors, had received their passports and were on the point of leaving Madrid. Paris papers state they left the next day.

APPOINTMENTS  
By the Levy Court of Talbot County,  
March 11, 1823.

CONSTABLES.

Easton District—James C. Wheeler, Charles W. Nabb, Richard Ray, Thomas Jones and William Rose.

Chapel—Edward Flynn, Gillis Croney, Worrell Casson, Richard Darden and James Parks.

Trappe—John Helsby, Jr., Solomon Mullikin, George Stevens and James G. Lautrieck.

St. Michaels—Morris O. Colston, Richard Street, Joseph Graham and William Townsend.

Cryer of the Court—John Dawson.  
Keeper of the Court House—Thomas S. Loveday.

The Canal—The bill to renew the charter of the Bank of Philadelphia, with the provision requiring it to subscribe \$100,000 to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, has passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and it is supposed will pass the Senate.—*Del. Gaz.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.  
So deeply do our citizens feel the importance of the proposed canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware, that nearly five hundred subscriptions were obtained early on Saturday, to the memorial agreed upon at the meeting held at Judd's on Thursday evening.—One gentleman, in less than two hours, procured above 130. Those citizens who hold memorials, for the purpose of procuring subscriptions, are requested to take the necessary measures to have them forwarded to Harrisburg.—[Ref's Gaz.]

GENERAL JACKSON.—The New York American states, on the authority of a letter from Washington, that Gen. Jackson will decline the mission to Mexico, having made no reply to the official note of his appointment.

The Democratic Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 4th instant, has adjourned, having by 95 to 36 votes elected Mr. John Andrew Shultz Governor of Pennsylvania for three years from and after the 14th day of Oct: next!!—Union.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.  
From the New York Evening Post, March 8.  
By the arrival last evening of the Packet ship Robert Fulton, captain Holdridge, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25th of January, we have received London papers to the 22d of that month. The Robert Fulton brings the first news of her own arrival out, which was on the first of January. The wind had prevailed from the eastward for 30 days, until the 25th of January, when it changed to the westward.

The accounts from Spain are of a warlike character. It is acknowledged in the London Courier, that England is pledged to support Portugal in case of attack. Portugal was about to form an alliance offensive and defensive with Spain; and it was of course inferred that England would make common cause with the whole Peninsula.

THE HOLY ALLIES AND SPAIN.  
We copy from the Liverpool Mercury, of January 24th, the following important summary.

Since our last publication, which contained the circular from the Allied Sovereigns to the Cabinet of Madrid, Russia, Austria and Prussia, have severally addressed notes to their respective Charges d'Affaires at Madrid, to be communicated to the Spanish Government. "They are more detailed," says the London Courier, "than M de Ville's note, and are drawn up with great force." They are from the same manufactory as the former, declarations are clouded with the same ambiguity, and appear only to differ inasmuch as they vituperate more impertinently on the institutions of Spain, and breathe a rather more open spirit, of resolved oppression. That of Russia is signed the Count de Nesselrode, and dated the 14th Nov. It commences with declaring the object of the Verona assembly to be that of consolidating more and more the peace of Europe, and to prevent whatever might tend to unsettle it. They therefore looked to the internal commotions of Spain with apprehension. It ascribed the Spanish revolution to the acts of "perjured soldiers," who in 1820, turned their arms against their sovereign & heir country; and states, that the establishment of new institutions by such means consecrated military revolt. It asserts that laws were imposed upon Spain which were stamped with the highest disapprobation by the public and enlightened reason of Europe! "What regret," it then asks, "must every good Spaniard feel, at the ascendancy of those who brought about such a revolution?" Then are we told, that, before their deplorable success, all Europe had offered Ferdinand an amicable intervention, to restore to his firm authority the South American provinces? But, alas! encouraged in the revolution of Spain, these provinces found an apology for disobedience, and separated from the mother country! Then came anarchy and disorder—religion was despised of her patrimony; the royal dignity was outraged; that is, Ferdinand was reminded of his duty, to abide by the constitution to which he had sworn, and from which he shewed frequent inclination to swerve. The lapse of time, in place of allaying these calamities, we are told, has only brought increased violence. A charge is then brought against Spain, of having been the cause of the revolutions of Naples and Piedmont; and that, in the neighbouring country, the Spaniards strove to encourage tumults and rebellion. From these and other unfounded aspersions, the Autocrat goes on to deplore the Spanish revolution, and urges the glory and patriotism which would attach to those who would restore the old order of things, and place the king in his old powers. He fears that, unless this be done, "the dangers which menace the royal family of Spain," and the "just complaints of France will terminate in creating between him and Spain the most grave embarrassments." After a deal of similar bombast, in which it is difficult to say whether insolence, falsehood, or nonsense, most predominate, the magnanimous Alexander says, that "the reply of Spain to this document must decide questions of the utmost importance;" that is, a refusal to do

that which is impossible (restore an ancient and abhorred regime for the constitutional system) will be the signal for Alexander to join the pack of hell hounds who meditate the destruction of the infant liberties of Spain!

The Austrian note of Prince Metternich dwells on precisely the same topics and in the same villainous strain. It considers Spain altogether ruined by a constitution, and only to be saved by the old system of an absolute monarchy. It expresses the same paternal regard for Spain; that is, the same anxiety to extinguish every ray of freedom which she may work out for herself, and the same determination to uphold against her the monarchical principle. The note of Prussia, is from the Count de Bernatoff, who talks to the same tune. He speaks of the essence of the monarchical principle in terms which would grace a poem on the merits of the otto of rose. The Prussian concludes by demanding of Spain to liberate his Catholic Majesty, and give him a guarantee of its disposition and its ability to remove the causes of his regret, and of his too just inquietude respecting it.

MADRID, Jan. 10.  
Yesterday, the Cortes held an extraordinary sitting to deliberate upon the letter of M the Count de Villega to M the Count de Lagarde, and the notes of Russia, Austria and Prussia.

M de San Miguel, minister of Foreign Affairs, opened the sitting, that the Government of his Majesty had received official communications from the Cabinets of France, Russia, Austria and Prussia through the medium of the ministers of these powers at Madrid. Although, he observed, the affairs to which these notes related did not precisely come under the province of the Cortes, yet the government was desirous of giving a proof of the harmony which reigned between the two principal bodies of the state, by making known to the assembly the contents of the said documents, as also the answers of the Government of his Majesty. The latter flatters himself with having followed, on this occasion, the course indicated to him by his patriotism and the national dignity.

M de San Miguel, after having read the letter addressed to M de Lagarde, read the following answer:

To the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty at Paris, &c.

"The Government of his Catholic Majesty has just received communication of a note sent to his most Catholic Majesty to his Ambassador at this Court, and of which your Excellency will receive a copy for your information.

The Government of his Majesty has few observations to make upon this note, but in order that your Excellency may not be embarrassed as to the line of conduct you ought to pursue under these circumstances, it has deemed it its duty frankly to state to you its sentiments & resolutions.

The Spanish Government has never been ignorant that the institutions spontaneously adopted by Spain would excite the jealousy of several of the Cabinets of Europe, and that they would be the object of deliberation at the Congress at Verona. But, finer in its principles, and resolved at every sacrifice to defend its present political system, and the national independence, it has tranquilly awaited the result of this Congress.

Spain is governed by a Constitution promulgated, accepted, and sworn to in 1812, and recognised by all the powers who assembled themselves in Congress at Verona.

Perfidious counsellors prevented his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII, from swearing, on his return to Spain, to his fundamental code, which the whole nation desired, and which we destroyed by force, without any remonstrance on the part of the powers who had recognized it; but an experience of six years and the general will, engaged his majesty in 1820 to conform to the views of Spaniards.

It was not a military insurrection that established this new order of things at the commencement of the year 1820. The courageous men who decidedly declared themselves in the Isle de Leon, and successively in other provinces, were only a tissue of lies and calumnies; it confuses itself to making known to you its intentions!

1. The Spanish nation is governed by a constitution which was solemnly recognized by the Emperor of Russia, in 1812.

2. The Spaniards, friends of their country, proclaimed, at the beginning of the year 1812, this constitution, which was abolished, solely by violence, in 1814.

3. The Constitutional King of Spain freely exercises the power vested in him by the fundamental code.

4. The Spanish Nation does not in any way interfere with the institutions and internal regime of other nations.

5. The Remedy for all the evils which may afflict the Spanish nation only concerns herself.

6. The evils which she experiences are not the effect of the Constitution, but of the efforts of the enemies who endeavor to destroy her.

7. The Spanish nation will never admit the right of any power to interfere in her affairs.

The government will never deviate from the line traced out to it by its duties the national honor, and by its unalterable attachment to the Constitution sworn to in 1812.

I authorise you to communicate verbally this paper to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Power to which you are accredited, and to deliver him a copy, if he require it.

His Majesty hopes that the prudence, the zeal and patriotism which distinguishes you will suggest a firm conduct, such as is worthy of the Spanish name under present circumstances. This is what I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency, by order of his Majesty.

I renew to you the assuances, &c.

(Signed) EVARISTE GT. MIGUEL.

Madrid, January 9.

After the reading of the above, the President of the Cortes said, I demand that the Assembly address a message to the King to communicate to him the decision of the National Representation, to support with all its means the independence of the Constitutional Throne of Spain,

the sovereignty and the rights of the nation, and the Constitution by which it is governed, and that to maintain rights so sacred, the Cortes is ready to vote all the aid that shall be required, certain that all possible sacrifices will be made with enthusiasm by all Spaniards, & that they will prefer

Majesty, to contribute all in his power to its happiness but it is persuaded that the means and precautions which his Majesty adopts can produce only contrary results. The aid which the French Government ought, at the present moment, to give to that of Spain is purely negative, it must dissolve its army of the Pyrenees, repulse the factious enemies of Spain, who take refuge in France, and oppose itself in the most energetic manner against all those who indulge in defaming, in the most shameful manner, the Government of his Catholic Majesty, as also the institutions of Spain and her Cortes. This is what the right of nations demands, a right respected by those states in which civilization reigns.

To say that France desires the welfare of Spain and her tranquility, whilst fire brands like these, which feel the evils that afflict her are kept continually flaming is to fall into an abyss of contradictions.

Whatever may be the determination which the Government of his Most Christian Majesty may deem it expedient to enter into under these circumstances, that of his majesty will be to continue tranquilly in the path traced out to it by its duty, the justice of its cause, and character of firmness and attachment to constitutional principles, which eminently distinguish the nation, at the head of which is placed, and without entering, for the moment, into an analysis of the hypothetical and ambiguous expressions contained in the instructions sent to the Count de Legarde, it concludes that the repose and prosperity of the nation, as also every thing which may increase the elements of her welfare, ought to interest no power more anxiously than herself; that her motto and the rule of her present and future conduct, are constant attachment to the Constitution of 1812, peace with all nations, and especially the never admitting the right of any power whatever to interfere in her affairs.

Your Excellency is authorised to read this note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to give him a copy, if he require it. Your judgment and prudence will suggest to you the firm conduct, a conduct worthy of Spain, which you ought to pursue at this moment.

Such are the communications which his Majesty orders me to make you.

(Signed) EVARISTE SAN MIGUEL."

M de San Miguel afterwards read the three notes of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, and said.

The Government of his Majesty has considered that it was neither becoming nor just to reply to these notes, because they are full of invective, calumnies, and suppositions, directed not precisely against the nation, but against those who govern, and against the individuals who have cooperated to our regeneration.

The Government of his Majesty, having knowledge of the contents of these notes, has thought it becoming (reserving, however, the right to publish its principles and the justice of its cause in a sincere exposition of the history of our revolution) to declare, in the most decided tone, that it neither recognizes in any manner the right of intervention, nor admits the necessity for any foreign Cabinet to meddle with its affairs.

"I have now the honor to read to the assembly the note, which will serve as an answer to the different cabinets."

It would be unworthy the Spanish Government to answer the notes of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, because they are only a tissue of lies and calumnies; it confuses itself to making known to you its intentions!

1. The Spanish nation is governed by a constitution which was solemnly recognized by the Emperor of Russia, in 1812.

2. The Spaniards, friends of their country, proclaimed, at the beginning of the year 1812, this constitution, which was abolished, solely by violence, in 1814.

3. The Constitutional King of Spain freely exercises the power vested in him by the fundamental code.

4. The Spanish Nation does not in any way interfere with the institutions and internal regime of other nations.

5. The Remedy for all the evils which may afflict the Spanish nation only concerns herself.

6. The evils which she experiences are not the effect of the Constitution, but of the efforts of the enemies who endeavor to destroy her.

7. The Spanish nation will never admit the right of any power to interfere in her affairs.

The government will never deviate from the line traced out to it by its duties the national honor, and by its unalterable attachment to the Constitution sworn to in 1812.

I authorise you to communicate verbally this paper to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Power to which you are accredited, and to deliver him a copy, if he require it.

His Majesty hopes that the prudence, the zeal and patriotism which distinguishes you will suggest a firm conduct, such as is worthy of the Spanish name under present circumstances. This is what I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency, by order of his Majesty.

I renew to you the assuances, &c.

(Signed) EVARISTE GT. MIGUEL.

Madrid, January 9.

After the reading of the above, the President of the Cortes said, I demand that the Assembly address a message to the King to communicate to him the decision of the National Representation, to support with all its means the independence of the Constitutional Throne of Spain,

the sovereignty and the rights of the nation, and the Constitution by which it is governed, and that to maintain rights so sacred, the Cortes is ready to vote all the aid that shall be required, certain that all possible sacrifices will be made with enthusiasm by all Spaniards, & that they will prefer

to submit to any necessity rather than treat with those who would tarnish their honor and attack their liberties. [The Deputies here all rose simultaneously, and uttered cries of—Long live the free nation! The Constitution forever! The National Congress and Constitutional Government forever! Which were repeated by the spectators in the galleries.]

## TO A CORRESPONDENT.

A press of matter has forced us to divide the communication of "PENROSE" on the Jew Bill—the balance of his piece will appear in our next.

## TAYLORING, The Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership,

beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph Collison, next door to the Easton Hotel. Those persons who may favour them with their custom may rest assured, that their work shall be made up in the newest fashions, at the shortest notice and in workman-like manner. The Public's Obedient Servants,

JOSEPH COLLISON,  
NATHAN WARD.

March 15—(f)

## Fountain Inn TAVERN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**RICHARD SHERWOOD.**

Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—tf

## REMOVAL.

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

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

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

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822—tf

## CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The Subscriber has again commenced the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, in the Store House of Thomas P. Bennett, on Washington street, near the corner of Dover street. He has just received from Baltimore a Stock of first rate Materials, selected by himself, and intends keeping a constant supply, which will enable him to furnish those who may please to favour him with their custom, with every variety of work in his line, he will endavour by punctuality and attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage. **JAMES NEALL.**

N. B. Also, Turning executed in its different varieties. **J. N.**

Easton, Nov. 23 3w



The Subscriber thus informs the public that he has removed to Poplar Town, in Worcester county, for the convenience of furnishing the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

WITH GERMANTOWN MADE

**Gigs & Carriages,**  
of any description. The materials of which Carriages are made in that place, are known to be of the best quality; put together to stand Turnpikes and Rocks. As it relates to terms, the buyer will attend to that part of the business himself. Persons wishing to purchase will write to the Subscriber, and describe the colour, lining and finish, and have the Subscribers answer with the price.

**ASA SMITH.**

March 8, 1823—9w

### Coach, Gig and Harness Making

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

**CAMPER & THOMPSON,**

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

**JOHN CAMPER,  
GEORGE F. THOMPSON.**

Sept. 14 tf

## Boarding School For Young Ladies, AT NEWARK, DEL.

The subscriber proposes to open a School for Young Ladies, in which they shall be instructed in the following branches; Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Rhetoric, Geography, Ancient and Modern, with the use of Maps and Globes, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chemistry, Elements of History, and of Moral Science. On Sundays their attention shall be directed to the study of the Bible, Sacred History, and the Evidence of Christianity. Propriety of conduct, elegance of manners, and moral rectitude shall be inculcated with the utmost assiduity and care.

The Terms for Boarding and Tuition, shall be \$35 a quarter. Books and Stationary shall be furnished at the usual prices. Pupils will be received at any time after this date.

The healthy and pleasant situation of Newark is so generally known, in consequence of the high reputation of its Academy that any recommendation of it, as an eligible place for a Boarding School, it is deemed superfluous.

On the part of the Teacher, nothing shall be omitted that is calculated to promote the improvement of his pupils. For information respecting his character and qualifications, he respectfully refers to the Rev A K Russel, Principal of the Newark Academy, and to the Rev. James P. Wilson, D D Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia.

**W. SHERER.**

Newark, (Del.) Jan. 11, 1823—

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponeas at the suit of Jesse Mercer, use of Joseph Gilpin, against Betty Dickinson, Cyrus Newlin, and Betty otherwise called Betty Newlin; issued out of Talbot County Court to me directed, will be sold on Tuesday 18th March, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit. All the right, title and interest of the said Betty Dickinson, Cyrus Newlin and Betty his wife, of, in and to the farm or plantation where said Cyrus Newlin now resides being part of a tract of land called "Boston Cliffs," situate on "Hop Tan River, containing 320 acres; also part of "Trot's Fortune," containing 30 acres. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

**E. N. HAMBLETON, Sheriff.**

February 22—ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County court, at the suit of Henry Howard, against William Baldwin, and to me directed, will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on Saturday the 15th day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, sundry Lots or parcels of Land or Ground, with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in the town of Easton, the property of the said William Baldwin, being those several lots or parcels of Land or Ground, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, which were assigned and allotted to the said William Baldwin by the Commissioners under and by virtue of a commission issued out of Talbot County court, for the division of the Real Estate of Samuel Baldwin, deceased, and all the estate of the said William Baldwin, legal or equitable, in possession, reversion or remainder, of, in and to the same.

**E. N. HAMBLETON, Sheriff.**

February 8—ts

## Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold on Monday the 17th inst. (if fair, if not the next fair day) all the personal estate of George Jenkins, late of Talbot County, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Bacon, Corn, Corn Bades and Farming Utensils, also, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with a variety of articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Further particulars to be made known on the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Attendance given by

**THOMAS JENKINS, Esq.,  
of George Jenkins, dec'd.**

March 1—ts

## NOTICE.

I will sell at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 11th day of March next on the premises, the tract of Land where I now live, containing 142 Acres of Land situate on the county road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, about four miles from the former and one mile from Great Choptank River, there is on the Farm a comfortable Frame

**DWELLING HOUSE,**

18 by 24 feet, two stories high, with an addition thereto 18 by 15, one story, Kitchen, Barn, Corn House, Smoke House, Carriage House, Sheds, Garden paled; all of which has been built within four years, there is about 50 thousand cleared, the balance in Timber.

Terms will be made known on the day of Sale, those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises previous to the day of sale.

**HENRY H. EDMONDSON.**

March 1—2w

Strayed from Mr. Lowe's Stable Yard on Monday the 23rd of December, a

**DARK BROWN HORSE,**

about 14 hands high, large Mane and Tail, carries his head high—about twelve years old. The above reward of Ten Dollars will be given for delivering the said stray Horse to Mr. Solomon Lowe at the Eastern Hotel.

January 25th, 1823.

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

## STEAM MILL.

By the meeting of Citizens held at Easton on the 14th day of February 1823, after adopting the Constitution for the government of the Company, the following Resolution, among other things, was unanimously passed.

Resolved, That the Constitution and Articles of Association, this day agreed to by the meeting, be published in the newspapers of Easton for the space of four weeks, for the information of the citizens of Talbot County & others who may be pleased to be concerned; and especially for the understanding of such as may have any dealing or engagement with the company, that they may have full information of the terms and conditions upon which they may deal with the company. And all bills, bonds, notes and other contracts made on behalf of the company, and signed by the President, shall clearly declare that their capital stock and funds only shall be liable for the payment thereof; and it is explicitly declared and understood, that no contract of the company shall be binding which shall not expressly state, by its own language, that it is to bind the company's capital stock and funds only.

By the meeting.

**ROB'T. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,**

Chairman.

Attest: **Tao H. Dawson, Sec'y.**

## THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STEAM MILL COMPANY OF EASTON.

To all persons by whom these Presents shall be seen and known, WHEREAS divers citizens of Easton and Talbot County, having long felt the inconvenience of depending upon Mills moved by wind or water for their supplies of Meal and Flour, have for some time past entertained a serious belief that the establishment of a Mill moved by Steam in their neighbourhood, would be highly useful and advantageous to the inhabitants of the town and country, and that the reasonable profits arising from such an establishment would justify the hazard and expences of the undertaking; and under this impression of its utility and advantage, the said citizens have proposed to associate together, and to proceed with all convenient speed to the accomplishment of the said undertaking:

We therefore the said citizens, the better to unite together and to understand the terms of our association, do hereby publish and declare, that we have formed a Company or limited Copartnship, and do hereby associate and agree with each other, to establish a Mill, and to conduct the business of grinding grain and manufacturing flour under the name and style of "The Steam Mill Company of Easton." And we do hereby mutually covenant, promise and declare, that the following are and shall be the Constitution and Fundamental Articles of this Association and Agreement with each other, by which we and all persons who at any time may transact business with the Company or its Agents, shall be respectively bound and concluded.

### ARTICLE I.

The capital stock of this company shall consist of Four Thousand Dollars money of account of the United States, and shall be divided into sixteen hundred shares of twenty five dollars each, to be paid in current money receivable at the Bank in Easton, in the following manner: Subscriptions to this Constitution shall be received on Tuesday the 11th day of March in the present year, of which public notice shall be given; and at the time of subscribing, two and a half dollars on each share shall be paid; and the further sum of two and a half dollars shall be paid at each succeeding term of sixty days, until the sum of fifteen dollars on each share shall be paid. The Subscription Book shall be opened by, and the stock subscribed for, under the direction of John Edmondson, John Goldsborough, Thomas P. Smith, Daniel Martin and William H. Groome, or any two of them, who are hereby constituted and appointed commissioners for that purpose; and the first payment shall be made to them; and the money received by them shall be forthwith deposited in the said Bank to the credit of the company. The said Commissioners, if necessary, may adjourn from day to day, keeping the books open until twelve hundred shares are subscribed for; and as soon as the said number of shares shall be obtained, they shall give notice thereof and appoint a time not less than ten days thereafter, and a convenient place, when and where a meeting of the Stockholders shall be called for the election of nine Managers to direct and conduct the affairs of the company for the term of one year, or until they shall be superseded by the next election of Managers. And in the election of Managers at the first and at subsequent meetings for this purpose, each stockholder shall be entitled to the like number of votes as he shall hold shares in the stock of the company; and any stockholder being absent may vote by proxy; the proxy being executed in such form as the Board of Managers may direct, and the person appointed being himself a stockholder.

### ARTICLE II.

The Managers so elected shall, at their first meeting, elect one of their number to be President, and shall organize themselves into a Board; and thereafter the affairs of the company shall be directed and conducted by the said President and Managers; five of whom (the President, or in his absence, a member appointed by the Board, to act as President pro tempore, being one) shall constitute a Board for transacting the ordinary business of the company, but in all that concerns the location and management of the ground, the erection of the Buildings, the purchase of Machinery, the contractual undertakings, and the engagement of a Superintendent or principal Agents, the assent of a majority of all the Managers shall be necessary.

### ARTICLE III.

All the instalments herein before specified, subsequent to the first, shall be paid to the President and Managers, or to their order; and fifteen days notice shall be given in the papers, of the time when the said instalments shall respectively become due; and in case the several sums or instalments so required on each and every share, shall not be paid on the days which shall be so notified by the Board for the payment thereof, the share or shares subscribed for, on which such default shall arise, shall be forfeited to the use of the company, together with all and every sum or sums of money previously paid thereon. And with respect to the remaining ten dollars on each and every share, of which no payment is herein before required, it is mutually covenanted and agreed, that whenever a majority of all the Managers shall determine the payment of the same, or of any portion thereof, to be necessary for the completion of the establishment, for the purchase of Grain, or for any other purpose properly belonging to the views and interests of the company, it shall be lawful for the Board of Managers to call upon the Stockholders for the payment thereof, and on default of payment, the shares and the sums of money previously paid thereon, shall be subject to forfeiture and may be forfeited in the manner hereinbefore mentioned: Provided nevertheless, that not more than

### ARTICLE IV.

two and a half dollars thereof shall be called for at any one time, and that the Board of Managers shall notify the call in the public papers of Easton, for the space of sixty days at the least before the time appointed for the payment thereof.

### ARTICLE V.

In order to give continuance to the company in the prosecution of the present undertaking, a general meeting of the Stockholders shall be held on the first Monday of May in every year, at such place in Easton as the Board of Managers shall appoint, for the purpose of electing nine Managers for the ensuing year, and the Board shall publicly notify the time and place for holding such election, for the space of two weeks previous hereto. And the Stockholders, when so assembled, shall nominate a Chairman and Secretary to serve as Judges of the election; and when the same shall be closed, the Judges shall certify the polls, and the persons elected, to the Managers, at a meeting to be held by them on the Monday following, for the purpose of receiving the same, of choosing a President, and of organizing the Board for the transaction of business. And the vacancies happening in the Board by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be supplied by the remaining Managers; and every person so appointed shall continue in office until the next succeeding election. But every Manager must be a Stockholder at the time of his election; and shall cease to be a Manager if he shall cease to be a Stockholder.

### ARTICLE VI.

The Board of Managers shall have power and authority to purchase suitable and convenient ground for the use of the Company, and to erect thereon all such works for the use of Machinery, and all such necessary buildings as may be requisite and wanted for the grinding of all sorts of grain and for the manufacturing of Flour, and for the accommodation of their artisans, mechanics and labourers: Provided the expense of the purchase and erection of such buildings shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars unless otherwise directed by the Company at a general meeting of the Stockholders duly convened. The Board may also appoint one or more Superintendents of the Establishment, and all such skillful agents, artisans, mechanics and labourers as may be found necessary, as well for the completion of the works and buildings aforesaid, as for carrying on the operations of the Company and the well conducting of their concerns after the works shall be established. And they shall have power to discharge all or any such persons at their pleasure, and to appoint or engage others according to their sound discretion.

### ARTICLE VII.

The Board of Managers shall also have power and authority to make and establish all such Rules & Regulations for the good government of the company, and of their officers, agents, servants and affairs, as they or a majority of them shall from time to time deem useful and expedient, and to revise, alter or annul the same according to their judgment and discretion; and to use, employ and dispose of the joint stock or property of the company in such manner as they, or a majority of all the Managers shall think most conducive to the interest & advantage of the Stockholders; provided such Rules & Proceedings be not contrary to these Articles of Association, or to the Regulations of the Stockholders made at regular meetings held pursuant to this constitution. The Board of Managers shall provide suitable Books, and shall cause their meetings, rules, regulations and all their proceedings to be entered therein; and for this purpose they may appoint the Treasurer, or any other person, if they think it necessary, to act as their Clerk; and the person so appointed shall be bound to make true & faithful entries of their proceedings and of all such matters, and things as they shall think proper & direct, and concluded.

### ARTICLE VIII.

All written contracts, whether by bill, bond, note or otherwise, made by the Board of Managers in behalf of the company to any other person whatsoever, shall be signed by the President for the time being; and in that form the funds of the company shall be bound to the performance of the contract. But their funds shall in no case be held responsible for any written contract or engagement unless the same shall be signed as aforesaid.

### ARTICLE IX.

But to prevent all persons dealing

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1823.

NO. 14.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUUM PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE INCH INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

## FOREIGN.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT. WAR IN EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 11.

The Packet Ship New York, Captain Maxwell, arrived last evening in 37 days from Liverpool, bringing regular files of London papers to the evening of the 30th January, and Liverpool to the 1st of February; both inclusive.

It will be seen by the official papers which we publish this evening, particularly the Speech of Louis XVIII that the great question of Peace or War, has in effect been decided.

The Ministers of the Al-

lied Powers have left Madrid in the worst

possible humor, and the Gaul, headed by

the Duke de Angouleme, marches upon the

Don. The torch of war, which was for a

time extinguished at Waterloo, has thus

been re-lighted. How far it will spread—

whether all Europe will be involved in the

conflict—whether the storm will be confined

to the peninsula, or roll onward until

the Seine, the Rhine and the Danube are

tinged with blood—or, whether the object

of the Allies will be accomplished by a

single blow—are questions which time alone

can determine.

We pretend not to more

agacitancy than others—but we may be al-

lowed to remind our readers, that we have

all along held the language that a capture

of the peace in Europe was to be anticipat-

ed at no distant day. Although the events

of the continent have at times baffled all

calculations, and almost set speculation at

dance, yet we have perceived, or thought

that we perceived, indications that the

peace would not be lasting and that Eu-

rope must bleed afresh. Whatever may

be the result great events may be anticipat-

ed. The character and temper of the

Spaniard nation are such, that an easy and

bloodless campaign, notwithstanding their

present intestine commotions, is not to be

reasonably anticipated. And as Ferdinand

cannot but be suspected of looking with a

favorable eye upon the meditated invasion,

we should imagine that his head is not in

the greatest state of security that could be

wished. His cousin of France, likewise,

may look well to his crazy throne, should

his troops meet with disaster beyond the

Pyrenees.

### SPEECH OF THE KING OF FRANCE

Delivered at the opening of the Session of

the two Chambers.

PARIS, January 28.

### ROYAL SITTING,

For the opening of the Session of 1823.

At ten o'clock the gates were open to the public, and in a moment the upper galleries & benches reserved for the ladies, behind the places exclusively appropriated to the Peers of France and the Deputies, were full. Towards half past 12, the rows of benches round the throne successively received the counsellors and ministers of state, and many marshals of France; the two most elevated benches were occupied by ministers.

At one, a discharge of artillery announced

the sitting out of the Royal train, which

traversed the gallery of the Louvre, and

staying some moments in the chambers

near the g and saloon. A deputation of a

dozen peers, and the grand deputation of

the chamber of deputies, walked before his

majesty. Cries of "Vive le Roi! vivent les

Bourbons!" resounded throughout the hall.

At 2 o'clock the doors of the Chamber

were thrown open, and every seat was soon

filled.

A deputation from both Chambers met

his majesty in the Gallery of the Louvre,

which resounded with cries of "Vive le

Roi!"

The Royal Family and great officers of

state took their usual places according to

precedence. The Duches of Orleans sat

in a separate tribune richly dressed.

His Majesty having remained uncovered

for a moment, delivered the following

Speech:

"Gentlemen—The length of the two

last sessions, the short time which they

have left you unoccupied, would have made

me wish to be able to put off for a short time

the opening of the present. But the regu-

lar vote of the expenditure of the state is

an advantage of which you have felt all the

value; and in order to preserve it, I have

counted upon the same devotion which

were necessary for me to obtain it.

The situation of the interior of the

kingdom is improved—the administration

of justice lawfully exercised by the Juries,

wisely and religiously directed by the ma-

gistrates, has put an end to the plots and

attempts at revolt which were encouraged

by the hope of impunity.

I have concluded with the Holy See

those conventions which were necessary for

the formation of the new diocese of which

the law authorises the establishment.

Every where the churches will be provi-

ded with their pastors;—and the clergy of

France, completely organized, will bring

upon us the blessings of Providence.

I have provided by ordinances, as econ-

omy in our expenses required, regular order

in the accounts. My Ministers will submit

to the sanction of the law the account of

the expenses of the year 1821. They will

furnish you with the statement of the

receipt and expenses effected in 1822, and

that of the charges and resources to be

expected in 1824.

It results from these documents, that

all prior expenses being liquidated—even

those which the military preparations have

rendered necessary—we enter upon the

year 1823, with forty millions of excess

upon the accounts open for this year—and

that the budget for 1824 will present a

balance of receipts and expenses, without

requiring the employment of this reserve.

France owed to Europe the example of

a prosperity which a nation cannot obtain

but by the return to religion—to legitimacy

—to order—to true liberty. That salutary

example she now gives.

I have done every thing to insure the

security of my subjects, and to preserve

Spain from the extreme of misfortune—the

infatuation with which the propositions,

sent to Madrid, have been rejected, leaves

little hopes of peace.

I have ordered the recall of my Minister,

and one hundred thousand Frenchmen,

commanded by a Prince of my family,

whom it delights my heart to call my son,

who are about to march and invoke the God of

St. Louis to preserve the throne of Spain to

a grandson of Henry IV. to preserve that

fine kingdom from ruin, and to recon-

cile her to Europe.

Our stations will be promptly reinforced

wherever maritime commerce requires

protection. Cruizers will be sent out on

all parts of the coast which may be menaced

If war be inevitable, I will make every

effort to confine its circle and limit its

duration. It will only be undertaken to

conquer a peace, the attainment of which

the present state of Spain renders impossi-

ble. Let Ferdinand VII. be free to give

his subjects institutions which they can

only hold from him, and which, by insuring

their repose, dispel the just disquietude of

France, and hostilities will then that

moment cease. There, Gentlemen, before

you, make this solemn engagement. It

was incumbent upon me to submit to you

the state of our exterior relations—it was

for me to deliberate. I have done so matu-

rately, I have consulted the dignity of my

Crown and the security of France—we are

Frenchmen, and we shall be always united

in defence of such interests."

—ANSWER.

I have received the note which your Ex-

cellency transmitted to me under date of

the 10th; and, contenting myself with

stating in reply, that the wishes of the

Government of his Most Catholic Majesty

for the happiness of the Prussian States are

not less ardent than those manifested by

his Majesty the King of Prussia towards

Spain, I transmit to your Excellency, by

royal order, the passports for which you have

applied.

(Dated at the Palace, Jan 11, 1823, and

signed with the usual formalities

# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 22.

## THE FOREIGN NEWS

is deeply interesting; the long looked for event is upon the very eve of fulfilment—the eruptive spirit which has appeared in Germany, Prussia, Piedmont, Naples, Spain & Portugal, has gained a strength & an ascendancy in Spain which excites alarm in those who sit on Thrones, and power having smothered the revolutionary spirit elsewhere, it has become necessary that it should be a work of combined exertion to crush the present government of Spain, and to restore her to the subdued degradation of legitimacy, from which the repose of despotism shall fear "no waking."

It was hard to foresee or to foretell exactly

how or when this crisis would arise, either as

to date or place; but that it was inevitable,

that things all tended to produce it, that, al-

though strong appearances might dissipate

and vanish like indications of a summer rain,

the clouds would gather again and the storm

pour forth, and all within the circle of some

two or three years, was one of those future

results which we anticipated with the best

species of certainty that fallible man looks

into uncertain futurity—The state papers up-

on this subject are voluminous, we will give

the most important of them with all the de-

tail that our columns afford—they are all

worthy of much attention.

We see in papers from all parts much ac-

count of sorrows and lamentations expressed

at the portentous state of things that is about

to occur, and the bewailings in anticipation

for the lives that are to be lost—it is enough

for men to reason and to remark upon the af-

fairs of men without intermingling any thing

of the mock tragic—Editors of papers should

state intelligence and events as they come to

hand, and reason and comment upon them, if

they please, without hypocritical whining or

indecorous grinning—We hold it as a ration-

al, undeniable maxim, that all states ought to

have the right of self-government—we there-

fore honestly wish Spain a good government

of her own choice. If the other powers of

Europe think themselves endangered by the

example of Spain, and are supported by their

subjects in war on this ground, we are not

going to question the rights of states to abate,

what they hold to be nuisances, any more

than we shall question the rights of commu-

nities or society to do so—we only wonder

how their taste or sense can be so vitiated, as

to dislike a popular representative govern-

ment springing from the people, which we

hold the consummation of political wisdom—

nor are we going to pour forth a flood of una-

vailing tears for that illiad of woes that may

spring from the approaching crisis—We hope

we have no cold bloodedness, we flatter our-

selves we have no affected philanthropy—

Every man's country is large enough for ev-

ery man's affliction and concern—let his specu-

lations and his love of justice and right extend

to others—if we had the means to stay afflic-

tions among men, we ought and we would

be happy to do it—but why lament because

you cant combat with destiny? why pretend

to distress yourselves about the concerns of

others, which no human means can affect?

So in regarding the condition of our own

country in the event we contemplate—if we

are wisely governed, we must reap great wealth

from the conflict in Europe—this is as inevi-

table as the war itself—will you pretend you

are sorry for this? will you be indecorous

enough to rejoice at it? neither the one nor

the other—love wealth as much as you please,

there is no man who would not yield up his

own gains to put a stop to war even between

Foreign Nations; not because he loved For-

ign nations better than his own gain, or that

he was any mighty philanthropist—but be-

cause it was right to do so—it was duty to do

so—and he who could have withstood that

duty, would have been less than man—he

would have lived in perpetual dread of the

"pestilence that walketh by night" and the

"arrow that fleeth by day"—But neither sor-

row nor rejoicing can avail—we must take

things as we find them—The good we must

try to detain by endeavouring to deserve it—

the evil we should endeavour to put off by the

power of Heaven—if Europe will fight battles

and maintain long contests to try who shall

"do each other the most harm" let us pre-

serve an honest neutrality and lay up all the

individual wealth and comfort we can, and

augment our national strength and power to

render others more indisposed to attack us.

## Synopsis of Foreign Intelligence.

In conformity to the arrangement of the Congress at Verona, the Courts of Russia, Austria and Prussia pursued the same plan with that which had been prescribed to and adopted by France, of presenting to their respective ministers at the court of Spain a paper of remonstrance against the existing state of things in that country, arising out of their recent revolutionary changes, these several despatches were laid before the Cortes of Spain by order of the King, who received them with the highest indignation, and then rejected them with firmness and defiance—The Ministers of these several courts, residing at Madrid, then briefly recapitulated the grounds of exception taken by their respective Courts, and declared the new causes of grievance contained in the reply to their remonstrance, & demanded the necessary passports to leave Madrid. To these the Spanish Minister answered ironically and tartly, and sent the passports desired—An unusual and uncouthly style deformed these diplomatic

documents.

The Members of the "Female Auxiliary

Frat Society of Talbot county" are respec-

tively requested to attend an Annual Meeting

of the Society, to be held in the Church at

Easton, on the second Wednesday in April,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

March 22 3w

NOTICE.

The Members of the "Female Auxiliary Frat Society of Talbot county" are respec-

tively requested to attend an Annual Meeting

of the Society, to be held in the Church at

Easton, on the second Wednesday in April,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

March 22 3w

NOTICE.

The Members of the "Female Auxiliary

Frat Society of Talbot county" are respec-

tively requested to attend an Annual Meeting

of the Society, to be held in the Church at

Easton, on the second Wednesday in April,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

March 22 3w

NOTICE.

The Members of the "Female Auxiliary

Frat Society of Talbot county" are respec-

tively requested to attend an Annual Meeting

of the Society, to be held in the Church at

Easton, on the second Wednesday in April,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

March 22 3w

NOTICE.

The Members of the "Female Auxiliary

Frat Society of Talbot county" are respec-

tively requested to attend an Annual Meeting

of the Society, to be held in the Church at

Easton, on the second Wednesday in April,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

March 22 3w

NOTICE.

The Members of the "Female Auxiliary

Frat Society of Talbot county" are respec-

tively requested to attend an Annual Meeting

of the Society, to be held in the Church at

Easton, on the second Wednesday in April,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

March 22 3w

NOTICE.

The Members of the "Female Auxiliary

Frat Society of Talbot county" are respec-

tively requested to attend an Annual Meeting

of the Society, to be held in the Church at

Easton, on the second Wednesday in April,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

March 22 3w

NOTICE.

The Members of the "Female Auxiliary

Frat Society of Talbot county" are respec-

tively requested to attend an Annual Meeting

of the Society, to be held in the Church at

Easton, on the second Wednesday in April,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

March 22 3w

NOTICE.

The Members of the "Female Auxiliary

Frat Society of Talbot county" are respec-

tively requested to attend an Annual Meeting

of the Society, to be held in the Church at

Easton, on the second Wednesday in April,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

March 22 3w

NOTICE.

The Members of the "Female Auxiliary

Frat Society of Talbot county" are respec-

tively requested to attend an Annual Meeting

of the Society, to be held in the Church at

Easton, on the second Wednesday in April,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

March 22 3w

NOTICE.

The Members of the "Female Auxiliary

Frat Society of Talbot county" are respec-

tively requested to attend an Annual Meeting

of the Society, to

notes on both sides—A circular was addressed by the Cabinets of Russia, Austria and Prussia from Verona to their respective Ministers at the various European Courts, indicating the course of policy they meant to pursue and justifying themselves for the course taken since the peace in Europe of 1815.

The speech of the King of France to both the chambers considers war as inevitable, unless Spain adopts her system of government more to his Ministers views of what is necessary to the repose of Europe—the speech contemplates war, and recognizes the Duke of Angouleme as Generalissimo of 100,000 men, who are immediately to invade Spain. Assurances are given to France by Russia that she will support her invasion of Spain with 400,000 men—The mediation of England has been twice offered to France to negotiate a reconciliation between her and Spain, and was twice rejected—Orders were then said (& most probably it is true) to have been sent by England to her Minister at Madrid to make a treaty of alliance with Spain—The influence exerted by Russia upon France to place her in her present attitude, it seems, was intended by them to have been secret, which, when discovered by the British Ambassador at Paris, & made known to the British Government, caused Mr. Canning to be much incensed, (it may be borne in mind by our readers, that in one of our recent views of the progress of things in Europe, we laid all stress upon the wily artifices of that subtle exotic who is now Minister from Russia to France, in bringing about such a state of things as now seems to exist.)—Letters from Liverpool 1st February state war as inevitable—A demand for American Flour at advanced prices is anticipated—No sweet American Flour in bond is left—it is required for, and an export demand anticipated.

The Courts of Russia, Austria and Prussia have demanded from the Court of England that they be informed what course of policy Great Britain means to pursue in the contemplated war against Spain.

We have inserted a letter from the Queen of Portugal to her Royal Husband, who assented to her exile from his dominions because she would not take the oath to the new constitution under the new order of things—Whatever opinions may be entertained of the impiety or imprudence or even error of the refusal on the part of the Queen, yet we think few men of any country can real it without involuntarily flinging the sword arm to the sword thigh to defend such a heroine, whether right or wrong. If, as applicable to the King, there is a tie in nature and a fitness in things, which ought never to be forgotten or transgressed—yet error ought to be pardoned and imprudence forgiven, when betrayed into by lofty sentiments of chivalry or a pure belief in the infallible truth of maxims, which grew up with our sires and ourselves, and which were inculcated upon us with a zeal and a faith but little less than that which point the way to everlasting bliss.

The unreasonable as well as ruinous urgency of those interested in Manufacturing Establishments in the United States, to procure Congress to increase the Tariff upon those articles made at their manufactory, for the purpose of giving them a monopoly of those articles, and thereby making the fortunes of the manufacturers by distress and tax upon all other citizens, is so great, that it becomes a principle of true national interest to rouse the attention of the people of the country against this abuse, and to cause them to use all possible diligence in selecting those men alone as members of Congress, who are directly opposed to all further increase of taxes upon importations. The warmth occasioned in the last Congress, by the attempt to increase the Tariff indicates the feeling that begins to be entertained upon that subject—these monopolies must be resisted—these increasing taxes upon importations, which aggrieve the many for the benefit of the few, must be opposed and prevented—This discouragement to commerce, trade and the exportation of our redundant agricultural products, must be put down—and this paving the way, by diminishing our revenue from imports, to drawing revenue from direct taxes, must be exposed, that the indignation of the great majority of the people may be directed against those, who, under pretence of a new sort of national independence, are trying to lay schemes to enrich them, selves by picking the bones of their fellow citizens.

In order to draw the attention and reflections of our readers to this subject, we shall regularly select all the able publications in relation to it that we can find,

whose length does not preclude them—and we do not mean to act unfairly or cowardly upon this matter—We will cheerfully print pieces on the other side of the question, if presented to us, or if we can find them—for our object is to convince not to deceive

—and we pledge ourselves to show, if the question is brought to a point, that a further increase of Tariff is not only unreasonable, but that it will be prejudicial to the people and the nation—and further, we can and will show, if required, that all the

calamities, drawbacks, and lamentable evils, which, we the people of the United States, have experienced for the last fourteen years and a half, but which have been most severely felt for the last five years and a half, are fairly and justly to be ascribed to injurious tampering with commerce, to commercial restrictions, increase of duties and a run mad notion about manufactures, got up amidst the insanity of desperate party times and seized upon by individuals as lucky schemes to make their own fortunes out of the distress of the people.

We present our readers (taken from the New York Evening Post) with a publication signed "Old Canton" upon balance of trade, which subverts the Tariff men's doctrine that we are going to ruin because we import more than we export, and that we ought therefore to increase on our own manufactures by high Tariff and actual prohibitions to save us from this impending ruin—We pray our readers to examine this question of ruin from our imports being greater than our exports, for they will find all the doctrines in favor of high Tariff and against importations about as tenable as this one concerning the destructive balance of trade.—In our next we will present them with the eloquent and delightful speech of Mr. Camberling in Congress against the increase of Tariff.

From the New York Evening Post.

"I conclude therefore, that the notions of Old Canton are quite visionary and whimsical."—THE STATESMAN.

M. Editor,—In a former communication, I maintained that an excess in the value of our imports, above that of our exports, could not be a means of impoverishing the country, but on the contrary that, as man in trade becomes rich by receiving more than he pays away, so a country must be enriched by receiving more in value from other countries, than it sends abroad.

I should not have thought it necessary to touch again upon this subject, had it not appeared that my argument had been misunderstood by a writer in one of the other papers. To make my meaning more evident therefore, I will state a case which came within my knowledge some years ago.—A merchant in one of our eastern ports, sent a ship to China with 70,000 dollars in specie.—With this specie, and with a portion of freight, the ship was laden in China for Europe; her cargo was sold in Holland under circumstances peculiarly favorable, and the net proceeds remitted to London for account of the owner of the ship, amounted to 47,000L. The course of exchange on England was then in this country, as much above par as it has been for some time past. The amount in London was drawn for at about 12 per cent premium, the bills being sold as usual, to importers of British goods—consequently, the value of property brought into the United States by this operation, calculating the goods imported only at their cost in Great Britain, was equal to \$235,000, being nothing more nor less than the returns of the 70,000 dollars, sent in the first instance to China.

Here was one of the most aggravated cases of what is called a cause of impoverishment that can well be imagined. In the first place, a draining of specie from the banks; secondly, a high rate of premium on foreign bills and thirdly, an amount of imports of more than three times the value of the exports. And this is not the worst of it, for, according to the best of my remembrance, the value of American property thus trebled, during the same season, in the same way, was at least twenty times the amount stated in this transaction. The excess of our imports from that source alone must have been not less than 3,000,000 dollars, which according to the theory of our pseudo political economists, was so much dead loss to the country—yet all concerned in the operation seemed themselves gainers by it, and no one can prove that the accumulation of wealth thus accruing to our citizens was not equally a gain to their country.

I do not pretend to say that such instances of prosperous trade often occur, nor do I say that our trade with other countries is always equally profitable—whether it be so or not is immaterial to the question under consideration. My design at present is simply to shew, that the excess of imports above our exports, commonly called the balance of trade, affords no sufficient criterion for judging of the prosperity of the country, much less can the fact of such a surplus of imports be considered a cause of impoverishment.

Be this balance more or less, it may be entirely liquidated by the intervening freights and profits accruing to our own citizens; and perhaps occasionally, but rarely, a partial deficiency in this respect one year may be supplied by a remittance of part of the surplus specie received during a former year.

Let the amount of the freights made by our vessels, be added, at a fair estimation, to the amount of our exports, and even this, without taking into view any extraordinary profit, will greatly diminish the fearful balance which is said to be against us—To render this more plain, I will instance a case which is by no means an uncommon one.

In a dull season of the year, when there is no inducement to ship produce from this country, the owner of a vessel is offered by the agent of a foreign house, a circuitous charter for his ship—she goes in ballast to the West Indies, there takes in a cargo for foreign account, and proceeds to Europe—from the European port, she

takes another cargo to South America, and thence returns with a different lading to Europe—Here she is discharged by the foreign house; and the master, having received his several freights, after paying his port charges and expenses abroad, invests the remainder of the earnings of his vessel, say about \$5000, in merchandise, with which he returns to the United States. Here is another impoverishing case—The amount of exports was nothing—The amount of imports is \$5000—this 5000 dollars, it is true, is to be divided amongst the owner and master of the vessel, and the ships company, and part of it may be paid to different mechanics for making good the wear and tear of the voyage, but it is a loss for American account, and all comes into American pockets; and all is a compensation for American labour; as much as the price paid for a bale of domestic cotton cloth is a compensation for the labour of the manufacturers. Is it not evident at the amount brought home in this instance, is so much gain to the country, and is it not equally evident that all the freights earned by our vessels contribute, in the same manner, to the accumulation of our national wealth; and is it not equally evident, that all the excess of importation, occasioned by this operation of our trade, so far from being a cause of impoverishment, is, actually, just in proportion to its extent, one of the principal sources of the unexampled prosperity of the nation?

The writer, to whom I have alluded, has endeavoured to state some cases in which, as he maintains, an individual or a nation, may receive only a new dollar for an old one, and yet be gainers by this exchange—admitting this to be true, I think the inference is in my favour; for if a man may gain by receiving no more than he pays out, he would certainly be a greater gainer in proportion as he received more and paid away less. The cases however are such as never did and never will exist. This I think the writer will acknowledge if he takes the trouble of analysing the manner by which the value of the respective commodities, he supposes to be exchanged, is to be ascertained.

There is a wide difference between arriving from facts which we know to have existed, and building theories upon supposed cases which can have no existence but in the imagination.

The case my opponent adduces—of a farmer who is obliged to raise three kinds of produce, and these three kinds only, without the possibility of disposing of more than one of them, is so absurdly improbable, so far from being even supposed, and so destitute of any analogy in fact, that we should be at a loss to conceive what parallel the writer had in view for it were it not for an allusion he has made to the operation of the corn laws of Great Britain, upon the wheat and flour trade of this country.

There is no resemblance between the case of the farmer and our case in this respect—for we have as great a variety of customers as we have of descriptions of produce; but I am surprised that this political economist should not have noticed a really striking analogy to be found between the principles upon which these iniquitous laws were predicated, & the professed principles of our New Tariff men.

The system of the corn laws was established in Great Britain by the powerful influence of the landholders and speculators in leasehold property. Their aim was to prevent any decline in the rents of their estates, by keeping up the price of the produce.

To effect this object they prevailed upon the government not to admit foreign bread stuffs into the country, unless the market price of wheat exceeded a maximum, with which they were willing to content themselves.

The consequence is, that the food of the people of England, Ireland and Scotland costs them probably double what it would do, if it were not for the existence of these laws. The poorest labourer is condemned to pay a tax on every morsel he swallows, in order that a higher rent may be extorted from him for the spot of ground he occupies—and while the peasantry in some districts are actually starving for bread, immense quantities of foreign wheat are rotting in the publick warehouses, in bond, which these miserable paupers may be tantalized with seeing, but which they are forbidden to consume, in order that domestic agriculture may be encouraged.

Let me ask the advocates for prohibitory duties, in what they differ from the British landholders. They would not touch the article of food—Oh! no—but they will lay a tax, a heavy import, upon every article of clothing, and on every utensil of domestic economy. They are not landholders, they do not speculate in leases; they would not levy a tax upon the poor man's loaf for the benefit of his rich neighbour; they would not oblige the whole community to pay a higher price for so necessary an article as food, merely to afford a profit to a particular class; but they are manufacturers, or speculators in manufacturing establishments, and to augment their profits, or raise the value of their property, they think it very reasonable that all our labourers, tradesmen, mechanicks, merchants, farmers and planters, with all their wives, children, servants or slaves, should pay at least a double price for every rag of linen, cotton, or woollen, that comfort or decency obliges them to wear.

What then is the difference between the principle, or operation of the corn laws of Great Britain, and the new tariff policy of the United States? The principle is the same—the operation differs only in this—that the one compels the whole community to pay a tax for the benefit of a few, under penalty of starvation; the other extorts the same tax for the same purpose, in the same manner from the whole community, on pain of nakedness.

The rich man may pay an exorbitant price for his bread, or for his attire, without suffering any inconvenience from it; but burthensome imposts upon the necessities of life fall heavily upon the poor, and even heavily upon the middling classes of society; and whether the objects of taxation be articles of food, or clothing, a wanton and unjustifiable enhancement of their value is equally to be deprecated.

OLD CANTON.

From the American Farmer.

Baltimore, Friday, March 7th 1823.

THE NEXT MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW.

Arrangements will speedily be made, and published, for the next Maryland Cattle Show,

to be held on the Socie ties lots on the Frederick Road, as heretofore.

There will be distributed premiums, to consist of silver plate, amounting to about \$600—a good proportion of which may be expected to go to the Ladies of the Eastern Shore, for their ingenious and beautiful domestic fabrics—properly so called in the most useful sense of the word. Particulars hereafter.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Monday the 5th day of May next.

NINIAN PINKNEY.

In consequence of the late news from Europe, WHEAT FLOUR advanced in this city 75 cents a barrel, all other Bread Stuffs advanced in proportion.—*Phil. Dem. Press.*

Mr. Crowninshield is chosen a Representative in Congress for the Essex South District, Massachusetts.

Captain Charles Morris has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, to be one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board vice Captain Porter, resigned.

A meeting has been held at Vandalia, Indiana, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of President, at which 58 votes were given for Henry Clay, and 56 for J. Q. Adams.

Our readers will recollect that a number of men, and among them was Baptiste Irvine, sailed from this country last fall in an expedition under Decondray, whose object was to revolutionize Porto Rico; but whose plans were frustrated, and all taken prisoners. We are informed they have had their trials, and are sentenced to thirty years imprisonment.

N. Y. Even Post.

The Vice President and Family arrived from Washington on Thursday. We understand that under the late act for settling his accounts, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars has already been allowed him, and it is expected that from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars more will be allowed in addition. While favorites are receiving their hundreds of thousands, the widow of LAWRENCE is denied her pension of a few hundred dollars. However, "Don't give up the ship"—another Congress may do better.

N. Y. Com. Adver.

COMMODORE PORTER'S SQUADRON.

By the arrival of the brig Caroline, captain Hubbs, in 17 days from Havana, at New York, we learn that commodore Porter and his squadron had arrived off Havana, and taken possession of Key West; and that the U. S. frigate Congress was lying off and on the harbor, a few days before the Caroline sailed.

The Supreme Court, after a session of six weeks, adjourned on Saturday last, until its next annual term.

We are sorry to state (adds the National Intelligencer) that Judge Livingston continues so ill as to leave but little hope of his recovery.

Our Government says the National Intelligencer, has received despatches from its European Legations, endorsed as of great importance, and requiring to be immediately forwarded to that Department of State. They are supposed to relate to the proceedings which have resulted from the Congress at Verona.

Philadelphia, March 17.

FIRE.

That extensive structure, the Hall of the Washington Benevolent Society, is now a mass of ruins. It took fire this morning about three o'clock, and from the flames being discovered bursting first from the north western corner of the building (far from the rooms occupied by Mr. Winter, who had charge of the Establishment,) it is believed, that the conflagration must have been the work of an incendiary.

The walls are yet standing, a proof that the building was stronger than many persons supposed.

The activity of our firemen was well known; but from the ascendancy which the flames had gained before they were discovered, it was impossible to stop their progress, before the Hall was a heap of ruins, and the upper story of the adjoining hotel was destroyed. The furniture of Mr. Renshaw sustained considerable damage, and most of the stock of ale, porter, and wine in the cellar of the Hall has been lost.

The wind caused the flakes to take a north easterly direction. Some houses at a considerable distance took fire—among others Abbot's Brewery and the Coffee House. These were saved without difficulty, but it required considerable exertion, to preserve the property of Mr. Baden, in Third street, nearly opposite to the Hall. We have heard of no accident occurring to any individual, except to a gentleman whose lodgings were in Spruce street, and who, alarmed by the sudden appearance of the flames, sprung out of his chamber window, by which he broke his leg.—Gazette.

Philadelphia, March 17.

WILLIAM HUGHLETT of Greensborough, Caroline County, Maryland.

Wishes to borrow a sum of money not exceeding TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the rate of six percent per annum interest, to be returned with the interest thereon, in six, twelve and eighteen months from the first day of May next. No sum less than Fifty Dollars will be received on loan. The payment will be secured by bond, and if required, security.

Applications will be received at his Office in Greensborough, until the first Monday in May next.

Greensborough, March 22, 1823—3w

DIED

In Baltimore on the 18th inst. Mr. Loudon Townsend, of the firm of Edward J. Coale & Co., and son of Mr. Nathan Townsend of this county. Mr. T. was a young gentleman of distinguished merit and enjoyed the high respect and affectionate regard of all who knew him.

The Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will sit on Thursday next, the 27th inst.

New Grocery Store

Henry Newcomb

Is now opening at his Store, at the corner of Washington and Dover Streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Nichols Layton, opposite the Market House, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES & LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS-WARE,

ALSO,

HARDWARE, &c.

among which are the following articles:

Lisbon Wine	Buckwheat
Cognac Brandy	Oats
Peach do.	Jamison's Crackers
Apple do.	Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Penknives & Razors
Jamaica Spirits	Nails
N. E. Rum	Tacks for Coachmakers
Old Rye Whiskey	Brushes of all sorts
Common do.	Raw Cotton
Sugar & Coffee	A great variety of Tortoise-Shell Combs
Mould Candles	Common do.
Dipped do.	Best Ink Powder
Tobacco & Snuff	Shoes & Monroe Boots
Spanish Segars	Bridles & Whips
Country do.	Irish Potatoes, &c. &c.

ALSO,

ELEGANT LARGE MANTLE & PIER Looking Glasses.

## POETRY.

From Moore's "Loves of the Angels."

Oft, too, when that disheartening fear,  
Which all who love, beneath the sky,  
Feel, when they gaze on what is dear—  
The dreadful thought that it must die!  
That desolating thought, which comes  
Into men's happiest hours and homes;  
Whose melancholy boding flings—  
Death's shadow o'er the brightest things!

This fear so sad to all—to me

Most full of sadness, from the thought

That I must still live on, when she

Would, like the snow that on the sea

Fell yesterday, in vain be sought—

That heaven to me the final seal

Of all earth's sorrow would deny,

And I eternally must feel

The death pang, without power to die!

Even this, her fond endearments—fond

As ever twisted the sweet bnd

'Twixt heart and heart—could charm away:

Before her looks no clouds would stay,

Or if they did, their gloom was gone,

Their darkness put a glory on!

There seem'd a freshness in her breath,

Beyon' the reach, the power of death;

And then, her voice—oh, who could doubt

That 'twould for ever thus breathe out

A music, like the harmony

Of the tun'd orbs, too sweet to die!

While in her lip's awakening touch

There thrill'd a life ambrosial—such

As mantles in the fruit steep'd through

With Eden's most delicious dew—

Till I could almost think, though known

And lov'd as human, they had grown

By bliss, celestial as my own!

## VALUABLE DENTRIFICE.

Keeping the teeth clean is indispensable to their preservation. By suffering the particles of food, and other impurities which are constantly collecting about them, to remain, is to favor the production and operation of those causes which effect their ruin.

### THE POWDER.

Take of Peruvian bark	2 parts
Armenian bals.	4
Prepared chalk	4
Myrrh	2
Loaf sugar	2
Carb. of Soda	3
Castile Soap	2

These are to be powdered, mixed, and passed through a sieve.—Any apothecary can furnish this powder.

The brush with which this powder is to be applied, should be sufficiently large and firm, and the hair not too closely placed.

Brushing the teeth once a day, if faithfully done, is preferable to many hasty and imperfect attempts to clean them. Merely to pass the brush a few times lightly and rapidly over the teeth, is of little service; four or five minutes should be diligently spent in performing this operation. The idea that the enamel of the teeth can be injured by brushing, is as unfounded and absurd as it would be to suppose that the palms of the hands might be worn out by moderate labour.—The same grateful and refreshing sensations which result from bathing the surface of the body, arise also from a proper attention to the mouth. No one who neglects his mouth can be said to be personally neat; nor can any one who omits this necessary attention to himself, justly expect the voluntary attention of others.

### An Anecdote in High Life.

A man of high fashion, who deals largely in a certain combustible material, had long been attracted by the peculiar fine form of a widow bewitched, then under the protection of a gentleman of great wealth.

He had frequently and publicly said that he would give fifty pounds solely to be seen walking by her side in Bond street. His wish was accidentally one day gratified thus:—At the moment of a slight shower, the object continually uppermost in his thoughts appeared in the very scene. The gentleman tendered his umbrella; it was accepted.—Under the awning of jewelers shop they stopped, and chatted about the weather—the lady's eye being occasionally directed to the glittering toys in the window. 'They are very pretty' she said. 'Very pretty indeed! suppose you go in and look at them?' was the rejoinder. The lady acceded.—That is vastly beautiful! is it not? speaking of a necklace. 'Is it? but how will it look round your neck?' 'Try.' He did try, when the lady, dropping a courtesy, added with the utmost sang froid, 'Thank you! The rain is over: we will now, if you please, walk.' In an instant she was in the street, leaving the gentleman behind. He looked at the shop keeper, and then at the door, and then on the jeweller again; lastly at his pockets. This awkward adventure, for the lady was gone, ended, by his giving the tradesman his card; it was deemed satisfactory. In three days the bill was sent in; the item consisted of a necklace of brilliants valued at 650 guineas. When a certain witty Dowager heard of this, she said, 'Well! I hope this will teach married men to be more cautious in future, and particularly when they touch gunpowder.'

London paper.

Spilling Salt at a table has long been reckoned among the signs of ill-luck. An English paper states that this popular superstition is derived from a picture of the Last Supper, by Leonardi da Vinci, in which Judas is represented in the act of overturning the salt-cellar.

## Fountain Inn TAVERN.

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

This Establishment is in complete repair for the accommodation of Travellers or Citizens, who may honour it with their custom. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best products of the market, and his Bar constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors.

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

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

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**RICHARD SHERWOOD.**

Easton, Dec. 14, 1823—1f

## REMOVAL.

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

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

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

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822—1f

## CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The Subscriber has again commenced the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, in the Store House of Thomas P. Bennett, on Washington street, near the corner of Dover street. He has just received from Baltimore a Stock of first rate Materials, selected by himself, and intends keeping a constant supply, which will enable him to furnish those who may please to favour him with their custom, with every variety of work in his line, he will endeavour by punctuality and attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

**JAMES NEAL.**

N. B. Also, Turning executed in its different varieties,  
J. N.

Easton, Nov. 23—3w



The Subscriber thus informs the public that he has removed to Poplar Town, in Worcester county, for the convenience of furnishing the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

WITH GERMANTOWN MADE

Gigs & Carriages,

of any description. The materials of which Carriages are made in that place, are known to be of the best quality: put together to stand Turnpikes and Rocks. As it relates to terms, the buyer will attend to that part of the business himself. Persons wishing to purchase will write to the Subscriber, and describe the colour, lining and finish, and have the Subscribers answer with the price.

**ISAAC SMITH.**

March 8, 1823—9w

### Coach, Gig and Harness Making

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

**CAMPBELL & THOMPSON.**

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

**JOHN CAMPBELL,  
GEORGE F. THOMPSON.**

Sept. 16—1w

## Boarding School For Young Ladies,

AT NEWARK, DEL.

The subscriber proposes to open a School for Young Ladies, in which they shall be instructed in the following branches: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Rhetoric, Geography, Globes, and Modern, with the use of Maps and Globes, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy and Chemistry, Elements of History and of Moral Science. On Sundays their attention shall be directed to the study of the Bible, Sacred History, and the Evidence of Christianity. Propriety of conduct, elegance of manners, and moral rectitude shall be inculcated with the utmost assiduity and care.

This Establishment is in complete repair for the accommodation of Travellers or Citizens, who may honour it with their custom. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best products of the market, and his Bar constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors.

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

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers

can be furnished for any part of the peninsula at a moments notice—His Servants are attentive, and it will be his constant endeavour to please all who may favour him with a call.

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**RICHARD SHERWOOD.**

Easton, Dec. 14, 1823—1f

## \$10 REWARD.

Strayed from Mr. Lowe's Stable Yard on Monday the 23d of December, a

DARK BROWN HORSE, about 14 hands high, large Mane and Tail, carries his head high—about twelve years old. The above reward of Ten Dollars will be given for delivering the said stray Horse to Mr. Solomon Lowe at the Easton Hotel.

January 25, 1823.

## Locust Posts.

Locust Posts seven feet long for post and railing, and five feet long for banking, may be had, by application to the Subscriber, upon reasonable terms. Several persons joining in a purchase may have them delivered at a convenient landing, due allowance being made for freight; or they may be received at the mouth of the Susquehanna. Letters post paid shall be attended to.

**LEVIN GALE.**

Elkton, Jan. 25, 1823—4w—omtj

## Notice

I hereby give to all my Creditors, that having applied to the Honourable Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the Act, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; I request a meeting of my Creditors at the time appointed by law, I having given three months notice to them as the law directs.

**GEORGE W. JACKSON.**

February 22—3m

## NOTICE.

The Commissioners under the Act of Assembly, incorporating a company to build a Wharf at Cambridge, opened the Books for the entry of Stock, as the law directs; and the requisite quantity being subscribed for, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that on Saturday the 12th of April next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, at Mr. Ridgway's Tavern, an election will be held for six Managers, &c. &c.

By the Board,

**JOSEPH E. MUSE Pres't.**

Ezekiel Richardson, Sec'y.

March 8—3w

## Notice

I hereby give, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office, in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, and will continue to sit on Saturdays and Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alienations and alterations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law. By order,

**JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the tax for Talbot County.**

March 8

## Notice.

The annual Meeting of the "Female Sabbath School Society" will be held at the Church in Easton, on the 1st Saturday in April at 11 o'clock; the members are all respectfully invited to attend.

By order,

**A. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.**

March 8—3w

## Ordered,

By the Levy Court of Talbot County, That the Clerk give notice by advertisement to be inserted in the newspapers published at Easton, that the Court will meet on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, to appoint Constables for the several hundreds of the said county: and on Tuesday the 1st day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Roads.

Test,

**J. LOOCKERMAN, Clerk.**

February 22, 1823

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



## THE STEAM-BOAT

## MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th will leave Easton by way of

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1823.

NO. 15.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Five Cents per An-

nnum payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in-

serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-

five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE

AND

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

CONGRESSIONAL  
DEBATE ON MANUFACTURES.

In the House of Representatives.

(Second day)—The bill "for the more effectual protection of Manufactures" bearing under consideration in committee of the whole—

Mr. Caubreleng, of New York, thanked the gentleman from New Jersey, (Mr. Holcombe) to whom he had listened with great pleasure, for directing the attention of the committee to the early history of this government. In the proceedings of Congress of 1789—90, there were circumstances peculiarly applicable to the present question and to this discussion. We find the patriots of that time debating for days—nay weeks together, whether the duty should be five or seven and a half per cent; so cautious were they in legislating upon the essential interests of their constituents; so anxious to guard the rights and privileges of their fellow citizens from unnecessary encroachment. At the present day, gentlemen talk familiarly of 90 and 100 per cent, and of prohibitions! But the times are changed. The wise and deliberate legislation of other days is no longer in repute. We are unconsciously assuming magnificent attributes; fancying ourselves wiser than the ten millions of freemen whom we represent, we boldly undertake, by abrupt and violent laws, to control and direct, at our caprice, their capital, enterprise and labor.

He again thanked the gentleman, for reverting to earlier times, for since then, another important change had occurred in our legislation. The superintendance of commerce and manufactures was once confided to one and the same committee. In those times they marched hand and hand together. But now we have a committee on manufactures, which, not satisfied with the care of that branch of industry, with unsolicited liberality condescends to preside over, enlighten, and govern, the three great interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

Mr. C. said, he would further direct the attention of the gentleman, to the period, when the encouragement of manufactures in this country, was considered as incidental to the collection of revenue. In a revision of the tariff, the first object was revenue; the second, so to regulate it as to favor, wisely and moderately, the manufactures of the country. But now, for the first time, we are presented with a tariff, which, so far from having a view to revenue, aims a direct blow at some of its most productive sources. For the first time is it, with a full treasury, broadly proposed to tax the people of this country, for the sole purpose of fostering a few manufactures, and these acknowledged to be among the most flourishing branches of industry in the nation.

I regret, said Mr. C. that, whilst the gentleman from New Jersey was eulogising the beneficial results of the restrictive system; admiring the splendid spectacles exhibited in foreign lands; and visiting in his course, the numerous monarchies in Europe: I regret, that, whilst he was ranging the elevations of the Pyrenees, he had not for a moment rested upon the Alps; that, while he mourned over ruined republics, he had neglected to notice free and happy Switzerland. The gentleman had contrasted the policy of Spain and Venice. He had enlarged upon the present ruined condition of Spain; but he had omitted to tell us, what had become of the wealth and power of desolated Venice.

The gentleman from New Jersey had particularly directed our attention to the splendid example England now presents to the world of the triumph of the restrictive system. The gentleman had altogether mistaken the origin of England's wealth and power, and he had omitted to tell us, that, through the agency of this very system, the wealth of the nation had been the more rapidly transferred from the mass of the people, to the hands of a few: he had omitted to tell us, that the weight of this artificial system, a system of excise and restrictions, is now pressing heavily upon the middle and poorer classes of the people of England. I trust, said Mr. C. that we shall never see this nation exhibit such an unnatural association of splendor, wealth, and power, with misery, want and taxation.

Yet, Sir, notwithstanding these fatal, but necessary consequences of excise and restrictions, are we constantly admonished to look at England, and to imitate a policy productive of all the evils which can afflict and subdue mankind. But, continued he, in relation to her wealth and power, had the gentleman marked the present condition

of England, attentively; had he looked to the existing foundations of her wealth and power; it might have occurred to him, that all the consequences of her system are not yet revealed. It might have occurred to him, that this magnificent structure might vanish with the destruction of her artificial system, and leave her, on a larger scale, the picture of ruined Venice.

The gentleman from New Jersey, said Mr. C. has reiterated the old argument, repeated yesterday by the chairman of the committee on manufactures (that we are indebted to the tariff of 1816 for the ample supply and low price of manufac-

tures. Those who fancy themselves able to guide the destinies of nations, and to watch the approach of political storms with a prophet's eye, believe that there is some magic in their laws, and attribute to them alone the changes which are perpetually occurring in the industry of nations—Elevated in their views, they overlook the simple, natural, and manifest causes, which lead evidently to the results they perceive. Thus it is, that gentlemen, in this instance, overlook the facts, that the raw material has fallen from thirty three to ten cents per pound, that the wages of the laborer have also diminished; while the genius of Arkwright has been gradually spreading its creative influence throughout the Christian world. This country was designed by nature, if ever country was, for this manufacture; the raw material is here in rich abundance, and the chief impediment to the prosperity of the manufacture has been removed, in the substitution of machinery for manual labor. He proceeded to observe, that the 25 per cent. minimum valuation of 1816, whilst it created a monopoly, (which Congress did not at that time intend,) was altogether needless as an encouragement to the manufacturer. But, he said, uselessly or not, the minimum valuation had been adopted; the faith of the nation was pledged to the manufacturers for its continuance. He would be now unwilling to abolish it, but he should have been more unwilling to have established it originally. Its existence had a tendency to keep the manufacture from falling as low in price as it would without it; and the 10 to 20 per cent. annual dividend upon the capital employed, is proof incontrovertible that capital is still flowing into that channel, and the supply of the manufacture is not equal to the demands of the country.

But, granting all that gentlemen require—granting that the tariff of 1816 has produced, of itself, this result, as to cotton manufactures, with what propriety can they urge it as an argument in favor of a prohibitory duty on woollens and linens?

Is there a prospect here of a like success? Has machinery been so entirely substituted for the labor of man in these manufactures? Have we the surplus population to authorise us to make the experiment? Have the manufactures of woollens and linens, in other countries, sprung up like the cotton manufactures as it were in a day, under the genius of Arkwright? No Sir, they are the slow work of time and experience. Before gentlemen tax the people of this country with duties of 50 and 100 per cent, they would do well to deliberate on the experiment they are about to make—on the formidable and permanent monopolies they are about to establish.

But, let us waive all argument for a moment, and call the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures to the bill itself, which is certainly at war with the very principles on which it is said to be founded.

The object of the bill, as expressed in the title, is 'further to encourage certain manufactures.' Is it to encourage the manufacture of cordage, that the Chairman of the Committee proposed nearly to double the duty on hemp, the raw material? Is this duty to encourage one of the most important and extensive manufactures of the country, the main stay of commerce and one of the great instruments of war?

Is it to encourage manufactures that it is proposed to double the duty on lead? Next we have bar iron, midway between a raw material and a manufacture. In 1790 Mr. Hamilton doubted the policy of imposing any duty at all on this article. It is used as a raw material in the most extensive and valuable manufactures of the country; for all implements of agriculture and for ship building. Is it proposed to increase the duty on bar iron to encourage the essential manufactures? It was unnecessary to go further into detail. He would, however, suggest to the Chairman of the Committee, the propriety of amending the title of the bill, that it might accord with its principles and provisions; that it might be entitled 'A bill for the further encouragement of certain manufactures, and the destruction of many.'

And what, Sir, said Mr. C. are those weighty causes which have produced this call upon the House, at a moment of profound peace, of general prosperity, and with a full treasury, to tax the people of the U. States, further to encourage branches of industry, the most flourishing and profitable in the country? We are, with prophetic gravity, informed that the country is on the verge of ruin; that exchange is against

us; that our specie is rapidly leaving us, and that there is an alarming balance of trade. We are deluged with the essays of those devoted to the cause of manufactures, to persuade us that nothing but the intervention of Congress can save the country from approaching ruin. And these grave arguments were yesterday reiterated by the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. This Sir, is not the first nation which has been ruined by these apparitions. These speculations on specie, and the balance of trade are among the superstitions of mankind; they have occasionally, for two centuries, afflicted even statesmen with the most gloomy apprehensions.

Those who fancy themselves able to guide the destinies of nations, and to watch the approach of political storms with a prophet's eye, believe that there is some magic in their laws, and attribute to them alone the changes which are perpetually occurring in the industry of nations—Elevated in their views, they overlook the simple, natural, and manifest causes, which lead evidently to the results they perceive. Thus it is, that gentlemen, in this instance, overlook the facts, that the raw material has fallen from thirty three to ten cents per pound, that the wages of the laborer have also diminished; while the genius of Arkwright has been gradually spreading its creative influence throughout the Christian world. This country was designed by nature, if ever country was, for this manufacture; the raw material is here in rich abundance, and the chief impediment to the prosperity of the manufacture has been removed, in the substitution of machinery for manual labor. He proceeded to observe, that the 25 per cent. minimum valuation of 1816, whilst it created a monopoly, (which Congress did not at that time intend,) was altogether needless as an encouragement to the manufacturer. But, he said, uselessly or not, the minimum valuation had been adopted; the faith of the nation was pledged to the manufacturers for its continuance. He would be now unwilling to abolish it, but he should have been more unwilling to have established it originally. Its existence had a tendency to keep the manufacture from falling as low in price as it would without it; and the 10 to 20 per cent. annual dividend upon the capital employed, is proof incontrovertible that capital is still flowing into that channel, and the supply of the manufacture is not equal to the demands of the country.

But, granting all that gentlemen require—granting that the tariff of 1816 has produced, of itself, this result, as to cotton manufactures, with what propriety can they urge it as an argument in favor of a prohibitory duty on woollens and linens?

Is there a prospect here of a like success? Has machinery been so entirely substituted for the labor of man in these manufactures? Have we the surplus population to authorise us to make the experiment? Have the manufactures of woollens and linens, in other countries, sprung up like the cotton manufactures as it were in a day, under the genius of Arkwright? No Sir, they are the slow work of time and experience. Before gentlemen tax the people of this country with duties of 50 and 100 per cent, they would do well to deliberate on the experiment they are about to make—on the formidable and permanent monopolies they are about to establish.

But, let us waive all argument for a moment, and call the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures to the bill itself, which is certainly at war with the very principles on which it is said to be founded.

The object of the bill, as expressed in the title, is 'further to encourage certain manufactures.' Is it to encourage the manufacture of cordage, that the Chairman of the Committee proposed nearly to double the duty on hemp, the raw material? Is this duty to encourage one of the most important and extensive manufactures of the country, the main stay of commerce and one of the great instruments of war?

Is it to encourage manufactures that it is proposed to double the duty on lead? Next we have bar iron, midway between a raw material and a manufacture. In 1790 Mr. Hamilton doubted the policy of imposing any duty at all on this article. It is used as a raw material in the most extensive and valuable manufactures of the country; for all implements of agriculture and for ship building. Is it proposed to increase the duty on bar iron to encourage the essential manufactures? It was unnecessary to go further into detail. He would, however, suggest to the Chairman of the Committee, the propriety of amending the title of the bill, that it might accord with its principles and provisions; that it might be entitled 'A bill for the further encouragement of certain manufactures, and the destruction of many.'

And what, Sir, said Mr. C. are those weighty causes which have produced this call upon the House, at a moment of profound peace, of general prosperity, and with a full treasury, to tax the people of the U. States, further to encourage branches of industry, the most flourishing and profitable in the country? We are, with prophetic gravity, informed that the country is on the verge of ruin; that exchange is against

offensive. He was very far from contending against the propriety and wisdom of the first class. It is one of the great duties and attributes of every government to watch over the interests of the nation confided to its care; and whenever a foreign government passes a law, or issues a decree, calculated to agitate the industry of our country, or to throw its capital and labor out of existing, into new channels, it becomes our duty, as it is unquestionably our right to meet such law or decree with rigorous and prompt restrictions. But gentlemen are bound to shew us this foreign law or decree, when they call on us to perform this duty. Whenever they do so, we shall be ready to go with them, hand in hand: we shall never be behind them in any measure truly intended to protect the industry of our country from injury, through the act of any foreign government. And now let us apply this well established principle to the bill in question. What are its prominent features? A large increase of duties is proposed on iron, hemp, and woollens. Had the high authority to which he had referred communicated to the House the knowledge of any foreign decree or law, touching these articles? Has the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures the knowledge of any such decree or law? There is no such decree or law in existence. And yet, we have been called upon to adopt these measures, which nothing but some such necessity could require or warrant.

Mr. C. then proceeded to show what were the laws of Russia, Sweden, and England, relating to hemp, iron, and woollens. Russia, said he, grants no bounty; she charges, whether wisely or unwisely, an export duty on hemp. Sweden grants no bounty but charges an export duty on iron.—The very reverse of the causes which should authorise countering restrictions. England grants no bounty on woollens; and there is no new law or decree of England granting a bounty on any one article embraced in this tariff. The bounties on linens and glass are of ancient date; some as old as the reign of Queen Anne; and these the British government would willingly abolish, but it cannot. But, even if it could be shewn that a bounty was granted, he should contend it was for the benefit of this country, unless it was under a new act, and calculated to disturb some existing branch of industry in our own country. He again called on gentlemen to point out the foreign act or decree calculated to disturb any existing branch of industry in the country, and he for one should be ready to meet it. Such would be of an external character, and strictly within the province of the national government, whose right and duty it was, he repeated, promptly to counteract every hostile movement of a foreign government.

But the most alarming evil we have yet to notice; the balance of trade. It is unnecessary, said Mr. C. to fatigue the committee with detailing the manifold errors of those who undertake to ruin the nation, through the frightful agency of this apparatus; they seem to derive no consolation from the knowledge, that the specie we have, whatever be its amount, was obtained through the agency of that commerce whose interests and rights this bill proposes to trample upon.

But the most alarming evil we have yet to notice; the balance of trade. It is unnecessary, said Mr. C. to fatigue the committee with detailing the manifold errors of those who undertake to ruin the nation, through the frightful agency of this apparatus; they seem to derive no consolation from the knowledge, that the specie we have, whatever be its amount, was obtained through the agency of that commerce whose interests and rights this bill proposes to trample upon.

But the most alarming evil we have yet to notice; the balance of trade. It is unnecessary, said Mr. C. to fatigue the committee with detailing the manifold errors of those who undertake to ruin the nation, through the frightful agency of this apparatus; they seem to derive no consolation from the knowledge, that the specie we have, whatever be its amount, was obtained through the agency of that commerce whose interests and rights this bill proposes to trample upon.

But the most alarming evil we have yet to notice; the balance of trade. It is unnecessary, said Mr. C. to fatigue the committee with detailing the manifold errors of those who undertake to ruin the nation, through the frightful agency of this apparatus; they seem to derive no consolation from the knowledge, that the specie we have, whatever be its amount, was obtained through the agency of that commerce whose interests and rights this bill proposes to trample upon.

But the most alarming evil we have yet to notice; the balance of trade. It is unnecessary, said Mr. C. to fatigue the committee with detailing the manifold errors of those who undertake to ruin the nation, through the frightful agency of this apparatus; they seem to derive no consolation from the knowledge, that the specie we have, whatever be its amount, was obtained through the agency of that commerce whose interests and rights this bill proposes to trample upon.

But the most alarming evil we have yet to notice; the balance of trade. It is unnecessary, said Mr. C. to fatigue the committee with detailing the manifold errors of those who undertake to ruin the nation, through the frightful agency of this apparatus; they seem to derive no consolation from the knowledge, that the specie we have, whatever be its amount, was obtained through the agency of that commerce whose interests and rights this bill proposes to trample upon.

incidental and constructive powers, of a gigantic form. He would warn those who were disposed to give this creative character to the constitution, to forbear lest the weight of these mighty limbs should bear down the venerable trunk, from whence, we are told they derived their origin. He believed with the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Smyth,) that it was never contemplated by the framers of the constitution, to confer on this confederated government the absolute power to make one section of the Union tributary to the other, or to bind the Atlantic states in a vassalage to those which might arise in the West. Had the broad principles now assumed been advocated in the convention which framed our constitution, we should not be now assembled to deliberate or legislate.

This is an untimely call upon the nation to make sacrifices for the benefit of particular branches of industry. The lamentations which we hear, are but the subsiding echoes of the calamities incident to war, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, were necessarily subjected to the agitations arising out of the former restrictions, the violent convulsions of our late war, and the abrupt transition from war to peace.—When peace returned, all were depressed; but all are now rapidly recovering under its genial influence, and the industry of the nation is gradually approaching that regular and settled character, which most contributes to the happiness and wealth of the nation. It is not necessary for us to do the people of this country by furnishing new inducements to speculation and ruin. No revision of the tariff, at least on the principle recognized in the bill, is required by the country. We have been constantly changing and augmenting our duties during the last thirty years: this fluctuating policy is injurious to all classes. All that our manufactures require is more uniformity and stability in legislation: the rate of duty is not so important as its permanency.

He trusted the government would guard the rights and interest of every branch of industry in the nation; that it would ever continue what its fathers intended it to be—parental in its character; and that it never would become, by an abuse of its powers, express or incidental, absolute and despotic.

## THE OLDE TIME.

*Mr. Editor.*—In the Nantucket Inquirer, is an article entitled *Gormandizing* in the renowned city of New York, expressing some wonder at what our venerable Dutch ancestors, the *Van Stuyvesants*, *Van Schoutens*, *Van Giesons* and *Van Blarcoms*, would say, could they rise from their tombs and see Sykes' bill of fare.

These good old burghers, although frugal and economical, were not quite so abstemious as may be supposed. Long before the American revolution, and for many successive years, there existed in this city a far famed club, known and distinguished as the DUTCH CLUB, which assembled every Saturday night at Kettemer's, (Aunt Carey's) situated at the northwest corner of the present Duane street, at that period almost out of town. The following bill of fare and prices of these extravagant voluptuaries, may amuse your numerous readers and astonish the hotel keepers of the present day!

*Supper*—An immense pewter dish, as bright as silver, containing a pyramid of fried oysters, so stately, that two persons on opposite sides of the table, could not, when seated, see each other. This pyramid was garnished with two stacks of *Kail slaugh* (cut cabbage salad,) swimming in vinegar, and covered with black pepper.

*Potation*—small beer in any quantity—for ardent spirits, except old Holland Gin, were then unknown.

After laying in a quantum sufficit of oysters, and kail slaugh.

A stupendous Plum pudding, the size of a copper washing kettle, was served up immersed in butter sauce.

A quart of genuine Madeira, neat as imported, price 2s. 6d. was called in, to afford each guest a glass, to wash all down and keep all quiet.

The party would last until they could scarcely walk home, and lay a bed all Sunday to recruit and recover their appetites.

The amusement of the evening was a game at all-tours, for the reckoning, 2s. 6d. ahead—which was generously paid, and they were considered welcome and profitable guests.

Not so the Albany Skippers, who frequented the oyster house in the vicinity of Albany Basin, now Coenties slip.

These honest skippers made it a practice to call for a supper of oysters every Saturday night—the price of which by law was 1s. To do the landlord justice, they kept themselves up abstained from dinner, and in the evening went to the oyster houses, and after devouring a hundred or more roasted oysters, each with bread and butter in proportion, *not to be niggardly*, they called for a pot of small beer each, price three coppers—and retired with the earnest entreaties of the landlord to keep the reckoning provided they would never call again.

*KNICKERBOCKER.*

[N. Y. Com. Adver.]

## FOREIGN.

Further Extracts from late Foreign Journals.

### STATE OF ENGLAND.

#### From the London Morning Chronicle.

The sufferings of the Lahded Interest of this country at the present moment are extreme, chiefly from the oppressive weight of burdens of various kinds, and of which the Poor-rates are, by the universal assent, deemed the most insupportable. Persons who, a few weeks ago, had invested large capitals, in some instances amounting to 4 or 5,000*l*. in farming, are now reduced to penury and hopelessness; and while unable to get rid of their land on any terms, are, after having discharged all their servants, often destitute themselves even of the very necessities of life!

The following Ministerial changes have, we understand, been determined on:

Mr. Bragge Bathurst retires.

Mr. Vansittar takes the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mr. Frederick Robinson is to have the Chancellorship of the Exchequer; and

Mr. Huskisson is to succeed Mr. Robinson as President of the Board of Trade.

Other changes will, of course, be necessary.

#### THE KING.

The report of the marriage of his Majesty to a fair subject gains more & more ground every day. It was pretty generally, but erroneously, supposed that the Royal marriage Act restrained the Sovereign, as well as the rest of the Royal Family, from marrying a subject. His Majesty is, however, unrestrained by any law from marrying whom he chooses; but another question arises—whether he could marry without the consent of Parliament? This question will be solved differently, according to the degree of extension given to the maxim that the Sovereign can only act by the advice of responsible Ministers. The practice of looking abroad for wives for our Sovereigns, though uninterrupted since the reign of Henry the Eighth, has little in its favor, while much may be said against it. 'We marry our Kings and Queens (as Mr. Wilberforce observed), contrary to the laws of God and nature.' One of the evils attendant on these marriages with Foreigners is, that as all the Foreign Princes are more or less despotic, their families cannot fail to be imbued with the maxims received and acted on at their Courts; and as that part of our education which we receive from our mothers, has necessarily great influence on our future lives, the children of our Kings are exposed to the danger of receiving improper, because unconstitutional, lessons in their infancy. We have no doubt that the announcement of a deviation from the established practice would be received by the public in general with great satisfaction, if the match appeared in other respects a suitable one, that is to say, likely to be conducive to the happiness of the parties themselves, and to the promotion of the interests of the country. It has sometimes been supposed that the proposed elevation of the daughter of any subject, however exalted in rank, to the throne, would excite the jealousy of the rest of the aristocracy, and render them hostile to the design. But this we take to be an imaginary danger. The popularity of the Act, and the invidious nature of any attempt to force the King either to remain unmarried, or to marry contrary to the law of God & of nature, would ensure the success of any proposition on the subject to Parliament.

#### THE FRENCH ARMY.

##### From the London Morning Herald.

The French army is at present almost entirely composed of conscripts. These young men, doubtless, possess the instinctive bravery of Frenchmen, but they have never seen fire. It may be said, without exaggeration, that the line does not contain one of the old imperial soldiers, and not a sub officer has served in the old campaigns, and obtained experience in war. The army, therefore, is destitute of good sub-officers and good soldiers, which are indispensable in a war of partisans, where every thing depends upon individual contests. Many of the officers have seen service, and among them only can be found, some of those intrepid warriors who have fought their way over all the continent. The superior officers are anxious to give the government every proof of devotion that is required from them, and to merit, by humility, favours which in times of intrigue, they cannot hope to obtain or preserve by their conduct in the field. The inferior officers, such as majors, captains and lieutenants, do not expect or desire any thing but the preservation of their commissions. They say nothing—and, if they are hurt sometimes when their old opinions are attacked, they do not allow it to be perceived. The young officers, who have received their commissions by favour, carry themselves very high, & flatter themselves that in the expected war they will eclipse twenty five years of military operations—this makes the veterans smile. As to the soldiers who have not conquered at Austerlitz, or Wagram, nor even been beaten at Waterloo, & during the last four years have only learned to make soap—they are indifferent to all insinuations, and await impatiently the expiration of their period of service.

This apathy is not, however, sufficient to remove the fears of the government, to judge by the circulars of the prefects relative to the soldiers returning to their homes, and the dismissal of many officers. It is not apathy that a government wants, but zealous activity. If it is not always possible to instil liberal sentiments into the not very enlightened mind of soldiers, so neither is it possible to inspire them with feelings of love for men who have never

combated at their head; and without that, soldiers are good for nothing. The scientific corps of the army, the engineers and artillery, are those upon which the fanatics place the least reliance. It is well known that in these corps the most decided liberal opinions have found an asylum, for liberty always flies for sanctuary to the most enlightened classes. There is much bustle on the road from Perpignan to Bayonne; but there is much more show than real activity. The officers on mission, aids-de-camp, and contractors, are continually in motion. Military stores, cannons, powder and balls, are carried along with great rapidity; and the material is very considerable, but is not complete. One knows what French activity is capable of, but the party which direct this activity has not learned how to do so. France still possesses great engineers, and men eminent for military administration, but they are no longer employed; besides, every thing connected with the army is resolved upon without reflection, or according to any fixed principles—At one point there are many cannon, and very few stores; at another, a great number of carriages, and no horses; there is no organized company of transports which would be indispensable in a Spanish war, and, finally, it is a fact, although difficult to believe, that the Corps of Observation, from Perpignan to Bayonne, consists at the utmost of twenty thousand men, and the period of service of eight thousand of this number will soon expire.—The fortifications at Perpignan are carried on with great activity; so much so, indeed, that recently it appeared as though the town was about to be besieged. All the ramparts have been repaired; the towers are been changed into bastions. Half moons and covered ways have been formed in all directions. The citadel has been rendered very strong by the exertions of a very skilful engineer; the batteries are all mounted, and the provisioning of the town is far advanced. The making of cartridges goes on with extreme rapidity; sixty thousand have been made in a day. This can be accounted for by the fact, that cartridges can be more easily transported to Urgel than cannon. At Bayonne the works are absolutely at a stand; the citadel alone is placed in a state of defence. None of the artillery which arrived from Brest has yet been disposed of, and the guns are still lying on the borders of the Adour. There is only a park of field artillery, which is very complete, and is fit for a considerable army; but horses are wanting. On all sides one sees nothing but irregular preparations, which do not indicate any definite object; and the French people, upon beholding all this bustle, say that it would be wiser to repair fortifications in the North than in the South, for they will continue obstinately to be enemies beyond the Rhine, rather than beyond the Pyrenees.

#### THE REPORTED MEDIATION OF ENGLAND.

##### FROM A LONDON JOURNAL.

One of the French ministerial papers, L'ETOILE, has intimated that Great Britain has twice attempted to interpose her mediation to prevent the rupture between France and Spain, once through the mediation of the Duke of Wellington, and once through that of Sir W. A'Court at Madrid; and that France had rejected them both.—This information is quite new in London. All the world knows that the whole subject of the interference of France, backed by the Allies, in the affairs of Spain, was discussed and settled at Verona; and that England formed a component part of the Congress. She therefore could not be called a *Mediator*.

It is also known, that the Duke of Wellington, and his colleagues, opposed the interference at the present time, and declared that Great Britain would not be a party to it. But his Lordship never contended, that a nation has not a right, under any circumstances, to interfere in the internal concerns of another nation; because he knew that such a state of things might exist in a nation, which would make it the right, and the duty, of a nation so to interfere. Still, as it regarded Spain, his Lordship advised the French and other Ministers, to consider deliberately, before they declared war, whether such a state of things did absolutely exist in Spain, which would justify an armed interference with it. He contended, that the necessity of the interference ought to be first proved, and established; and that it should be unquestionable in its existence, formidable for its magnitude, and at once certain and extensive in its operation.—This proof, he said, was due to the recognition of the ancient principle of the independence of nations in their own internal concerns.—And that unless this case was made out, the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty could not co-operate in the war; and that if France embarked in it, it must be, as it respected England upon her own account, and with all the eventual risks of the contest. In answer to this, it was contended, by the French and other Ministers of the Allied Sovereigns, that the case pointed out by the British Ministers did exist in the Spanish Revolution.—That it was Jacobinical in all its features:—That it commenced with a general defection of the army in violation of its oaths:—That the king of Spain, though nominally head of the army, had no command over his own soldiers:—That the army was wholly controlled by Mina and the Cortes:—That the restraints on the King's person were notorious; and that he had not the power to appoint his own Ministers; and was compelled to sign warrants for the execution of his most faithful adherents: That the Spanish Princes were living in a state of daily peril and anxiety for their lives and fortunes; and that there existed a systematic design to spoliate all the property of the Clergy—which they held

by tenures as sacred as any in the kingdom. These arguments being adduced, on taking the great question, *Shall the interference take place, until Ferdinand 7th is restored to the authority he possessed in 1814?* it was found that the Ministers of France, Russia, Austria and Prussia, were in the Affirmative, and the British Ministers alone in the negative.—Such being the facts, there could be no Mediation on the subject; and the minority is bound to submit to the will of the majority.

It is the fixed determination of the British Cabinet, as far as it can be ascertained out doors, to maintain strict neutrality during the present war, which, in all human probability, will not be of much longer duration, than that which followed the invasion of France, by Bonaparte, in 1815; and that which occurred in Naples two years since.

#### SPAIN AND THE ALLIES.

##### From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The Spanish government seems to have acted as suits its independence and dignity. If Constitutional Spain proposed to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria to give a Free Constitution to their people; to the Emperor of Russia to emancipate his slaves; if it gave this invitation in the name of justice, humanity, social order and the rights of mankind, what would be the answer to the Holy Alliance? Certainly it would regard the proposition as an insult. Is it thought that Constitutional Governments are less susceptible, less jealous of their independence, than Unconstitutional Governments?

#### WILD WOMAN.

Extract of a private letter from Madrid, December 28th.

'A true to politics for one day, and let us sympathise with the charming fair ones of Madrid, who are dying to see the wild woman that has lately been found in the Sierra de Montero, a desolate and rude range of mountains in the south. She had been seen occasionally by the goatherds as they wandered through the mountains. The tale at length reached Cordova, and the authorities sent officers in pursuit of her. They succeeded in apprehending her and she is now in one of the public hospitals of that city. She is not altogether destitute of understanding, nor ignorant of language, as she can say a few words, such as *pepa*, *papa*, *gato*, a cat, *campo*, the country, and some few others. When she was asked if she would like to return to the country, she nodded her head in the affirmative. She eats whatever is given to her, but prefers uncooked meats and vegetables. In the beginning cooked victuals did not agree with her, and made her sick; she eats with an extraordinary appetite. Her clothes appear as if they were placed on a stick, her arms were tied, because she was ever tearing her shoes, in spite of every care that was taken to prevent her. Sometimes she has thrown off all garments, and runs out quite naked into the kitchen garden. She has been found after an interval of two days coiled up in a place full of mire, and at another time she has been discovered on the dunghill of the stable. She is about 16 years old, of a short stature, a deep brown color, protruding lips, and so rough as almost in appearance to resemble a wolf. She sleeps by day as well as night, without any regularity, and generally coiled up. Sometimes her sleep has continued for 28 hours successively, either in bed or on the ground, with or without covering. She keeps her eyes mostly closed, and when she is alone she cries for three hours together, and the next three she laughs.—The Duke de Riva, the Constitutional Alcalde of Cordova, has taken a great deal of trouble to find the origin of this female, but it has baffled all his inquiries, and he has given them up in despair. It is supposed she belongs to parents not less wild than herself, who are still undiscovered in the mountains.'

From the Bengal Hurkarn, Oct. 23, 1822.

#### IMMOLATION AT HOWRAH.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir—Knowing that you are a Philanthropist, I beg leave to inform you that directly opposite to Fort William, and not above 100 yards to the southward of the late Mr. William Jones' dwelling house at Seebapore, on Monday morning at gun fire, a widow, the mother of a large family, was put on a pile of combustibles, and burned to death, attended with circumstances of cruelty which I shall endeavour to describe partly as seen by myself and as I was informed by others.

On Friday the 11th instant, about noon, an old Brahmin died, and at the time of his death was possessed of considerable riches and had two wives one of whom was many years younger than the other, and by each of these wives he had a large family of children, boys and girls, now living. The moment this man expired, his eldest son, heir to all his property, posted off to Alipore, and applied to C. Barwell, Esq. Magistrate of the suburbs of Calcutta, for a license to burn his own mother and his step mother, with the body of his father; but it appears Mr. Barwell, then granted licence for one wife only, the eldest, to be burned. Confident, however, that by another application leave would be obtained to burn the other wife also, the pile was raised, and every preparation made to burn them both on the following day at noon; but at the hour of noon on Saturday no license from Mr. Barwell for the destruction of the youngest woman had arrived, and no licence was granted during the whole of that day.

The news of this rather novel circumstance soon spread along Seebapore and Howrah, and thousands of people of all descriptions were assembled to learn the particulars, & to many of them, and to me,

the family and Brahmin friends voluntary, (writing in numberless other instances of poverty and misery not yet known in England, and consequently I maintain it is not a cheap but a dear government, There are 13,000 paupers in New York, and nearly as many in Philadelphia, 1,188 people thrown out of employment at Pittsburgh, 7,188 in the city (Philadelphia) and 25,000 have gone back to cultivate woods in the west.)

Nor is there less pride, vanity, and laziness in a house in this city, than was in those of Spain after the Peruvian slaughter; more coxcombs are to be seen id the streets, than ever trod Bond street with not one tenth of the cash to support it, while their domestic clothing is looked upon by them as a polluted garment, purple and fine linen, to the exclusion of their own, and often to the ruin of the English manufacturer, with Italian fiddlers, French dancing masters, English and Irish actors, and sharpers with paints and perfumes for their wives and wenches, and gold watches for back woodsmen, while the Dutch boar is suffered to seize upon the best plantations; yet all this might have been pardonable if they had been carriers to the nations for centuries longer, but they not only seem to have forgotten a state of mutability arising from war, but they seem also to have forgotten the order of nature, they thought their sun would never set, that the clouds would never gather over their heads, that the thunder would never roll, and that the rain would never descend upon them, but like some unthinking traveller, who had not made ample provision to cross a dangerous desert, or an imprudent mariner, who steers his bark among breakers at noon day, so it is with this infant nation, notwithstanding all the false gloss of hired writers and borrowed names, the infamous but cruel misrepresentations of interested and villainous English and American land jobbers, whose prostitutes pens have done more harm in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, than the poisoned bowl, or the assassin's dagger.

We left Philadelphia the last day of November, 1821, and arrived in twenty days and a half at Liverpool, where I found every think cheaper than in America, if I except tea, salt, apples, peaches and melons and with regard to the price of flour, we found it all an American hoax about the ports being open, and the people of England starving for bread.'

#### GENERAL JACKSON.

##### FROM THE HARRISBURG COMMONWEALTH.

We feel much satisfaction in laying before our readers the following letter from the "Hero of New Orleans" in answer to one addressed to him by the committee appointed to draught an address to the people of the union, on the subject of the next presidential election, appointed at a meeting of the citizens of this county, held on the 21st of January last.

NASHVILLE, Feb 23, 1823.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 2d instant, with the Harrisburg paper entitled "the Commonwealth," containing the address you have alluded to, has been this day received. The complimentary manner in which my fellow citizens of Pennsylvania have been pleased to notice my military services, and their voluntary expressions of respect and confidence in me, have excited, on my part, a proper sense of gratitude. As a committee, appointed to draught an address to the people of the U. States on the subject of the next presidential election, you ask to be informed whether I can or do approve of my name being used at this time as a candidate for the presidency of the United States?

I should have consulted my own feelings by continuing to avoid speaking on the subject, but the respectable source from whence the inquiry emanates prohibits any but a candid notice of your communication.

My undeviating rule of conduct through life, and which I have and ever shall deem as congenial with the true republican principles of our government, has been, neither to seek nor decline public invitations to office. For the services which I may have rendered, and which have, it is hoped, proved in a degree beneficial to my country, I have nothing to ask. They are richly repaid with the confidence and good opinion of the virtuous and well deserving part of the community. I have only assayed to discharge a debt which every one owes his country when her rights are invaded; and if twelve years exposure to fatigue and numerous privations can warrant the assertion, I may venture to assert, that my portion of public service has been performed; and that, with this impression, I have retired from the busy scenes of public life, with a desire to be a spectator merely of passing events.

The office of chief magistrate of the union, is one of great responsibility. As it should not be sought by any individual of the republic, so it cannot, with propriety, be declined, when offered by those who have the power of selection. It is interesting to the American people alone, and in the election they should exercise their free and unbiased judgment. It was with these impressions, I presume, and without any consultation with me that the members of the legislature of the state of Tennessee, as an additional testimony of their confidence in me, thought proper to present my name to the consideration of the American community. My political creed prompts me to leave the affair uninfluenced by any expression on my part, and to the free will of those who have alone the right to decide.

Your obedient,  
ANDREW JACKSON.  
The Committee of Dauphin.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**More Revolutionary Sparks?**—The general assembly of Jamaica, have presented an address to the king of England, that seems almost a transcript of the document of our revolutionary day. They profess a world of attachment to their lawful sovereign; but they inform him at the same time, that a million of people, and an hundred millions of property are staked on the issue of that address—that unless their remonstrances are heard, the glory of his crown may be a second time dimmed by the loss of his islands in the west? They say, that "they have not lost their loyalty even on the verge of destruction." Surely language such as this offered to a great and mighty monarch, would have been formerly answered from the mouths of his cannon. It would have been denominated treason and rebellion; but in our day, different ideas have been prevalent. Monarchs now find, that they are bound to hear other sounds than the soothing voice of flattery. Truth often speaks a homely language.

[Baltimore Morn. Chron.]

**Loss of another Steam Boat.**  
The paper from Baton Rouge, of Feb. 8, gives an account of the loss of the Steam Boat Alexandria, on its way up the Mississippi. At about 11 at night, the first after having left New Orleans, the boat ran ashore of some drift wood, which started the timber so that she sprung a leak. The wheels were also somewhat injured. The boat was then put out, for the purpose of running her ashore. After going about 8 miles she went off a sand-bar, when in a sinking condition. The passengers (about 40, and nearly as many slaves) were put ashore, and the hands began to take out the cargo, but unaccountably desisted without effecting much, & in a few hours afterwards she sank to her upper deck. During the confusion, a dispute arose between the mate and a gentleman from Alexandria, who was the owner of a part of the cargo in consequence of the little pains that were taken to secure the goods. The result was, that the mate was stabbed in several places—but whether mortally or not, was not known.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

**From the Balt. Morning Chron. March 21:**  
**INFORMATION WANTED.**

Rumours are afloat, and we fear more than rumours, that our government have received official information from our Ministers abroad, that it is the settled determination of the English ministry to take possession of the Island of Cuba. We know that the last despatches that were received, were enclosed in an envelope, endorsed *very important intelligence*. Two cabinet councils have been held since the reception of those despatches, and nothing has transpired since they have broken up. On this subject, the National Intelligencer preserves a guarded & ominous silence. Our government is perfectly well known, would not suffer Cuba to pass under English jurisdiction, with their consent, and it is strongly suspected, that this question has occupied two cabinet councils. We are perhaps nearer than many are aware, of being concerned, not as neutrals, but as parties in the ensuing contests of Europe,—is there any other question growing out of the present hostile attitude of Europe, that could so directly affect the interest of America? Cuba is to the United States, immensely important, not only in its natural, but likewise in its political and commercial connection with the country.

CHARLESTON, March 14.

**FROM HAVANNA.**  
By the schr. Louisa, (of Philadelphia) arrived here yesterday, in 5 days from Havana, we learn that great activity and bustle prevailed there, preparatory to an apprehended attack from the British naval forces in the West Indies.—Every seaman found on shore was impressed to their service; and efforts were making to put their military defences in the best condition. Captain Jones passed in sight of Key West, and saw a number of vessels at that anchorage, which were probably a part of Commodore Porter's squadron.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

MR. GRAHAM,

It is very much to be regretted that the day was so unfavorable on Wednesday last, as to prevent the Rev. Mr. Sutorius from getting to Easton to perform divine service.—The rain was so incessant and violent, and his indisposition so great, from an extremely bad cold, that he was persuaded not to ride eight miles through the rain, both on account of his own health, and because he was taught to believe that no congregation would assemble in consequence of the tempestuous day. A. B.

The Hon. Thomas Worrell, late Associate Judge of the 2d judicial district, (having resigned his seat for the purpose) has been appointed Clerk of Kent County Court, in the place of Joseph Weeks, Esq. lately appointed (during the recess of the Court) by the Executive of this state to that office.

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

### Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening

A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FRESH

Seasonable Goods,

Selected with great care and attention from the latest importations, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH. They earnestly solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call, and view their assortment.

J. & S.

N. B. A quantity of good choice Tow Linens on hand.

Easton, March 29—3w

25

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$ 7 06 1-4
Howard-street wagon	7 00
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 50
Do white do	1 55
Rye bushel	60
Indian Corn bushel	60
Oats do	27 1-2

The Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will sit on the 2d Tuesday of April—the day in course.

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

### Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening

A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FRESH

Seasonable Goods,

Selected with great care and attention from the latest importations, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH. They earnestly solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call, and view their assortment.

J. & S.

N. B. A quantity of good choice Tow Linens on hand.

Easton, March 29—3w

25

## NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Book of assessment of the real and personal property within the limits of the Town of Easton, is in the possession of the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, for the examination of those concerned. And that the Commissioners of the said town, will meet at the Court House on the 9th, 10th and 11th of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and will sit until 5 o'clock each day, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making such alterations in the assessment as justice and equity may require.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, this 26th day of March, 1823.

TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.

March 29—2w

## IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT, Sitting as a Court of Equity.

March Term, 1823.

Ordered by the Court, that the sale of the lands made and reported by Matthew Driver, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Nicholas Hopkins, deceased, in the cause of William Flecherty, for the use of William McKeene against Thomas Hopkins and others, children and heirs of the said Nicholas Hopkins, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Monday in October, in the year of our Lord, 1823; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county before the first day of July in the year aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$311 00.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

JAMES B. ROBINS,

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON,

Test. Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk.

March 29—3w

## MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

27th day of March, A. D. 1823.

On application of Arthur Holt, administrator of Henry Casson, 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 both the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty three.

J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

## In compliance with the above order.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of March, Anno Domini, 1823.

ARTHUR HOLT, Adm'r.

of Henry Casson, dec'd.

March 29—3w

## Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at the late residence of Daniel Caulk, dec'd., Kings Creek, on Thursday the 3d day of April next, all the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, Corn, Corn Blades, Top Fodder & Straw.

## ALSO,

The Farm with the Wheat seeded for the present year, and a large quantity of Bacon and Lard, some Flax with a variety of Farming Utensils and other articles, which will be shewn on the day of Sale. The terms of sale will be six months credit on all sums of five dollars and upwards, with note and approved security, bearing interest from the date; for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required on removing the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOHN ARRINGDALE, Adm'r. of Daniel Caulk, deceased.

March 29—

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, at the suit of Robert Moore, Executor of William Meuley, and a fieri facias at the suit of Robert Moore against David Nice, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th of May next, on the Court House Green between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following property, viz.: The Farm where Philemon Horney now resides, called part of Dixons Lot and Rich Farm, containing 330 acres more or less, one Lot of ground on the West side of the road leading from Easton to Goldsborough's Neck, containing 8 Acres more or less, the HOUSE and ESTATE now occupied by said Nice opposite Ns. Hammond, Esq. one Waggon, 3 head of Horses. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shif.

March 29—ts

## Young Top-Gallant

Will again travel short distances the ensuing Spring—He is in good stud condition—Six years old and nearly sixteen hands high—of a beautiful bay color, and strain well crossed for service—half running blood—the other half of Canadian and Narragansett—a breed of horses highly distinguished in Connecticut for activity, great spirit, and handsome form.—His Colts are approved—and he is a sure foal getter—His particular stands will be at the Trappe, Easton & Chapel districts—The Season will commence the 1st day of April, and end 28th June, at five dollars the spring's chance, and twenty five cents to the Groom for every Mare he covers, payable on the 10th day of Oct. next—but \$4, and 25 cents paid by the 10th day of September, will discharge the claim—and \$2 for a single leap, immediately paid thereon.

GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH.

N. B.—The above mentioned Horse is offered for sale—the Purchaser may take all the season to himself.

G. G.

March 29—2w

## YOUNG TOM,

A Chesnut Sorrel handsomely marked with white—Seven years old this Spring, is in fine condition, and will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance and twenty five cents to the Groom in each case—the season to commence the 2d of April and end the 26th of June, money payable the first of September.

## Young Tom

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admired on the Western Shore of this State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a half blooded Canadian Mare—It is deemed unnecessary to give a full description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree the three grand requisites for either saddle or harness strength, activity and invincible spirit. He will be at the stable of Mr. James C. Wheeler, in Easton, on Tuesday the 1st of April, where he will attend every Tuesday during the Season on Wednesday & Thursday following (second and third of April) in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 4th, in Ferry Neck, and will attend the two Necks once a fortnight on the above named days during the Season. TOM has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his colts are much admired for form and action.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.

Talbot county, near St. Michaels.

March 29, 1823.

## THE CELEBRATED HUNTER

## EMPEROR,

Imported four years ago, by Messrs. Tabb & Smith, of Virginia, for the purpose of improving the breed of horses in our country—has been obtained by the subscriber for the present season. This noble animal is a fine bay, with black legs, mane and tail—handsomely marked in the face, and possessed of all the points which constitute perfection in the most useful horse, viz: size, beauty, strength, activity and spirit. It is indeed a rare thing to see a horse of such ample proportions, and at the same time so active and light in his movements.

## EMPEROR

Will cover at \$12 the spring's chance, \$5 the single leap, and \$20 to insure. The groom will be entitled to 50 cents in each case. It is indispensable that the money be paid by the 10th of September, for every mare not insured—otherwise double the amount will be forfeited. The most satisfactory proofs have been received by the subscriber, (which will be exhibited to any person having a desire to see them,) that this horse is not only remarkably sure to get foals, but that they are superior both for size and beauty. It is believed that so favorable an opportunity to improve our stock of horses in this state, will not again speedily occur; and gentlemen from the adjacent counties, and the Western Shore, will be accommodated with good pasture on moderate terms. Those who intend to breed from EMPEROR, will consult their own interest by applying in time—because he will be limited as to the number of mares, & to two stands, viz: at the stable of the subscriber, and at Easton. It is a fact, that the excess to which this thing is carried, super added to incessant travelling about, is too often attended with disappointment, frequent failures being the inevitable consequence.

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH.

N. B. No mare will be considered insured, without a written agreement to that effect. If an insured mare be sold or transferred, the insured price must be paid.

March 29—tf

## Chance Medley,

Who took the first premium at the late Maryland Cattle show, held at Easton, the property of the subscriber, will cover mares in Easton, at the Trappe, in Denton, Carolina county, and my farm near the Old Chapel;

## CHANCE MEDLEY

will be at Easton on Tuesday the first of April, at the Trappe the first Saturday in April—in Denton on Tuesday the 8th and at the subscriber's stable, near the old Chapel, the remainder of the week—He will attend at Easton and Denton on every other Tuesday and at the Trappe every Saturday during the season, at the price of \$18 the spring's chance, and \$9 the single leap; but if paid by the first day of October one third of the account will be deducted; and in all cases fifty cents to the groom.

## CHANCE MEDLEY

Is a handsome grey, fifteen and a half hands high, eight years old this spring his blood is superior, and better crossed than any stud horse in Maryland, which will be exhibited and sent to any gentleman in Maryland by mail, that wishes to breed from him. His performances I will not boast of; but for several years past has beat the best horses on the Eastern Shore, four miles and repeat. The subscriber will bid \$500 that Chance Medley can beat over the Easton race ground next fall, any covering horse in Maryland.

As Hunters are getting into fashion, any gentleman who will send a good substantial country bred mare to Chance Medley, I will ensure him a full blooded Hunter, for I aver that the Hunter is produced from the full blooded English race horse and the country or coach mare.

Mares from a distance will be accommodated with pasture, or grain if required, on moderate terms.

JAMES NABB.

Talbot county, Md. March 29

The Season will end on the 25th June.

## HORSES.

The English blood horse, is the best for every purpose; ours should be improved by such as bear the test of the Turf; the innocent sports of which should be regulated and patronized.

## POETRY.

THE BACHELOR'S DREAM.  
The music ceased, the last quadrille was o'er,  
And one by one the waning beauties fled;  
The gallan vanish'd from the fresco'd floor,  
The nodding fiddler hung his weary head;

And I, a melancholy, single man—  
Retired to mourn my solitary fate,  
I slept awhile; but o'er my slumbers ran  
The sylph like image of my blushing Kate.

I dreamt of mutual love and Hymen's joys,  
Of happy moments and connubial blisses,  
And then thought of little girls and boys,  
The mother's glances and the infant's kiss.

sea.

I saw them all in sweet perspective, sitting  
In winter's eve around a blazing fire,  
The children playing & the mother knitting,  
Or fondly gazing on the happy sire,

The scene was changed—in came the Bakers  
bill:

I star'd to see the hideous consummation  
Of pies and puddings, that it took to fill  
The bellies of the rising generation.

There was no end to eating—legs of mutton  
Were vanquished daily by this little host:

To see them, you'd have thought each tiny  
glutton

Had laid a wager who could eat the most.

The messy pudding smok'd upon the platter,  
The pond'rous sirloin reared its head in vain.

The little urchins kick'd up such a clatter,  
That scarce a remnant e'er approach'd a-

gain.

Then came the School bill: Board and Edu-  
cation

Some per annum; but the extras mount-  
ed

To nearly twice the primal stipulation,  
And every little bagatelle was counted:

To mending tucks—A new Homer! Ilias—  
A pane of glass—Repairing coat & breech-  
es—

A slate and pencil—Binding of Virgilus—  
Drawing a tooth—An opening draught and  
leeches.

And now I languish for the single state,

The social glass, the horse and chaise on  
Sunday,

To jaunt to Windsor with my sweetheart Kate,  
And curs'd again the weekly bills of Mon-  
day.

Here Kate began to soold—I stamp't and  
swoore,

The kittens squeak, the children loudly  
scream,

And thus awaking with the wild uproar,

I thank'd my stars that it was but a dream.

## Just Received

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

E WELL'S

MEDICAL COMPANION,

OR

Family Physician,

Price Five Dollars.

January 25, 1823.

## To Money Lenders.

WILLIAM HUGHLETT of Greensborough,

Caroline County, Maryland,

Wishes to borrow a sum of money, not ex-  
ceeding FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the  
rate of six per cent. per annum interest, to be  
returned with the interest thereon, in six,  
twelve and eighteen months from the first day  
of May next. No sum less than Fifty Dollars  
will be received on loan. The payment will  
be secured by bond, and if required, security.  
Applications will be received at his Office in  
Greensborough, until the first Monday in May  
next.

Greensborough, March 22, 1823—3w

## Notice to Creditors.

In obedience to the law, & the order of the  
Honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester coun-  
ty, this is to give notice, that the subscriber  
of said county hath obtained from the Orphans'  
Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, let-  
ters of administration, on the personal estate  
of Lewis Griffith late of said county, deceased,  
all persons having claims against said deceas-  
ed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the proper vouchers thereof to the subac-  
tions or before the 3d Monday in Sept. next,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of said estate—Given under my  
hand this 11th day of March, Anno Domini,  
1823.

GEORGE GRIFFITH, Adm'r  
of Lewis Griffith dec'd.

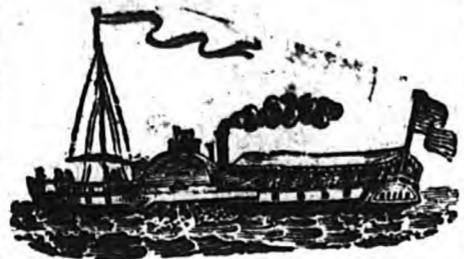
March 15—3w

## Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners  
of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at  
their office, in the Court House in Easton,  
on Tuesday the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock  
and will continue to sit on Saturdays and  
Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the  
space and term of twenty days, for the  
purpose of hearing and determining appeals  
and making such alienations and alterations  
in the assessment of property as they may  
deem necessary and proper according to  
law. By order,

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk  
to the Commissioners of the tax for  
Talbot County.

March 8



## THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

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

The MARYLAND will commence her route  
from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chester-  
town, on Monday the 10th day of March, leaving  
Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every  
Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at  
the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore,  
during the season—Horses and Carriages will  
be taken on board from either of the above  
places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—tf

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

### THE SCHOONER

### Jane & Mary,

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the  
past favors of his friends and custom-  
ers and the public in general, and in  
forms them that the Schooner JANE &  
MARY, commanded by his son, Wil-  
liam Vickars, in whom the utmost confidence may  
be placed, will commence her regular routes be-  
tween Easton and Baltimore on Sunday the 9th  
of March—leaving Easton every Sunday and  
Baltimore every Wednesday at 9 o'clock, A. M.  
All orders will be punctually attended to by the  
Captain on board.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk, Mr. Parrott, will attend at  
the Drug store of W. W. Moore, in Easton, to  
receive all orders every Saturday afternoon.

March 1—3w

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

### THE SLOOP

### Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.  
Will leave Easton Point on Wednesday the  
5th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—re-  
turning, leave Baltimore every Saturday at  
10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave  
Easton and Baltimore on the above named  
days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.  
Easton Point, March 1—tf

## Notice.

The proprietor having taken into his own  
hands the valuable FISHERY, at the  
mouth of Mattawoman Creek, on the Po-  
tomac River, in Charles county, Maryland,  
will conduct it the coming season, upon a  
more extensive scale than has ever been  
hitherto done. He has prepared new and  
excellent Seines and Boats, erected large  
and commodious buildings, both for storing  
salt, barrels, &c. and for curing fish. These  
are in complete order, with a considerable  
number of stands for striking, ready for  
the use of those who may wish to occupy  
them, with every necessary convenience for  
persons from a distance to carry on the  
business with effect and comfort. This  
situation, from the great quantity of fish  
always taken, the many advantages afford-  
ed by the excellence of the harbor, the  
best, and indeed the only safe one on the  
river at that season of the year, with the  
extensive accommodations now offered,  
which will be found to be surpassed by  
none elsewhere.—The proprie or flatters  
himself will be a sufficient inducement for  
those who frequent the river for putting up  
fish, to favor him with their custom. Those  
who may desire to make engagements at  
any time before the commencement of the  
season, will be immediately attended to,  
on application to FRANCIS R. SPEAKE,  
principal adjunct in the business, on the  
spot, or addressed by mail to Port Tobac-  
co, Charles county, Maryland.

March 8—6w

## Notice.

The Members of the "Female Auxiliary  
Society of Talbot county" are respect-  
fully requested to attend an Annual Meeting  
of the Society, to be held in the Church at  
Easton, on the second Wednesday in April,  
at 10 o'clock, A. M.

March 22 3w

## NOTICE.

The Members of the "Female Auxiliary Bi-  
ble Society of Talbot county, Maryland," are  
requested to attend an annual meeting of the  
Society to be held in the Church in Easton on  
the first Friday in April, at 11 o'clock,  
A. M.

By order,  
RETIA TEACKLE, Rec. Sec'y.

March 15—3w

## THE NOTED SPOTTED HORSE

## DIOMEAD.

Is now in high stud condition and will be let to  
Mares this season at the moderate price of  
\$5 the Spring's chance, three dollars the sin-  
gle leap—but if paid within the season \$4 will  
be received in full for a Spring's chance—and  
two dollars and a half for a single leap if paid  
in the course of the season, and eight dollars  
to insure a foal, but to avoid disputes no in-  
surance will be made only by a special con-  
tract with the Subscriber, and twenty five  
cents to the groom in each case.

## DIOMEAD

Is 12 years old this Spring, and was got by  
Littleberry H. Jones' young Spotted Diomead  
of Bottoout county, state of Virginia, whose  
dam was got by the noted horse Hamlet—Ham-  
let by Dodridge's Fearnot—Fearnot came out  
of one of the best breed of mares in the state of  
Virginia—Diomead will stand at the Subscri-  
ber's stable generally—and at other stands as  
occasions may require—Season to commence on  
the 20th of March and end on the 20th of June  
following.

BENJAMIN BENNY.

March 15—3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fieri Facias, issued out of  
Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the  
suit of Dr. Robert Moore, against William  
Davis, will be sold on Tuesday the 15th of  
April next, on the Court House Green in  
Easton, between 10 and 3 o'clock, the follow-  
ing property, viz a tract or part of a tract of  
land, called St. Michael's Fresh Run, contain-  
ing by a late survey one hundred and eighty  
two and a quarter acres, situate about 6 miles  
from Easton, near Bennett's Mill, and adjunc-  
ting the lands of Jonathan N. Benny, six head  
of cattle, one horse Cart, and two pair of old  
Carriage Wheels. Seized and will be sold to  
satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March 15—ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni to me directed,  
at the suit of John Tilghman, use of James  
Baynard, against William Harrison and  
Thomas Harrison, will be sold on Tuesday the  
15th of April next, on the court house green  
in Easton, between ten and five o'clock, all  
the equitable right, title and claim of the said  
Harrison's, of and in to a Farm in the Bay-side  
district, bordering on the waters of Harris-  
son's creek, called the Three Necks, containing 165  
acres. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the  
above named Venditioni.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March 15—ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni to me directed, at  
the suit of Thomas Culbreth and Edward B.  
Hardcastle, use of Longstreth and Baileys, and  
sundry fieri facias, to wit, George W. Pratt,  
use of Matthew Driver, James Moynihan, use  
of Robert Henderson, Edward B. Hardcas-  
tle, and a fieri facias issued from the court of  
Appeals at the suit of George & William Reed,  
against Thomas Hardcastle, will be sold for  
cash on Monday the 21st day of April next,  
on the court house green in Easton, between  
10 and 5 o'clock, all the equitable title  
right, interest and claim, of him the said  
Thomas Hardcastle, of, in and to the Farm or  
Plantation on which he now resides, also, one  
Carriage and Harness. Seized and will be sold  
to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March 15—ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni expo-  
nent, issued out of Talbot county court, and to  
me directed against Thomas Hambleton at the  
suits of Henry Hambleton and Alfred  
Hambleton respectively, will be sold on Tues-  
day the 22d April next, at the Court House Green  
in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M.  
and 5 P. M. of the same day, the farm of said  
Thomas Hambleton situated in the Bay Side  
district, called Hambleton's Discovery, contain-  
ing 100 acres more or less, and all the  
estate right and title of said Thomas Hambleton  
legal or equitable, in possession, reversion  
and remainder of, in and to the same tract or  
parcel of land called Hambleton's Discovery.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March 15—ts

## Notice.

The annual Meeting of the "Female  
Sabbath School Society" will be held at  
the Church in Easton, on the 1st Saturday in  
April at 11 o'clock; the members are  
all respectfully invited to attend.

By order,

A. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

March 8—3w

## Ordered,

By the Levy Court of Talbot County,  
That the Clerk give notice by advertisements,  
to be inserted in the newspapers published at  
Easton, that the Court will meet on Tuesday  
the 11th day of March next, to appoint Con-  
stable for the several hundreds of the said  
county; and on Tuesday the 1st day of April  
next, to appoint Overseers of the Roads.

Test,

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

February 22, 1823

## Notice

Is hereby given to all my Creditors, that  
having applied to the Honourable Judges  
of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county,  
for the benefit of the Act, for the relief of  
Insolvent Debtors, I request a meeting of  
my Creditors at the time appointed by law  
I having given three months notice to them  
as the law directs.

GEORGE W. JACKSON.

February 12—3m