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AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer. ON THE HAWKS OR HOAKS AND THE LAMPAS IN HORSES, AND THE HOLLOW HORN IN NEAT CATTLE.

Mr. Skinner. In appearing before the public on the following subjects, I am fully aware of the prejudice that may be excited against me, but nevertheless, as it is under a full conviction that I have truth on my side, I proceed with courage to state such facts as will, if adhered to, not only produce a more humane treatment of domestic animals, but also advance the interest of their owners.

Opinions that have existed for ages, though the most absurd, commonly pass on from father to son, with the sanctity of truth; antiquity giving weight to them; and so much respect is paid to ancient notions by the bulk of mankind, that for a man to contest the truth of them, is to put his character at stake. History, and particularly medical history, gives us accounts of men that by undertaking to deny the truth of the then existing notions, became persecuted from bright prospects to penury, though after ages proved the truth of what they had taught.

It is by long experience and due investigation, that I feel myself enabled, with facts, to combat ancient, and now prevailing opinions; facts, on which I am willing to risk my reputation; for the test of which I only ask the enlightened experimentalist to investigate for himself; particularly in the case of horned cattle, which I shall mention in this paper.

In what age, the hawk or hoaks, as it is called, was first considered a disease, I am unable to say, but I have a work in my library, printed in 1668, written by Gervais Markham, a then celebrated English author; he speaks of it as a disease—Gibson and Bracken were of the same opinion, and Taplin also, but the last loses all credit as a veterinary writer, by speaking of the gall bladder of the horse, whereas, he hath none. As I contest the truth of the opinion, and deny the hoaks being a disease, I shall proceed to state the following facts in support of this assertion.

The hawk is supposed to be a preternatural enlargement; but the truth is, that it is a useful appendage to the eye, and is as natural to the horse, as it is for him to have two ears; it is the nectating membrane placed in that corner of the eye next the nose; this membrane has no action of its own, the eye of the horse has a retractor muscle placed at the back part of it. If the eye becomes irritated, it is by the action of this muscle drawn further into the orbit, and in proportion as this muscle acts, the nectating membrane comes over the eye. When the horse shows symptoms of lockjaw, by rising his head high up, the eye is then drawn so forcibly into the orbit by the action of this muscle, that the membrane will nearly cover the ball. When people discover this symptom they are confirmed in the opinion of its being the hoaks—if the eye is inflamed it is likewise said to be the hoaks. In general the edge of this membrane is black, but sometimes we see it all white, and this difference we meet with, though but seldom, in the eyes of the same horse; when it is all white, it appears larger than it does in common, and many people will say it is the hoaks, notwithstanding the horse is in the most perfect health. By taking this membrane away, I have known horses go blind, that before had good eyes. It is supposed by anatomists, that the use of this membrane is to supply the place of hands, to wipe from the eye by the action of the retractor muscle, any offensive matter that may get into it.

In the year 1809, I attended a horse with lock-jaw; when he was on the recovery a person saw him, who was supposed to be very skilful about horses; this man was told that I pronounced him out of danger; so positive was he that this horse had the hoaks, that he promised his head for a foot ball, if the horse did not die, or go blind, if the supposed disease was not cut out. The next visit I paid the horse. I found the owner much alarmed in consequence of this opinion; I must confess that I was at a loss to express myself so as to satisfy him, but I readily promised that my head should be given for a foot ball if he died or went blind, with the existing disease; he recovered perfectly although the reputed tumour was not cut away. I think proper to notice that of all the people who saw this horse there was not one except myself, but what said his disease was the hoaks. In 1815, Mr. M. B. M. then of this city, had a horse suddenly taken sick, I was requested to visit him, but as I could not go before three hours had elapsed, the horse was operated on for the hoaks, that being the supposed disease. I went and after examination said it was lock-jaw, and not the

hoaks; some alteration took place from which I thought proper not to administer medicine, the next morning I was sent for again and after examination, told the owner that I believed it impossible to save him; he expired on the fifth day. This horse was said to have the hoaks by all who saw him except myself, and soon after the disease was discovered, the membrane, or what they thought to be the disease, was taken away. Now it cannot be said that the disease was too far advanced for the horse to recover in this case, for the supposed disease was almost immediately removed; why then if this had been the true disease, did not the effect cease. Mr. J. S. of this city, has two horses that had lock-jaw, or lock-jaw, one of them had the disease in 1817, his jaw was fixed; I was attending him for one month; he fully recovered, and has been in his present owner's possession about four years. The other horse I have lately attended; in this case his jaw was partially affected. In these two cases the membrane, or hoaks as it is termed, was not removed, yet their eyes are in a complete state of health, and all their actions perfect. I will here notice, that the last three of these horses showed the same symptoms as the first mentioned, so far as respects the disease called hoaks. With the above facts in corroboration of my opinion, I have the authority of the ingenious Mr. Coleman, my preceptor in the veterinary art, and professor of the veterinary college in London. Mr. Wm. Ryding published his veterinary pathology, in 1801. Mr. Delabere Blain, a physician of learning and undoubted skill, published in 1802, two volumes on anatomy and veterinary medicine. Mr. B. W. Burke published a compendium on the anatomy, physiology, and pathology, of the horse. Mr. Feron, in 1810, published a treatise on farriery. Mr. James White, a voluminous writer, published in 1815, his eleventh edition on veterinary medicine; all the above authors, denounce the practice of taking this membrane away.

It is acknowledged that within the last thirty years, greater improvements have been made in the veterinary art, than at any former period; and it was about that time in England, that men of learning began to think that branch of the healing art worthy of their notice. It is to characters like these, we are indebted for that investigation which taught the true diseases, to which the horse is subject, and expunged such as were only imaginary.

Another imputed disease, is the lampas;—and having satisfied myself of the absurdity of this ancient and now common opinion, I will state the following facts that have come under my notice: The majority of horses that I have owned, have had the lampas, but not considering it a disease, I never in any manner disturbed it, yet I never found that it kept them from eating, or was in any respect attended with the least inconvenience. About fourteen years ago, Capt. T\*\*\*, then of this city, owned a young mare that had this enlargement, called lampas; he went with her to the smiths shop, in order to have it taken away; the mare was standing on the paved street as the man came to her to commence the operation, she sprung upon her hind legs, fell backward, and broke the occipital, or noll bone. I was sent for and took out a considerable sized piece; with this wound she was idle one month, and the lampas still remained. The late Mr. R. P. was a gentleman who entertained a fixed opinion, that this was a disease; one morning he sent for me to take the lampas from a horse that did not feed well; on examination I found the horse indisposed; there was a young mare in the stable that fed eagerly on corn or any other kind of food; I requested permission to look into her mouth, and must declare that I never saw one have the enlargement greater, if as great, and very much to the surprise of Mr. P. and his servant. Previous to this time Mr. P. often requested me to take the lampas from his horses, after this he became convinced of the absurdity, and never called on me again relative to this supposed disease. All young horses either have this enlargement, or it has been taken away; this being the fact, how is it possible that it can be a disease? we may as well charge the creator with a universal defect in the order of his creation, as to call this a disease. With the above facts to support my opinion, the following authors will add strength.—Sollysel, who wrote in 1698, Mr. Blain says, was the first that speaks against the lampas as being a disease, likewise Coleman, Blain, Feron, and White; Ryding and Burke make no mention of it, hence I conclude they do not consider it as a disease. I acknowledge to have taken the lampas out, but never without expostulating against the practice, and if I could not persuade the owner to lay prejudice aside, and make his mind easy, then I have done it, but in no other case. Often are horses brought to me after their owners have had the lampas taken out, supposing it to have been the disease that kept them from feeding.

As respects the above supposed diseases, I have had the good fortune to support my opinion with very respectable authorities; but in the following I have to stand alone; I know of no authority that I can quote, therefore I must beg indulgence from a discerning public, and hope that censure will

not be thrown on me rashly, and without that investigation which every man has it in his power to make. Ancient and general opinions ought not to be given upon slight grounds, but if such opinions have pernicious effects, and proper investigations discover them to be false, it is the duty of such inquirers, publicly to contest these opinions, and equally the duty of all concerned to lay prejudice aside, and enter on the inquiry with impartiality, so that truth may be supported. By as many as this impartial investigation is undertaken on the following subject, I have no doubt but more humanity towards those useful animals, horned cattle, will be the result.

It is many years since I first began to deny the existence of the hollow horn as a disease, and was induced to go to the slaughter house, in order to know the state of the healthy subject. The animal they were going to kill was a cow; permission was given me to bore her horns, when the gimblet had bored through the side on which it entered, it went to the other side without any force; her other horn was exactly in the same state, neither of them bled. As the animal was in perfect health, this experiment confirmed my opinion; but in order to place it beyond all doubt, even of the most sceptical, I have lately carried the experiment further. I bored the horns of four bullocks, these were in the same state as the above cow's horns, except that two of them bled, each from one horn. As soon as the bullock was knocked down, I saw his horns off, by this I believed the experiment was sufficiently complete to convince all. On sawing off the horns they were all hollow, those that bled on drawing the gimblet had a gill or more of coagulated blood in them; the others were empty. The appearance which the horn presents when sawed off, is externally the horny rim, then the pith or sponge-like substance, and from this on the interior aspect, is thrown out in various directions, columns of perfect bone, these columns of bone do not fill up the horn, but are placed obliquely, so as to leave about one half its diameter unoccupied and hollow. From the above experiments it is clear that as in the most healthy state the horn is hollow, it must be absurd to treat it as a disease. It is a fact that all animals of the same species, and in the same climate, must be subject to the same disease, yet we have the buffalo, or no horn cattle, and it cannot be said that they have the hollow horn when sick.

If one of them sickens and the horns are noticed to be cold, it is at once said to be the hollow horn; whereas this only evidences an inequality in the circulation, and thus a symptom is taken for a disease; and with equal propriety may it be said, a man's leg is hollow because his extremities are cold in sickness; after the horn hath been bored, I have observed some of the animals evince pain in the head; and on inquiry I was informed those symptoms did not exist before the operation; in these cases I have sawed the horn off, in order to reduce the inflammation caused by boring. It is said when the horn bleeds that it is not hollow; this is a false opinion, the hemorrhage is produced by the gimblet wounding the artery of the bone, or some of its branches.

These animals under disease, do not show acute symptoms; it therefore requires the most critical examination by their keepers, to know disease in its early stage. From the most diligent and accurate observations I have been able to make on these animals, I am of opinion that constipation of the bowels is the most prevailing disease they are subject to, I would therefore advise that every morning, the state of their manure be examined; by making this observation, it will often enable owners to detect disease, before the animal begins to loath its food. If the quantity of manure is deficient, give one pound of salts, or a pint of either spermaceti or flaxseed oil, but should no manure have passed off through the night, it will be needful to give two pounds of salts, or a quart of oil, and should it not have operated in sixteen or twenty hours, it will be advisable to repeat the portion.

There can be no doubt but those bullocks that bled in the horn by the above experiment, had they lived for a short time, would have taken an inflammation in their head, and this by the blood acting as extraneous matter.

JOHN HASLAM, Veterinary Surgeon. Baltimore, May 11, 1824.

To prevent Skippers in Bacon.

MR. SKINNER, One of your correspondents, some time ago recommended packing hams in dry oats to prevent their being injured by skippers. In the year 1822, having plenty of coarse salt on hand, I prepared dry casks, placed the hams and shoulders on their ends, and filled the interstices with dry coarse salt, covered the tops completely with salt, and settled it well; about mid-summer, I unpacked and examined the hams, replaced them again in the casks as before, and drew them out for use when required, there was not one skipper found, and the bacon was fine. Last year not having a sufficiency of salt, I packed my hams and shoulders in dry oats, in the same manner, examined them once in the summer, and found they kept equally as well as when packed in salt. I have not seen a single skipper on

bacon so treated; but I have, before I adopted this method, been sometimes very much injured by them. It is now the right time to pack hams in oats, and I shall take mine down in a day or two. It is a cheap and very practicable method, no expense attending it, the oats are not injured, they can be used when you have your old hams in the fall, and I would advise a general adoption of this method. It is very little trouble to unpack them, and it may be best to examine them two or three times in the summer—it changes their position. When two pieces touch each other they may get mouldy, but being very particular to see mine well separated by the oats, not one would have injured if they had remained until the fall without being drawn. A. Am. Farmer.

THE NEW TARIFF. An Act to amend the several Acts for imposing DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

First, On Russia, Hollands, and Raven's duck, ozaburgs, burlaps, and ticklenburgs, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem. On all manufactures of wool, except worsted stuff goods and blankets, which shall pay twenty five per centum ad valorem, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, until the 30th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, and after that time, a duty of thirty three and a third per centum ad valorem: Provided, That, on all manufactures of wool, flannels and bazes excepted, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty three and a third cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem.

Second, On all manufactures, not herein specified of cotton, flax or hemp, of which either of these materials shall be a component part, and on all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond it; and of ten per centum, if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty cents per square yard, shall with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And that all bleached and uncolored cotton twist, yarn or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And all bleached or colored cotton yarn, twist, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than seventy five cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost seventy five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: Provided, also, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to, or be enforced against, importations of goods from ports or places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope or beyond Cape Horn, before the first of January next ensuing.

Third, On wool unmanufactured, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five; afterwards a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem, until the first June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six; afterwards, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem, and no more.

Fourth, On all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, grass, and on all flaps, braids, or plaits, for making of hats or bonnets, a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than one dollar each, shall with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

Fifth, On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures, not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem.

On bolting cloths, fifteen per centum ad valorem; On hair cloth and hair seating, thirty per centum ad valorem; On marble, and all manufactures of marble, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On all paper hangings, forty per centum ad valorem; On coach laces of cotton or other material, thirty five per centum, ad valorem; on all other laces, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem; On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, two cents per pound; On leaden shot, three and one half cents per pound; On red or white lead, dry or ground in oil four cents per pound; On Brussels, Turkey and Wilton carpets and carpeting, fifty cents per square yard; On all Venetian and ingrain carpets or carpeting, twenty five cents per square yard; On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, twenty cents per square yard;

On oil cloth carpeting, and on oil cloths, of every description, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; On all other carpets and carpeting mats and floor cloths, made of tow, flage, or any other material, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; On hemp, at the rate of thirty five dollars per ton; On tarred cables and cordage, four cents per pound;

On untarred cordage, yarns, twines; pack thread and seines, five cents per pound; On cotton bagging, three and three quarter cents per square yard; On iron in bars or bolts not manufactured, in whole or in part by rolling ninety cents per hundred and twelve pounds weight;

On round iron, or braziers rools, of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron, in nail or spike rods suit; and on iron, in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit or rolled, for band iron, scroll iron or casement rods, three cents per pound; On iron spikes, four cents per pound; On iron nails cut or wrought, five cents per pound;

On tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound; On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound; over number eighteen, nine cents per pound;

On square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, twelve per centum ad valorem. On anvils and anchors, two cents per pound;

On iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, three cents per pound; and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of cables, or parts thereof. On mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, four cents per pound; On mill saws, one dollar each; On blacksmiths hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound. On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand;

On rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each; On all other fire arms, and on side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem; On cutting knives, scythes, sickles and reaping hooks, spades and shovels, of iron or steel, thirty per centum ad valorem. On screws of iron, weighing twenty five pounds or upward, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On screws thirty per centum ad valorem; On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per pound; On all other castings of iron, not specified, one cent per pound; On all vessels of copper, thirty five per centum ad valorem;

On quilts prepared or manufactured, twenty five per centum ad valorem; On slates and tyles for building, twenty five per centum ad valorem; On black lead pencils, forty per centum ad valorem; On tallow candles, five cents per pound; On spermaceti candles, eight cents per pound;

On soap, four cents per pound; On lard, three cents per pound; On wheat, twenty five cents per bushel; On oats, ten cents per bushel; On wheat flour, fifty cents per hundred weight;

On potatoes, ten cents per bushel; On coal, six cents per heaped bushel, On corks, twelve cents per pound; On prunelle and other shoes or slippers of stuff or nankeen, twenty five cents per pair; On laced boots and bootees, one dollar fifty cents per pair.

On linseed, rape seed, and hemp seed oil, twenty five cents per gallon; On castor oil, forty cents per gallon; On ale, beer and porter, imported in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; imported otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; On beef and pork, two cents per pound; On hams, and other bacon, three cents per pound; On butter, five cents per pound;

On vinegar, eight cents per gallon;  
On alum, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight.  
On refined saltpetre, three cents per pound;  
On blue or Roman vitriol, four cents per pound;  
The oil of vitriol, three cents per pound;  
On Glauber salts, two cents per pound;  
On Epsom salts, four cents per pound;  
On camphor, crude, eight cents per pound;  
On camphor refined, twelve cents per pound;  
On copperas, two dollars per hundred weight;  
On cayenne pepper, fifteen cents per pound;  
On ginger two cents per pound;  
On chocolate, four cents per pound;  
On currants & figs, three cents per pound;  
On plums, prunes, Muscatel raisins and raisins in jars & boxes, four cents per pound;  
On all other raisins three cents per pound;  
On window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, three dollars per hundred square feet; not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet, and if above ten inches by twelve inches in size, four dollars per hundred square feet: Provided, That all window glass, imported in plates, uncut, shall be chargeable with the highest rate of duties hereby imposed.  
On black glass bottles, not exceeding the capacity of one quart, two dollars per gross; on bottles exceeding one quart, and not more than two quarts, two dollars and fifty cents per gross; over two quarts, and not exceeding one gallon three dollars per gross;  
On demijohns, twenty five cents each;  
On apothecaries vials, of the capacity of four ounces, and less, one dollar per gross; on the same, above four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty five cents per gross;  
On all wares of cut glass, not specified three cents per pound, and in addition thereto, and an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum;  
On all other articles of glass, two cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum;  
On all Books, which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Collector of the port at which the same shall be entered, were printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, and also, on all books printed in other languages than English, four cents per volume, except books printed in Latin or Greek, on all books printed in Latin or Greek, when bound, fifteen cents per pound, when not bound, thirteen cents per pound;  
On all other books, when bound, thirty cents per pound; when in sheets or boards, twenty six cents per pound.  
On folio and quarto post paper, of all kinds, twenty cents per pound;  
On foolscap and all drawing and writing paper, seventeen cents per pound;  
On printing, copper plate, and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound;  
On sheathing paper binders' and box boards, and wrapping paper, of all kinds, three cents per pound;  
On all other paper, fifteen cents per pound;  
A duty of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, and now paying a duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem; with the exception of patent adhesive felt, for covering ships' bottoms which shall be admitted free of duty, until June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties hereby imposed upon the several articles aforesaid, which after the said respective times for the commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States entitled by treaty, or by any act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States entitled by treaty or by any act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.  
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed under the exportation of any articles that shall have paid the same within the time, and in the manner, and subject to the provisions and restrictions, prescribed in the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the twenty seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.  
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the drawback allowed by law on plain silk, imported in American vessels, from beyond the Cape of Good Hope shall be allowed although the said cloths before the exportation thereof, shall have been colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted in the United States. But, whenever any such cloths, so imported, shall be intended to be so colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted, and afterwards to be exported from the United States, with the privilege of drawback, each package thereof shall, before the same shall be delivered from the public stores, be opened and examined by an inspector of the customs, and the contents thereof measured or weighed, and the quality thereof ascertained, and a sample of each piece thereof reserved at the custom house; and a particular account or registry of such examination, describing the number of pieces in each package, their weight or measure, and the samples thereof reserved, shall be entered in the books of the custom house; and, after such examination said goods shall be repacked in the original package, and the said original package, shall be marked with a custom house mark. And whenever any such goods, being thus coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted, shall be entered at the custom house for exportation and drawback the same shall be so entered in

the original package, marked as aforesaid, and not otherwise, unless the person, so entering the same, shall give satisfactory evidence to the collector or naval officer, or one of them, that such original package has been lost or destroyed by accident; and no such application for drawback shall be made, except on the contents of entire packages, and upon the application for such entry and drawback, the contents of the packages, so offered, shall be examined by an inspector of the customs, and measured or weighed and compared with the original entry, registry, and samples, and if, upon such comparison and full examination, the collector shall be satisfied that the contents of each package are the same identical goods imported and registered as aforesaid, and not changed or altered, except by being colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, aforesaid, then the person, so entering such goods shall be admitted to the path prescribed by law, to be used in cases of application for exportation of goods for the benefit of drawback, and shall thereupon be entitled to drawback, as in other cases; Provided, That the exporter shall in every other particular comply with the regulations and formalities, heretofore established, for entries of goods for exportation with the benefit of drawback. And if any person shall present for exportation and drawback, any coloured, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted silk, knowing the same not to be entitled to drawback according to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully misrepresent or conceal the contents or quality of any package as aforesaid, the said goods so presented or entered for drawback, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the collector, and proceeded with, and the forfeiture distributed, as in other cases.  
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection distribution and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture provision clause, matter, and thing to that effect in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by, this act.  
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the duties of imports and tonnage," approved April 27th, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall extend and ensure to the benefit of schools and colleges within the United States, or the territories thereof, in the same manner, and under the like limitations and restrictions as is provided, in said act with respect to seminaries of learning.  
LETTER OF JOHN RANDOLPH.  
From the Richmond Enquirer.  
To the Freeholders of the Counties of Charlotte, Buckingham, Prince Edward, and Cumberland, and the Commonwealth of Virginia.  
Fellow-Citizens, Friends, and Freeholders:—A recurrence of the same painful disease that drove me from my post, some two years ago, again compels me to ask a furlough; for I cannot consent to consider myself in the light of a deserter. But no consideration whatever would have induced me to leave Washington, so long as a shadow of doubt hung over the transactions of the Treasury: which I was, (among others,) appointed to investigate. It was at my instance, and not without considerable resistance on the part of a majority of the committee, that the Secretary had the opportunity given him to file his answer to the accusation of Mr. Edwards. I was satisfied that justice required this course to be pursued, at the same time that it would expedite the business, and abridge the labor of the committee. If the Secretary's conduct was defensible, who could make that defence so properly as the person accused? If otherwise, it was high time that he should be dismissed from a situation of which he was unworthy.  
I confess, that I was not without some misgivings, that all was not right. Holding myself aloof from the intrigues and intrigues at Washington, I had remained a passive spectator of a scene, such as I hope never again to witness. Not that I was without a slight, a very slight preference in the choice of the evils submitted to us for our acceptance. I inclined towards Mr. Crawford for some reasons which were private and personal, and with which it is unnecessary to trouble you—but chiefly, because you preferred him to his competitors, and because if elected, he would, in a manner, be compelled to throw himself into the hands of the least unsound of the political parties of the country; that he would by the force of circumstances, be constrained to act with us (the people,) whilst the rival candidates would, by the same force of circumstances, be obliged to act against us, and with the tribe of office hunters and bankrupts that seek to subsist upon our industry and means. The number of these that infest Washington, especially during a first session of Congress, and above all, about the termination of an administration, is inconceivable to those who have not seen the swarm.  
I said that I had some misgivings, that all was not as it ought to be.—But when I read the reply of Mr. Crawford, I had not a shadow of doubt remaining on my mind. It is the most triumphant and irresistible answer that ever met the accusation of a base and perjured informer. I have no doubt that there is not a mercantile house in our Atlantic cities, that has not lost a much heavier per centage on its western debts, than we have done, since Mr. Crawford took charge of the Treasury; even supposing the sum now to be wholly lost. And it is a matter worthy of notice, that the very people at whose prayers and entreaties, and to save whom from utter ruin,

he has pursued a certain line of conduct have been his most virulent accusers and persecutors, for that very conduct, which has contributed at once to their relief, and at the same time been serviceable to Government, by rescuing a large debt from the almost total loss which would have followed a rigid exercise of his authority.—He has availed himself of discretionary powers reposed in him by the law, for that purpose, and with that intent, to mitigate the severity of the sufferings of our fellow citizens, whose clamours, had he taken a different course, would have dissolved the present feeble and distracted administration of our government; and Acton like, he is assailed by the very hounds that he has cherished and fed.  
I confess that this base, unmanly conspiracy against Mr. Crawford, has given to my mind a degree of interest in the ensuing election, that ten days ago, I deemed it impossible for me to feel. I shall rejoice in the discomfiture of a plot got up, as I verily believe, in Washington, for I know too well the baseness and timidity of the character of Edwards, (self-convicted as he is,) to believe that he would have dared to take such a measure, even covered by flight from the resentment of his injured enemy, without a promise of protection from a high quarter; and here I say, once for all, that I impute nothing unfair to any one of the candidates for the Presidency. But how have the aspersions of this calumniator been met? By the most temperate, passionless, mild, dignified and irrefragable exposure of their falshood, without one harsh word towards their author.  
The pilot admonishes me to end this letter. If the people of Virginia shall be mad enough to call a convention, I make an humble tender of my services. I have lived, and hope to die, a freeholder, and when I lose that distinction, I shall no longer have any motive to be proud of being your faithful servant.  
JOHN RANDOLPH, Roanoke.  
Nestor, at Sea, May 17, 1824.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
THURSDAY, MAY 27.  
Mr. WEBSTER arose more particularly to express his astonishment at a paragraph, which he had this moment seen in a Richmond paper, of Tuesday, in a communication signed "John Randolph, of Roanoke." The paragraph is in these words: "It was at my instance, and not without considerable resistance on the part of a majority of the committee, that the Secretary had the opportunity given him, to file his answer to the accusation of Mr. Edwards." A regard to my own character, sir, said Mr. W. and to the character of the committee with whom I am associated, does not allow me to pass over this statement; and I rise for the purpose of saying, that the order, in committee, for communicating the address to Mr. Crawford, for the purpose of giving him an opportunity of answering it, was not made at the instance of Mr. RANDOLPH; and further, that no one of the committee made any opposition whatever to that motion. I hope I am fully and distinctly understood; I wish to be so; and, I again assert, that no one of the committee intimated the least opposition to the motion.  
Mr. Livingston rose and said that he had that instant come into the House, and that a paper had been put into his hands, containing a letter signed by an honorable member of this House, who was also a member of the committee appointed on the Address of Ninian Edwards, which letter contained a statement, that he thought it incumbent on him, as a member of that committee to notice. It is there said that, "it was at his, (Mr. Randolph's) instance, and not without considerable resistance, on the part of a majority of the committee, that the Secretary had the opportunity given him to file his answer to the accusation of Mr. Edwards." Mr. Livingston said he was bound to declare that there was not on his part the slightest opposition, nor did any other member of the committee express any, or shew the least disinclination to communicate the accusation to Mr. Crawford, or to give him an opportunity of answering it; that, on the contrary, it was one of the first measures proposed, after the papers were printed; that the motion was made, as appeared by the minutes of the committee, by a member from New-York, to communicate the papers, that Mr. Randolph's amendment, was adopted by him, and it was unanimously agreed to, as amended. Mr. Livingston said, that the statement could only have arisen from a very great misapprehension of the proceedings of the committee; but that it conveyed so serious a charge on their character and impartiality, that he appealed to the recollection of all the members now present, to declare whether the statement he had made was not correct.  
FOREIGN NEWS.  
There have recently been several arrivals from Europe, but they bring nothing of much importance. It appears that so far from peace prevailing between England and Algiers, the former has declared the latter in a state of blockade.  
The British influence at the Porte is rapidly on the decline, in consequence of the supposition that the cabinet of St. James is secretly in favour of the Greeks. A number of massacres of constitutionalists by the Royalists have taken place in Spain. The Prisons of Madrid had been entered, and many of the prisoners sacrificed.  
A Spanish slave ship had been captured on the coast of Africa, with a cargo of 300 or 400 slaves on board, by a British sloop of war.  
The Turks were making great preparations for the prosecution of the war against the Greeks. The affairs of the Greeks continued to be prosperous, and several places of importance had yielded to their arms.

From the Washington Republican.  
RICHMOND LETTERS.  
That a powerful party exists in Virginia, and secretly, yet with unerring certainty, directs the course of her politics, is a fact generally felt, although only partially understood.—Many of those who have been the most sensible of its existence, have, perhaps, been the least able to determine its character, or to identify the individuals who compose its organization. An agency, invisible to the great mass of Virginians, and only discernible to a few, whose superior faculty of discrimination, or more favourable opportunities of time and place, may have given them extraordinary facilities for correct judgment, wields the political energies of the ancient dominion; not for the promotion of her individual prosperity, as a member of the great republican confederacy, nor for the common welfare of the Union; but for the purpose of consolidating and extending family interests, and promoting personal aggrandisement. An aristocratic cancer has formed itself in the very bosom of the republic, and, unless rooted out of the member which it has corrupted, may be expected to spread itself, and to diffuse its morbid influence over the healthy members which surround it. Of the existence of the party, we have, from time to time, received hints, which have been calculated rather to alarm our vigilance than to make any actual addition to our stock of knowledge. The mist has, however, at length, been dispersed; and the facts have reached us, through a medium of such respectability, that we can neither permit a doubt of their entire accuracy to possess our minds, nor hesitate to devote our columns to their publication.  
The series of Letters to which these observations are prefatory, abound no less in interest than in information. They are addressed to a gentleman, a native of Maryland; and, as it is premised in the first of the Letters, the facts contained in them are communicated in reply to questions from this gentleman, as to the real existence of the principal members of which it is composed, and such circumstances as are best calculated to prove its existence as a party.—Possessing all that high-mindedness, and all that proud independence, which are so characteristic of the sons of Virginia, he required evidence the most detailed and conclusive, before he would suffer a conviction so injurious to the elevated standing of his native State, to take possession of his mind. The letters which he received in reply, contain the testimony required. The internal marks of truth which they bear, were too many, and of too decided a description, to leave room for scepticism.—Conviction was, at once, produced by a perusal of them; and rational doubt gave way to a just spirit of indignation, that, amidst political institutions, established on the pure principles of republicanism, an aristocratic cabal should be found to exist; which, while upholding the forms of democracy is, in secret, engaged in concerting measures to concentrate, within its own members, all political power, and thus to deprive the people of their constitutional rights. In this spirit of just indignation, the Letters have been transmitted to us; and we are disposed to coincide with the gentleman who has forwarded them, in regarding their publication as the discharge of a debt honestly due to the insulted citizens of Virginia. Although, therefore, it is contrary to our usual practice, to interfere in the local politics of States; yet, the tendency of this party appears so injurious to the public interests, and the course which it has pursued so antagonistic to the principles and practices of genuine republicanism, that we feel ourselves called upon, in this particular instance, to waive our ordinary scruples, and to establish an exception to the general rule to which we have referred.  
We are the more induced to this course, as we are under a thorough conviction that this aristocratic junto, in Richmond, act in secret with a similar one in Albany. The head of the Albany junto, Mr. Van Buren, in the winter of 1820, visited the city of Richmond, at which time, or at an earlier period, this concert was established.\* Measures were adopted, by the union of the two juntas, to extend their control from these States, to the whole Union; and thus place in the hands of a few unprincipled aristocrats, the patronage and the authority of the whole nation. It is thus that secret chains have been forging for the American people; and unless they wake from their lethargy, a junta of political managers, under the forms and pretences of republicanism, will usurp a most dangerous dominion. Never did the times require greater vigilance and activity, than at present. The

people have put down one enemy; but another, not less formidable, and far more subtle and active, menaces their liberty.  
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Md. November 6, 1823.  
GENTLEMEN:  
In the same envelope which contains this note, I enclose six letters, which I request you to insert in your paper. As I have the fullest confidence in the knowledge and correctness of the source from which these disclosures have proceeded, I voluntarily become a pledge for the truth of all the matter contained in these epistolary documents. As a native of Virginia, although long a resident in this state, I am especially interested in her dignity and prosperity. For some time previous to the correspondence of which the enclosed letters form the important part, I had been convinced of the existence of this "Central Junto;" and it was with a view to extend this conviction of my own mind to others, that I procured certain questions, to which my intelligent friend has transmitted me the ample and satisfactory replies I now offer for your inspection and publication.  
I consider the publication of these letters as a debt due to the injured citizens of Virginia, and under this powerful impression, I submit them to your judgment.  
With respect, Gentlemen, I remain your obedient servant.  
To the Editors of the Washington Republican  
(TO BE CONTINUED.)  
THE SPANISH CLAIMS LAW.  
We understand (says the National Intelligencer) that the loan of five millions of dollars, authorised by the act of Congress to provide for the payment of the awards of the Commissioners under the Treaty with Spain, has been taken by Mr. BIDDLE on the part of the Bank of the United States. This information must be very satisfactory to the numerous claimants, who will now be enabled to receive immediate payment of the sums awarded to them, by the Board of Commissioners, whose sittings are just about being brought to a final close. The arrangement, too, seems to be very advantageous to the government. By the Treaty with Spain, these claims were to be paid either immediately in money, or in a stock bearing an interest of six per cent a year. With a view of profiting by the present reduced rate of interest, it was determined to adopt the former plan, and by the creation of a stock at a low rate of interest, provide the means of paying the claimants in money, instead of six per cent stock, saving of course the difference of interest. The rate of interest fixed in the act of Congress was 4 1-2 per cent, and at this rate the loan has been taken by the Bank of the United States. Independent, however, of the lowness of the nominal rate of interest, the connection of the Bank with the Government renders it still more beneficial to the latter. The Government is a partner in the Bank, to the amount of a large proportion of its capital, and will receive back in dividends a proportional share of the interest of the loan, and as, at the present moment, the Bank of the United States, like all other moneyed institutions, and moneyed men, both here and in Europe, finds it difficult to invest all its funds in business loans, and can take this loan without reducing its discounts, the whole interest of the loan is so much clear profit to the Bank and the Government.  
We learn from a friend, who is very familiar with these subjects, that the dividends receivable by the Government on its Bank shares, out of the 225,000 dollars, the interest of 4 1-2 per cent on the five millions, will amount to more than fifty thousand dollars a year, which will reduce the whole sum to be advanced by the Government for these five millions, to a little less than 175,000 dollars, which will be actually a fraction below 3 1-2 per cent. So that in fact the loan at par from the Bank is as advantageous to the Government as if individuals had given for it a premium of 6 4-10ths per cent.  
If the arrangement be satisfactory to the claimants, and advantageous to the Government, we presume, that, in the present superabundance of capital, it must be useful to the Bank also, to whose sagacity in these matters, we may trust that the loan would not have been taken, had it not been for the benefit of the institution. In every point of view therefore, the operation appears to have been judicious and satisfactory.—Amer.  
Coach-Making.  
The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the stand on Washington street, in Easton, Talbot county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Parrott, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.—He pledges himself to those who may favour him with their orders to have them executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The public's ob't servt.  
JOHN CARTER.  
Easton, Jan 10 18  
6 Cents Reward.  
Runaway from the subscriber of the 12th inst. Elizabeth M. Watts, an apprenticed girl, between fourteen and fifteen years of age. Whoever takes up said runaway and brings her home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges or expenses will be paid.  
WILLIAM SEARS.  
Bay Side, Talbot Co. May 22  
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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It has been stated, that, in consequence of Mr. Ephraim K. Willson, formerly of the federal party (we say formerly, because both the old federal and democratic parties in this country are now utterly extinguished, as the former was put to death by power, and the latter has since necessarily died of starvation from the want of the aliment of opposition, as must be the case with any party) being a candidate as elector, for the purpose of supporting Mr. Crawford, and the district in which he offers being inhabited by a great majority of voters who adhered to the federal party, Mr. Littleton Dennis has been solicited by several gentlemen of that district, of both the old parties who are opposed to the Caucus nomination of President at Washington, to offer himself as an Electoral Candidate, under the assurance that it was the avowed and prevalent wish with a great portion of the district, and that he would be sustained with industry and with zeal; and that Mr. Dennis has consented to become a Candidate in opposition to the Congressional Caucus Candidate.

We should be very glad to know the truth of this statement; for such an independent union in opposition to so flagrant a violation of all constitutional principles, so mischievous and deadly a subversion of all the salutary doctrines of a government of laws, commands the attention and respect of all temperate, discreet and virtuous citizens, and deserves the co-operation of every man who prefers our present form of government and the general welfare of the people to the paltry consideration of a particular party.

Seeing to whom the selection of the next President must probably be confined, we have never felt any great anxiety in behalf of either one; but when we see one of those individuals (Mr. Crawford) brought into view by a measure which is at all times a palpable violation of the Constitution of the Country, and at this particular time a wanton, willful, high-handed disregard and open defiance of the Supreme Law of the land, we are bound by our native allegiance, we are bound by our desire and duty to perpetuate the happy government we live under, we are bound as a public sentinel at a free press to warn the people of approaching danger, and leaving them to their free and independent selection for themselves of the man they will vote for as President, we only invite and sincerely recommend to all to discard both sectional and party feelings, and to make a vigorous, united stand against the dictation of a Congressional Caucus, and the odious and monstrous attempt at usurpation of those who composed it. To do this effectually, the people must unite and rise in adequate and becoming majesty and power, to resist the pretensions of the disciples of the Caucus under any form, who steps forth to execute its destructive projects.

Danger is never more to be guarded against than when favour and partialities induce us to recur it—partiality and favour are apt to seduce us, we ought to be watchful against them. In private life, we have a right, if we please, to indulge our amiable propensities even to our own cost—but not so in public affairs—there the Constitution and the law are the guides, the general welfare the object—men who live under a free, well balanced representative government in all its branches, must not be courtiers, they must not be devoted to friends if they want to preserve their government,—they must be candid and firm men, they must be brave and generous men—men who can always say to a friend, in all that relates to private concerns, command my services and they shall be yours; but in all acts relating to public service, whether as voter or representative, my heart and my duty are my country's, and if I am worthy of the name of a friend, you will love me the more because I love you less than my country.

THE RICHMOND PARTY.

We beg our readers to remember throughout all the six letters which are to follow after this week, that the author of these letters is a democrat in favour with those in power, not a querulous office-seeker or sycophantic mendicant, nor yet a disgusted, because a disappointed or discarded politician—He did not volunteer these letters, they were drawn from him by the enquiry of a friend, and afterwards the author assented to the proposal to publish them—so that they belong to no political scheme and are therefore more worthy of confidence—

The strong character of these letters alarmed the parties who compose this Richmond Set or Central Junto, and they endeavour to disparage the letters by representing them as the production of some disappointed courtier. But when the real author was suggested, they judged it better to keep silent, to let them pass as little noticed as possible, for a contest with the author would bring into the field against them an unwavering and uniform democrat, who possessed ample means for defence, and who was not led to this disclosure by any other sentiment than that fearless independence of character which disdains to conceal from an enquiring friend, the existence of a secret overruling Junto of politicians in this country, bound by family connexions, and playing into each others hands who are attempting to usurp a controul over the government and authorities of the country.

That some of the friends of the ruling party who constitute this Junto, will deny the fact and attempt to denounce the development, is not at all improbable—but this will only be another test to discriminate those men who are honest and independent in politics, from those who are labouring under the hydrophobia of party.

To politicians who are learned in the passing events of the last thirty years, there is so much of known incident so faithfully delineated in these letters, that this circumstance alone becomes a voucher for the truth of the rest; and the probability is, that although all the facts, as stated, may not be known to many men in this country, yet there are no facts related but what are known to, and can be vouched for by, a great number.

Pressed for room, as a weekly paper must always be, we shall be obliged to give this week only the publisher's preface with the letter of the Maryland friend who sent them to press, and begin next week regularly with the letters themselves.

Report of the Committee on the address of Mr. EDWARDS.

This committee has made a report without Mr. Edwards being present, and from the wording of some parts of it, we would be led to believe that they had acquitted Mr. Crawford of all charges—yet an attentive perusal of the report brings us to this conclusion, viz: That the committee determined to make a report at all events, and that as Mr. Edwards was not there to be examined, and Congress would not wait for him, they found they could not make a satisfactory and final decision, and they resolved that they would make one on both sides of the question—for it is evident that the report contains as much condemnation as acquittal.

Much of the charges made by Mr. Edwards is admitted and confessed by the committee as to the facts—they nevertheless attempt to palliate motives—it will be recollected that Mr. Edwards expressly forbore to assign motives, and adhered only to facts, a great portion of which, without his aid, the committee admit. Whether the friends of Mr. Crawford will call this report a condemnation, or acquittal, or an escape, we can't pretend to say, but we have known twelve honest men to give a verdict against a criminal upon less grounds of guilt than are here admitted.

A portion of the charges against Mr. Crawford the committee however repel, and in part we agree with them. We do not from present shewing think Mr. Crawford guilty of the whole, but we fear the committee and Mr. Crawford have together admitted enough to sustain the facts asserted by Edwards of maladministration of the public monies, and an improper suppression of public documents which were called for by congress; and which paper the committee assert "were in the department at the time, contained information called for, and which ought to have been communicated."

To go systematically through the whole of these papers, would consume the whole space of our weekly Journal; we have given the pith of the result as we understand it, and must leave those who doubt our construction to the same labour that we endured of going over these long and tedious and irksome publications; and we believe that nine out of ten who do so, will come to the same conclusions that we have, viz: that the report of the committee could scarcely more clearly have condemned Mr. Crawford.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

This great work, we are glad to announce, is now rapidly going on, and in all probability, if the citizens will shew a becoming zeal, indeed it may with certainty be expected to be completed in two or three years. The whole of the contracts are made for cutting from one bay to the other,

and about 800 men are now engaged as laborers upon it—in a few weeks more are expected, and from 1500 to 2000 will be engaged in the course of the summer.

Every man on the Eastern Shore of Maryland is deeply concerned in having this work finished, as it will add twenty five per cent upon the value of the Eastern Shore lands—no money could be better expended than for every man on the Eastern Shore to take one or more shares to insure the work—we know money is hard to be got, but let two or three or four join and take one or two shares, that diminishes the cost to each, answers the purpose of the canal, and will give an increased value to lands as well as to crops on the Eastern Shore—we are all complaining, and justly complaining, of the low price of grain and the unsaleableness of land—unite all hands and throw in ever so little to cut this canal, and both produce and land will rise instantly in the market. Try it, there can be no deception, and no loss. Let every man make this a common cause, and we have no doubt, if they take up all the shares that they will not only improve the price of land and grain but make a handsome speculation on the shares if they please.

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

Return of Mr. Edwards.—We learn by the National Journal, that the Messenger of the House of Representatives arrived in Washington city on Friday evening last. He reached Edwarsville on the evening of the 12th inst. left there with Mr. EDWARDS on the 13th, and on the 14th left St. Louis on his return home, which he has accomplished in fourteen days. Mr. Edwards came with him as far as Washington, Pennsylvania, learning from some of the members who had left this city, that Congress would adjourn that morning, (Thursday,) he stopped for a day; and will arrive in the next stage. From this it will be seen that Mr. EDWARDS has not the summons of the House promptly. The members of the Committee were informed of the return of Mr. EDWARDS, by Mr. DUNN, who called upon them at their respective lodgings, immediately on his arrival.—Pat.

WILMINGTON, JUNE 1. FIRE.

A fire broke out, on Sunday night last, about eleven o'clock, in the printing office of the Wilmingtonian, and the Berian, printed in this borough, under which Mr. Joseph Pogue kept a dry goods store. The building and every thing in the office was entirely consumed or destroyed, besides some of the goods in the store, but the great portion of the latter was removed before the fire had burnt through the upper floor.—Gazette.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this Borough, per ship John Wells, dated LIVERPOOL, April 8, 1824.

"Flour in the bond is extremely dull, and may be bought at 27s. a 29s—Dantzic Flour could probably be had at 25s. The cost of the latter at that port is about 4 50 per bbl. on board, of course without a material change, shipments from the U. States must result in heavy loss. The corn market continues much depressed and the last average of wheat was 64s. 9d. per quarter." Del. Gaz.

BY THE STEAM BOAT. BALTIMORE, June 2.

Wheat white \$1 20 a 1 25—do. Red 1 16 a 1 20—Corn 28 a 32 cents—Oats 22 a 25 cents per bushel.

James Sangston, Esq. of Caroline county, will be supported as a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, for the electoral district composed of Talbot, the upper district of Dorset and Caroline counties. Mr. Sangston, if elected, will vote for William H. Crawford as President, and some distinguished Republican as Vice President.

Josiah Baily, Esq. of Dorchester will be supported as a candidate for elector of President & Vice President of the U. States, for the electoral district composed of part of Dorchester Somerset & Worcester counties, and if elected will vote for Gen. Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice-President.

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

MANY REPUBLICANS. PUBLIC SALE.

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

A DWELLING HOUSE, Corn House, Kitchen, Smoke House, &c. &c. The terms of Sale are five hundred dollars in two months after the day of Sale, the balance in three annual payments; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. Sale to commence between twelve and four o'clock.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. May 22 ts

FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Female Auxiliary Bible Society of Queen Ann's County, will be held in the Methodist Church in Centerville, on Monday the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.—The public are respectfully invited to attend, and particularly those who are friendly to the diffusion of the saving truths of the Holy Scriptures. By order of the Board, MARGARET EMORY, Recording Sec'y. June 5 3w

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

To the memory of the late Gen. Wm. H. Winder. At a meeting of Coats Lodge No. 76, held at their Lodge Room in Easton, on the 1st inst. the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Brothers of Coats Lodge No. 76, having received the melancholy tidings of the death of their brother, the late General William H. Winder, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, unite in the following tribute of respect to his memory, viz.

This Lodge does most unfeignedly lament the early and unexpected death of their highly respected and late Most Worshipful Grand Master.

In whatever relationship in life we contemplate him, whether as the accomplished gentleman adorned with letters, manners, & social charms—or as a professional man distinguished in the first rank by his learning, his eloquence, and his urbanity—or as the head of our own order, to which he was called by the unanimous voice of the brotherhood, and where he presided with dignity, efficiency, and with the most engaging complaisance—as a private citizen, in which character he depicted himself not only so blamelessly, but so uprightly and with such fascination as to engage the affections of all who were within the sphere of his influence—We mourn and deplore his loss, and we mingle our sympathies with the griefs of all who are affected by so sad, so unlooked for a bereavement.

When a good man dies, to honor his memory becomes a duty—it is the only gratification, and that a melancholy one, that is left to those who survive him—it affords an instructing lesson to the living to emulate the virtues of those who have been called away before them.

Resolved, that the brothers of this Lodge will wear a badge in token of their sorrow for the death, and in respect for the virtues of their worthily esteemed and late Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Resolved, that as a further testimonial of respect, this Lodge Room be shrouded in black for the next six months.

Resolved, that a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Grand Lodge of Maryland, as indicative of the condolence of this Lodge with the great fraternity of Masons, on the late awful visitation which has wrapped them all in gloom.

Resolved, that the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Easton Gazette, and in the Republican Star.

By order, THOMAS P. BENNETT, Sec'y. of Coats Lodge No. 76.

DIED

At Montgomery, Alabama, on the 16th of April last, Mr. Charles Crawford, brother of the Secretary of the Treasury, aged about 41 years.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from Queen Ann's county Court, to me directed, at the suit of John Emory against Henry D. Sellers, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on Wednesday the 7th day of July next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of said day, all that tract of land called 'Chesnut Bay,' containing 100 acres, one other tract called 'Partnership,' containing 165 acres, also his undivided part of a tract of land called 'Chesnut Ridge,' containing 400 acres more or less, also the right, title, interest and estate of him the said H. D. Sellers, of in and to a tract of land called 'Austin and Heild's Inheritance,' and the growing crops, for rents due thereon. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. June 5 ts

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court.

On application of Jesse Butler, Executor, and William Stevens, Administrator of Moses Butler, late of Caroline county, deceased: It is ordered that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the said L. S. county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1824.

Test, G. F. A. SMITH, Regr. of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the subscribers of Caroline county have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters testamentary and of administration on the estate of Moses Butler, late of Caroline county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 25th day of November next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 25th day of May, 1824.

Test, JESSE B. BUTLER, mark W. STEVENS, S. RICHARDSON, CLK.

Will be sold

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

66 HAYLANDS 69

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

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

The superior excellence and productiveness of this land, the eligible situation, the comforts and conveniences already on it, the never failing resources of shell marl, so easily got at and found so fertilizing without a failure, together with the small quantity of acres (about 350) render it an object of first attention to all who desire one of the most pleasant and productive residences in Talbot County. The subscriber has lately made a purchase of lands nearer to him than "Haylands" and knowing that ordinary good lands will not bring half their value in these times, he offers the above lands which, from their superiority of soil, situation, comforts, and resources, are the only sort of lands that will now sell advantageously.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH. May 8 6w

Collector's Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, under and in virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton, on Wednesday the 7th day of July 1824, between the hours of 12 o'clock in the forenoon and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, on or near the premises, the following property which has been seized and taken by me the subscriber as the Collector of the Town Taxes for the year 1823, for arrears of town taxes due from the following persons, to wit:

Part 2 of lot No. 133 agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$8 25 due from the heirs of Mark Binton, deceased, as the town tax due on their property for the year 1823 and the cost and expenses of the levy and sale.

Lot No. 116, agreeably to the town plot will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$11 79 due from Jabez Caldwell, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy & sale.

Lot No. 165, agreeably to the town plot will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$5 30 due from Henry Dickenson as the town tax on his property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of lot No. 176, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$2 25 due from Wm. Kennedy's heirs, as the town tax on their property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of lot No. 47, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 20 due from Joseph Leddenum, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Lot No. 126, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$10 due from Edward Lloyd (as the Trustee for the benefit of the Stockholders of the Easton Hotel) for town taxes on said property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 3 of lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plot, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$17 06 due from Edward Roberts as the town tax on his property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 5 of lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plot, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the heirs of William Lowery, deceased, as the town tax on their property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of lot No. 130, agreeably to the town plot, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 21 due from Cloudsburry Kirby, deceased, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part of lot No. 92, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of 79 cents due from Ezekiel Leddenum, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 7 of lot No. 3, agreeably to the town plot will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$3 due from George Martin, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 8, of lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plot, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of 75 cents due from Elizabeth Hopkins, for the town tax on the property of Caleb Lockwood for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

One negro boy Horace will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$6 28 due from Solomon Lowe, as the town tax, on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

One Negro woman Pat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$3 70, due from Elizabeth Cox, deceased, as the town tax on her property, for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

One negro man Anthony will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 87 due from John Stevens, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and costs and expences of the levy and sale.

RICHARD D. RAY, Collector of the Town Taxes for the year 1823. Easton, June 5 4w

In Council, Annapolis, May 11, 1824.

Ordered.—That the act entitled, an act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state and for other purposes, passed at the last session, be published once a week, for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Patriot, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; The Political Examiner, Graves and Herbert's paper; the Bond of Union at Bell Air; The True American at Rockville; The Star, and Gazette at Easton, The National Intelligencer; in the Maryland Advocate at Cumberland; and the Political Intelligencer at Frederick Town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, shall be on the last Monday of December, in each year instead of the first Monday of said month as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor of this state shall be chosen on the first Monday of January, in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government; and the council to the governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

3. And be it enacted, That all annual appointments of civil officers in this state shall be made in the third week of January, in every year, in the same manner as the constitution and form of government now directs.

4. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that is repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof.

5. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding. June 5 6w

## New and Cheap GOODS.

**Wm. H. Groome**

Has received within a few days past from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
**Spring & Summer GOODS,**

Which will be sold very cheap for cash.  
Easton, May 29th, 1824

## New Goods.

In addition to those lately advertised, the subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a choice assortment of desirable

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE & CUTLERY, QUEENS & STONE WARE, GLASS & CHINA, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c.**

Which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.

JAMES M. LAMBDIN.

May 22

## Hugh S. Orem

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

**A CLOTHING AND DRY GOOD STORE,**

At the corner of Light and Pratt-streets, opposite Hopkins & Moore's, where he intends keeping

**READY MADE CLOTHES, HATS AND TRUNKS**

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

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

HUGH S. OREM.

Baltimore, May 15, 1824.

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

## COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Tristram Bowdler respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will execute with promptitude and fidelity, the sale of Wheat, Produce, or Merchandise, and will attend to the collection of accounts, or any other commission that may be entrusted to his care. He is to be found at present at Mr. William Gist's Paint and Oil Store, Pratt street wharf.

**FOR SALE** the House and Lot on landing street at present occupied by Mr. William K. Austin. For terms apply to Dr. T. H. Dawson, at Easton, or to the Advertiser in Baltimore.  
Baltimore, 29th May, 1824.

## Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership of Thomas H. Dawson & Co. was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent—All persons indebted are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers.

T. H. DAWSON,  
TRISTRAM NEEDLES.

T. H. Dawson continues the business at the stand of the late firm, and thankfully acknowledges the favours of his friends and the public and earnestly solicits a continuance of their custom. He has lately been appointed sole Agent for Easton for the sale of the Hair Restorative and Preservative Vegetable Cerate and has now a supply on hand.

Easton, May 29

## Sheriffalty.

**TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY FELLOW-CITIZENS,**

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

Your obedient servant,  
SAML. RODERTS.

April 17

## Sheriffalty.

**TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY, FELLOW CITIZENS,**

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

J. P. W. RICHARDSON.

May 8

## For Sale,

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

**Also—For Sale,**

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

**Also—For Sale,**

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

CHARLES P. WILLSON.

Nov 22—18

## More New Goods.

**William Clark**

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

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

**Spring Goods,**

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

May 22

## New and Cheap STORE.

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

AMONG WHICH ARE

Sup. 4-4 London chintz  
Super. London fancy prints  
Handsome second mourning calicoes  
Cambric and undressed gingham  
Handsome painted muslins  
4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins  
4-4 and 6-4 jaconet muslins  
4-4 and 6-4 medium and mull mull do.  
6-4 plain fig. swiss do.  
6-4 plain book do.  
Handsome fig. do. do.  
Tamboured and loom wove jaconet do.  
Book muslin, handkerchiefs & collars  
Swiss hdkfs. & Shawls  
Fig. silk & gauze hdkfs.  
Zelia handkerchiefs  
Zephyr scarfs  
Linen and scotch cambrics  
Cabric hdkfs.  
Long lawns  
Irish linen, good assortment  
Russia sheeting  
6-4 Irish do.  
Damask table linen  
Bird-eye and Russia Diapers  
Steam & power loom shirtings  
Fine linen drilling  
Striped & colored do.  
Cotton cassimeres  
Colored & stripe jeans  
Cotton flannel  
White & colored marseles  
Cambric dimity  
Furniture do.  
Common do.  
Plain and fig. cravats  
Handsome figured Gro de Nap  
Plain Gro de Naples  
Black lutestring, 38 inches wide  
India senhaws  
Do sarsnet  
White, green, blue & colored florences  
White, black and colored satins  
Handsome black and col'd. stripe silks  
Pattinets, crape leise and gauzes  
A splendid assortment of garniture  
Guaze and plain ribbons  
Handsome second mourning do.  
Thread laces and edging  
Plain & figured bobbinet do.  
4-4 plain bobbinet  
Black silk lace veils  
White do. do.  
Green crape leise do.  
White, black & green Italian crape  
Black and white gimp, for trimming  
Hat banding and galloons  
Gimp, chinciles, silver and silk cords  
Black & colored nan-kin crapes  
Black and coloured canton do.  
Handsome fig. do.  
White and black fig. crape robes  
Black levantine do.  
Black silk bombazine, very cheap  
Power loom worsted do.

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

Also, a handsome assortment of

**GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.**

Madeira wine  
Dry Lisbon and tene-riffe do.  
Old Port do.  
4th proofs cognac  
brandy  
Jamaica spirit  
Old barley whiskey  
4th proof  
Holland gin  
Mould and dipt candles, spanish and country segars, superior chewing tobacco, common do. smocking do. Scotch and macouba snuff, raisins, almonds, figs, prunes, oranges, lemons, rice, soap, black and cyanne pepper, saltpetre, alum, coperas, indigo and fig blue, race and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves, &c. &c.  
Hacked and swithed flax, seine twine  
**CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENS WARE, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,**  
And many other articles not herein mentioned. All of which will be offered at a small advance for cash.  
The highest price given for Hydes and Wool, also 150 cords of Tan Bark wanted for which a liberal price will be given.

May 22

Wm. Clark

## MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

May Term, A. D. 1824.  
On application of Jenkins Abbott, Administrator of Mary W. Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 26th day of May 1824.  
JAMES PRICE Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Mary W. Abbott, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 2d day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of May 1824.  
JENKINS ABBOTT, Adm'r.  
of Mary W. Abbott, dec'd.

May 29

## MARYLAND: Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court.

May 18, Anno Domini 1824.  
On application of Richard I. Harrison, Administrator of William Harrison late of Queen Ann's county deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of May, 1824.

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Harrison, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 23th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of May 1824.  
RICHARD I. HARRISON, Adm'r.  
of William Harrison, dec'd.

May 22

## MARYLAND: Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court.

May 18, Anno Domini, 1824.  
On application of William Crane, Administrator of Thomas Crane, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's Court; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of May 1824.  
T. C. EARLE, R. G'r.  
of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

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

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Crane, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of May 1824.  
WILLIAM CRANE, Adm'r.  
of Thomas Crane, dec'd.

May 22

Wm. Crane

## Shoes & Boots.

**Joseph Scull**

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh

SUPPLY OF

**SHOES, BOOTS AND MATERIALS,**

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

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

## Trustee's Sale.

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

## Trustee's Sale.

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

## Melfield for Sale.

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

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

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

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

## THE STEAM-BOAT

Will commence her regular routes, on Wednesday the 10th of March at seven o'clock A. M. from Commerce street wharf for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past eleven o'clock, for Easton, by way of Castle Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th will leave Easton, by way of Castle Haven, the same hour for Annapolis, and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis, at two o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follow:  
Commerce street wharf, Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays—and  
Easton, on Sundays and Thursdays, at seven o'clock, during the season.  
Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by nine o'clock next morning.

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

All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.  
Captain Levi Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriage for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge, without expence.  
CLEMENS VICKARS.  
March 13

## MARYLAND

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Captain Levi Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriage for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge, without expence.  
CLEMENS VICKARS.  
March 13

## \$30 Reward.

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

## \$50 Reward.

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

## PRISS,

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

## \$200 Reward.

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

## MOREAU

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

## MOREAU

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



From the National Intelligencer.  
Messrs. GALES & SEATON: There has been much speculation in regard to my willingness to return to this place, and meet my accusers face to face, I beg leave, through the medium of your very useful and widely circulated paper, to state to the public, that a countermand of the orders of the President, under which I left the city, in March last, and the summons of the committee, having reached me at Edwardsville, on the afternoon of the 12th inst. I instantly commenced the indispensable preparations for my return, left home the next day, and by availing myself of every possible means of expediting my journey, should have arrived here on the 28th inst. (the fourteenth day from St. Louis,) had I not met Col. Johnson, of the Senate, and other Members of Congress, at Washington, in Pennsylvania, and learnt from them, that Congress would certainly adjourn on the 27th inst. and that it would not be expected that the committee would be authorized to act after the adjournment. Supposing, in consequence of this information, that I had lost all opportunity of deriving any advantage from my presence, I afterwards yielded to the claims of my frail constitution, by travelling more leisurely, but nevertheless, have performed the journey in less time than, I believe, it has ever been done by any Member of Congress, or, indeed, by any other person from that quarter of the Union.

Although the promptitude and alacrity with which I determined to obey the summons of the committee, and the perseverance with which, under very adverse circumstances, I encountered the toil and fatigue of so long a journey, in so short a time, may not afford the most satisfactory verification of certain bold and confident predictions, that 'I would not dare to shew my face here,' in vindication of my own character against an ingenious plot, that I shall always believe was intended to destroy it forever; yet, if it will afford any consolation for the mortification, that must result from this additional proof of the little reliance that is to be placed in rash and hasty conclusions, I have no hesitation in admitting that I regard the unfortunate contest in which I have been reluctantly involved, with all those apprehensions which a rational man may be supposed to feel, who is fully sensible that he has every disadvantage, and the most fearful odds, to encounter, without any thing more to sustain him, than the mere justice of his cause.

Little, indeed, is the merit I can justly claim for my fortitude in engaging in this most unpleasant controversy; for I am free to confess that, if Mr. Crawford had not rendered it necessary to my reputation, I should not have had the temerity to enter the lists with an antagonist possessing such formidable and appalling advantages over me; and I do sincerely declare, that, even after I had written my Address to the House of Representatives, I would most gladly have withheld it, if I could have hoped, by any more pacific means, to have obtained a withdrawal of his unjust insinuation, or to have paralyzed its effects. I had not been such an inattentive and careless observer of the current events of a few years past, (which the public have also witnessed,) as not to have foreseen the consequences of any attempt, on my part, to question the justice of Mr. Crawford's attack upon me, or to defend myself against it. And hence, I have neither been surprised by the abuse, vilifications, and prejudgments, that have been pronounced against me, by gentlemen whose impartiality appears to have rendered them extremely anxious to become my judges; nor by the unblushing falsehoods, and other vile means, by which certain newspaper Editors have endeavored to forestall and prejudice public opinion against me. These consequences I well knew beforehand I should have to meet. They were painful in anticipation; their realization is excessively so; but I had no other alternative than to bear them, or, most dishonorably, to shrink from the defence of my own character. I did not hesitate between such alternatives, and, whatever may be the result, I shall never regret the choice I made.

The good people of this Union have witnessed the harsh and unfair treatment that I have experienced, and I have no doubt that they will concur with me in the opinion that it is high time that an overbearing and domineering spirit, too often heretofore exhibited, which would thus overawe and intimidate freemen from the exercise of an acknowledged right, or the performance of a public duty, should receive a salutary check; and I shall not regret the opportunity of contributing to that object, by affording a demonstration of the utter impotency of such means to produce the slightest effect upon myself.

Whenever the time shall arrive that any American citizen cannot, in decent and respectful terms, vindicate his own character against the injustice of a public officer, or question the infallibility of the latter, without being vilified, denounced, and prejudged, on the floor of the House of Representatives, and such conduct shall be tolerated by public sentiment, and backed by power and patronage, we may bid a final adieu to our liberties, and aggression may triumph with impunity.

But among all the occurrences that have presented themselves in relation to this unhappy affair, nothing has surprised me more than that you should have stated to the public that I remained here several days after Mr. Crawford made the report in question; and that other gentlemen, who knew I had left the city, under the orders of the President, and in pursuance of arrangements for my embarkation for Mexico, which had been made before the report was sent to the House, should themselves have imagined, or could have supposed, that an intelligent people could be induced

to believe, that any justification for the vituperative reproaches that have been so unsparringly bestowed upon me, was to be found in the circumstance of my having embraced the first opportunity that presented itself, on my journey, to vindicate myself, is also rather more than I was prepared to expect. Nor is it improbable that it may be regarded by those impartial judges, to whom we all have to submit, as an artifice to lessen the odium that is justly due to the means which left me no other alternative than to submit in silence to injurious imputations, or to defend myself under those disadvantageous circumstances.

After Mr. Crawford's effort, which occupies nearly three columns of your paper, to prove that I had sworn falsely, it can no longer be doubted by any one that his report was intended to impeach my credibility, the more especially as it appears, from his own view of the subject, that the letter therein alluded to, was not one of those which he was bound to have communicated or about which any remark whatever was required by his official duty. Who, then, can be so unjust as to blame me for defending myself? Where, let me ask, is the man to be found, who sets the least value on his character, and being conscious of his innocence, would not have done so? If, then, there is any blame for bringing this subject before the House of Representatives, at so late a period of the session, it is due to Mr. Crawford—not to me; for my defence was produced by his attack; and this he might have made earlier, or forborne to have made at all.

The truth is, that I never saw or heard of the report until the morning after it was made. A copy of it was then brought to me by a member of the House of Representatives, about one hour before my intended departure, and so entirely unexpected was it to me, that I could not decide what course it would be best to take in regard to it. I however waited the balance of that day, endeavoring to collect such documents as I supposed might be useful to me, in any event that might probably happen, left the city the next morning, and arrived in Baltimore the same evening, without having determined how or when I should defend myself. Nor was any part of my defence written until after my arrival at Wheeling. Having, at that time, nothing in my possession to establish the truth of my oath, before the committee, I had no other means of defence than to impeach and invalidate the statement that was so well calculated to injure me. This I did, as well as I could, and transmitted my vindication, imperfect as it was, to the House, intending to make, but fearing that I should not be able to transmit a more perfect one before an adjournment might take place, that would deprive me of the opportunity of conveying my defence through the same channel by which I had been assailed. Had I then possessed the testimony which I have since been fortunate enough to procure, but of which I then had no certainty, I believe I should, on my own account, and not in respect to the claim of any one else, have abstained from every thing like recrimination. It will be seen that I could not have made the full and triumphant defence that is now in my power, without having returned to Edwardsville; and no time was lost in preparing for farther defence after I reached there.

My present task is to shew, 1st, that my conduct, in regard to the Bank of Edwardsville, has been fairly stated; 2d, that I did not swear falsely; and 3d, that the facts which I have alleged argumentatively, in my vindication against Mr. Crawford, are true. All of this I am able to do, and shall do, if I can have a fair opportunity afforded me for that purpose. As to Mr. Crawford's intentions in regard to those several acts, I have not put that in issue by any thing that I have said in my vindication. It was not necessary for me to do so. None can admit those facts to be true, and deny the justness of the arguments I have deduced from them.

In thus using them, I expressly disclaimed 'any other construction of them than the most innocent of which they were susceptible;' and, considering Mr. Crawford's present state of health, I am extremely reluctant to push any controversy with him beyond what is necessary to my own defence. I, therefore, shall be content, as it relates to him, that those facts shall be fairly decided on, without reference to any 'bad intentions.' But I shall insist, before the nation, that each fact ought to be distinctly decided on. If I have misstated any fact, let it be specifically alleged, so that I can meet it fairly. If, on the other hand, any one or all of the facts I have alleged be true, the people must see that I ought to have the benefit of such a decision. I feel no solicitude but about two facts, which have not been decided on by the committee; and these shall be so distinctly alleged by me, and accompanied with such proof to establish them, as to shew that I am entitled to a decision in my favor upon them.

My fellow citizens must see the difficulties and disadvantages I have to encounter; but, knowing myself that the facts I have alleged are substantially true, as above suggested, I will maintain them firmly, trusting to a final decision by a just and enlightened people. Beyond this, it is not my wish to go. But, if there shall be a determination to push matters further, I can have no objection, and the public may rest assured that I shall not be intimidated from pushing a scrutiny to the utmost limit. I wish it, however, to be understood, that it will be defensive on my part.

There are other collateral matters that shall be attended to in due time. At present, I have enough to do to attend to the main point. Persecuted and attacked from so many different quarters, the people can be at no loss to discover the true motive of such an illiberal course, and the impossibility of any attending to such a multiplicity of attacks at one and the same time. If, after all, the combination against me shall prove too powerful, and I shall be put down, my fellow citizens shall see that it will be for no greater an offence than the fearless defence of my own character, and maintaining the truth.

In conclusion, I have only to request that you will correct the error into which you were betrayed in regard to the time I remained here after Mr. Crawford's report was made. I have testimony, which you can see, if you desire it, that I left here on the 24th of March, and transacted business in Baltimore on the evening of that day. The report was made on the 22d, and between that day and the 24th there surely was but one day.

NINIAN EDWARDS.  
Washington, June 1.

#### From the Florence (Alab.) Gazette. STEAM BOAT DISASTER.

Copy of a letter from Captain Political Official Intrigue master of the steam boat CRAWFORD, to William H. Radical, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It is with the most sincere regret, I have to communicate to you the loss of the steam boat Crawford, and many valuable lives. The fatal accident occurred yesterday evening about 8 o'clock. About 7 I entered the Caucus School of Congress Island, and being very desirous, to come up with, and pass the Jackson and Adams, which were a considerable distance ahead (on the people's side of the Island.) I directed Mr. Van Buren, the chief engineer, to raise the steam as high as possible, so as not to endanger the lives of the passengers; but the anxiety of the engineer was so great, that he caused the steam to be raised so high that every boiler burst; and awful to relate! out of upwards of sixty on board, I am the only one saved. I am sorry to say, that I am unable to furnish you with a complete list of names of those who lost their lives by this fatal accident. Among the number I have it in my power to mention, I am sorry to be compelled to include the hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury; Martin Van Buren, chief engineer; Messrs. P. P. and J. Barbour, assistants; Mr. Troup, mate; Mordecai Manasseh, pursuer; Mr. Ritchie, supercargo; Gales & Seaton, pastry servants; Messrs. Thomas, Chandler, (the same who was captured in his shirt at Canada,) Forsyth, Lloyd, and other passengers, names not recollected; Messrs. Hayes, Hitchcock, Philip, Wall, Percy, of Alabama, fireman and T. H. F., of Tennessee, jester to the Secretary of the Treasury perished also. The moment the boiler burst, I (being quite in the stern) jumped overboard and swam to the shore, and had the mortification to see the boat swinging round and drive before the current on a large snag, (known to navigators by the name of Public Opinion,) and break in too. 'Her home is in the deep.'

"Sic transit gloria mundi!"  
The Clay being heavily laden with the new Tariff, was a little behind the Crawford, and seeing the fatal misfortune that befel us, wore, and stood for the other side of the Island, and very prudently declined prosecuting her voyage to Port Presidency; and I have heard of her safe arrival at Representative Hall—where she will discharge, and take on board a new construction of the constitution and sail for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and will hereafter be employed as a regular packet in the construction and canal trade. Owing to the inexperience of the engineer of the Calhoun, they were unable to raise the steam high enough for her to stem the current; she therefore declined the attempt, and dropped down to War office bar, where her engine will be improved. The Jackson is at this time in the roads running with great rapidity, for Port Presidency, under the direction of three most excellent pilots Integrity, Talents, and Patriotism. The Adams, was seen this morning standing for Secretary of states harbour, where she will doubtless arrive safe, as the master of the Jackson will assist in bringing her in, as soon as his boat reaches the Presidential wharf.

With respect, I am, dear Radical, your faithful servant and devoted friend,  
P. O. INTRIGUE.

By the ship Marmion at New York from Havre, our correspondents have received Paris papers to the 30th April. The persons lost by the shipwreck of the Cecilia, of New-Orleans, on her passage from Havana to Bordeaux, were the mother and five children of a Spanish family, passengers, and the cook and two seamen of the vessel.

It was expected that Gen. LA FAYETTE would shortly embark for New York in one of the elegant packets. We understand (says the Mercantile advertiser) he declined the invitation to come in a National ship.

The N. Y. Gazette says:—"It is remarkable, that as the ship was taking her departure, the latest loose Havre papers were taken out the ship by order of Government. What their contents were, or what the object, we are left to conjecture. The papers before us contain nothing worthy of notice. It appears that Georgia cotton had risen in price. At the last public sales, this article sold at 15. 40c. to 15. 41j. Coffee was 1 25 to 1 27 1. 2. Ashes 52f. 50c quick."

Baltimore American.

From the National Gazette.  
The advices from the African coast are dreadful. The Ashantees killed four thousand of the force under Sir Charles M'Carthy, who was wounded in two places and missing. There were fourteen officers with him when the action commenced, and only one escaped to tell the tale of woe. Among the slain are some of the principal and oldest merchants at Cape Coast. An officer

on board the British ship of war the Owen Glendower, writes thus from Cape Coast, under date of February 8.

"All is confusion here. Our marines garrison Cape Coast Castle. We have been on duty night and day of the severest nature. We are all ready for hard work, and as the Ashantees shew no quarter, but torture those they take, if our lads are obliged to land (which is more than probable,) I land too, no prisoner will any of us be, that is determined. The country, overrun by the Ashantees, is in a horrible condition—every male old person and child is put to death; the girls just arrived at a proper age are saved. A Captain L'Estrange was so affected by the dreadful sights which he saw on the march, that, on seeing two children hung up by the neck, and two with their bellies cut open, he dropped down and died."

There was every probability that the establishment at Sierra Leone would be destroyed by the natives. The British will have to make considerable efforts to regain their footing on the coast.

AFRICA.—A writer in Poulson's paper observes, "As some persons, not familiar with the state of the settlements on the Coast of Africa, may entertain fears for the principal English and American settlements there, in consequence of the victory gained by the Ashantees, and the death of Governor M'Carthy, it may be proper to state, that the Ashantee nation is far remote from both Sierra Leone and Messurado. It is a nation residing in the interior from Cape Coast, 3 or 400 miles below Messurado, and the cause of the battle has undoubtedly been a desire on the part of the English to get possession of its trade, and especially of its gold. The Ashantees are remarkably ferocious and warlike, and possess abundance of gold. The Dutch formerly held certain parts on Cape Coast, which have recently past into the hands of the English.—The Fantees, spoken of as slain in such numbers, resided nearer the Coast than the Ashantees, and are by no means equal to them in war.—That the Ashantees should vanquish the English and Fantees was to have been expected, but there is no reason to suppose that any danger can result either to Messurado or Sierra Leone."

From the National Gazette.  
Nothing positive or clear is said either in the King of France's speech, at the recent opening of the French Legislature, or in the answer of either of the Houses to him, concerning the intentions of the French government as to Mexico and South America. On this head we remark a studied mystery on the part of the public authorities, while the ministerial journals inculcate in the most vehement manner, the propriety of effecting a reconciliation between Spain and her former colonies, and putting down the republican institutions attempted in the latter. A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle of the 1st May, ascribes a deep plan to the French cabinet in the following statement—

"The following are the principal measures which have been agreed on, and of which the execution is pursued with the greatest activity:—

That availing themselves of the declaration of the Cabinet of St. James, which delays the recognition of the independence of the Insurgent States of South America, till it is convinced of the firm determination of the inhabitants of these States to preserve and defend their existing Governments, they will adopt all suitable means for giving to the Royalist party in America the power of protesting energetically against that disposition, enabling it to rise on different points, to gain over the inclinations of the soldiers, and to scatter alarm among the influential Members of the different Legislative Assemblies.

That by these underhand means, they will easily keep up the spirit of discord which agitates the country.

That they will take advantage of all the successive movements which shall take place in consequence of this combination.

And that at last the action of the diplomatic agents will have a decisive influence when the events shall have arrived at their point of maturity."

It is on this basis that the Spanish Cabinet is definitely connected with France and Russia, and the plan of operation is pursued without interruption since the signature of the treaty. In order not to awaken suspicion the agents of corruption have all been directed towards the United States, and from thence have repaired to their respective destinations. On the other hand, the French Government, under the pretence of securing the tranquility of its West Indian Colonies, is incessantly transporting troops thither.

The following is a summary statement of those which have been sent off, and the places of embarkation:—

Six Colonial Battalions, at their full complement of 500 men each, embarked from the Isles of Rhe and Oleron; three complete regiments of infantry of the line embarked at Brest; field equipages, officers of artillery and engineers were directed on Gaudaloupe and Martinique, and the expedition which is preparing at Cadiz will be reinforced by Genoese and Italian seamen which will serve as a screen for the embarkation of fresh French troops the number of troops which will have arrived in America by the month of May, or will be under sail, amounts to 20,000 men.

The Diplomatic Agents, having at their head a man well known to the English Government, have already begun to rally round them the most influential Members of the Royalists; and French frigates in permanent station in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, serve as the channel for an active correspondence between the Agents who are in America, and the Spanish and French Cabinets. A note addressed to M. de Villele

by the person who is at the head of the Negotiations in Mexico, gives a positive assurance, that the first movements which shall be attempted to overturn the Independent Government will be successful, if they are supported by European troops, and that it is necessary to manage matters so that the political blow be struck at the same time the military diversion is effected.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.  
But little is known of the life and writings of Galen, as his name, like that of many other men of distinction, is almost lost among the vortices of time. He was a native of Pergamus, and lived during the refined ages of Antoninus, and his successors. Being the intimate associate of the accomplished Aurljus, his name has come down to us in conjunction with his. He was perfect master of the mathematics and philosophy of his day, as far as they had developed themselves, and had visited Egypt, and parts of Asia, and made himself acquainted with the antiquities of each. Being a physician, his knowledge of herbs and flowers was so extensive, that many of his remarkable cures, were considered as the result of enchantment. He confessed himself much indebted to the works of Hippocrates, another celebrated physician and passed many high encomiums upon him. He lived to the advanced age of ninety, and out of three hundred volumes that he wrote, not more than twelve are remaining.

Galen's persuasive discourse to the arts, translated from the Greek.

1st. Whether that part of the animal creation, which has been denominated the brute, possesses any portion of reason, is a point as yet undetermined, and if they seem destitute too of the facultatem enunciativam or power of articulation, tis yet probable that they enjoy a share of other things including the power of perception; some in a greater, some in a less degree. But yet, when we behold the multitude of arts in which this animal called man is employed, when we reflect that he alone of the whole creation is endowed with a capacity adapted to scientific pursuits, acquiring with readiness what art soever he may please; tis easy to perceive how vast a superiority he holds over them. For all other animals are without art, with the exception of a few, and yet what these possess, seems to be the gift of nature, rather than the effect of discipline, or practice. Neither is man inattentive to the peculiarities of the brutes, but imitates the delicate weaving of the spider, the ingenious contrivance of the bee, and though restricted to the land only, is yet not unacquainted with the art of swimming. The virtues of the celestials too do not escape him, for he imitates the medicinal skill of Esculapius & Apollo, and rivals the latter in his various accomplishments, of archery, music and prophesy. He aspires further to an acquaintance with each of the muses, renders geometry familiar, and thus lifts himself to a nearer contemplation of the planetary system, surveys, as Pindar says, the wonders of creation, both above and below, and to crown the whole, makes a pastime of philosophy, the distinguishing excellence of the gods of heaven.

CELIUS.  
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A GREAT CONVENIENCE.  
We have heretofore advocated the offering of a premium to the inventor of the best contrivance for transporting fresh butter to market, from any distance, by land or water. This desirable object has now been accomplished by Mr. Richardson, at his shop in East street, where he makes and sells, at various prices, from \$10 to \$15, according to size, butter boxes constructed on the principle, and somewhat on the plan of his excellent refrigerators, some of which on the most improved plan are now for sale. These Butter boxes are so completely arranged, as with a small quantity of ice to bring the butter to market in the best condition, and without injury to the form of the prints. Where boxes are bespoke, the diameter of the print in use, ought to be given. Every new facility of this sort, while it enables farmers more distant to avail themselves of the benefit of the market, at the same time increases competition, and reduces the cost to the consumer of the article—and is therefore an object of public utility.—[Amer. Farmer.

Destruction of the Crops by the Catterpillar.—A letter from a friend in Hartwood County, (N. C.) to the editors of the Norfolk Beacon, gives the following account of the ravages made by the Catterpillar in the wheat and corn crops:—

"Our wheat crops have been much injured by the Catterpillar; report says that some have been cut off about one half. The oldest persons in the county never saw them in such quantities before, and I forbear to mention the quantities I have seen myself, lest you should question my veracity. After going through my wheat and eating every thing which they could eat, including many of the heads, (and all are eaten more or less,) in despite of the united exertions of all my hands for ten days, ditching and ploughing deep furrows, and brushing and killing them, they ate about forty acres of my corn, which was nearly knee high!"

\$40 Reward.  
Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday last, living on Miles river, Talbot County Maryland, a dark mulatto man, named Horace, who I lately purchased from the estate of Daniel McGinney, deceased. Horace is about five feet ten inches high, rather slender built. Twenty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of said negro if taken in this county, and if out of the county and in the state thirty dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward if he is lodged in the jail of this county so that I get him again.

June 12<sup>th</sup> JOHN W. BLAKE.

# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

We begin with the first letter to-day, of the series that is to unfold to the view of our readers a history of an Oligarchy, better known by the name of the Richmond Junto, which has for a long time exercised an undue influence in the Cabinet of this country, and maintained a dangerous preponderance in several of the States—there can be no doubt, from the leaders of this Junto having dispersed themselves in Virginia, Maryland, New-York, Kentucky and elsewhere, that it was their aim to have dictated the course of policy and the individuals for appointment in this country. Happily their plan is likely to be frustrated, and if the calm discretion and sound good sense of the people, of this nation will rise in overwhelming power against the schemes of the late Congressional Caucus at Washington, and defeat that bold conspiracy against the constitutional rights and personal liberties of the people, all may be well—further attempts at unlawful stretches of power may be repressed—and the free citizens of this republic may be preserved in the enjoyment of those blessings and those privileges, which it was the object of the federal constitution to secure to them.

We ardently entreat the careful attention of our readers to this development, and although some of the letters may appear long to the eye, we think we can assure them, that the reading of each will give increased zest for those which follow.

**Mr. Edwards Minister to Mexico.**  
This gentleman, it seems, in spite of all sage prediction to the contrary, has returned to Washington with the most despatchful celerity, to obey the call of the constituted authorities and to answer for the deeds done in his station. After expressing our disapprobation of the adjournment of Congress, we can't refrain from declaring that we are more and more at a loss to interpret things as they are.

The adjournment we consider an act of injustice both to Mr. Crawford and to the country—and the more particularly to the former after the report made by the Committee, which can be taken in no other light than as a confession of the majority of the charges brought by Mr. Edwards. That the committee will be enabled to make a report as well without as with Congress, is true, but if there is any truth in the old adage, "that in a multitude of council there is wisdom" the people of the United States would like to have participated through their respective representatives in sifting and deciding upon a question in which they are so deeply interested.

The adjournment of congress will however be attended with one happy effect, viz: it will enable all those mighty sage congressmen to hide their blushes who so vauntingly proclaimed that the "fleeing Parthian" "the recreant calumniator" "the base self-convicted plotter" was gone never to return—How wise men are in their own conceit!—and how apt silly creatures are, who know but little and yet are ambitious to be thought wise, to take any and every chance to appear so.

There have been some score or more of these sage congressmen who have unhesitatingly pronounced that Mr. Edwards would not return, and heaping some infamous epithet upon him, they have said, he never meant to return, he dare not return—Yet Mr. Edwards has returned, and that too with all possible despatch—why should these members have thus hazarded such assertions? Was it to serve Mr. Crawford, or was there any thing in Mr. Edwards' memorial that could justify such belief? We always thought that no man of common sense could doubt, not only the practicability of getting Mr. Edwards back, but his solicitude to return, for nothing else could have dictated such a memorial. If he did not desire to be brought back, he must have been a fool or worse to have written such a paper, and the return of the "fleeing Parthian" has evidently of itself produced dismay among the soothsayers and all who feed on the truths distilled from their lips.

Less wise than those we condemn, we do not know enough to form a final opinion; we judge only of matters as they arise, and we shall leave Mr. Edwards and Mr. Crawford to the issue of the contest—So far Mr. Edwards has decidedly the advantage, and we must say, that the mode in which Mr. Crawford's friends have managed this affair, is a very poor and a very miserable one, and affords but a bad prelude of their future administration of the Government, if it should be the destiny of

this country to have them so employed. As men skilled in the future, they have lost all pretensions—as men called to the defence of a friend and to manage his concerns at a serious crisis, so far they have shewn themselves utterly incompetent and unfit—as men of fairness who court investigation, they are not less unfortunate—in truth they are now presented to the eye of the American people in a condition as little enviable, as their most intolerant opponents could wish to see them.

The call of the Legislature in New-York by the proclamation of Governor Yates, which we learn is abroad, is another favourable instance of the repentance of some of those who at first were tempted to side with the Congressional Caucus at Washington—but who, being moved by more moderate and sounder considerations, have thought it more prudent and more proper to take sides with the constitution and the people, without regard to personal animosities or predilections. We congratulate the people of the nation upon these propitious forebodings, and we hope yet to see the triumph of patriotism over party, and the surrender of individual feeling for the preservation of the constitution of the country.

**THE COURT OF APPEALS**  
commenced its Session at this place on Monday last, Justices Buchanan, Earle and Martin attending—Justice Stephen arrived on Wednesday and the proceedings of the Court shall appear in this paper with all convenient speed.

**The Agricultural Board of Trustees**  
held their late meeting on the 3d ult. at the seat of Major Martin upon the Choptank, at which they made much progress in preparatory measures for the appointment of Judges to award the different premiums that will be contended for at the next Cattle Show at Easton.

The Trustees were much gratified at seeing the fine lands and improved state of agriculture exhibited on the Major's farm, and they were particularly pleased with the exhibition of what they considered the finest of all the fine Emperor Colts. The generous hospitality of the establishment and sumptuous cheer added not a little to the pleasures of the day, and they adjourned to meet at the seat of Mr. Thomas Hayward on Tread Haven.

**COMMUNICATED.**  
At a meeting of the friends of General Andrew Jackson, at Church Hill, it was Resolved, That the friends of Gen. Jackson in the different election districts in Queen Ann's county, be requested to meet at Centreville, on Saturday 19th inst for the purpose of nominating a committee from each election district to meet similar committees from Kent county to be convened at Church Hill, to select a fit and proper person for an elector, who if elected will pledge himself to support Gen. Jackson in the Electoral College for the next presidency and some known Republican for Vice President of the United States.  
Church Hill, June 8, 1824.

We are authorised to say, that JOHN C. HERBERT (if elected) act as an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, for the Second Electoral District of Maryland, and will vote for ANDREW JACKSON as President, and J. C. CALHOUN as Vice President of the United States.—*Nat. Intel.*

**MR. CRAWFORD.**  
The latest advices from Washington represent the health of Mr. Crawford to be in a very dangerous state. His disease has diffused itself over his whole frame, and a paralytic stroke is said to have deprived him of the use of his legs. A consultation of the most eminent physicians in that part of the country had been held, and a powerful electrical apparatus was preparing to restore if possible animation to his limbs. His eye-sight is also so defective that he cannot distinguish his most intimate friends at the distance of two feet. Several gentlemen are of the opinion that he will never be able to leave the District of Columbia. It is said that this melancholy state of health was brought upon him by the bad treatment he received from some Virginia physicians, when taken with the bilious fever last summer. We sincerely hope however, that he will recover.  
[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

**PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 8.**  
Rumor states that the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, was expected to arrive in this city yesterday, to obtain the aid of some of our eminent practitioners, for the restoration of his health. An afternoon paper justly observes, that "a truce with all personal politics against him, is prescribed by the laws of hospitality and generosity."—*Freem. Jour.*

**PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 7.**  
A DUEL.—A duel was fought yesterday morning between a Lieutenant in the army and a Militia Officer, opposite Fort Mifflin. The Lieutenant had his thigh broke on the first fire. The origin of the dispute, was something disrespectful which had been said relative to the Militia.

**Dorchester Agricultural Society.**  
At a highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Dorchester county, held at Ridgeway's tavern, on Monday, the 31st May, 1824, by invitation in the Cambridge Chronicle.

Col. WM. HUGHLETT, was called to the Chair, and  
Dr. THOMAS WOOLFORD, appointed Secretary.

Dr. J. E. MUSE, having explained the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were adopted.  
Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft and report a Constitution, for the government of the Agricultural Society of Dorchester County:

Dr. J. E. MUSE, } Committee.  
WM W. ECCLESTON, Esq. }  
Major JNO. MITCHELL, }

The committee having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following draft of a Constitution, which was read and adopted.

**ARTICLE 1st.** The Society shall be styled "The Dorchester Agricultural Society."  
2nd. Citizens of the county shall become members of the Society, upon the payment of three dollars annually in advance, to the Treasurer, upon the day of the annual meeting, and subscribing these articles.

3rd. The officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Curators; and they shall be elected forthwith, by ballot, for a term ending on the annual meeting of the next ensuing year, which shall be held in Cambridge, on the second MONDAY and TUESDAY of October, and annually thereafter on the same days.

4th. The Curators (four making a quorum) shall, with the President, who shall preside in the Society, at its meetings, or in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents, constitute a Board for the transaction of business.

5th. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be ex-officio a committee of correspondence.

6th. The President may call a meeting, when he may deem it advisable, having first given at least, eight days, notice thereof, in the Cambridge Chronicle.

7th. The Secretary shall record the transactions of the Society, and take charge of their books and papers.

8th. The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds, of the Society, and disburse them only on the written order of the President, approved by the Board, and countersigned by the Secretary.

9th. The Committee of Correspondence, shall correspond with societies or individuals, as occasion may dictate, for agricultural information.

10th. The Board may appropriate the funds of the Society, at their discretion, for agricultural objects, the purchase of a library, exhibitions, or whatever may be, in their judgment, the most conducive to advance the science, or the art of agriculture.

11th. The officers shall continue to act until a new election shall have been made.  
12th. At any annual meeting, this Constitution may be altered by the consent of two thirds of the Board.

The Society having complied with the articles of the Constitution respecting membership, proceeded to elect their officers:—Upon balloting the following gentlemen were elected.

JOS E MUSE, President.  
THOS. WOOLFORD, } Vice-Presidents  
LEVIN LAKE, }  
THOS. LOCKERMAN, Treasurer.  
JNO. H. HOOPER, Secretary.

**CURATORS.**  
Chas. Goldsborough, Thomas Enalls,  
Jos. Nicols, John C. Henry,  
Wm. Hughlett, Henry Keene,  
John N. Steele, John Williams,  
James Thompson, Thos. J. H. Eccleston,  
John Mitchell, Jas. Pattison, T. P.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, and published in the Cambridge Chronicle, American Farmer, Easton Gazette, and Star.

Resolved, That fifty copies of the Constitution be printed at the Cambridge Chronicle office, to be distributed for signatures.  
WILLIAM HUGHLETT, Chair'n.  
Attest,  
THOMAS WOOLFORD, Sec'y.  
Cambridge, May 31, 1824.

**NEW YORK, JUNE 6.**  
The Albany Daily Advertiser of Friday contains the Governor's PROCLAMATION, by which a Legislature is required to be convened at Albany on the 2d of August next.—In this paper the Governor makes known the circumstances which have induced him to call a meeting of the house at so early a period. These circumstances are in effect as follows: that a BILL giving to the PEOPLE the RIGHT of choosing ELECTORS of President and Vice President of the United States had passed by an almost unanimous vote in the Assembly; but the Senate, taking into consideration that a similar subject was at the same time in agitation in Congress, had thought it advisable to postpone further deliberation on the bill until the decision of Congress should be known; that the Legislature had adjourned previous to such decision being made, and that Congress had since also adjourned without having recommended any amendment to the constitution to the U. States in relation to this important subject. From these considerations and in order to quiet the minds of the people of this state, he deemed it necessary and proper to convene the Legislature at an earlier period than the day to which they stand adjourned."—*Gazette.*

The Norfolk Correspondent of the Gazette, under date of 7th inst. informs, that

the Secretary, and Commissioners of the Navy, arrived there on Thursday from Washington. The next morning at eight o'clock they visited the Navy Yard, on which occasion the customary salutes were fired. They afterwards repaired on board the United States ship Hornet, captain Kennedy, and have since visited the Dismal Swamp Canal—yesterday they were to proceed to Burwell's Bay, up James River (for what purpose we have yet to learn) in the United States schooner Porpoise Lieut. Comd't. Skinner. On Friday, they issued orders for the immediate equipment of the United States ship NORTH CAROLINA, 74, now lying at the Norfolk Navy Yard—she is to be completely ready for sea in ninety days. The object of fitting out this vessel is not known; but rumor, which is always ready to solve all doubtful questions, says, she is to be sent to France for the purpose of bringing over to the United States, the Marquis LA FAYETTE.—*Amer.*

**WASHINGTON, June 8.**  
The Committee of Investigation met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment—present all the members except Mr. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, and Mr. OWEN, of Alabama—the former of whom is gone to Europe, and the latter home. No business was transacted except to adopt a general plan of proceeding in the investigation. At the request of Mr. EDWARDS, Langdon Cheves, of Philadelphia, and Jonathan Jennings, a Member of the House of Representatives, from Indiana, have been summoned to give testimony before the committee.  
*Nat. Intel.*

**BY THE STEAM BOAT.**  
BALTIMORE, June 9.  
Wheat white \$1 20 a 1 22—do. Red 1 15 a 1 17—Corn 29 a 32 cents—Oats 22 a 25 cents per bushel.

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

**MANY REPUBLICANS.**  
James Sangston, Esq. of Caroline county, will be supported as a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, for the electoral district composed of Talbot, the upper district of Dorset and Caroline counties. Mr. Sangston, if elected, will vote for William H. Crawford as President, and some distinguished Republican as Vice President.

Josiah Bayly, Esq. of Dorchester will be supported as a candidate for elector of President & Vice President of the U. States, for the electoral district composed of part of Dorchester, Somerset & Worcester counties, and if elected will vote for Gen. Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice-President.

DANIEL L. HADDAWAY, Esq. will be supported as a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States, for the Electoral District of Caroline, the upper district of Dorchester and Talbot counties. We are authorised to state that Mr. Haddaway if elected, will vote for General Andrew Jackson for President and John Quincy Adams as Vice-President.

COLONEL THOMAS EMORY of Queen Ann's county, will be supported as a candidate for Congress at the next Election, in the District composed of Queen Ann's Caroline and Talbot counties.  
VOTERS.  
April 19, 1824.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Maryland, will take place on Wednesday the 16th June in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore.  
Editors of the different papers in the state, are respectfully requested to insert this advertisement.

W. E. WYATT Sec. of Con.  
June 12

"INDEPENDENT LIGHT DRAGOONS."  
You will parade on the Court House square, at nine o'clock A. M. on Saturday the 19th inst completely equipped for drill. Every member is expected to be at his post at the first sound of the Bugle.  
By order of Capt. HARRISON,  
THOMAS P. BENNETT, O. S.  
June 12

**Wm. H. Morling**  
Formerly of Talbot county, respectfully informs his Eastern Shore friends and the public generally that he has lately commenced the

**Saddling Business**  
In all its various branches, at No. 23, MARSH MARKET SPACE, BALTIMORE, where he intends keeping constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Gentlemen's best Saddles,  
Do. second quality do.  
Do. common do.  
Ladies best eyes side Saddles,  
Do. Buck-Skin do.  
ALSO,  
Coach and Gig Harness,  
Carryall do.  
Cist do.

WITH A VARIETY OF  
Whips, Spurs, Saddle Bags, Veceles, Bridles and Martingales of every description and every other article pertaining to his line of business.  
ALSO  
Portmanteau, Travelling and Packing

**TRUNKS,**  
Of all kinds; and a liberal discount allowed to those who purchase by the quantity.  
All of the above articles warranted of the best materials and workmanship.  
All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to, by the Public's Obedient Servant,  
WM. H. MORLING.  
June 12 6w

**Notice to Creditors.**  
A meeting of the creditors of Mr. James Tilghman will take place at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton, on TUESDAY the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. when information of importance will be laid before them.  
JNO. TILGHMAN.  
June 12 8w

## Sheriffalty.

**TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**  
*Follow Citizens.*  
At the solicitation of a number of my friends to become a Candidate for the next sheriffalty of this county, permit me to solicit your suffrages at the October election for 1824. Should I be elected my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.  
Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM A. LEONARD.  
June 12

## \$30 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living near Salisbury, Somerset county, a young negro man named DANIEL, he is about nineteen years of age, about five feet five inches high, rather stout made—had on when he went away a kersey jacket and trousers of a brown colour, with black buttons. It is supposed he is with his father, Samuel McDonald, who is a free man, who it is said lives in Caroline county.—Whoever will take up the said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, shall receive thirty dollars, and if taken up out of this state, fifty dollars reward.  
LEVIN BIRCKHEAD.  
Near Salisbury, Somerset Co. Md.  
June 12

## Easton Academy.

The Trustees of this Institution, in pursuance of the act, entitled "An act to disseminate Literature in this State," passed at the last session of the Assembly, hereby notify the parents and guardians of all the poor children of Talbot county, that they will meet at the Academy, on Saturday the 31st of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting from the number who may then apply, eight children to whom they will afford tuition in all the branches of learning taught in the Academy, and will furnish them with the necessary School Books, free of any charge.—In making this selection, the Trustees will be governed by a due regard to the pecuniary situation of the persons selected—all parents and guardians who may be desirous of having their children educated on the above terms, are requested to attend with their children at the Academy, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday the 31st July, and in the mean time to lodge their applications in the hands of the subscriber, the Secretary of the Board—Guardians are requested to take notice, that Board cannot be found by the Trustees for any of the children.  
Per order,  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.  
of Board of Trustees.  
Easton Academy, }  
June 12 1824. }

## Masonic.

A procession will be made by Washington Lodge, No. 59, (at Denton, Caroline county) on next St. John's Day, in which all worthy brothers are invited to join. The procession will be formed and proceed to the Methodist Meeting House, where a sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Brother Rawleigh.—Fancy aprons, sashes and white gloves will be worn.  
By order of the Committee of Arrangement,  
SAMUEL LUI, Sec'y.  
Denton, Caroline county Md June 12

## TAYLORING.

### Thomas Reardon

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop lately occupied by his brother, who has declined the above business, and solicits a portion of public patronage, assuring those who may favour him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the newest and most approved style, and with punctuality and despatch.  
June 12 1f

## Notice.

Will be sold at Hybernia, near Centreville, on Tuesday the 29th inst. the Farm on which Wm. R. Stuart, Esq. now resides and a valuable personal property, consisting of twenty-two Negroes, thirteen of whom are prime men and boys, an excellent stock of Horses, neat Cattle, Hogs, sixty head of Merino Sheep, and sundry other articles.

The Farm contains about 460 acres, lying within two miles of Centreville. The improvements are  
**A BRICK DWELLING**  
and Kitchen, Overseer's House, Quarter, Carriage House, Granary and Stables, most of which are new, a good apple orchard and two pumps of excellent water.

It is believed that no person having the smallest idea of purchasing this highly desirable Farm will fail to visit and acquire a minute knowledge of it—any additional description is therefore considered unnecessary.

The Farm will be sold on a credit of 6, 12 and eighteen months.—The personal property on a credit of sixty days for all sums not exceeding fifty dollars, 90 days for all larger sums not exceeding one hundred dollars, and 120 days for all sums beyond that amount.

Further particulars will be made public at the sale by  
F. F. CHAMBERS & } Trustees.  
THOS. MURPHEY, }

## Public Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale, on the Court House Green, on Tuesday 15th inst. a good, strong, light and convenient Carriage and Harness, it has lately been new lined with good russet leather, new painted and top new trimmed. Payment, one half cash and the remainder in three months.  
June 12 1w

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, will be exposed for sale, at the Court-house in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY, the sixth day of July next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

**JLL THE REAL ESTATE**  
Of which Jesse H. Wainwright died, seized and possessed, consisting of four valuable Plantations.

The terms of sale will be as follows:—One tenth part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in equal instalments, in one and two years, to be secured by bond and good security—and upon the payment of the whole sum, good and sufficient deeds will be given.  
SAMUEL McBRIDE, Trustee.  
June 12 3w

POETRY.

SONG.

Farewell! I've broke my chain at last! I stand upon life's fatal shore!

The maddening hour when first we met, The glance, the smile, the vow you gave;

Too lovely, oh too lovely, farewell! Though parting rends my bosom strings,

New and Cheap GOODS.

Wm. H. Groome

Has received within a few days past from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Spring & Summer GOODS.

Which will be sold very cheap for cash.

New Goods.

In addition to those lately advertised, the subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE & CUTLERY, QUEENS & STONE WARE, GLASS & CHINA, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c.

Which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash.

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership of Thomas H. Dawson & Co. was dissolved on the 1st inst.

T. H. Dawson continues the business at the stand of the late firm, and thankfully acknowledges the favours of his friends

Shoes & Boots.

Joseph Scull

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh

SHOES, BOOTS AND MATERIALS, Which with the stock on hand will render his assortment very large.

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

Coach-Making.



The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the stand on Washington street, in Easton, Talbot county

Easton, Jan 10 '84

FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Female Auxiliary Bible Society of Queen Ann's County, will be held in the Methodist Church in Centerville, on Monday the 21st inst.

More New Goods.

William Clark

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

Spring Goods,

Comprising a great variety of Fancy, and staple articles, of every description, which, with his former supply makes his assortment very extensive and complete

New and Cheap STORE.

JOHN D. GREEN & LAMB'T. REARDON, Beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have associated themselves together in the Mercantile business under the firm of GREEN and REARDON

AMONG WHICH ARE

- Sup. 4-4 London chintz Super. London fancy prints Handsome second mourning calicoes Cambric and undressed gingham

- Black and colored Bombazettes Scarlet and drab rattinets Mamee chop and com yellow nankeens White do.

- Black English, French & India florentines Washington vesting Handsome assortment of extra long & short kid gloves

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- Black English, French & India florentines Washington vesting Handsome assortment of extra long & short kid gloves

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court, May Term, A. D. 1824. On application of Mary W. Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Mary W. Abbott, late of Talbot county deceased

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called "WARD'S GIFT," beautifully situated within two miles of Centerville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills

Melfield for Sale. The Subscriber finding it almost impossible to cultivate, advantageously, his land in different counties, has formed the determination of changing his residence from Queen Ann's to Talbot county

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from Queen Ann's county Court, to me directed, at the suit of John Emory against Henry D. Sellers, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on Wednesday the 7th day of July next

Will be sold On the premises on Wednesday the 16th day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon if fair, if not, the next fair day at the same hour, THE BEAUTIFUL FARM "HAYLANDS"

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

Collector's Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, under and in virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton, on Wednesday the 7th day of July 1824, between the hours of 12 o'clock in the forenoon and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, on or near the premises, the following property which has been seized and taken by me the subscriber as the Collector of the Town Taxes due for the year 1823, for arrears of town taxes due from the following persons, to wit:

Part 2 of lot No. 133 agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$8 25 due from the heirs of Mark Benton, deceased, as the town tax due on their property for the year 1823 and the cost and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of lot No. 176, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$2 25 due from Wm. Kennedy's heirs, as the town tax on their property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of lot No. 47, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 20 due from Joseph Leddenum, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the heirs of William Lowery, deceased, as the town tax on their property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of lot No. 130, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 21 due from Cloudsbury Kirby, deceased, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 7 of lot No. 3, agreeably to the town plot will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$3 due from George Martin, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 8, of lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of 75 cents due from Elizabeth Hopkins, for the town tax on the property of Caleb Lockwood for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 1 of lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$6 28 due from Solomon Lowe, as the town tax, on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 1 of lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$2 70, due from Elizabeth Cox, deceased, as the town tax on her property, for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

\$30 Reward.

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

Dec. 13 '84

\$50 Reward.

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

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

January 17 '84

\$200 Reward.

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

Caroline county, Nov 29 '84

MOREAU

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

MOREAU

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

Easton, March 27 '84

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

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

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

CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton.

To Sportsmen and Farmers of the Eastern Shore.

Chance Medley.

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

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

March 18

VOL. VI. PRINTED BY ALEXANDER... EVERY SATURDAY... EASTON... WILL BE SOLD... NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN... VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE... Melfield for Sale... Sheriff's Sale... Will be sold... PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION... NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1824.

NO. 27.

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.

## Easton Academy.

The Trustees of this Institution, in pursuance of the act, entitled "An act to disseminate Literature in this State," passed at the last session of the Assembly, hereby notify the parents and guardians of all the poor children of Talbot county, that they will meet at the Academy, on Saturday the 31st of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting from the number who may then apply, eight children upon whom they will afford tuition in all the branches of learning taught in the Academy, and will furnish them with the necessary school Books, free of any charge.—In making this selection, the Trustees will be governed by a due regard to the pecuniary situation of the persons selected—all parents and guardians who may be desirous of having their children educated on the above terms, are requested to attend with their children at the Academy, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 31st July, and in the mean time to lodge their applications in the hands of the subscribers, the Secretary of the Board—Guardians are requested to take notice, that Board cannot be found by the Trustees for any of the children.  
Per order,  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.  
of Board of Trustees.  
Easton Academy,  
June 12, 1824.

## Notice.

Will be sold at Hybernia, near Centreville, on Tuesday the 29th inst. the Farm on which Wm. R. Stuart, Esq. now resides, and a valuable personal property, consisting of twenty-two Negroes, thirteen of whom are prime men and boys, an excellent stock of Horses, neat Cattle, Hogs, sixty head of Merino Sheep, andundry other articles.  
The Farm contains about 450 acres, lying within two miles of Centreville. The improvements are  
**A BRICK DWELLING**  
and Kitchen, Overseer's House, Quarter, Carriage House, Granary and Stables, most of which are new, a good apple orchard and two pumps of excellent water.  
It is believed that no person having the smallest idea of purchasing this highly desirable Farm will fail to visit and acquire a minute knowledge of it—any additional description is therefore considered unnecessary.  
The Farm will be sold on a credit of 6, 12 and eighteen months.—The personal property on a credit of sixty days for all sums not exceeding fifty dollars, 90 days for all larger sums not exceeding one hundred dollars, and 120 days for all sums beyond that amount.  
Further particulars will be made public at the sale by  
E. F. CHAMBERS & THOS. MURPHEY, Trustees.  
June 12 1824

## Notice to Creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. James Tilghman will take place at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. when information of importance will be laid before them.  
JNO. TILGHMAN.  
June 12 1824

## FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Female Auxiliary Bible Society of Queen Ann's County, will be held in the Methodist Church in Centreville, on Monday the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.—The public are respectfully invited to attend, and particularly those who are friendly to the diffusion of the saving truths of the Holy Scriptures. By order of the Board,  
MARGARET EMORY, Recording Sec'y.  
June 5 1824

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from Queen Ann's county Court, to me directed, at the suit of John Emory against Henry D. Sellers, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on Wednesday the 7th day of July next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of said day, all that tract of land called 'Chesnut Bay,' containing 100 acres, one other tract called 'Partnership,' containing 165 acres, also his undivided part of a tract of land called 'Chesnut Ridge,' containing 400 acres more or less, also all the right, title, interest and estate of him the said H. D. Sellers, of, in and to a tract of land called 'Austin and Reid's Inheritance,' and the growing crops, for rents due thereon. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias.  
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
June 5 1824

## For Sale,

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

## Also—For Sale,

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

## Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.  
CHARLES P. WILLSON.  
Nov 22—1824

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.  
IMPORTANCE OF STRAW IN HUSBANDRY.

**Value of different kinds of Straw.**  
The intrinsic value of straw must vary materially, according to its leading properties, the quantity of manure into which it may be converted by littering, or its fitness to be employed as thatch, these being the chief uses to which it is applicable; but, in general, its price depends on its vicinity to large towns. It is only in situations where foreign manure can be procured easily, and at a cheaper rate than by converting the straw raised upon the farm into dung, that the sale of straw is ever permitted.

Straw is generally dearer in London and its neighbourhood, than in any other part of the kingdom. It is sold there by the load, which consists of 36 trusses, of 36 lbs. each, or 12,196 lbs. in all. Two loads of wheat-straw per acre are reckoned a tolerable crop.

As straw is rarely permitted to be sold, being usually employed in maintaining winter stock, the real value of the article, to the farmer, is but inconsiderable, depending upon the quantity and quality of the dung it produces. So little is it thought necessary accurately to ascertain the value of straw, that in several cases it has been given by the out-going to the incoming tenant, as an equivalent for the expense of harvesting, thrashing and marketing the last crop. It is often thought insufficient to cover even that expense, and a farther abatement is allowed on the price of the grain.

**Various purposes to which Straw is applicable.**  
The subject of feeding with straw will be better understood by considering the specific properties of the different kinds of straw employed in feeding stock, and the rules that ought to be observed when stock are fed with that material.

**Wheat Straw.**  
This kind of straw, from its strength, is considered to be peculiarly calculated both for litter and thatching; and indeed, wherever, the practice of cutting straw into chaff, for mixing with corn for horses, prevails, wheat-straw is preferred. When given to cattle or horses, it is sometimes cut into chaff, and either given raw in that state, or what is greatly preferred, steamed with other food, in particular with potatoes.

In order to improve wheat straw as fodder, it is the practice, in some parts of England, to cut the grain rather greener than in Scotland, which preserves more of the natural juices, and consequently makes the fodder better. Some of the best farmers were accustomed to cut wheat much earlier than common in their respective districts. One of these was a miller in Norfolk, who occupied a large farm, where he always cut his wheat several days before any one else thought of beginning, well knowing the good consequences in the value of the grain. It must also be less apt to be injured by shaking or harvesting.

**Oat Straw.**  
Among the culmiferous grains, the straw of the oat is considered to be the best fodder, when given uncut. It is well known, indeed, that oat-straw, during the winter season, is almost universally given instead of hay, in all the best cultivated counties in Scotland, during the winter months, though that of peas and beans is certainly preferred where both are grown.

In some districts farmers cut oats in the straw into a species of fodder, which is called "cut meat." This is given not only to horses, but to cattle, especially fattening cattle. It is thought to give not only fatness but a fineness of skin to all sorts of stock.

**Bean-Straw.**  
If well harvested, this straw forms a very hearty and nutritious kind of food for cattle in the winter season. Both oxen and horses, when duly supplied with oats, in proportion to the work they have to execute, thrive well on it; and the reduced parts or what is termed in England the coving-chaff, is found valuable, as a manger food, for the labouring teams; when blended with other substances, it is probable that, in particular cases, the stems might be cut into chaff with advantage; but when made use of in these methods, it should be used as fresh as possible after being thrashed. A mixture of bean straw, (which by itself is rather dry,) and of peas-haum, which is sweet and nourishing, makes excellent fodder.

But though this straw, more especially when mixed with peas-haum, is of great value as fodder to the working stock of the farm, it does not suit well with riding-horses, as it is apt to hurt their wind. In some horses, both bean straw, and peas-haum are apt to occasion colic pains, or the disease which is provincially called *botts*, probably occasioned by flatulency. For this disease, about half an ounce, or a table spoonful of laudanum, is found to be a good remedy.

## BAKING.

The following observations were given to us by a respectable baker.  
BAKING is one of the cheapest, and most convenient ways of dressing a dinner in

small families; and I may say the OVEN is often the only Kitchen a poor man has, if he wishes to enjoy a joint of meat at home with his family.

I don't mean to deny the superior excellence of roasting to baking; but some joints, when baked so nearly approach to the same when roasted, that I have known them to be carried to the table, and eaten as such with great satisfaction.

LEGS and LOINS of PORK; LEGS of MUTTON; FILLETS of VEAL; and many other joints, will bake to great advantage if the meat be good; I mean well fed rather inclined to be fat; if the meat be poor no baker can give satisfaction.

When baking a joint of poor meat, before it has been half baked, I have seen it start from the bone, and shrivel up scarcely to be believed.

Besides those joints abovementioned, I shall enumerate a few baked dishes which I can particularly recommend.

A PIG, when sent to the baker prepared for baking should have its ears and tail covered with buttered paper properly fastened on, and a bit of butter tied up in a piece of linen to baste the back with, otherwise it will be apt to blister; with a proper share of attention from the baker, I consider this way equal to a roasted one.

A GOOSE prepared the same as for roasting, taking care to have it on a stand, and when half done, to turn the other side upwards. A DUCK the same.

A BUTTCK of BEEF, the following way is particularly fine. After it has been in salt about a week, to be well washed and put into a brown earthen pan with a pint of water; cover the pan tight over with two or three thicknesses of cap or foolscap paper; never cover any thing that is to be baked with brown paper; the nit and tar that is in brown paper will give the meat a smoky bad taste—give it four or five hours in a moderate heated oven.

A HAM (if not too old) put in soak for an hour, taken out and wiped, a crust made sufficient to cover it all over, and baked in a moderate heated oven; cut a fuller of gravy, and of a finer flavour than a boiled one. I have been in the habit of baking small COD-FISH, HADDOCK and MACKREL, with a dust of flour, and some bits of butter put on them. EELS, when large and stuffed. HERRINGS and SPRATS, in a brown pan, with vinegar and a little spice, and tied over with paper. All these I have been in the habit of baking for the first families.

The time each of the above articles should take depends much upon the state of the oven, and I do not consider the baker a sufficient judge;—if they are sent to him in time, he must be very neglectful, if they are not ready at the time they are ordered.

## THE RICHMOND PARTY.

From the Washington Republican.

### LETTER II.

MY DEAR \*\*\*\*\*

My last contained an assurance that this letter should "speak of the talents of Wilson Cary Nicholas, Esq. and give a short sketch of his life for some years before his death." Had I previously weighed, with due attention, the difficulty of such an undertaking, the promise had, perhaps, been never made; for how could I dare venture to portray the talents of Talleyrand, or to give a sketch of his life for even one year only? And yet, if the judgement of some of our best informed citizens be correct, there would be no less temerity in making such an attempt as to Mr. Nicholas. The opinion is certainly entertained, and has been often confidently advanced, by some who knew him well, and who are also acquainted with the character of Talleyrand, that our "Virginia woodsman" surpassed the French diplomatist in the talent which rendered him most useful to his friends, and most formidable to his foes. Of the earliest part of Mr. Nicholas's life I know nothing. I have no particular account worthy to be relied on, of his progress as a politician or statesman, at an earlier date than the year 1794. The information, however, which I have received concerning his political career, from that period to a short time before his death, is certainly authentic; and needs not the confirmation it derives from the knowledge possessed by myself, of his course in latter years. I shall not, therefore, regard it as necessary, in every statement I may make relating to that gentleman, to distinguish between the facts which are positively known to myself, and those which are within the knowledge of others. To proceed then with my narrative.

Mr. Nicholas was the son of the venerable gentleman of the same name, who is very handsomely noticed in "Wirt's Life of Henry;" and from his father's wealth, official station, and place of residence, it is to be presumed he had the benefit of a college-education; though he never, within my knowledge, gave any great proofs of scholarship. I am satisfied, however, that he enjoyed the advantages of a good classical education at the least; and that nature gave him, in some respects, a mind of most gigantic power, is doubted by none. Mr. Nicholas's ambition knew no bounds; for its gratification, he sought popularity "in his own way," with a perseverance and a clearness of judgement, almost unexampled. He was always proverbially plain in his

dress, and in his manners; two of wisdom's important steps to reach the hearts of the people.

He was, in general, grave and reserved, and sometimes would appear to be even morose or grum—infallible means of establishing with the public a full credit for all the talents he possessed; and the certain means also of enhancing, even to fascination, the value of an agreeable smile, or marked familiarity, in which he occasionally indulged with the happiest success. Our country never, perhaps, gave birth to a man better acquainted with all the avenues to the human heart; and few have profited more than Mr. Nicholas for a long while did, by the command of that rare and invaluable species of knowledge. The wise and the simple, the learned and the unlearned, were alike at his pleasure, mere automata in his hands. Among other endowments, he seemed, also, sometimes nearly to possess the power of ubiquity; for often has he been politically, seen and felt, at the same moment, in places very different and very distant from one another; and, what almost surpasses belief, he found, in our modern hard times, when standing on the verge of bankruptcy, no difficulty in laying the wisest and most cautious of our citizens under contribution. Christian, Jew, and Gentile, peasant, senator, and judge, indiscriminately yielded subsidies at his will; and the mighty power he had gained over the public mind continued marvelously to increase to the hour of the catastrophe finally produced by his pecuniary embarrassments. Even after they had overwhelmed him, by a fall tremendous and sad, carrying in its train mischief and ruin to many of his confiding friends, and loss and injury to the public institution over which he presided: a fall which would have crushed and even annihilated any other man:—after all this, so wondrous working was the influence of his peculiarly happy manner of meeting his fate, that many began to forgive, though they could not forget the injuries they had suffered; and there was a generous and an increasing sympathy, on the part of very many, for the fall of one who had occupied such a space in the public mind, and in the feelings of the people.

Among those who have most deeply "studied man," not a few are to be found ready to publish this opinion concerning the magic powers of Mr. Nicholas—"that, had he survived his misfortunes but a few years only, he would infallibly have raised himself again to the towering height from which he had fallen." Such, I will freely own, is not my belief: money, the *sine qua non* to his resurrection as a statesman, could not be obtained. His relatives in Maryland seemed to furnish a sort of "forlorn hope," to which, in that exigency, he might have resorted; but that branch of the family connection had also been blighted; or the affairs of Smith and Buchanan with the Branch Bank of the United States, at Baltimore, have been grossly misrepresented. I know that the sketch which I have furnished, is by no means so complete as might have been expected; but, from its perfect accuracy, as far as it goes, its resemblance to the original will, I think, be immediately recognized by every gentleman who was acquainted with Mr. Nicholas.

By adverting to that gentleman's conduct on a few public occasions, it will be readily perceived, that he did indeed possess, in an eminent degree, the peculiar talent I have attributed to him; and that family aggrandizement was the undeviating object of ambitious pursuit with himself and his party. That his avowal of strong attachment to the principles of freedom, and of devotion to the rights of man, was not so much the offspring of a sincere regard for public welfare, as of an inclination thereby to conciliate the favor of the "wishful multitude," (as the yeomanry of our country were once called by Mr. Randolph,) and thus to promote the interest of himself or his party; high sounding words in favour of liberty, while they would cost nothing but the trouble of uttering them, were found to be very pleasing to most people; and means of acquiring popularity, at the same time so cheap and so effective, were never overlooked by Mr. Nicholas, especially after he had fully committed himself on the republican side—I repeat, on the republican side; for it is by no means distinctly understood that, in the year 1794, Mr. Nicholas was a democrat; on the contrary, it is believed by many that he was not. That impression was produced by the following, among other circumstances: Mr. Nicholas was, in that year, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, and his political friends and associates at that day, were chiefly of the federal party; and, in the winter of the same year, when the legislature were called upon to fill a vacancy which had occurred in the Senate of the U. States, that sterling republican, the late Stephen Thompson Mason, was proposed, and supported, and elected by the democratic party; but instead of supporting that election, Mr. Nicholas, in opposition, was himself put in nomination for the same office. His vote was, of course, inconsiderable, compared to that of General Mason, who then was, and, to the day of his death, deservedly continued to be, most highly esteemed by the democratic party. I will here notice one other circumstance only, touching Mr. Nicholas's political charac-

ter in 1794, and that is, that Mr. Randolph, his brother-in-law, and the leader of their party, was, at that time, a member of President Washington's cabinet, sustaining rather than opposing the federal party—himself, and his party for him, then aspiring to the succession.

After the intercepted letter of the French minister had been shown to Mr. Randolph by the President in such a manner as to induce the immediate surrender of the seals of his office, Mr. Randolph, returning to Virginia, resumed the practice of law; and thenceforward, it is certain that, in nearly all his public actions and doings, Mr. Nicholas seemed to be a most zealous and 'thorough-going democrat;' but any attempt to prove that he was at first (in 1794) a federalist, and afterwards a democrat, is, perhaps, at best idle, since the tenor of his whole life subsequently, has established the fact, that, true to himself, his connections, and his party, whatever he appeared to be, he always was whatever his or their interests required he should be.

On Mr. Randolph's return to private life his party, to regain the elevation they had lost in the fall of their leader, perceived the necessity of rallying under some new standard; and to none did it seem that they could more wisely repair, than to that, which in support of principle, had been erected under the auspices of the illustrious Jefferson—the friend of man, and the idol of the Republican party. Wise indeed, was their choice, for the cause thus conducted, the success of democracy, was finally complete; and by the display of great apparent order and zeal, under that banner, they acquired a good standing with the people, and had a fair prospect of being able once again to mount the ladder, down which their last movement had been so unexpected and abrupt.

The result of our state elections, in the year '98 and '99 was decidedly in favor of democracy, and those in power resolved, at the next meeting of the General Assembly, to sweep, as it were, with the besom of destruction, their political adversaries from office. Accordingly, when the legislature convened, the republicans, without ceremony, commenced the "good work;" and instead of re-electing their former speaker, Mr. Wise, who was a federalist, the House of Delegates chose Colonel Larkin Smith, who was a democrat; and instead of their old clerk, Mr. Stewart, who was a federalist, they elected Mr. Wirt, (the present Attorney General of the United States,) who was a republican. And thus, in all their elections, the Assembly proceeded to reject federalists, and to appoint republicans, acting, as was said, throughout, upon principle. None urged more strongly the propriety of that course, than did Mr. Nicholas, who was a member, & Mr. Randolph, who was not a member of the Assembly. But at length, the Treasurer was to be elected, whose office, all things considered, was perhaps the very best in the gift of the legislature. Mr. Berkeley, the incumbent, was notoriously a federalist bitter, and as many thought, uncharitable in the extreme; and all the republicans, who knew his political character, the members of Mr. Nicholas's party only excepted, thought it impossible that he should retain his place; but it soon appeared that they were under a mistake. Mr. Berkeley was connected with the Randolph and Nicholas family; and, as was understood by a few, had, besides, loaned a considerable sum of money to Mr. Nicholas, payment of which would have been probably demanded in the event of his anointment from office. Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Randolph therefore, for one or the other, or for both of these causes, were naturally anxious (against principle) that their friend should be continued in office; and their exertions to that end, earnestly made, and assiduously continued, were crowned with success. Their language was, that Mr. Berkeley was so good a man, it would be pity to turn him out—and that, if he were turned out, the people would call it persecution. By thus persuasively, and as was believed, under the mere influence of benevolent feelings, addressing a generous legislature, these gentlemen succeeded in saving their friend, which never could have happened had their motives been known.

In examining the inconsistency of the course pursued by Messrs. Nicholas and Randolph on the memorable occasion referred to, it is worthy of remark, that Mr. Stewart (the old clerk) who felt the whole weight of their political fury, (for the sake of principle!) was somewhat advanced in years, was the father of a large family, and had neither money nor property of any kind whatever, so that his wife and children, for their very 'food and raiment,' depended entirely on his personal exertions.—His office, too, was held by the most precarious of tenures—during pleasure. In other words at will: Thus was he virtually put upon his good behaviour, every hour of every day during the sitting of the legislature; for, he was constantly under the eye of every member of the body to which he was amenable. As to the distinguished republican on whom the office was conferred, he needed it not—he had no family to maintain but himself—his talents were of the very first order; and the public is not now to be informed, that when he pleased, wealth, honors, and fame, were at his command.

Mr. Berkeley, the federalist, who was con-

tioned in office, was young—had but a small family, and possessed an independent fortune. His office, both as to salary and tenure, was generally regarded as the most valuable the legislature could bestow. What then, I will ask, was the character of that benevolence, and of what description were those principles, which could turn honest Jack Stewart, poor and friendless, with a wife and many helpless children, adrift, upon the cold charities of an unfeeling world, because he was a federalist; and could, at the same time, continue, in a much more valuable and important office, Mr. Berkley, also well known to be a federalist, whose family was small, and who enjoyed enough of wealth and of youth to render him independent of the world? Such benevolence, and such principles, mark the politician who cherishes them, as insincere and selfish, as utterly ready to become whatever his interests, or those of his party, might require he should be, and as totally unworthy the confidence of the people: Nor would they ever trust such a politician, did they but know him.

As Mr. Nicholas was a leader of the old, and also of the Richmond Party, any farther delineations of his conduct, or plan specially designed to establish and confirm, first the one, and then the other of those parties, or for purposes of family aggrandizement, will very properly fall in with the additional remarks I have to submit, concerning 'The Old party,' and the view I propose to take of 'The Richmond Party.' I will therefore, conclude this letter, with the recital of an anecdote, relating to the adroitness with which, whilst in Congress, he sometimes managed certain members of that honorable body, and giving the sarcastic remarks on that management, by another very distinguished member.

It is said, that, on some occasion of great importance, when a measure was depending before Congress, the adoption of which Mr. Nicholas had much at heart, having just recovered, as he said, from a fit of the gout, well muffled in an old-fashioned dress, he sallied forth in request of recruits; and no statesman, to be sure, possessed a happier talent for enlisting speakers, and voters, by the exercise of what is called out-of-doors influence, than he did. The first boarding house to which he repaired was filled with members of Congress from \*\*\*\*\* and \*\*\*\*\* Upon entering the apartment occupied as a drawing-room by the honorable gentlemen, very much in the style of a plain, unceremonious farmer, the members rising generally, welcomed their visitor with great politeness.

As soon as he was seated, he complained in a manner quite familiar and good-natured, that his worthy friends had neglected him while afflicted with the gout—declaring, at the same time, he would not have treated them so unkindly. They, of course, all apologized, and the sufficiency of their excuses was readily admitted. Next, with the seeming artlessness and cordiality of a good, well-meaning country gentleman, he inquired after their families; and then discoursed of plantation matters, and on such other subjects as he found to be most agreeable. Whilst all were yet charmed with the conversation of their guest, he rose, and, taking a most friendly leave of the gentlemen, individually, obtained from each a promise soon to return his call. At the threshold of the door, departing, he suddenly paused, and turning hastily about, as if just then struck with a new thought, which it was his duty, as a friend, to communicate, he exclaimed, 'Oh! Mr. \*\*\*\*\* have you reflected on the great, the important question now before Congress?' alluding particularly to the very measure which so deeply interested himself. To which Mr. \*\*\*\*\* replied, 'No Colonel, I confess I have not, sir.' Whereupon Mr. Nicholas rejoined, 'Good God, sir, is it possible, that a gentleman of your talents, one who ought to take the lead in every great question discussed in Congress; one whom I had always believed to be remarkably attentive to all subjects of a public nature, but more especially to those which immediately concerned his own district or state—is it possible, sir, that you have overlooked this question, important, it is true, to the public at large, but more particularly so to the state from which you come?—(then, turning to all the members present, who were listening, *auribus erectis*, he added)—aye, gentlemen, in the highest degree important to both of your states.' And, by a plausible, short oration, Mr. Nicholas proceeded to convince his delighted hearers that all which he had said to them was perfectly orthodox; for the Colonel, like many other politicians of weight, was admirably good at a short speech, in a small circle; whilst it is certain he never did distinguish himself as an orator in either house of Congress.

Mr. Nicholas, in fine, had the good fortune to obtain from every member whom he had thus addressed, an assurance that he would attend whenever the important measure should be called up, and give it at least the support of his vote. As to poor Mr. \*\*\*\*\* he then, for the first time in his life, under the light shed upon the subject by Mr. Nicholas, discovered that his endowments were most rich and splendid, and his acquirements most valuable and unlimited; fitting him, as an orator, for the highest niche in the temple of fame. He, of course promised not only to vote, but to speak, in support of the important measure. Highly gratified with the result of his visit and harangue, to so many of the members from two influential states, Mr. Nicholas, bowing a second time, more profoundly than before, again took an affectionate leave of his friends, reminding them, severally, of their promise soon to return his call. In like manner, and with like success, generally Mr. Nicholas visited many other boarding houses, where members of Congress lodged, and in several of them, as in the first he

had visited, found those whom he convinced by a few judicious remarks and compliments, exactly suited to the 'taste and mind of each,' that they were among the most eloquent of all the members of Congress. It was afterwards no difficult task to satisfy each of those inflated orators, that it was a sacred duty which he owed to himself and his country, no longer to 'hide his light under a bushel.' These *novi homines* promised, of course, to speak as well as to vote in favor of the important measure. Thus had Mr. Nicholas, after recovering from a fit of the gout, under which he thought much more than he suffered, in very good time made every arrangement necessary to carry his favorite measure.

'He that hath ears to hear, let him hear,' is an injunction which is believed to have been always as scrupulously observed by the celebrated statesman 'of Roanoke,' as any other precept contained in the sacred volume; and he saw and heard enough, in relation to what had passed at the boarding houses, perfectly to comprehend the whole game, in all its depth, which Mr. Nicholas had been playing. Finally, the important measure was called up, and Mr. Nicholas, his orators, and other friends, being all in their places, Mr. \*\*\*\*\* of \*\*\*\*\* rose and addressed the house, at some length, in favor of the measure, in a neat speech, but much more animated than the occasion seemed to require. He was followed by Mr. \*\*\*\*\* of \*\*\*\*\* who spoke with considerable ability in opposition. Then, in regular succession, one after another, rose some half a dozen more of Mr. Nicholas's orators. Such thundering and declamation! on such a question too! 'sure the like was never heard before!' During all this time, Mr. Nicholas, who felt, in reality more solicitude for the fate of the question than all Congress besides, with muscles unmoved, sat at his desk folding up newspapers and copies of documents, and addressing them to his constituents; seeming, all the while, to be just as unconcerned as if he were entirely ignorant of the subject under consideration. All this was observed by the statesman 'of Roanoke,' who, sitting in his place with folded arms, and looking sometimes at Mr. Nicholas, and sometimes at his orators, at length touched a friend near him, and said, with a point and an energy peculiar to himself—'The master spirit that acts on this occasion is invisible.' Then pointing carelessly to Mr. Nicholas, with a significant look, he added—'tis Signor Falconi, who, from behind the curtain, plays off these puppets upon us,' pointing to Mr. Nicholas's orators. The hit was so excellent, that ever afterwards, to the day of his death, Mr. Nicholas was known to many persons by his new name chiefly. I presume you have not forgotten that some years ago, the eminence of Signor Falconi in conducting puppet-shows, was unrivalled; and that he was acknowledged to be the Emperor universal over all rope-dancers and jugglers wherever to be found.

I remain, as ever, my dear \*\*\*\*\* yours truly,

\*\*\*\*\*

From the Washington Republican.

The following is a copy of a letter of the Receiver which has created so much excitement; which, we understand, Gov. Edwards obtained from the Land Office at Edwarsville:

'SIR: My absence from this place on a necessary and indispensable visit to Kentucky, has put it out of my power, by an earlier opportunity than the ensuing mail, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th of August last, in which you express a wish to be info med, why the public money in my hands has not been deposited in the Bank of this place, in conformity with your instructions.

I should certainly have continued to make the deposits in the bank, had it not been for your letter of the 9th of April, in which you requested me to pay certain bills which you expected to be drawn on me, by the Indian agents of Chicago, Green Bay, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, and Piqua, at the same time apprising me that the sum which would be required at the close of each quarter, was estimated at 11,000 dollars.

Knowing that if I deposited the money in the bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, I could not, without special authority, draw it out, I conceived that I was fulfilling your wishes by retaining the money in my own hands for the purpose of paying, when presented, the drafts mentioned in your letter of the 9th of April; and I presume that the same construction has been given by the receiver of Public Moneys at Kaskaskia, to a similar letter, which, I have been informed, he received from you, as he also, for a considerable time past, has made no deposits in the bank.

As your letter of the 6th August makes no reference to that of the 9th of April preceding, I should, at all events, feel somewhat at a loss how to act, but I believe I should make the deposits, were it not for other considerations which I feel it my duty previously to communicate to you.

You are, doubtless, apprised of the hostility of the Bank of Missouri and citizens of St. Louis, towards the bank, of this place, supposed to be produced in consequence of certain deposits being withheld from that bank, and placed in this. It seems to be believed, with what justice I do not pretend to say, that their object is to destroy this bank, with a view to coerce the regaining of the deposits in that, and under the impression that they employ the public funds for the purposes of accomplishing that object, stockholders in, and several directors of the bank, have, in disgust, either withdrawn, or declared their intention to withdraw, from any further concern in the bank. Some of them seem even willing that the Bank of Missouri should regain the deposits, professing to believe it would be the

readiest means of causing the state pride, and public feelings of this, and some of the neighbouring states, to react upon that institution with the more effect.

In this state of things, the principal part of the stockholders have declined paying the instalments that otherwise were expected to be paid upon their stock. Two of the directors have already resigned—others talk of doing so—and the publication of Governor Edwards, herewith transmitted, shews the course he is disposed to pursue.

Though these measures, adopted probably with too much irritation, may not produce any serious evils to the Bank—and I hope they will not—yet I feel that they impose a greater responsibility upon me than I am willing to take upon myself, without the full disclosure of the whole circumstances to you, and such instructions as you may think fit to give thereupon.

The situation of the bank, at present, I consider as favourable as could either be expected or desired; and under the control of the directors, who have hitherto had the management of it, I should apprehend no kind of danger to the public, or to individuals; but I know not who may succeed those that have resigned, and intend to resign, or who may be elected at the next annual election on the 1st of January next. It is true, that I have no reason to apprehend, nor do I anticipate, any unfavourable change in the directors, but under all the circumstances of the case, I would not wish to risk the responsibility of making the deposits in the bank till after the 1st of January next, without your instructions, given upon a knowledge of the facts above disclosed.

I am the more averse to doing so, from the difficulty that the Bank must constantly encounter in converting land office notes into specie, so as to be prepared, at all times, to meet your drafts; and from the fear that those drafts may fall into the hands of persons, who, under the influence of St. Louis, would be disposed to insist upon specie, when notes would answer their purpose equally as well, merely for the purpose of harassing and distressing the bank.

In fact, while such a variety of notes are receivable for public lands, and specie so much in demand, I do not consider it any advantage to the bank to receive the deposits on terms that subject it to the payment of cash as often as you may find it necessary to draw for it—unless the terms of payment could be fixed upon at certain regular periods, that would afford ample opportunity for the necessary preparation. The land offices now receive but little money of any kind. This consists of notes on such a variety of banks, so remotely situated from each other, that it must be a considerable time before the notes upon any one bank would accumulate sufficiently to bear the expense of sending for the money—and in most cases there is no other opportunity of converting these notes into specie, owing particularly to the locality of the banks from which they issue.

To make the deposit of any advantage, the time of payment ought to be fixed as above suggested, or the drafts made payable in such notes as should be land office money at the time of presenting these drafts; or, partly the one and partly the other. To continue to convert all the notes receivable in this office into specie, and concentrate it at a single spot, must be utterly impracticable, and, if practicable, would be attended with great expense.

I beg leave to add, that the Bank of Edwarsville has received foreign gold under the expectation that it would be taken by the Government even after the 1st November next, and it is now held ready to be paid in consequence of notice from you of an intended draft for \$30,000. It is to be hoped that no difficulty upon the subject will arise, if the expected draft should not be presented till after the 1st November.'

Upon the paper from which the above is taken, is an indorsement, in the handwriting of the Receiver, who has been dead about eighteen months, in the following words, viz. "Copy to the Treasury Department, Oct. 1819."

### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council.

Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1824.

For the 26th Regiment Talbot County—Robert Jones Lieutenant of Captain William Rays Company, vice Austin resigned.

For the 23d Regiment Somerset County—Joseph Sudler, Lieutenant of Captain King's company, vice Leatherbury dead; William W. Johnson, Ensign of said company, vice Sudler promoted.

For the 4th Regiment Talbot County—John Baker Lieutenant and John Delahay Ensign of Captain Nicholas Goldsborough's Company, the former Lieutenant and Ensign having resigned.

January 31, 1824.

For the 4th Regiment Talbot County—Samuel T. Kennard Ensign of Captain W. Hayward's company, vice Vickers dead.

For the 8th Regiment Cavalry District composed of Cecil and Kent counties. Adam Whann, Colonel; Amos Reed Lieut. Colonel, vice Whann promoted.

Friday, Feb. 6, 1824.

For the 9th Regimental Cavalry District in Queen Ann's and Talbot counties—William Harrison, Jr. Captain, vice R. H. Goldsborough, resigned; Edward N. Hambleton, 1st Lieutenant of said company, vice Harrison promoted.

February 18, 1824.

For the 4th Regiment Talbot County—Lambert Reardon captain, vice George Smith dead; John M. G. Emmory Lieutenant, vice Reardon promoted.

Tuesday, March 30th 1824.

For the 4th Regiment Talbot county—William H. Hayward, Captain, vice John Merrick dead.

For the 11th Regimental Cavalry District in Somerset and Worcester counties—Samuel McBride captain, vice Wilson dead.

Tuesday, May 11th 1824.

For the 33d Regiment Kent county—William P. Ireland captain vice Medders resigned; William Hewitt Lieutenant, of captain Joseph Ireland jr's. company, vice Vansant resigned.

For the 26th Regiment Talbot county—Alexander B. Harrison captain, vice Wayman resigned; William Townsend Lieutenant, vice Colston resigned; Spedden Oram, jr. Ensign, vice Oxenham resigned; William A. Leonard Lieutenant, of captain E. Roberts' company, vice Moffitt resigned; Doctor John Holt Ensign of Captain E. Roberts' company, vice Price resigned; John W. Blake Ensign of captain Ray's company, vice Sneed resigned; Isaac Chambers captain, vice James Chambers resigned; William Ferguson Lieutenant, vice Miller resigned; John Garey, jr. Ensign, vice Rutshell resigned; Joseph Kemp Lieutenant Colonel, vice John Dawson resigned; James C. Hayward Major, vice J. Dawson promoted; Richard Spencer capt.; William Farlow 1st Lieut.; Samuel Harrison 2d Lieutenant, of a Uniform Rifle company.

For the 4th Regiment Talbot county—Horatio L. Edmonson Lieutenant of captain William H. Hayward's company vice T. Perry dead; Joseph Perry Ensign, of same, vice Kennard resigned.

For the Extra Battalion Dorchester county—Henry P. Waggaman Surgeon, vice Craig deceased; George W. Pratt Surgeon's Mate, vice Waggaman promoted; James Traverse captain, vice Hutson resigned; Henry Marshall Lieutenant, vice Winson moved away; Major Rice Ensign, vice Traverse promoted; Thomas Lucas Ensign of captain Ridgeway's company, vice Lecompse moved away; Vincent P. Spedden Lieutenant of captain J. Spedden's company, vice Cook resigned, Henry Cook Ensign of same, vice V. P. Spedden promoted.

For the 12th Brigade—John M. G. Emory Brigade Major and Inspector, vice Loockerman resigned.

Attached to the 12th Brigade—Thomas Hendrix captain; William Rose 1st Lieutenant; Bennett Tomlinson 2d Lieutenant of an Artillery company.

For the 34th Regiment Prince George's county—James Sibley Lieutenant vice Wilson dead, of captain Jackson's company; Selby Seggs Ensign, vice Sibley promoted; William T. Wootton captain; John Miller 1st Lieutenant; Robert Bowie 2d Lieutenant; of a Uniform Rifle Company.

For the 4th Regiment Talbot county—Nicholas Goldsborough Colonel, vice Caldwell moved away; William Hayward Major, vice Parrot resigned; Samuel P. Dickerson captain, Thomas Martin jr. Lieutenant, Josiah Chaplain Ensign, of a new Uniform company; Theodore R. Loockerman captain, Samuel T. Kennard 1st Lieutenant, William P. Johns 2d Lieutenant, of a Uniform Rifle company; John Arringdale captain, vice William Rose resigned.

For the 2d Division—Solomon Dickenson, William K. Lambden, Aid-de-camps to General Perre Benon.

For the 48th Regiment Dorchester county—James Woolford Adjutant vice J. Patterson resigned.

For the 9th Regimental Cavalry District—Nicholas Thomas 2d Lieutenant of captain Harrison's Troop, vice Hambleton promoted; Samuel Roberts cornet, vice Helms resigned.

In Caroline county—Kimmell Goodwin captain, Joseph Brown Lieutenant, John Talbot Ensign, of a Uniform company.

For the 9th Regimental Cavalry District—John Stevens, Jr. captain, Peter Webb 1st Lieutenant, George Stevens 2d Lieutenant, James G. Luddrick cornet, of a new Troop of H. rse.

For the 21st Regiment Kent county—James Harris, J. Adjutant, Vice P. Craue resigned.

For the 35th Regiment Queen Ann's county—James Rowe Major, vice Robert Stephens promoted; James Merrick captain, vice Rowe promoted; James Meridith Lieutenant, vice Story resigned; Goldsborough Price Ensign, vice Meridith promoted.

*Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company.*  
Ches. and Del. Canal Office, June 7, 1824.

At an annual meeting held this day, pursuant to the Charter, MATHEW CAREY, Esq. Chairman; and RICHARD H. BAYARD, Esq. Secretary.

The President and Directors having presented a report of their proceedings on account of their receipts and expenditures, the same were approved and directed to be printed, and the thanks of the Stockholders presented to them, for the faithful performance of their duties.

It was then unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of the Stockholders be presented to MATHEW CAREY, Esq. for the zeal and ability with which he procured a new subscription in 1823.

Resolved, That the president and directors be and are hereby authorized to open new subscriptions to the stock of this Company, not exceeding the amount of \$500,000 agreeably to the acts of Incorporation, at such time or times, in such sums not exceeding the amount first mentioned, and in such manner as they may find most expedient.

The Stockholders having been officially informed that Joshua Gilpin, Esq. a member of the late board declined a re-election, it was unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to him, for his long continued, zealous, and useful services to the Company.

The meeting then proceeded to elect a president and nine directors, when the following gentlemen were chosen.

President—James C. Fisher.

Directors—Thomas P. Cope, Paul Beck, Jr. George Gillaspay, Isaac Jones, Robert Wharton, John K. Kane, Robert M. Lewis, Caleb Newbold, Jr. Silas E. Weir.

MATHEW CAREY, Chairman.

R. H. BAYARD, Secy.

## FOREIGN.

[From the National Gazette, June 9th.]  
LATEST FROM HAYTI.  
We have received a letter from Fort-Prince, dated 28th ult. of which we proceed to extract the most interesting parts. "Our market is in a very languid state, no one can, with a good conscience, induce his friends to make shipments, nor hold out hopes of a speedy amelioration. The reason is—the low price of coffee, which allows the planters only profit enough when they buy articles of the first necessity. They cannot pay the retailers of foreign merchandize. Our friends abroad must feel heavy losses, in outstanding debts. The expectation of the arrival of a French expedition against the island is another obstacle to the payment of debts. All accounts, as some debtors intimate, will be spunged when the whites come."

"We have been for six months past in a critical situation on account of the report of invasion. We believe it and the government considers it not without foundation. The country is put in a state of defence. New towns are erected in the interior and on the summits of the highest mountains to serve as a refuge for the infirm and the women and children. President Boyer is wide awake to the machiavelism of the French cabinet, and knows how to appreciate their public declarations. The King of France has issued a decree abolishing the colonial privilege which the products of this island have enjoyed heretofore when imported hence, direct in French bottoms. This has been rumoured to be the forerunner of recognition, but no faith is attached here to the idea, and the Haytiens know well that the real object of the decree is to interrupt commerce with them and give time to the numerous Frenchmen who are here to depart and carry away their property in security; which together with their lives would have been forfeited if the French government had made a sudden attack. They have taken the hint and are leaving the island. President Boyer has promised to protect every foreigner; and by an English frigate from Jamaica we have learnt that the Governor of that island had orders to send hither, in case of an attack, ships of war to protect the Englishmen. I hope the Executive of the United States will not do less for the American citizens who are engaged in mercantile business in this country.

"At the request of the Haytiens and to leave nothing untried, the President has sent three deputies to France to offer an indemnity for her acknowledgement of the independence of the republic. Meanwhile, every preparation will be made to receive the French, should this mission fail in its purpose. All the forts are undergoing repair, and a sufficiency of powder and ball have arrived from England and the United States. Such measures have been taken that, in 24 hours, the whole island will be under arms, ready to make a desperate resistance."

"To give you quotations of prices would be useless, as, until the point of war or peace is settled, purchases will be chiefly confined to the exigencies of daily consumption, and for this, our market is adequately provided for three months to come."

Beside the letter thus quoted, we have in our hands the official gazette of Hayti—*Le Telegraph*, to the 16th ult. inclusive. It confirms all the statements of the letter, touching politics.—The number of the 16th May contains a long official article, headed—"If you wish to obtain peace, prepare for war." An elaborate attempt is made in it to show that the Haytiens had the same, and other motives, to separate from France, that we of the United States had to shake off the yoke of our mother country; and the parallel is pursued in the form of an apostrophe to the Americans.

It is stated in the article that, if, as was said, orders had been issued in France to the custom house to clear no merchant vessels for Hayti, but under the French flag, this was done without consulting the Haytian government and that the French flag will not be admitted into the ports of Hayti unless the lawfulness of the Haytian flag be recognized. The official paper proceeds thus:

"Acknowledgement of the independence of the whole of Hayti. Without this preliminary step, let us have no treatise with the Frenchman; let us, on the contrary, dread his approach. Like the alligator he watches us; he studies his opportunity to dart upon his prey, and drag it to the bottom of the abyss."

### PEOPLE'S ELECTORAL TICKET FOR MARYLAND.

The following gentlemen are respectfully recommended to the People in the several electoral districts of Maryland as suitable persons for Electors of President and Vice President, and if elected, will vote for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for President, and some distinguished Republican for Vice President.

1st District—HENRY BRAUNER.  
2d District—JOSEPH CROSS.  
3d District—2, GEORGE WARNER, THOMAS B. DORSEY.  
4th District—2, JOSHUA COCKEY, DAVID SCHNEBLY.  
5th District—HENRY V. SUMMERVILLE.  
6th District—JOHN ARCHER.  
7th District—SAMUEL G. OSBORN.  
8th District—DANIEL MARTIN.  
9th District—LITTLETON DENNIS.—Pat.

Mr. Crawford's Health.—We are informed by a gentleman who visited Mr. Crawford yesterday, that "he is much better."—National Journal of the 12th inst.

# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court of Appeals, noticed in our last as being then in session in this town, adjourned on Wednesday last—We commence to-day a summary of their proceedings as promised.

On Monday 7th inst. the Court after going over the docket and marking the cases for argument, entering up judgments in the cases not disputed, &c. proceeded to hear the arguments of counsel in those marked for that purpose, the names of which are now given below, together with a statement whether the case was reversed or affirmed.

The case of James Corse against Henry Patterson, an appeal from Keat county Court, was argued by Carmichael and Chambers for the appellant and Tilghman and Gale for the appellees—*Judgment affirmed.*

On Tuesday the case of Martha Dorsey and others against Loftus Kerby, an appeal from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, was argued by Josiah Bayly for the appellant.

The appellee in this case entered a caveat against the probat of the will of John Dorsey, alleging insanity and incompetency in the testator at the time of the execution of the will. The Orphans' Court ruled the caveat good and rejected the will—The question is whether the testator was of sound mind and competent to make and execute the will in dispute—it is a mere matter of fact depending on the proof adduced in the record.—*Decree reversed and procedendo awarded.*

The case of John Hackett and William Hackett against Ezekiel F. Chambers, an appeal from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, was argued by Carmichael and W. H. Barroll, for the appellants, and Chambers, Eccleston and Wickes for the appellee.—*Decree of the Orphans' Court affirmed.*

This cause engaged the attention of the Court the remainder of this and nearly the whole of the three following days.

The case of James Dirickson, Henry Franklin, sen. and John Evans against Joshua Predeaux, Jacob White and Thomas N. Williams, administrator of Robert J. Henry, an appeal from a decree of Worcester county Court, was argued by W. Tingle for the appellants and E. K. Willson for the appellees.

This cause was heard, finally, upon bill and answers in the court below, after the overruling of demurrers, which had been put into the bill for want of equity. The facts as they appear from the bill and answers, are briefly the following—Joshua Predeaux was in the year 1818 indebted to James Dirickson, in the sum of six hundred and sixteen dollars and seventeen cents, on account stated and acknowledged by Predeaux, and not being able to discharge it on demand, agreed with Dirickson, previous to the session of Worcester County Court, at the May Term 1818, to confess a judgment for that amount, in said court at said term. At the May Term 1818 of Worcester Court, Dirickson having solicited Predeaux to confess the judgment as he had promised, was informed by Predeaux, that it would be unpleasant to him to confess the judgment as he had promised, and requested Dirickson to permit judgments to be rendered on said account before a Justice of the Peace to the whole amount. Dirickson expressed his fears to Predeaux, that judgments rendered by a Justice of the Peace on a claim of that amount, would not be valid; and Predeaux being anxious that such judgment might be rendered, pledged his word to Dirickson and promised that he would never take any advantage of any illegality there might be in rendering the judgments on a claim of that amount.

It appears that the judgments were rendered by the Justice of the Peace, and entirely at the solicitation and by the procurement of Predeaux, and that it was solely in consequence of the implicit reliance of Dirickson upon the honesty of Predeaux that Dirickson agreed that the judgments should be rendered by the Justice of the Peace. There were twelve judgments rendered in favour of Dirickson against Predeaux of fifty dollars each on the liquidated account of \$616 17, and on each judgment there was a stay of execution for twelve months. It likewise appears, that after the expiration of the stay of execution, executions were issued on the judgments and directed to Dirickson, who was at that time Constable of the hundred in which Predeaux lived; and that Predeaux in order to be relieved from those executions superseded ten of those judgments under the superseding act of 1819, with Jacob White and Robert J. Henry, deceased, as

his sureties or superseders. It likewise appears, that previously to those ten judgments being so superseded, Dirickson assigned for valuable consideration eight of those judgments to Henry Franklin, Sen. and two of them to John Evans, and that afterwards, on the instalments of the supersedeases becoming due, writs of fieri facias were issued upon those supersedeases, so assigned to Franklin and Evans, against Predeaux, White and Henry, and directed to Dirickson who was then constable of the hundred in which Predeaux, White and Henry resided. It appears that Dirickson proceeded to levy on the property of Predeaux, White and Henry by virtue of those writs. After Dirickson had levied upon their property by virtue of those writs, Predeaux notwithstanding the pledge he had given and the promise that he made, that he would never take any exception or make any objection to the manner in which the original judgments were rendered with White and Henry, (who at the time of their entering into said supersedeases appear from their affidavit to have been acquainted with the circumstances under which the original judgments were rendered) filed the present Bill of injunction to stay those executions on the following grounds, to wit.

1st. That the Justice of the Peace who rendered the original judgments had no jurisdiction over the sum on which those judgments were rendered.

2d. That the executions were directed to Dirickson who was the legal or nominal plaintiff.

The points for the determination of the Court will be the following.

1. Whether the original judgments rendered by the Justice of the Peace were illegal or void?

2. Admitting that they were illegal, could advantage of that illegality be taken by Predeaux or his sureties after having superseded them?

3. Whether a Court of Equity has any controlling power over inferior jurisdictions so as to prevent an excess or encroachment of jurisdiction?

4. Whether the mere fact or circumstance of a Justice of the Peace having exceeded his jurisdiction in rendering judgments, be a sufficient ground for a Court of Equity, to interpose to stay executions issued upon them?

5. Whether there be any Equity in the Bill?

6. Whether the complainants had not ample redress at law and whether having had that redress and neglected to avail themselves of it, a court of equity will interpose?

7. Whether the misdirection of process by a court of law be a sufficient ground for a court of equity to interfere?—*Decree reversed and County Court directed to dissolve injunction and to dismiss the bill.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

If the true object of the disinterested patriots of this country is to put down the caucus, and not to worship a particular man for the sake of getting something, we know not what—it is certainly unwise for more anti-caucus candidates than one to start up in a district—for candidates both for Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams weaken each other, and strengthen the Caucus Candidate Mr. Crawford. There ought to be an anti-caucus Candidate in every district, the welfare of the country and a respect for the constitution require it—We care not for whom that candidate may be, but a most popular and respectable man should be brought out in each district to oppose the Caucus Candidate Mr. Crawford,—and but one should come out. As there are now no parties in this country but the Caucus party and the Anti-Caucus party, it ought to be understood among the Anti-Caucus Candidates, that they will vote for but one man—that they will not divide the Anti-Caucus vote of Maryland, but give it to the Anti-Caucus Candidate that may have most votes in the Electoral College of this State, be that Gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams, or whoever it may—for as the great object is to defeat the Caucus Candidate, all minor considerations of likes or dislikes must be given up for that, and the Anti-Caucus Candidate for President who has most votes in the Electoral College ought to have all the Anti-Caucus votes—this ought to be understood—for in no other way can you kill "King Caucus" and save the liberties of the People.

"I am of Paul, and I of Apollus, and I of Cephas."

It is in no spirit of thoughtless impiety, but from an opinion, deliberately taken, of the likeness in things, that we have made the above quotation from one of the finest parts of the writings of one of the greatest and one of the best of men. If therefore we treat on the subject in hand with more than ordinary seriousness, it may be impudently not only to the great sublimity interest at stake, but to the sedateness which every reference to the inspired writings is calculated to produce.

The schisms and factions into which St. Paul found the Church at Corinth divided, were the necessary results of that want of harmony so likely to occur among a mixed population, and of an abandonment of principles and doctrines in devotion to men. The growth of wealth and luxury produced pride and corruption, whose vitiating influence prepared the heart for the reception of the wild tenets of unbelieving philosophers, or the worse doctrines of evil designers, who, in the attempt to build up their own grandeur, endeavour to misdirect the opin-

ions of others, and make them labour in their behalf as a sort of journeymen in the work of their own destruction. The arrogance of wealth caused a number of parties to spring up, as all were ambitious of power, and the total forgetfulness of every wise and salutary precept, arising from the people's blindly following leaders, led men astray from their duty, and produced disunion and strife and a growing estrangement from those saving truths, which had once been so happily planted and so piously cherished among them. Such was the state of the Church at Corinth more than seventeen centuries ago.

Let us not then be accused of any thing like prophanation, when we turn our attention from this to a less important, though still interesting subject—We bring the two into parallel that we may derive wisdom from the greater to apply to the lesser.

What, we ask, is now the condition and dispositions of the disciples of those men who founded the American Republic, expounded its nature and its principles, and gave it operation and effect among men? are they all faithful and steady to approved doctrines and established systems? or has wealth and luxury, or pride and ambition, or despair and impatience induced them too to lose sight of principles, to differ with each other, and to attach themselves and their hopes to men? When the external landmarks of party are destroyed, the guidance and the ignorant have no beacon to direct them, but men of sense and discretion pursue doctrine not destiny, they are the advocates of systems that tend to the public welfare, not the mere adherents of leaders who may lift them up to fortune. We have lived down an age of wild philosophy and a reign of political heresy—Yet we are now found, not harmonising in almost universally conceded orthodoxy, but disunited, distracted, and devoted to some modern Paul, or Apollus, or Cephas, each of whom asserts his own superior pretensions to win superior influence.

Not so did the great Founder of our Republic, nor did he so instruct us. He taught in his life and precepts a steady adherence to maxims and systems which were founded in virtue and good sense, and that were approved by long experience. No man can point to an act of his life, or a sentiment that he uttered, that shewed a preference for men over maxims; or where, in the absence of all he could approve, that he ran eagerly to embrace the fate of something that chance presented to him, or was ever willing to take the result of any hazard rather than remain in retirement.

We hope we shall not be considered as censors—we offer our opinions and remarks with deference and with frankness, but with good intent—and feeling for the honor and the fame of those with whom we have been long joined in sentiment, we would desire to see them maintain a courteous dignity and reserve becoming the occasion. The transition from a discomfited opponent to a volunteer advocate, is rather too violent, in our view, even for appearance sake; and although we admit the truth of the position that the old parties are utterly extinguished, we think that a little longer forbearance would have been far less perilous and much more becoming.

Shall we exhibit ourselves as further examples of those who bear gifts to propitiate men rising into power—or shall we remain retired until we become convinced that our gifts will (not be rewarded, but) be merited by those to whom we present them? Are we sure that we shall not be teased although we offer presents? Are we sure that we shall not be contemned for a humble effort to induce our own preference? Have we any conviction that we can essentially serve our country alone by an active interference among the pretenders of these times? If not, and we certainly think not, why shall we manifest any ardent additions to new men with whom our palms know no honor, nor to whom our hearts have never bowed before in the undimmed deference of conscious worth? Are they the men we most delight to honour—or, are we, wearied with delay and fainting with expectation, resolved to take a hazard in the troubles as they arise, be the risk or the result what they may?

There is an exalted sense of duty, which, whilst it cherishes the deepest anxiety for the public weal, disdains to cheapen its labours by engaging in every service. When our country calls for service in war, let all hasten to the scene—but when mere honors and emoluments are to be contended for, there may be occasions when it would detract from the merit of some men to engage for them. There are men that the loftiest honors cannot reach, for honors cease to be honors if not becomingly won; and the worship of new gods, even among the heathen, has always been held of bad repute. None admire the stations of high honor, more than ourselves—none more desire to see them filled with men of moral worth, of talent, of virtue and of manners, than we do—none more repine when probity and capacity and fitness are proscribed—yet duty ought to be our guide, and conscious integrity is the richest emolument upon earth.

Shall we water whatever may be planted? There is no division in our true principles for they must be eternal—why then are we severed? There are no other foundations than those on which we have stood that men can safely build—it would be better then to remain steadfast than to hazard "the immediate jewel of our souls" and one hour of honorable retirement is more to be valued than an eternity of inglorious power.

At the late session of the Court of Appeals on motion of William Carmichael, Esq. William H. Barroll and on motion of E. K. Willson, Esq. William W. Handy were severally admitted to practice in the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The editor of the New-Hampshire Patriot, an avowed advocate of Mr. Crawford, says in his paper of Monday last—

"We have made particular inquiries relative to the health of Mr. Crawford; and, from accurate information are impressed with the belief that the chance is equal he will not, as that he will be a candidate for the Presidency."

It is stated that Judge Van Ness, of New York, declines accepting the office of Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, to which he was lately appointed.

The legislature of Massachusetts have passed a law to authorize the people of that state to elect Presidential Electors by general ticket.

The COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION continued in session yesterday, the 11th inst. with an interval of two hours, from 9 o'clock in the morning until near 8 in the evening, in the course of which long sitting they examined a number of witnesses—amongst them Mr. Cheves, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Jennings, of Indiana, and Mr. Riddick, President of the Bank of Missouri, and Mr. Rozzeau, of St. Genevieve Bank of Missouri.

It is expected the committee will examine Mr. Edwards himself to day, as they have now received the testimony of nearly all the other witnesses who have been subpoenaed.—*Nat. Int. of the 12th inst.*

It is said that the most clear and positive proof has been adduced, showing that loans of considerable sums of money were made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in 1819, to several of the banks in the District of Columbia, of the public money, a part of which have not been yet repaid; and that a part of what remains unpaid, it is ascertained, is not likely to be repaid at all. *National Journal.*

The COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION continued in session on Saturday, the 12th inst. with the exception of a short recess for dinner, from an early hour in the forenoon, until after ten o'clock at night. Mr. Edwards the prosecutor, was under examination during the whole of the day, until seven o'clock in the evening, when his further examination was postponed to Monday, and the testimony of Mr. Noble, a Senator from Indiana, was received, and occupied the Committee until the hour of adjournment. The investigation will, in all probability, be brought to a close to-morrow. *Nat. Int. of 14th inst.*

## FIRE!

The new and spacious building at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, near Emmittsburg, Md. evidently set on fire by an incendiary, was burnt down on the night of the 7th inst. The flames burst out at 11 o'clock, and was not extinguished until 6 in the morning. All the wood works are totally consumed; the walls are a good deal cracked and weakened, particularly the back part, which it is said, will all have to be thrown down and rebuilt. We are, however, happy to state, that no material injury was received by any one. The Professors were immediately roused up, and contributed, in a most exemplary manner, to the preservation of the neighboring buildings.—The inhabitants of the neighborhood and village, among whom were some of the most respectable, exerted themselves with heroic zeal towards the public good, and by their active and unremitting efforts, the fire was prevented from catching on the adjoining houses. The Studies will proceed, as usual, in the old Seminary, the only one now inhabited, until the end of the scholastic year.—The loss, calculated in the burning of this College, will amount to about \$16000! all of which will fall exclusively on the head of an individual, whose long labours and indefatigable zeal, in the cause of education, will have been entirely blasted and ruined, in one night, if the public do not come forward to his assistance.

## BY THE STEAM BOAT.

BALTIMORE, June 16.  
Wheat white \$1 16 a 1 18—do. Red 1 10 a 1 14—Corn 29 a 31 cents—Oats 22 a 25 cents per bushel.

## NEW YORK, June 12.

GRAIN.—Our supplies of wheat this season have been unusually small, and it is understood that the mills in this vicinity are but scantily supplied with this article. Rye and Corn remain without any material alteration. Northern wheat 1 18 a 1 25; Genesee white 1 31; Virginia do. uncertain; N. Carolina do. rye 50 a 51 cts.; northern corn, yel. 43 a 44; do. white 42 a 43; southern do. 36 a 38; oats 28.

The Honorable Robert Wright is a candidate before his fellow citizens in the district of Kent and Queen Ann's county as an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States.—He is the firm and decided friend of that distinguished patriot and statesman WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, Esq. and will vote for him (if elected) as President of the United States.—*Star.*

June 15  
MAJOR DANIEL MARTIN will be supported as a Candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States, for the Electoral District composed of Caroline, the Upper District of Dorchester and Talbot counties. We are authorized to state that Major Martin if elected, will vote for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as President, and some distinguished Republican as Vice President.

MANY REPUBLICANS.  
Josiah Bayly, Esq. of Dorchester will be supported as a candidate for elector of President & Vice President of the U. States, for the electoral district composed of part of Dorchester, Somerset & Worcester counties, and if elected will vote for Gen. Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice-President.

## Masonic.

A procession will be made by Washington Lodge, No. 59, (at Denton, Caroline county) on next St. John's Day, in which all worthy brothers are invited to join. The procession will be formed and proceed to the Methodist Meeting House, where a sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Brother Rawleigh.—Fancy aprons, sashes and white gloves will be worn. By order of the Committee of Arrangement, SAMUEL LUCAS, Sec'y.  
Denton, Caroline county, Md. June 12

## More New Goods.

**Samuel Groome**  
Has received and is now opening a large supply of the various descriptions of GOODS suited to the season, which, added to his present stock, renders his assortment full & complete—*Amongst them are every kind of*

**GROCERIES**  
adapted to *Harvest Sales*—His customers and the public in general are respectfully invited to call and view his assortment, all which will be offered unusually low.  
Easton, June 15th 6w

## JOURNEYMEN HATTERS.

The subscriber wishes to employ TWO or THREE JOURNEYMEN HATTERS to whom constant employment and good wages will be given; also TWO or THREE BOYS from 14 to 16 years of age will be taken as apprentices to the above business.  
JOHN W. JONES.  
Easton, June 19 3w

## Notice.

Whereas my wife Sarah Learmonth has left my bed and board, without any just cause whatever, I do hereby forwarn all persons from harboring her at their peril, as I am determined to use the utmost rigor of the law against those who do; I also forwarn them from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.  
JOHN LEARMONTH.  
Head of Chester, Kent Co. Md. ?  
June 19, 3w

## BILL IN CHANCERY. SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, APRIL TERM, 1824.

John C. Wilson, Sen. vs. Robert J. King, Littleton D. Teackle, John H. Anderson, Isaac F. Williams, William Fleming, George D. Atkinson, Arnold E. Jones, John C. Wilson, Jr. James Wilson, Mary Wilson, George Handy and Sally his wife, William W. Wise, George K. Wise, Edward M. Wise, Thomas D. Wise, John T. Wilson, John Bayly & Margaret his wife, Edward Stratton and Mary Ann his wife, Mary Johnson, Margaret W. Johnson, Thomas D. Johnson, Henry J. W. Johnson, Sarah A. F. Johnson, Henrietta Johnson, Ellen A. Johnson, Henry K. Long and Susan his wife, Robert Curtis and James Curtis.  
In the above cause it appearing to the Court that the defendants, John T. Wilson, John Bayly and Margaret his wife, Edw. Stratton & Mary Ann his wife, are not citizens of the State of Maryland & do not reside therein—but reside in Northampton county, in the State of Virginia—It is thereupon ordered by the court that the complainants give notice by publication in some newspaper published in Easton, once a week for three successive weeks before the next term of this court of the nature of said Bill, and that they severally be and appear in this court, on the second day of the next September Term of this court, to answer the complaint of the said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed against said defendants.  
JAMES B. ROBINS.

The above bill states that the complainant sold to a certain George S. Wilson and others in his life time a House and Lot in the town of Princess-Anne, in Somerset county, called the Somerset Hotel—That the said George is dead, leaving the said defendants in Northampton aforesaid, and others his heirs at law—That the purchase money for the said house and lot is unpaid and the personal estate of the said George exhausted and insufficient to pay his debts—The bill therefore prays that the said house and lot may be sold for the payment of the said purchase money.  
Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.  
June 19 3w

## \$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Salisbury, Somerset county, a young negro man named DANIEL, he is about nineteen years of age, about five feet five inches high, rather stout made—had on when he went away a kersey jacket and trousers of a brown colour, with black buttons. It is supposed he is with his father, Samuel McDonald, who is a free man, who it is said lives in Caroline county.—Whoever will take up the said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, shall receive thirty dollars, and if taken up out of this state, fifty dollars reward.  
LEVIN BIRCKHEAD.  
Near Salisbury, Somerset Co. Md. ?  
June 12

## TAYLORING.

**Thomas Reardon**  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop lately occupied by his brother, who has declined the above business, and solicits a portion of public patronage, assuring those who may favour him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most approved style, and with punctuality and despatch.  
June 12 1f

## \$40 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday last, living on Miles river, Talbot County Maryland, a dark mulatto man, named Horace, who I lately purchased from the estate of Daniel McGinney, deceased. Horace is about five feet ten inches high, rather slender built. Twenty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of said negro if taken in this county, and if out of the county and in the state thirty dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward if he is lodged in the jail of this county so that I get him again.  
June 12 1f JOHN W. BLAKE.

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, will be exposed for sale, at the Court-house in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY, the sixth day of July next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M.  
**ALL THE REAL ESTATE**  
Of which Jesse H. Wainright died, seized and possessed, consisting of four valuable Plantations.  
The terms of sale will be as follows:—One tenth part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in equal instalments, in one and two years, to be secured by bond and good security—and upon the payment of the whole sum, good and sufficient deeds will be given.  
SAMUEL MCBRYDE, Trustee.  
June 12 3w

# POETRY.

From the London Monthly Magazine.  
THE THREE BLIND TIPPLERS.

Three sightless inmates of the sky,  
Whose names were Justice, Fortune, Cupid,  
Finding their public life on high,  
Somewhat monotonous and stupid,  
Resolved one morning to unite  
Their powers in an Alliance Holy,  
And purify the earth, whose plight  
They all agreed was melancholy.

Quoth Justice—Of the world below  
I doubtless have the best ideas,  
Since in the Golden Age you know,  
I ruled it jointly with Astraea;  
While, therefore, we on earth abide,  
For fear our forces should be parted,  
Let me be your perpetual guide:  
Agreed, *nem. con.* and off they started.

Love first, and Fortune next descends,  
With Justice, though while she tarried,  
When Cupid cries—The flight my friends;  
Has made my thrille somewhat arid:  
Beneath each wing, before our trip,  
I pop'd a golden vase of nectar,  
And I for one should like a sip,  
What says our worshipful director?

The proposition, 'twas agreed,  
Redounded to the mover's glory,  
So down they sat upon the meads,  
And plied the flagoon *con amore*;  
But not reflecting that the draught  
With air of earth was mix'd and muddled,  
Before the second vase was quaff'd  
They all became completely fuddled.

Now reeling, wrangling, they proceed,  
Each loudly backing his opinion,  
And, stead of letting Justice lead,  
All struggled fiercely for dominion:  
Whereat her word in wrath she draws,  
And throws it in her scales with fury,  
Maintaining that the rightful cause  
Requires no other judge and jury.

Fortune, purloining Cupid's darts,  
Tips them with gold for sordid suitors,  
Making sad havoc in the hearts  
Of matrimonial computors;  
While love on Fortune's wheel space,  
Plagues mortals with incessant changes,  
Gives flying glimpses of his face  
Then, presto! pass!—away he ranges.

Their pranks, their squabbles day by day,  
Gave censurers a better handle,  
Till Jove, impatient of their stay,  
And anxious to arrest the scandal,  
Bade Fortune—Justice—Love return,  
But to atone for their mis carriage,  
He sent them down Luck, Law and Mar-  
riage.

## More New Goods.

### William Clark

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening  
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

### Spring Goods,

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

### New and Cheap GOODS.

### Wm. H. Groome

Has received within a few days past from Philadelphia and Baltimore  
A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

### Spring & Summer GOODS,

Which will be sold very cheap for cash.  
Easton, May 29th, 1824 tf

## New Goods.

In addition to those lately advertised, the subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a choice assortment of desirable

**DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,  
QUEENS & STONE WARE,  
GLASS & CHINA,  
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c.**

Which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.  
JAMES M. LAMBDIN.  
May 22 tf

## Coach-Making.



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

## Wm. H. Morling

Formerly of Talbot county, respectfully informs his Eastern Shore friends and the public generally that he has lately commenced the

### Saddling Business

In all its various branches, at No. 23, MARSH MARKET SPACE, BALTIMORE, where he intends keeping constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Gentlemen's best Saddles,  
Do. second quality do.  
Do. common do.  
Ladies best eyes side Saddles,  
Do. Buck-Skin do

ALSO,  
Coach and Gig Harness,  
Carryall do.  
Cart do.

WITH A VARIETY OF Whips, Spurs, Saddle Bags, Vecees, Bridles and Martingales of every description and every other article pertaining to his line of business.

ALSO  
Portmanteau, Travelling and Packing

### TRUNKS,

Of all kinds; and a liberal discount allowed to those who purchase by the quantity.

All of the above articles warranted of the best materials and workmanship,  
All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to, by the Public's Obedient Servant,  
WM. H. MORLING.  
June 12 6w

## Shoes & Boots.

### Joseph Scull

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh

SUPPLY OF

SHOES, BOOTS AND MATERIALS,  
Which with the stock on hand will render his assortment very large,

PART OF WHICH ARE

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

Boys Monroes and Shoes,  
With a variety of others not mentioned: also a good supply of the best Morocco, Seal, Buck and Calf Skins and Morocco for Boots, also Valencia, Prunella and Kid, with a good assortment of upper and sole Leather for manufacturing Shoes and Boots, which he will endeavour to have made in the very best manner, all which he will sell very low for cash.  
Easton, May 1st.

## Hugh S. Orem

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

### A CLOTHING AND DRY GOOD STORE,

At the corner of Light and Pratt-streets, opposite Hopkins & Moore's, where he intends keeping

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

READY MADE CLOTHES, HATS AND TRUNKS

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

N. B. The subscriber has also for sale a Farm lying in Talbot county, situate on a branch of the Great Choptank, known by the name of Third Haven Creek, the said farm is directly opposite Oxford, and will be sold on accommodating terms to suit the purchaser.  
HUGH S. OREM.  
Baltimore, May 15, 1824.

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

## Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership of Thomas H. Dawson & Co. was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent—All persons indebted are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers.

T. H. DAWSON,  
TRISTRAM NEEDLES.

T. H. Dawson continues the business at the stand of the late firm, and thankfully acknowledges the favours of his friends and the public and earnestly solicits a continuance of their custom. He has lately been appointed sole Agent for Easton for the sale of the Hair Restorative and Preservative Vegetable Cerate and has now a supply on hand.  
Easton, May 29

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

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

Your obedient servant,  
SAM'L. ROBERTS.  
April 17

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

At the solicitation of a number of my friends to become a Candidate for the next sheriffalty of this county, permit me to solicit your suffrages at the October election for 1824. Should I be elected my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM A. LEONARD.  
June 12

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

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

The public's Ob't. and Humble Serv't.  
J. P. W. RICHARDSON.  
May 8

## COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Tristram Bowdle respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will execute with promptitude and fidelity, the sale of Wheat, Produce, or Merchandise, and will attend to the collection of accounts, or any other commission that may be entrusted to his care. He is to be found at present at Mr. William Gist's Paint and Oil Store, Pratt street Wharf.

**FOR SALE the House and Lot** on landing street at present occupied by Mr. William K. Austin. For terms apply to Dr. T. H. Dawson, at Easton, or to the Advertiser in Baltimore. Baltimore, 29th May, 1824.

## MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court, May Term, A. D. 1824.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 26th day of May 1824.  
JAMES PRICE Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Mary W. Abbott, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 2d day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of May 1824.  
JENKINS ABBOTT, Adm'r. of Mary W. Abbott, dec'd.  
May 29 3w

## MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

On application of Jesse Butler, Executor, and William Stevens, Administrator of Moses Butler, late of Caroline county, deceased: It is ordered that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1824.

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

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the subscribers of Caroline county have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters testamentary and of administration on the estate of Moses Butler, late of Caroline county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 25th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 25th day of May, 1824.

JESSE BUTLER, mark  
W. STEVENS,  
Test, S. RICHARDSON, Clk.

## In Council,

Annapolis, May 11, 1824.

Ordered.—That the act entitled, an act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state and for other purposes, passed at the last session, be published once a week, for six weeks in the Maryland Repository, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Patriot, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; The Political Examiner, Greaves and Herbert's paper; the Bond of Union at Bell Air; The True American at Rockville; The Star, and Gazette at Easton; The National Intelligencer; in the Maryland Advocate at Cumberland; and the Political Intelligencer at Frederick Town.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

## AN ACT

To alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, shall be on the last Monday of December, in each year instead of the first Monday of said month as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor of this state shall be chosen on the first Monday of January, in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government; and the council to the governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

3. And be it enacted, That all annual appointments of civil officers in this state shall be made in the third week of January, in every year, in the same manner as the constitution and form of government now directs.

4. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that is repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof.

5. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 5 6w

## PRINTING,

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

## Collector's Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, under and in virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton, on Wednesday the 7th day of July 1824, between the hours of 12 o'clock in the forenoon and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, on or near the premises, the following property which has been seized and taken by me the subscriber as the Collector of the Town Taxes for the year 1823, for arrears of town taxes due from the following persons, to wit:

Part 2 of lot No. 133 agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$8 25 due from the heirs of Mark Behnton, deceased, as the town tax due on their property for the year 1823 and the cost and expenses of the levy and sale.

Lot No. 116, agreeably to the town plot will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$11 79 due from Jabez Caldwell, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy & sale.

Lot No. 165, agreeably to the town plot will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$5 30 due from Henry Dickenson as the town tax on his property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of lot No. 176, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$2 25 due from Wm. Kennedy's heirs, as the town tax on their property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of lot No. 47, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 20 due from Joseph Leddenum, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Lot No. 126, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$10 due from Edward Lloyd (as the Trustee for the benefit of the Stockholders of the Easton Hotel) for town taxes on said property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 5 of lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plot, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the heirs of William Lowery, deceased, as the town tax on their property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of lot No. 130, agreeably to the town plot, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 21 due from Cloudsbury Kirby, deceased, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part of lot No. 92, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of 79 cents due from Ezekiel Leddenum, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 7 of lot No. 3, agreeably to the town plot will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$3 due from George Martin, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 8, of lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plot, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of 75 cents due from Elizabeth Hopkins, for the town tax on the property of Caleb Lockwood for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

One negro boy Horace will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$6 28 due from Solomon Lowe, as the town tax, on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

One Negro woman Pat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$2 70, due from Elizabeth Cox, deceased, as the town tax on her property, for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

One negro man Anthony will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 87 due from John Stevens, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

RICHARD D. RAY, Collector of the Town Taxes for the year 1823.  
Easton, June 5 4w

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called

### "WARD'S GIFT,"

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

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

Nov 15 tf

## Melfield for Sale.

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

and all necessary out buildings, mostly of brick, and in good repair—persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will at all times be with pleasure shown by  
JOHN TILGHMAN.  
Queen Ann's county, April 10 th

## \$30 Reward.

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

## \$50 Reward.

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

### PRISS,

About 30 years of age, low in stature, well made and rather black—she has some children living with me at this time, and some, I believe, living either in Queen Ann's or Caroline county; she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John W. Bordley, of Queen Ann's,) who is a very small man, by the name of Joshua, and is in the habit of travelling from this state into the state of Delaware: her clothing is unknown. I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or lodged in the Easton jail.  
JAMES DENNY.  
Near Easton, Talbot co. Md. 7  
January 17 tf

## \$200 Reward.

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

## MOREAU

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

## MOREAU

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

I publish the above certificate of Isaac Spencer, Esq. and have made arrangements to procure the pedigree of Moreau, Sky-Scraper and Cincinnatus, who I understand was the sire of Polly Ready Money the grand dam of Moreau, which certificates I purpose publishing in hand bills, as soon as procured.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Easton, March 27 tf

## MOREAU

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

## Chance Medley.

The celebrated and high bred horse which obtained the first premium at the Cattle Show in Easton, in the autumn of 1822; will stand the ensuing season at Easton the first Tuesday in April, and the succeeding Tuesday at Denton, in Caroline county, and thus regularly through the season, at the above places every other Tuesday—at the Trappe and Wye Mill every other Saturday, and the rest of the time at my farm near the Old Chapel—He is a handsome grey, fifteen & a half hands high and nine years old this spring—The pedigree and established character of CHANCE MEDLEY entitle him to the particular attention of gentlemen who wish to improve their stock—However, if required, it shall be given in Hand-bills hereafter—Mares from a distance can have pasturage, and if required, grain on moderate terms.  
N. B. Terms are ten dollars the season—five dollars the single leap and twenty dollars to ensure and in every case fifty cents to the groom.  
CHARLES NABB.  
March 15

## To Sportsmen and Farmers of the Eastern Shore.

### Chance Medley.

The celebrated and high bred horse which obtained the first premium at the Cattle Show in Easton, in the autumn of 1822; will stand the ensuing season at Easton the first Tuesday in April, and the succeeding Tuesday at Denton, in Caroline county, and thus regularly through the season, at the above places every other Tuesday—at the Trappe and Wye Mill every other Saturday, and the rest of the time at my farm near the Old Chapel—He is a handsome grey, fifteen & a half hands high and nine years old this spring—The pedigree and established character of CHANCE MEDLEY entitle him to the particular attention of gentlemen who wish to improve their stock—However, if required, it shall be given in Hand-bills hereafter—Mares from a distance can have pasturage, and if required, grain on moderate terms.  
N. B. Terms are ten dollars the season—five dollars the single leap and twenty dollars to ensure and in every case fifty cents to the groom.  
CHARLES NABB.  
March 15

P. Hammond  
**EASTON GAZETTE.**

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

VOL. VII:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1824.

NO. 28.

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.

**THE RICHMOND PARTY.**

From the Washington Republican.

**LETTER III.**

MY DEAR \*\*\*\*\*  
You may perhaps, have expected, from  
the length of my sketches in relation to two  
of the leaders of "The Old Party," that it  
was my intention to enter also into a mi-  
nute examination of the political conduct of  
every other member of that party, whom I  
have named to you; but such has not been  
my purpose; because, in my opinion, it is  
by no means necessary. The other mem-  
bers of that party, as far as my information  
goes, have always rather conformed to the  
wishes and the views of Edmund Randolph  
and Wilson Cary Nicholas, Esqrs. than  
attempted; at any time, to direct or control  
their operations. Acting in a character  
thus subordinate, it followed also, of neces-  
sity, that less eclat was, in general, given  
to their sentiments; or actions, as members  
of their party. I have understood, how-  
ever, that they were all conspicuous charac-  
ters in their respective spheres; and it is  
evident that the location of one of them in  
Kentucky, and of another in New York,  
was wisely made; with a view to the com-  
pensation of other interests, and the conse-  
quent extension of their power. The mem-  
bers of the party had the credit, and they  
deserved it, of standing always firmly by  
each other—and of claiming, and as far as  
their exertions could avail, of obtaining, for  
each other, and their connections, the chief-  
est offices and of honors which could be  
extracted from the confidence of the people,  
or their representatives. They seemed,  
also, oftener than once, vainly to have in-  
sisted that the highest elevation which could  
be asked for the best and the wisest of patri-  
ots, might be obtained for one of their  
party. Their discomfiture in the fall of Mr.  
Randolph, the first of their party intended  
for the office of President of the United  
States, produced, it is true, the utmost de-  
gree of chagrin and mortification; but it  
only checked—it did not conquer their am-  
bition—Their party was, indeed, well or-  
ganized and powerful; and most wisely, af-  
ter their overthrow, as before remarked,  
had they mustered, in the nick of time, un-  
der the flag of democracy and under the  
patronage of her first favorite and  
great champion, Jefferson; and, thereby,  
achieved for themselves a reputation and a  
rank among republicans, which, otherwise,  
they never could have gained: but all this  
notwithstanding, and although several ar-  
mong them were capable of leading parties,  
and some of them, acting in that character,  
had been transcendently conspicuous; yet,  
unfortunately for them, not one of their  
party had the slightest pretensions to the  
qualities, or qualifications, which alone could  
fit him to "rule over the people of America;"  
but, whether that was their opinion or  
not, they appeared to be perfectly willing to  
make the experiment in another of their  
members, far from being the most renowned  
for his talents.

Robert Smith, Esq. of their party, had  
the luck, God knows how! during Presi-  
dent Jefferson's administration, to find him-  
self placed at the head of the Navy Depart-  
ment. I think it probable, that his party  
might have obtained for him that appoint-  
ment, by means not unlike those which  
they afterwards practised to have him pro-  
moted to a higher grade in the cabinet;  
means of which I shall presently take par-  
ticular notice. Mr. Smith was bred to the  
bar, but was never regarded as eminent in  
his profession; nor did he, that I have heard  
ever in any form, make a display of genius  
or of learning, entitling him to a distin-  
guished rank in society. I have, therefore,  
never ceased to regard with astonishment,  
the circumstance, that his party had selected  
him for preferment, over the heads of  
those who were certainly endowed with su-  
perior talents, and were I presume, in every  
other respect, of equal merit: but a solu-  
tion of that difficulty may, perhaps, be  
found in this fact, that he was the brother  
of General Smith, the brother-in-law of  
Wilson C. Nicholas, and the uncle, by  
marriage, of Philip N. Nicholas.

Mr. Wilson Cary Nicholas having, at the  
period now in view, become the great chief  
of his party, it may not be improper to re-  
mark, that, had his fellow-citizens bestow-  
ed only one half the attention on his polit-  
ical career, with which they were in the  
habit of observing the conduct of others, I  
am persuaded that those exertions to ad-  
vance his own interest, or to promote the  
welfare of his friends, in which he was gen-  
erally successful, must have generally  
failed.

Although a review of his public life will  
serve to establish the fact, by many evi-  
dences, that he was more rarely induced by  
pure and patriotic motives, to seek or ac-  
cept even the most honorable appointments  
than by an insatiable desire to benefit  
himself, or his party, or some particular

friend; yet so dexterously were his mo-  
tives always veiled from the public eye, that  
whatever he asked for himself, he was sure  
to obtain; and, except the highest office the  
people could bestow, his friends, also were  
commonly honored with what he asked for  
them.

Thus, during the very session of Assem-  
bly, when he and his partisans assisted to  
remove Mr. Stewart from the Clerkship of  
the House of Delegates, because he was a  
federalist, and contrived to continue Mr.  
Berkley in the Treasury, although he also  
was a federalist; during that session, for  
his supposed order, and zeal, and sound-  
ness, and consistency, as a democratic re-  
publican, Mr. Nicholas was elected a Sena-  
tor for the state of Virginia, in the Senate  
of the United States!

In that august assembly, (*mirabile dictu!*)  
by an habitual gravity of deportment, and  
by silence rather than by speaking, for he  
prudently relinquished to others all claim  
to the right of participating in any debate;  
but, perhaps, more by his "out of doors"  
management, Mr. Nicholas obtained for  
himself, the reputation of a most able,  
virtuous, and patriotic statesman. Hav-  
ing remained in that exalted station un-  
til his fame, as a patriot and politician,  
seemed thus to be established at home and  
abroad, and as long as, for the attainment  
of any public or party purpose, then in his  
contemplation, was necessary, he resigned  
his high office in the Senate, for the com-  
paratively humble, but more lucrative, ap-  
pointment of Collector at Norfolk. Such  
an act would have given his *coup de grace*  
to any other politician; but, done by Mr.  
Nicholas, patriots, of sentiment and honor,  
soon forgave or over-looked the peccadillo.

Mr. Nicholas never settled in Norfolk to  
attend steadily to the duties of his new office  
which, while he enjoyed the honor and the  
emoluments, were performed by a deputy,  
or a chief clerk. He did not, however,  
hold the appointment for any great length  
of time; whence, and from some other cir-  
cumstances, it was inferred, that he accep-  
ted originally with a design to hold it  
protempore only, for some friend not cap-  
able at that instant of taking it; and that his  
friend having been afterwards otherwise  
provided for, in a manner more to his satis-  
faction, and that of his family, Mr. Nich-  
olas resigned the collectorship. A very  
satisfactory mode, to be sure, of demon-  
strating his invincible attachment to the  
pure principles of democracy, and his sol-  
emn determination to guard against infringe-  
ment, from any quarter whatever, the just  
and equal rights of the people!

Whilst in retirement, though appearing,  
in the sight of his good honest neighbours,  
to be exclusively engaged in the manage-  
ment of his private concerns, yet, in his  
closet, Mr. Nicholas constantly regarded  
with vigilance and penetration those who  
were employed in managing the affairs of  
states; always reckoning on advantages, in  
some shape or other, from that source,  
greatly outweighing all the products of all  
his estates together. Therefore, again, in  
a few years he sighed for a seat in Con-  
gress, that he might be present and active  
at the caucus, which was to nominate a  
successor to Mr. Jefferson, with a view,  
thereby, to acquire some weight or influence  
with the new President.

A few friends were readily found, who  
called on him to forego, for a time, the en-  
joyment of domestic comforts, and to aban-  
don, for a season, his agricultural pursuits,  
that his fellow citizens might, at so eventful  
a crisis, have the benefit of his invaluable  
services in Congress. A great sacrifice  
certainly! But such as might well become  
a patriot. Mr. Nicholas, of course, could  
not refuse. He was accordingly proclaimed  
a candidate, and consequently elected a  
representative of his district. He punctu-  
ally attended the next meeting of Congress,  
and fulfilled, with great regularity, all his  
obligations as a member, "in and out of  
doors," agreeably to former usage, particu-  
larly, he attended the caucus, and made a  
display of uncommon zeal for the success  
of the favorite candidate, in which he was  
nearly outstripped by his brothers-in-law,  
General Smith and the Secretary of the  
Navy. In the usual time the election was  
over, and the nation, with hearts filled with  
delight, hailed their virtuous, patriotic, en-  
lightened and beloved fellow citizen, James  
Madison, as the successor of the illustrious  
and venerable Jefferson.

he regarded as sound republicans, and well  
disposed towards himself, called on him,  
and made the strongest assurances of per-  
sonal friendship, and of great anxiety that  
each Department should be filled in the  
best possible manner, with a view to the  
success and popularity of his administra-  
tion. Thus accosted by those gentlemen,  
whatever they said or suggested on the sub-  
ject received, as it seemed to deserve, the  
most respectful and serious consideration.

Amongst other appointments, Mr. Mad-  
ison was, in the first instance, disposed  
to invite Albert Gallatin, Esq. to the De-  
partment of State; but the gentlemen who  
had kindly offered their advice, assured the  
President, that such a nomination would  
not be acceptable to the Senate and that a  
rejection would certainly follow the sound-  
ing of his name to that body. They there-  
fore most earnestly dissuaded him from  
making that appointment. Relying on the  
correctness of their statement, Mr. Madison  
declined appointing Mr. Gallatin. Whether  
the statement was correct or not, I do not  
pretend to know; my informant, who did  
know, having said nothing to me on that  
point. The President next thought of ten-  
dering the appointment of Mr. Monroe, not  
only as a tribute justly due to the merit of  
that distinguished statesman, but under the  
influence also of that lofty magnanimity, and  
native goodness of heart which, among  
other excellent traits, adorned his own in-  
valuable character. I have regarded this  
disposition on the part of Mr. Madison to-  
wards Mr. Monroe, as an evidence of great  
magnanimity, because at the time of Mr.  
Madison's election, it cannot be forgotten,  
that Mr. Monroe had been presented as a  
rival candidate for the same office by some  
of his friends.

To that appointment the three gentle-  
men also objected, stating, in like manner,  
that the nomination of Mr. Monroe would  
be disagreeable, and, if made, would be  
rejected by the Senate. I will not say  
that those honorable gentlemen were guilty  
of a wilful misrepresentation, but this I  
will affirm, that a statement in more direct  
opposition to the truth was never made.  
The members of the Senate were well ac-  
quainted with the exalted character of the  
Chief Magistrate, and the nomination of  
Mr. Monroe to the Department of State  
was expected and desired by them, without  
an exception, it is believed, save only such  
as might be taken from the three gentlemen  
who so boldly and indecently opposed his  
nomination.

Could Mr. Madison, with propriety, have  
inquired of the members of that honorable  
body, what their wishes were, he would  
quickly have discovered, that Mr. Monroe,  
for that appointment, was, at that time, the  
peculiar favorite of the Senate.

But, such an inquiry could be made by  
the President in the constitutional form  
only, that is, by an actual nomination; and  
not doubting the accuracy of the statement  
made by the three gentlemen, Mr. Madison  
could not permit himself to make such an  
experiment to the prejudice of Mr. Monroe.

The three gentlemen, then, "with all  
their mind," and "with all their strength,"  
urged the pretensions of Robert Smith,  
Esq. to the high appointment about to be  
conferred. The President was decidedly,  
and, at first, violently opposed to the mak-  
ing of that appointment.—If I mistake not,  
his aversion to it was so strong, that con-  
trary to his habit, he was even provoked,  
on that occasion, to the use of expressions  
manifesting a degree of excitement and  
warmth, very unusual with him. The three  
gentlemen, however, persevered with an  
earnestness and a confidence, which appar-  
ently bespoke the most unfeigned sincerity  
in their assurances and remonstrances, in  
favor of Mr. Smith, and against other gen-  
tlemen, until the President, always virtu-  
ously inclined to do that which was right,  
in opposition even to his own impressions,  
was finally prevailed on, from respect to  
the opinions of those in whom he greatly  
confided, to give the appointment to Mr.  
Smith. In this, I think, a great man erred;  
but, who, at some time or other, has not  
erred?—*Quando quidem Homerus ipse dormit.*

Scarcely any man, I will venture to pro-  
nounce, without the fear of contradiction,  
has, in any age or nation, disinterestedly  
devoted more valuable years than Mr.  
Madison has, to the successful advanc-  
ment of his country's prosperity, happiness,  
and glory. His errors were indeed, few,  
but when they did occur, they were always  
of that kind, to which human nature in its  
best estate will ever be liable.

Mr. Smith did not very long enjoy the  
honors or the salary of the high station, to  
which, through unworthy means, he had  
risen; and for which, neither "nature, nor  
nature's God," had ever intended him.  
In less than two years from the date of  
his appointment, he so clogged the wheels  
of government, instead of aiding and im-  
proving their motion, that his dismissal  
from office became indispensable. The  
President, accordingly in the most delicate  
manner possible, dropt him a hint which  
could not be misunderstood; and he pru-  
dently and forthwith resigned. Soon after-  
wards, to the great joy of the public, the  
statesman and patriot James Monroe, was  
invited to the station thus vacated; and  
that measure, for a second time, completely

blasted the hopes of "The Old Party," that  
one of their number would preside over the  
Union.

When I reflect on the acknowledged  
incompetency of Mr. Smith to perform the  
arduous and important duties of the office  
from which he was constrained to retire, I  
am at a loss to decide which ought to be  
most condemned, the want of delicacy, or  
the want of candor, with which his brother  
and brother-in-law, had pressed him on  
Mr. Madison. May the mortifying close  
of his short-lived career furnish a profitable,  
as it does an instructive, lesson to the po-  
liticians and statesmen of our country!

The unmerited preferment to which he  
had attained, and the doom to which he was  
finally subjected, may be regarded as last-  
ing monuments of the giddy height to which  
ambition, weak, and wild, and wicked, may  
mount; and of the distressing and deep hu-  
miliation down to which it must inevitably  
tumble.

I have stated the motive which induced  
Mr. Wilson C. Nicholas, for the last time,  
to accept a seat in the house of Representa-  
tives. That statement may be, in some  
degree, illustrated, by adverting to the  
manner of his exit from Congress.

After he had seen Mr. Robert Smith, his  
brother-in-law, snugly fixed in the Depart-  
ment of State, and thus well prepared (as  
he thought) for the next Presidential race,  
"the good work," which he went to do, hav-  
ing been accomplished, he had no further  
occasion for a seat in Congress: but how to  
retire again, so soon after his election, to  
"the shades of private life," without offend-  
ing his constituents, seemed to present some  
difficulty: ever abounding, however, in  
expedients, and able, on an extraordinary  
emergency, to invoke, with effect, the aid  
of disease even; such a case had no difficul-  
ty for Mr. Nicholas.

On the road to Washington, the winter  
after Mr. Smith's appointment, his old  
friend, the gout, came seasonably to his  
relief. It arrested him in his progress to-  
wards the seat of government, and confined  
him, for a few days, to his room. He seized  
on the propitious moment, and wrote a  
letter of resignation—filled, of course, with  
expressions of deep and unfeigned regret,  
at the necessity imposed on him by bad  
health, to withdraw from the service of his  
constituents; but submitting most reluct-  
antly, and deriving some consolation from the  
circumstance, that, "at so eventful a crisis,"  
able men and willing, might be found to  
represent them in his place and stead. In  
this manner, whilst his resignation was, to  
Mr. Nicholas, a consummation devoutly to  
be wished; yet it was so ordered as to im-  
press his worthy constituents with the be-  
lief that, in making it, he had sacrificed  
much to their advantage in particular, and  
to that of the public at large!

You will readily perceive, by my manner  
of writing, that I have paid very little at-  
tention to method or style. I have only  
regarded it as important, that my state-  
ment should be correct, and therefore,  
without attempting anything like arrange-  
ment, I have thus far, given you facts as  
they presented themselves to my mind, and  
so I shall continue to give them, with per-  
fect candor and accuracy, in relation to the  
views and character of "The Old Party,"  
and "The Richmond Party," or "The Cen-  
tral Junta."

My next shall boast more brevity at least  
than any of my other letters which have  
preceded it.

Adieu! my dear \*\*\*\*\*,  
yours truly,  
G. ROBERTS.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

MR. MUNROE,—  
The following is an extract of a letter,  
received by myself, from Dr. Isaac Hulse,  
acting Surgeon on board of the United  
States schooner Grampus. From the  
known veracity of the Doctor, the statement  
may be relied on. I have been requested  
to have it published, as it is probably the  
latest account from the American Colony  
in Africa.

G. ROBERTS.

U. S. schr Grampus, May 16, 1824.

MY DEAR FATHER:—I have unexpect-  
edly visited the Coast of Africa, and that  
part of it, which to the christian and be-  
nevolent world is by far the most interesting.  
Knowing the pleasure you take in the  
melioration of the condition of mankind, I seize  
the earliest opportunity to give you a little  
picture of the American settlement at  
Cape Messurado, concerning which, I have  
myself been very agreeably disappointed.

The Cape is in lat. 6° 38' N. the bay  
formed between it and Cape Mount, which  
is about 40 miles N. W. of it, affords a  
safe anchorage during a greater part of the  
year, as long as the trade wind blows off the  
land. The cape makes up north, a little  
into this bay, and on the east side and par-  
allel with the direction of the coast, puts  
up Messurado river, a beautiful stream 50  
yards over and 20 feet deep, and unob-  
structed as far up as they have explored.—  
At the mouth of this river, however, there  
is a bar on which there is not more than 4  
feet water, at low water. It is well stored  
with various kinds of fish. The banks are  
covered with mangroves, which the set-  
tlers are wisely cutting up.  
The American town is seated on the  
high bank of this river, half a mile from its

mouth, and about a mile from the north  
end of the cape, so that they have a pros-  
pect of the bay on one hand, and of the  
ocean on the other; for the broad atlantic  
lies spread before them, as they look west  
over a mile or two of level country. This  
you will immediately perceive, is a situa-  
tion the most beautiful, and at the same time  
the most healthful, that could be found in  
this latitude. Between them and the sea  
there are no marshes, and the land breeze  
generally blows on them from across the  
bay in the morning, and the sea breeze re-  
turns regularly in the evening. The Am-  
erican town consists of about 70 or 80  
houses and they all have the appearance of  
neatness and comfort within. The town is  
laid out in regular squares, which gives  
them a free circulation of air, and a fair  
opportunity to defend themselves against  
the attacks of the native tribes, by sweep-  
ing them with cannon balls, in which they  
have once found occasion to exercise them-  
selves. Here the African is at home. This is his  
soil, this is his country. Here the Ameri-  
can coloured man who was an exotic when  
with us, appears in all his dignity, and  
walks forth the lawful sovereign and posses-  
sor of this beautiful and luxuriant country.  
Although he has never seen Africa, when  
he arrives here he feels like an alien re-  
turned to his home; like an Israelite in pos-  
session of the promised land. He defends  
himself against his invaders with a con-  
sciousness that the Almighty fights for him  
and he succeeds accordingly. Lately they  
put to flight 2000 warriors who made an  
assault upon their town, and gave them  
such conviction of their superiority that  
they will probably not be molested by them  
again, here nature pours forth all the luxu-  
ries which are the products of tropical cli-  
mates, and of the fruits that grow sponta-  
neously, she furnishes a sufficiency to sus-  
tain life. I travelled a mile or two through  
the forest and took some notice of the soil  
and plants. The trees growing to the  
height of 100 feet and upwards, and diam-  
eter 4 and 5 feet, prove the strength of the  
soil, while plants esculant and medicinal,  
are every moment springing up under foot.  
I am informed that the Colonization So-  
ciety will give a lot of ground in town, and  
a farm in the country, to any free coloured  
person who will improve them, and will  
likewise give him a passage to the place.

I can easily imagine, sir, that in less  
than 20 years we shall see coffee, rice, to-  
bacco and sugar plantations not less exten-  
sive nor less rich, than those of the United  
States and West-Indies. They hire the  
natives to labour for them at very low pri-  
ces, and pay, in what is to them the luxu-  
ries of life, viz. tobacco, rum, coarse cloth,  
pipes, beads, &c. They also make a very  
advantageous trade with these articles, and  
receive in return, ivory, tortoise shell, and  
cannowood.

The settlers undergo a course of sick-  
ness which if they arrive here during the  
dry season is nothing more than a slight  
Intermittent, but if during the rainy season,  
it sometimes puts on a malignant type.

The last expedition consisted of 105  
persons and none have died, except 2 chil-  
dren, I visited, perhaps 30 of them, all able  
to walk about, and still visited occasionally  
with a slight chill. It would be advisable  
for those who come out here in future, to  
arrive during the months of December, Janu-  
ary, February and March.

**MILITARY.**  
*The Manual and Platoon Exercises.*  
A material change in the performance  
of the Manual and Platoon Exercises is  
now in progress of being effected in the  
British army, according to a new work by  
Major Gen. Sir HENRY TORRENCE, ap-  
proved and adopted by His Royal Highness  
the Duke of York. We shall notice one  
striking improvement in the platoon exer-  
cise, which will be sufficient to direct the  
eminent military spirit of our city to the  
work itself. It will be recollected, that  
according to the old regulation, after prim-  
ing and loading, the firelock is SHOULDER-  
ED, and upon the word "READY," the sol-  
dier brings his piece to THE RECOVER  
and cooks, and remains in that position till  
he receives the word "PRESENT" when  
he levels at the supposed object to be fired  
at. Instead of adhering to this system, the  
improved method prescribes that the fire-  
lock, after being loaded, should not, prepar-  
atory to its being fixed, be brought to the  
SHOULDER, nor subsequently to THE RECOVER  
but should, by a brisk motion, be brought  
close to and across the body, in the CHARGE  
POSITION, and after receiving the  
word, "PRESENT" he is to elevate his fire-  
lock and take aim, before, by the command  
"FIRE," he discharges his piece.—The ad-  
vantages thus possessed by the NEW, over  
the OLD system must be obvious to every  
military man. By the improved method,  
justness of level, quickness of fire, and con-  
sequence of execution (no mean objects)  
are demonstratively secured. The motions,  
by the omission of THE SHOULDER and  
RECOVER are shortened; the exactness of  
aim by the abandonment, the constrained  
position of PRESENTING from the RECOVER,  
and the adoption of the natural attitude  
of every experienced FOWLER, by raising  
his gun to cover his object, incontrovertibly  
established, and the practical effect of  
both combined against an opposing enemy  
powerfully illustrated.—*Fed. Gaz.*

**AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.**

*From the American Farmer.*  
**CATTLE SHOW.**

**THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY** for the WESTERN SHORE will hold their next CATTLE SHOW, at the Maryland Tavern, on the Frederick Turpike Road, four miles from the city of Baltimore, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 25th, 26th, and 27th days of October next—for the exhibition of PLOUGHING MATCHES, and for the exhibition and sale of DOMESTIC ANIMALS, HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES, &c. When the following premiums will be awarded agreeably to the act of incorporation passed at the last session of the General Assembly.

For the best cultivated farm of not less than 100 acres, reference being had to the location, quantity and products of the soil, the number and kinds of domestic animals reared, the force employed in its cultivation, the quantity of manure collected and used, &c. \$50  
For the 2d best do particulars above 30  
For the most successful experiment in Soil-ing throughout the months of May, June, July and August, (without the use of grain) with an accurate description of the kind of food used, the number and kind of stock fed, the quantity of land so appropriated, together with an estimate of the quantity of manure raised by the system. 20

**CROPS.**

For the best 20 acres of wheat, of one or more entire fields (to be not less than 25 bushels per acre,) 25  
Do do Indian corn, yield not less than 50 bushels per acre, 20  
Do do Rye, do do 20  
Do do Hay of Timothy, clover, rye, or orchard grass, or any of the above mixed, to be weighed when well cured, not less than 50 cwt. per acre, 20  
Do do 10 acres of wheat not less than 25 bushels per acre, 12  
For the best 10 acres of Indian corn, not less than 10 bbls. per acre, 10  
For the best 10 acres of rye, not less than 35 bushel per acre, 8  
For the best 10 acres of hay, as above, 10  
Best crop of Tobacco not less than 5 hds. 20  
Best crop of corn and pumpkins, corn crop to be not less than 8 bbls. per acre, 15  
Best crop of 5 acres corn and potatoes, corn crop as above, 15  
Best crop of 1 acre parsnips, not less than 300 bushels per acre, 10  
Best crop of 1 acre carrots, not less than 200 bushels per acre, 10  
Best crop of 1 acre mangel wurtzel, not less than 1000 bushels per acre, 10  
Best crop of 1 acre mangel wurtzel, carrots or parsnips, with onions interspersed, 15  
Best crop of 5 acres ruta baga, to be not less than 300 bushels per acre, 10  
Best crop of 1 acre of millet, broom corn, or any other species of maize, reference being had to the weight of fodder and quantity of grain, 10

In every instance certificates founded on actual measurement as to the quantity of land and the product must be exhibited, together with the samples of the crops; also a statement of the time when the crop was sown or planted, and the quantity sowed to the acre.

**HORSES.**

For the best stallion over 3 years of age, a dapted to the saddle, 15  
Do 2d best do do do do 10  
Do best do do quick draft 10  
Do 2d best do do do do 10  
Do best do do slow draft 10  
Do 2d best do do do do 10  
Do best brood mare do saddle 10  
Do 2d best do do do do 8  
Do best do do quick draft 10  
Do 2d best do do do do 8  
Do best do do slow draft 10  
Do 2d best do do do do 8

**ASSES AND MULES.**

For the best jack over 3 years, 10  
Do do jenny do do 10  
Do do pair well broke mules, 15

**CATTLE.**

For the best bull over 2 years, of country or mixed breed, 15  
Do 2d best do do do do 10  
Do best do short horn breed do do 15  
Do do do Devon do do do 15  
Do do do Alderney do do do 15  
Do do do Bakewell do do do 15  
Do do do of any breed between 1 & 2 yrs. 10  
Do 2d do do do do do 8  
Do do milch cow over 3 years of age—certificates of her milking, quantity of butter produced, and keep for 30 days, 15  
Do 2d do do do do do 10  
For the best heifer over 1 and under three years of any breed, 10  
Do do do under 1 year of any breed, 10  
For the best pair of well broke oxen, reference being had to their performance in the yoke, 15

**SWINE.**

For the best boar over 1 year of age, 10  
Do do pig under 1 do 5  
Do do breeding sow over one year—offspring to be shown, 10  
Do do sow pig under one year, 5

**SHEEP.**

For the best Merino ram over 1 year, 10  
Do do of any other breed 10  
Do do pair of Merino ewes 10  
Do do of any other breed, 10  
Certificates of the weight of the fleeces and a sample to be exhibited, with the sheep; the fleece to be of a single year's growth.  
For the best fleece of one year's growth, wool when washed to be not less than eight pounds, a premium of fifty cents for each lb. 10

**FAT STOCK.**

For the fattest and heaviest bullock to be shown on the first day of the exhibition, with certificate of live weight—said bullock to be afterwards slaughtered, and proofs of the weight when slaughtered of hind quarters, without ribs attached thereto, or fore quarters, head, pluck, hide and offal to be handed to the judges before 9 o'clock on the third day of the exhibition, \$10  
For the fattest and heaviest hog, live weight &c. as above, 5  
For the best lot of fat weathers, not less than six in number, 10  
The premiums for the above to be awarded to those who may have produced the greatest weight with the least cost.  
**DOMESTIC FAMILY MANUFACTURES.**  
For the best piece of broad cloth, 7-4, not less than 12 yards of any colour, 15  
Do do Cassimere, not less than 25 yds. do do 10  
Do do Cassinet, do do do 8  
Do do Flannel, do do do 10  
Do do Carpeting, 30 do do 10  
Do do Kersey, adapted to labourers use, 30 yards of any colour, 5  
Do do Linen Sheetings, not less than 25 yards of any colour, 25  
Do do do do do do 10

do do Linen Diaper for table cloths, 8-4 15  
yards, 8  
do do towelling 7-8 15 yards, 5  
do do Hearth Rug, 5  
do do pair of knit wollen hose of full size 2  
do do do do cotton do do 2  
do do do do thread do do 2  
do do do do straw hat, Leghorn imitation, 10

**IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.**

For the best agricultural machine or implement that may be considered new, and as deserving of this notice of the society, and worthy of patronage, 10  
For the best flax and hemp breakers, which may be deemed useful and worthy of premium, 8

**FERMENTED LIQUORS.**

For the sample of the best barrel of cider, of the make of any preceding year of the pure juice of the apple, 5

**PLOUGHING MATCH.**

For the best ploughing by 3 horses, 10  
do 2d do do do do 8  
do best do do do do 10  
do 2d do do do do do 8  
do best do do 2 or more oxen, 10  
To each successful ploughman with 3 horses, \$3 6  
do do do do 2 do, 2 4  
do do do do do oxen, 2 4

**BUTTER.**

For the best butter, the sample exhibited to be of a churning of not less than 5 lbs. and not less than one week old, do 2d best do particulars as above, 10  
do 3d best do do do 5  
For the best potted butter, not less than 3 months old nor less than 12 lbs. 10  
For the 2d best do particulars as above, 8  
do 3d do do do do 5

*By order of the Board of Trustees,*  
**CHARLES RIDGELY of H. Chairman.**

All persons proposing to compete for any of the above premiums are requested to give notice of their intentions to J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, and corresponding secretary of the Society.

**NOTE**—The owners of breeding Horses, Asses, and neat cattle, will be required to exhibit them, under some distinct name, in order that their progeny may be hereafter more easily traced back to the original stock from which they derive their value; and in all cases of animals offered for premium the breed thereof must be stated, in general terms, at least.

Editors of papers in the State, and in the District of Columbia, which is embraced by the limits of our association, are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion once a week as often as convenient before the day of exhibition.

**SOAP MAKING—BY THE COLD PROCESS.**

[From the American Farmer.]  
*Albany, Va. May 15.*

**MR. SKINNER**—It is my custom, in reading over your valuable journal, whenever I come across any article relating to domestic economy, to read it out to my wife; who, you must know, is a notable manager, and great economist. In the fourth number of the Farmer, a process of making soap is detailed by a housekeeper, of simply mixing the ley and grease together, and placing it in the hot sun, without any boiling. When I read this account to her, which is wound up by the emphatic inquiry, on your part—"Can this be true?" "True said she, certainly it is true, I have made soap in no other way for three years, and I believe every body in this neighbourhood does the like—only I do not take the trouble to measure the ley and grease, and set it in the hot sun, but I put my barrel (a common fish barrel) in the cellar where it is intended to stand, and fill it nearly full of strong ley, then add as much grease, without melting it, as I think sufficient, stirring it once every day or two. In a few days I can tell whether I have put too much or too little grease, and add ley or grease, as the case may require. In two or three weeks it becomes excellent soap. We call it the cold process. In this way we make better soap, get rid of the trouble and risk of boiling, and can make it as suits our convenience, or occasion requires. And I wish, my dear, that you would write to Mr. Skinner, and tell him from me that it is true. And besides, you have not written to Mr. S. for a long time, and he is very kind and attentive in sending you valuable seeds—and moreover, we hear that he is sick—and I should be glad to hear that he is getting better."

I forthwith sat down, and have given you her own words, as many of which she says you are at liberty to use, as you think necessary to support or confirm the cold process of making soap.

*From the "Smoky Town Gazette."*

**MR. EDITOR**—I had no serious thought till lately of troubling the good people of our town and public, with the political sentiments of my own family, which, like the great family of our Republic, is wonderfully divided about "who shall be our next president?" For my own part, I thought the question had long since been settled, and that Crawford would be the man to a certainty; but since it has been proven, from his own reports to Congress, that he is a "thorough-going Tariff man" his old friends are daily dropping off from him; and whom they will now support I can't affirm. I have, however, determined to write a piece for your paper—and a letter from smoky town, would sound almost as well as one from Washington City or New York. Well, to be short with you, my oldest son, Ned, is a Bachelor; he used to be a Federalist, and spoke highly of Adams's administration; he was an enemy to the late war; he has since, however, become a flaming Democratic Republican; was made director of our Town Bank in 1819, but not being economist enough, caused the Bank company to suffer immensely. Ned has been Beau Monde of "Smoky town" and neighborhood for upwards of 20 years; but, poor fellow, neither lady or lass would have him. He met the other day with one of Crawford's reports to Congress, in which he recommended the Whites to intermarry with the Indians. This proposition, though a novel one, seemed to tally well with his notions of propriety; but it has done for

**Mr. Crawford's interest in our family.**  
The old lady did not sleep a wink for the three first nights after Ned mentioned his scheme; Sally turned as pale as ashes at the thought of it; and Becky vowed she would never speak to Brother again, if he would dishonor the family so much. His aunt Dinah says she would rather see him in the black hole at Calcutta than married to a squaw; and wishes that Gen. Jackson had cut off the Indian race, root and branch; and finally, ended her admonitions to Ned by showering down upon him and all the copper-faced tribe, the rich benedictions of Ernulphus.

But, resolved on it he is, and calculates on taking by the hand, ere long, some lady of the Forest, and leading her up to the Hymenial altar. He expects to get an immense fortune by such an alliance, and this is what the fellow has been in pursuit of these 15 or 20 years; and with this novel prospect he seems wonderfully taken, and appears to value Crawford the more and more for it. As to my two other sons, Bob and Harry, each has his favorite candidate. My second, Bob, has been to College, and warmly advocates the pretensions of Mr. Adams to the Presidential chair. He utters something about *homonem Justum et tenacem*; but this, none of the family understands, but suppose it is something about Federalism. At the request of his mother, Robert and two of his friends waited upon Ned, the other day, after the manner of Committee men, to inform him that they were deputed by the family to remind him of the fatal consequence, and the stigma it would bring upon the family to form the meditated alliance. But Bob had to report that "Ned still remained tenax propositi, firmly resolved and still urged its propriety, from the high authority of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. But enough of Ned. My third son, Harry, buzzes for Gen. Jackson, and says he is the "People's Candidate." Hal is something like the general himself; possesses a sterling and undaunted soul; and whatever business he undertakes, he goes right forward to it. A few days ago, one of the neighboring Curs made an incursion upon my sheepfold, and destroyed some of the likeliest of my flock. The fellow caught Tray in *ipso facto*, and had him hung upon the spot, and insisted it was done by Martial-law. This rash deed had well nigh set us and our neighbours by the ears; but the transaction has since been duly investigated by a proper authority, and this deed of Harry's pronounced, as Robert says, *Justum et rectum* by all the knowing ones of "Smoky town." Sally, who is a little turned of thirty, says she hears Mr. Clay is a very genteel man, & entertains no doubt but he would make an excellent President. Becky, who is just turned of fifteen, says, Mr. Calhoun is so very young, he must make a good President. She wonders if he is yet married. From all this, the following is the state of the votes in my family: Jackson 3; Adams 2; Clay 1; Calhoun 1; Crawford 1. Please don't insert my name, Mr. Editor. Just say, "extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman of this place, to the Editor," or asterisk it.

In so doing, you will oblige your  
Humble Servant.

Smoky Town, Water Street,  
May 25, 1824.

**BILL IN CHANCERY.**

**SOMERSET COUNTY COURT,**  
APRIL TERM, 1824.

John C. Wilson, Sen. vs. Robert J. King, Littleton D. Teackle, John H. Anderson, Isaac F. Williams, William Fleming, George D. Atkinson, Arnold E. Jones, John C. Wilson, Jr. James Wilson, Mary Wilson, George Handy and Sally his wife, William W. Wise, George K. Wise, Edward M. Wise, Thomas D. Wise, John T. Wilson, John Bayly & Margaret his wife, Edward Stratton and Mary Ann his wife, Mary Johnson, Margaret W. Johnson, Thomas D. Johnson, Henry J. W. Johnson, Sarah A. F. Johnson, Henrietta Johnson, Ellen A. Johnson, Henry K. Long and Susan his wife, Robert Curtis and James Curtis.

In the above cause it appearing to the Court that the defendants, John T. Wilson, John Bayly and Margaret his wife, Edw. Stratton & Mary Ann his wife, are not citizens of the State of Maryland and do not reside therein—but reside in Northampton county, in the State of Virginia—it is thereupon ordered by the court that the complainants give notice by publication in some newspaper published in Easton, once a week for three successive weeks before the next term of this court of the nature of said Bill, and that they severally be and appear in this court, on the second day of the next September Term of this court, to answer the complaint of the said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed against said defendants.

JAMES B. ROBINS.  
The above bill states that the complainant sold to a certain George S. Wilson and others in his life time a House and Lot in the town of Princess-Anne, in Somerset county, called the Somerset Hotel—that the said George is dead, leaving the said defendants in Northampton aforesaid, and others his heirs at law—that the purchase money for the said house and lot is unpaid and the personal estate of the said George exhausted and insufficient to pay his debts—The bill therefore prays that the said house and lot may be sold for the payment of the said purchase money.

Test, GEO. HANDY, Ck.  
June 19 Sw

**TAYLORING.**

**Thomas Reardon**  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop lately occupied by his brother, who has declined the above business, and solicits a portion of public patronage, assuring those who may favour him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most approved style, and with punctuality and despatch.  
June 12 tr

*From the National Gazette.*

**Mr. L. D. Dewey of New York**, who acts as agent there to the American Colonization Society, addressed not long since, in his private capacity, a letter to the President of the Island of Hayti, in which he put to him the following, with other queries which we do not deem it necessary to transcribe also.

"1. Were a number of families to migrate to Hayti, would your government defray any part of the expenses of the voyage, assign them land to cultivate, and aid them to stock their farms?"

"2. To what extent would your government encourage emigration—how much allow to each family for expense of passage—how much land to each family—and how many families or individuals would all this assistance be given?"

"3. What encouragement would be offered to mechanics and merchants?"

President Boyer has answered Mr. Dewey, under date of the 30th April, 1824, and the following are the material parts of his reply.

"As soon as I was informed of the resolution taken in the United States to transport into Africa our unhappy brethren, to restore them to their native sky, I comprehended the policy which had suggested this measure, and at the same time conceived a high opinion of those generous men, who were disposed to make sacrifices in the hope of preparing for the unfortunate men who were its objects, an asylum where their existence would be supportable.

"I have often asked myself, why Hayti, whose climate is so mild and whose government is analogous to that of the United States, was not preferred as their place of refuge. Fearing that my sentiments would be misinterpreted if I made the first overture, I contented myself with having explained to those of them who came to Hayti, all the guarantees and rights that the constitution of the Republic has established in their favour. I have aided in freeing those from debt who could not quite pay for their passage; I have given land to those who wished to cultivate it; and by my circular of the date of the 24th December 1823, to the officers of districts, (of which I send you a copy), you will convince yourself that I have prepared for the children of Africa, coming out of the United States, all that can assure them of an honorable existence in becoming citizens of the Haytien Republic. But now that you make overtures, which seem to be authorized by the respectable Society of which you are the general agent, I am about to answer frankly to the eight questions which you have addressed to me.

"1. If a number of families' &c. The Government of the Republic will aid in defraying part of the expenses of the voyage of those who cannot bear them, provided the Colonization Society will do the rest. The government will give fertile lands to those who wish to cultivate them, will advance to them nourishment, tools, and other things of indispensable necessity until they shall be sufficiently established to do without this assistance.

"2. 'To what extent in number,' &c. No matter what number of emigrants, all those who will come with the intention to submit themselves to the laws of the country shall be well received. The price of passage and other expenses shall be discussed by agents to obtain the most advantageous conditions. The quantity of ground shall be as much as each family can cultivate. For the rest, the utmost good-will to the new-comers shall be the basis of the arrangements.

"3. 'What encouragement will be given to Mechanics and Merchants,' &c. They shall have perfect liberty to labour in their respective profession. The only privilege will be an exemption from the law of patent for the first year.

"4. 'Will opportunity be given,' &c. All those, I repeat it, who will come, shall be received, no matter what may be their number, provided they submit themselves to the laws of the state, which are essentially liberal and protecting, and to the rules of the Police which tend to repress vagrancy, to maintain good order, and to confirm the tranquility of all. There is no price to stipulate for, as respects the land, since the government will give it gratis, in fee simple, to those who will cultivate it. The emigrants will be distributed in the most advantageous manner possible, and those who may desire it, shall be placed in the neighbourhood of each other.

"They shall not be meddled with in their domestic habits, nor in their religious belief, provided they do not seek to make proselytes, or trouble those who profess another faith than their own.

"In fine, Sir, to prove to you what I am disposed to do in favour of our brethren who groan in the United States of America under the yoke of prejudice, I am about to send to New York funds and a confidential agent to enter into an understanding with you and the Colonization Society, with a view to facilitate the emigration to Hayti of the descendants of Africans, who are disposed to come and partake with us the most precious blessings which we enjoy under divine Providence."

The agent referred to in the answer, arrived in Philadelphia last week, with sufficient means to aid the immediate emigration of 600 at least of the people of color, should so many at present be found disposed to embark for Hayti. We have had the pleasure of conversing with him and formed a very favourable opinion of his understanding and feelings. He is himself a man of color, but his information, diction, sentiment and manners, place him upon the level of the good society of any country. We shall perhaps take occasion hereafter to speak more particularly of his errand. It deserves respectful consideration in every quarter.

**Easton Gazette.**

*EASTON, Md.*  
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.

**COLONIZATION & EMIGRATION.**

The correspondence published to-day between Mr. Dewey Agent for the Colonization Society, and President Boyer of Hayti, is entitled from its importance to the consideration of the people of this country.

We have seen an urgent call made to the Members of the Parent Society of Washington to give their attendance at a meeting of the Board, most probably to take the subject matter of this correspondence into their deliberations, as well as to attend to the late advices from Liberia, rendered more than usually interesting by the events which are said to have befallen a neighboring colony, which, although not accurately ascertained, it is feared there is too much reason to believe.

The agent from President Boyer now in this country will have an opportunity of telling his own story, and of laying before those concerned the propositions of the President of Hayti. There can be no doubt that if our free people of colour desire to emigrate to Hayti, that they may live in a very happy and prosperous condition, provided they are industrious, moral and orderly; without which, they cannot do well anywhere. We should think that these events would afford matter for the Auxiliary Colonization Societies to act on, and that it would be well to call them together at an early period to make some enquiry into this subject, and to act upon it or not, as the result might seem to justify.

A correspondence might be opened with Mr. Dewey and information obtained. There is this consolation, that there is nothing in the emigration to Hayti of as many as may prefer it, at all injurious to the objects of the Colonization Society—Both may exist together—both may be carried on together without interference or hindrance. We would not advise the giving up the colonization plan, however successful the emigration to Hayti may be, for it is the nobler project of the two—By it, the Slave Trade, the source of the growing evil, can alone be effectually cut up—By it, the best, perhaps the only means are offered of planting the cross of Christ in a Heathen Land—By it, those who are already there expect protection and aid and comfort. We are therefore bound by the highest obligations to pursue and to improve the system of Colonization, and as the subject is expanding itself, we hope that a correspondent enterprise and devotion will be shewn to it by the people of this country.

*Philosophical view of a future state.*

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, to Doctors Mitchel and Pascal in answer to an invitation to attend the celebration of the Birth-day of Linnæus at Flushing, state of New-York.

"It would certainly be a great enjoyment to be present and to participate with the worthy disciples of Linnæus in the society of New-York, at their celebration of his birth: as that prospect, however recedes from my view, another advances with steady and not distant steps, that of meeting the great Naturalist himself, and of assuring him, in person, of the veneration and affection with which his memory is cultivated here: in the mean time, I must be contented with testifying to you my cordial concurrence in these sentiments, and to add those of my great respect and consideration for the society & for yourselves."

Such are the remarks that flow from the doctrines of philosophy in relation to a future state. We had hoped that the rapid approach to the grave, would have at least made this old gentleman a little less witty and a little more respectful towards the christian opinion of a future state, than to represent himself, in his translation after death, as capable of carrying and communicating intelligence from the world to others of the compliments that are paid them upon earth. It is a wonder that this philosopher had not asked for some new botanical specimens to have taken with him to have presented to the old Naturalist, as the suggestion would neither have been more irreverent nor more hostile to the doctrines of the christian's view.

He will assure Linnæus in person (not trust it to mail or deputy) of the veneration and affection with which his memory is cultivated here. A phraseology and sentiment merely fitted to the affairs of life and the concerns of men—We wonder if he expected that he was to be introduced to Linnæus by some Master of Ceremonies, and what was the style of address he had thought of preparing for the occasion—O! monstrous impiety!

[I heresy like the vulgar vices, become

more rash and regardless by time, we may expect to see in the more lengthened days of this old philosopher (if greater length of days shall be permitted to him) still stronger instances of unbelief, still stronger defiance of the sweet assurance of the gospel promises, which inform us, that the bands of flesh and blood shall not subsist in the life to come, but that the condition of the blessed shall be as angels, whose happiness eye hath not seen nor ear heard of, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to anticipate—whilst that of the lost shall be of endless, unrelenting torment. Promises which as clearly preclude the idea of a communication between the spirits of light of the proceedings of men, as the above quotation from Mr. Jefferson's letter precludes the opinion of its flowing from a christian believer.

### Proceedings of the Court of Appeals.

(CONTINUED.)

Friday, June 11.—The case of Mary D. Stevens against David Richardson, appeal from Worcester County Court was argued by E. K. Willson for the appellant.—In this case the Hon. Wm. B. Martin having presided in the Court below withdrew from the bench pending the argument.—**Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.**

Saturday, June 12.—The case of Caroline Coppin and others, heirs of John Coppin against James, John, Mary and Peregrine Price, their Lessee, appeal from Cecil County Court was argued by L. Gale and J. Codden for the appellants and E. F. Chambers for the appellees.—In this case the Hon. R. T. Earle having presided in the Court below, withdrew from the bench pending the argument.

The only question properly presented to the consideration of the court, in this case, in the bill of exception as taken at the trial below is, whether John Coppin the younger and Ann Coppin, who were born out of wedlock, have under the 7th section of the act of 1786, chapter 45, the act directing descents, legitimated by the subsequent intermarriage between their mother and father, James Coppin the elder; and it is perfectly clear that they were not, the marriage having taken place before the passage of that act of assembly, which in these words, if any man shall have one or more children by any woman whom he shall afterwards marry, such child or children, if acknowledged by the man, shall in virtue of such marriage and acknowledgment be hereby legitimated and is entirely prospective.—It follows therefore, of course, James Coppin the elder, having died in the year 1784 and his brother John Coppin the elder, in 1785 both before the passage of the "act to direct descents," and the several devisees for life, of John Coppin the elder, being also dead, that the reversion in fee in the premises in question descended to James Coppin the younger, the son of James the elder, who was born after the marriage of his father and mother, as heir at law of John Coppin the elder, to the exclusion of his sister, Sarah Matilda, born also in wedlock, and that the lessees of the plaintiff who are proved to be the heirs at law of James Coppin the younger, are entitled to recover.—**Judgment affirmed with costs.**

The case of Arthur and Benjamin Seeger, executors of Thomas Seeger, against the State, use of Joseph E. Beiton, appeal from Queen Ann's County Court was argued by Carmichael for the appellants and Harrison for the appellees.—**Judgment affirmed.**

Monday, June 14.—The case of John Wroth, administrator of Kerwin, against Robert Wright, appeal from Queen Ann's County Court, argued by J. E. Barrol for appellant.—On motion of plaintiff's counsel to set aside the sale certified by the sheriff's return and to quash the fieri facias and venditiones for the following reasons, viz: because it appears by the return to the said fieri facias that the same was laid upon a tract of land called Blakeford, stated to contain 445 acres, without giving the courses and distances, and that the said land was sold by the acre, so that neither the sheriff nor the purchaser could ascertain either the number of acres the said tract contained, or the amount of the purchase money, to be paid; and because the said land was sold under other writs of fieri facias, issued out of Queen Ann's County Court, which have since been set aside for irregularity.—**Sale set aside and errors quashed.**

The case of the state, use of Ara Spence, against Joseph J. Gilliss, an appeal from Worcester County Court, was argued by A. Spence and J. Bayly for the appellant and E. K. Wilson for the appellee.

In this case the appellee instituted a suit, in Worcester County, Court against the appellant upon his testamentary bond for executor of Mary Spence as for the recovery of the residuum of the personal estate mentioned in her will as bequeathed to her sister Sally Spence.—It was submitted upon a case stated—and the question for the decision of the court is whether the said legacy lapsed or whether it is embraced in the act of 1810—in such manner as to authorize the plaintiff below to recover in this action.—**Appeal dismissed.**

The case of Ara Spence against the state use of Joseph J. Gilliss, Executor of Sally Spence, an appeal from Worcester County Court was argued by A. Spence and J. Bayly for the appellant and E. K. Wilson for the appellee.

This case depended upon the decision in the preceding—and was also submitted on the same statement of facts—if the judgment of the court should be that the legacy bequeathed by Mary Spence to her sister Sally Spence did not lapse but was saved

by the act of 1810 and vested in the appellee as Executor of Sally Spence, the question then for the decision of the court is, whether the said legacy passed by the will of Sally Spence, to her residuary legatee, or whether it remained undisposed of and subject to distribution among her legal representatives as a case of intestacy.—**Judgment reversed.**

The case of James Bevans against Teackle, Taylor's Lessee, an appeal from Worcester County Court, was argued by J. Bayly for the appellant and A. Spence for the appellee.

The case of the bank of Somerset against John Heath, an appeal from Somerset County Court, was argued by Thomas Bayly for the appellant and E. K. Wilson for the appellee.

The appellant and plaintiff below instituted a suit in Somerset County Court against the defendant for the recovery of money due on a promissory note—at the trial of the cause, the defendant offered in evidence as a set off or discount to said note certificate of deposit of \$3000 to the credit of Mumford Beverly, in the Bank of Somerset, and also an order drawn by Littleton P. Dennis, as attorney on the said Bank, directing them to pay the amount of the note to the defendant out of the said certificate, and stating that he had assigned so much of that claim to the defendant as would satisfy the said note—which order the bank refused to accept; the point to be decided is, whether the above was a legal set off, or discount sufficient to defeat the plaintiff's action.—**Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.**

The case of the Bank of Somerset against John Pollitt, an appeal from Somerset County Court, was argued by J. Bayly for the appellant and E. K. Wilson for the appellee.—The evidence in this case was similar to the case of the Bank of Somerset against John Heath, given above, and involves the same question.—**Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.**

The case of Robert King against Daniel Maddux, Executor of Marcey, an appeal from Somerset County Court, was argued by Thomas Bayly for the appellant and E. K. Wilson for the appellee.

The above action was brought upon an account for goods sold and delivered.—The appellee offered in evidence to prove his account the day book of Marcey Maddux, deceased and a witness to prove the handwriting of Thomas Gilliss deceased, who had been a clerk of said Maddux, which was admitted by the court.—The appellant objected to the evidence unless supported by other circumstances.—

In the 2d exception, the appellant offered to prove the handwriting of Marcey Maddux in his day book for the benefit of a credit in favour of the appellant, which the court would not admit, to which the appellant excepted.—**Judgment affirmed.**

The case of John Williams against Peter Guillet, an appeal from the equity side of Somerset County Court, was argued by J. Bayly, E. K. Wilson and Robert N. Martin for the appellant.

An action of trespass quare clausum fregit, was instituted by the appellant to the County Court of Somerset against the appellee. In which action was involved the title to a part of a certain tract of land called "Widow's Change," as well as the amount of damage sustained from depredations committed by the appellee on the said land. There was a verdict and judgment at law in favor of the appellant for \$400, damages, &c.

The appellee prayed relief against the operation of this judgment, and an injunction was granted to that effect.—To this an answer was filed, and the injunction was dissolved on bill and answer.

The appellee then preferred a second bill—and before an answer had been received to the merits a second injunction was granted, operating upon the same subject matter as the first.

Upon an answer being filed to this last bill of injunction, a commission to take testimony was issued,—and after argument upon the bill answer and testimony.—The Court deemed, that the injunction be dissolved as to one fifteenth part of the damages given by the jury and all the costs of suit at law, and made perpetual as to the residue.

The appellant contends that the Court erred in their decree, and for the following reasons—1st, that after the dissolution of one injunction it was singular to grant a second, before an answer had been received to the merits.

2d. That every material allegation contained in the bill, is denied by the answer, which is conclusive, unless contradicted by two witnesses or one witness and corroborating circumstances.

3d. That admitting the allegations to have been proved, yet the Court was precluded from granting relief; because every matter of defence might have been litigated in the trial at law, and the subject in controversy had been decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.—**Decree reversed with costs.**

The case of Isaac Cannell against James G. McClean, an appeal from Kent County Court was argued by L. Gale for the appellant and W. Carmichael for the appellee.

The case of John Price, use of Darden B. Carter, use of George Morris and others against Edward Sudler, an appeal from Queen Ann's County Court.

On Motion of Plaintiff's counsel to set aside the fieri facias, in the above case, for the following reasons, viz: Because the return is entirely imperfect; because the sheriff has merely returned a schedule of lands and tenements, and no sufficient description is contained.—**Fieri facias quashed.**

Wednesday, June 16.—The case of James B. Robins, executor of Littleton, against Robert Dennis, an appeal from Dorchester County Court was argued by

Robert N. Martin for the appellant and J. Bayly for the appellee.

This case was presented to the Court on bill and answer and a decree given pro forma, for the appellee.

It appears from the bill that a judgment was recovered by the appellant, as plaintiff at law against the appellee for \$623 85, and the object of the injunction in question was to be relieved against the operation of that judgment.

The appellant contends that the decree should be returned for the following reasons.

1st. Because the answer denies every material allegation contained in the bill.

2d. That in the absence of evidence the answer is conclusive as to those obligations denied by it.

Decree reversed and County Court directed to dissolve the injunction and to dismiss the bill of complaint and the Court adjourned to meet at Annapolis.

### ANNAPOLIS, June 19.

The venerable Jeremiah Townly Chase, Esq. yesterday transmitted to Governor Stevens, his resignation of the office of Chief Judge of the Third Judicial District of Maryland. He retires to private life at the age of seventy-seven years, forty-nine of which has been faithfully devoted to the service of the public, and the last 35 of which has been employed in some of the highest judicial appointments known to our constitution, having been chief judge of the General Court previous to its abolition, and senior judge of the Court of Appeals, since the change of the judiciary system in 1806. The infirmities of age, and severe domestic afflictions, have induced his resignation. No man ever enjoyed more unlimited respect in his sphere—no one ever filled a public station more irreproachably. He carries with him to private life not only the esteem but the well deserved veneration of his fellow-citizens.—**Rep.**

The court of appeals having closed their session at Easton, met at this city yesterday, and proceeded to business.

The affectionate leave taken of the court by the venerable old Judge, who for so many years had presided over their deliberations, is said to have presented a very interesting scene.—**ib.**

A very handsome suit of Colours were presented to the "Annapolis United Volunteers" on Tuesday last, and an appropriate address delivered upon the occasion. I regret not being able to furnish the Governor's remarks, or Capt. Hutton's reply. The appearance and performance of this corps do credit to themselves and to the community.—**ib.**

Military Spirit.—Last week I appropriated several columns to register the recent military appointments made by the Executive of Maryland; during the session this week about five hundred additional commissions have been issued, which shall be published as soon as they are suitably arranged.—**ib.**

The following paragraph from a Detroit paper is not altogether inapplicable to this state.

The other day an emigrant from New-York met an old acquaintance in one of our streets: "Halloo!" said his friend, "what under the sun has induced you to quit New-York?"—"Nothing," said the emigrant, "but her confounded politics—things have got to such a pass there that I can't tell which side I belong to!"

Marquis De Lafayette.—In the Legislature of Massachusetts, on Saturday, a resolve, requesting the Governor and Council to make such arrangements as will secure to this distinguished friend of our country an honorable reception on the part of this state, and to draw his warrant on the Treasury for any expence incurred thereon; was unanimously adopted in both branches.

We understand that orders have been issued by the Navy Department to equip the United States ship of the line North Carolina for immediate service, and that she will bear the Pendant of Commodore John Rodgers.

### WASHINGTON, June 18.

The Committee of Investigation have been engaged during the three last days in hearing the testimony of various individuals, whose connection with public affairs, with banks, with the Treasury Department, with the Post Office, or intercourse with the prosecutor, Mr. Edwards, was supposed to enable them to disclose any fact relevant to the investigation. Mr. Edwards himself has been, within that time, much before the Committee, answering interrogatories or questioning witnesses. Amongst several other gentlemen examined within the last three days, were the Hon. Mr. Benton, of Missouri, Hon. Mr. Noble, of Indiana, Hon. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, and Mr. Ab. Bradley, Assistant Post-Master General.

We observed also before the Committee yesterday one or two ladies, whose attendance had been required at the instance of Mr. Edwards, but we did not learn the purport of their testimony. The Committee completed the examination of all the witnesses yesterday, unless they shall grant the application of Mr. Edwards to request the attendance of the Hon. Rufus King, which we understand is not probable; so that the report may be anticipated in a few days.

Expecting that all the material evidence will be officially presented to the public by the committee, at the close of its most laborious and fatiguing duties, we shall avoid any attempt, by partial representations, to forestal public opinion upon the subject. Such odious manoeuvres we leave to those prints whose cause, or whose natural propensities, lead to such a course.

### [Nat. Int.]

Prosecutions by Wholesale.—We understand that suits have been brought in one day against upwards of eight hundred retailers in the city who have failed to make out licenses and also, against four hundred retailers in the county.—**Phil. Gaz.**

### MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### NEW YORK, June 21.

Two days later from England.

An arrival at Newport has furnished London and Liverpool papers two days later than our previous advices. The proceedings of Parliament were not important. On the 11th of May Lord Althorp brought forward in the House of Commons a motion to inquire into the state of Ireland, which, on Motion of Mr. Coulburn, confines the inquiry of the committee to the nature and extent of the disturbances in certain districts—carried 184 to 136—majority 48.

There was no further news from Algiers.

Large supplies of ordnance, stores, and provisions have been forwarded to the relief of Cape Coast Castle.

Various letters from Spain speak of the disturbances which continue to afflict that unhappy country. A serious affair took place at Saragossa, on the 25th of April. It appears that the Royalist volunteers paraded the streets threatening assassination to all the Constitutionalists, and that two persons were killed and twelve wounded. Among the latter is said to be the Commissary of Police, in an attempt to preserve the life of the lady of a distinguished Constitutional. A letter from Vittoria, dated May 3d, states that a similar affair has taken place at Viana, in Navarre, where several of the Constitutionalists prisoners recently returned from France have been massacred. The priests are described as encouraging the proceedings by their exhortations. [These rumours are too often multiplied and exaggerated without any regard to truth.]

A letter from Odessa states, that a messenger had passed through that place for St. Petersburg, from Constantinople, with information that misunderstandings had arisen between M. de Minziacky, the Russian Agent, and the Reis Effendi, who on the ground of indisposition, had refused to enter on any political discussion, and desired M. de Minziacky to confine himself entirely to commercial relations. The dissatisfaction of this gentleman has been much increased by the seizure of two Sardinian vessels at Constantinople, because their cargoes were destined for one of the Russian ports in the Black Sea.—If the statement in this letter is to be credited, the discontent of the Janissaries at the intention of sending them against the Greeks was so great, as to induce the Sultan to send orders to the troops encamped at Bujukdere to hold themselves in readiness to return to Constantinople. [We have not much faith in the principal feature of these rumours.]

### A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

On the 10th of June A. L. 5824, A. D. 1824, the Brethren of Experience Lodge, No. 64, assembled at their Lodge room, in the Head of Chester, Kent county, Md. and unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the late severe visitation of our all-Merciful Creator, in calling from our order, our much lamented, worthy and distinguished member, General William H. Winder, M. W. G. M. of Maryland, has caused the deepest sorrow, we therefore sincerely enter into the following resolutions.

1st. Resolved, That in token of our respect and love for our late M. W. G. M. we will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.—We fully believe his conduct throughout life entitled him to the affectionate regard of all who knew him, whether viewed either as an independent, learned, and patriotic statesman or the accomplished gentleman.

2d. Resolved, That we highly approve of, and freely concur, in the recent expressions of our Brethren throughout the state as regards the character and conduct of our dear Brother, in him, has been ever recognized, the warm eloquent, and steadfast advocate at the bar, as well as the unceasing friend of universal toleration, the ardent supporter of "Civil Rights, and Religious Liberty," and universal liberty of conscience, which we consider to be the birth-right of all the sons of man.

Resolved, That our Secretary be requested to cause the foregoing expressions to be published in each of the Eastern papers and Baltimore Patriot. By order of the W. M. of Experience Lodge.

SAMUEL VICKERS, Sec'y.

June 15th, 1824.

### BY THE STEAM BOAT.

Baltimore, June 22.  
Wheat white \$1 15 a 1 20—do. Red 1 18 a 1 20—Corn 29 a 32 cents—Oats 22 a 25 cents per bushel.

### MARRIED

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. John C. Helmbold, to Mrs. Margaret Thomas, all of this town.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Jacob C. Miller, merchant of Baltimore, to Miss Rebecca Kirby, of this county.

The Honorable Robert Wright is a candidate before his fellow citizens in the district of Kent and Queen Ann's county as an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States—He is the firm and decided friend of that distinguished patriot and statesman WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, Esq. and will vote for him (if elected) as President of the United States.—**Star.**

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

### MANY REPUBLICANS.

Josiah Bayly, Esq. of Dorchester will be supported as a candidate for elector of President & Vice President of the U. States, for the electoral district composed of part of Dorchester, Somerset & Worcester counties, and if elected will vote for Gen. Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice-President.

### Notice.

The Levy Court for Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 13th of July next, to appoint a Collector of the County Tax, and for the examination of accounts against the county. Per order, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. June 26

### NEW GOODS.

### Green & Reardon

Will open in the course of the present week a further supply of VERY CHEAP GOODS, and have no hesitation in saying that their assortment will be as complete as the markets of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore can make it.

AMONG THE LATE PURCHASES ARE

Super Seio Stripes,  
Striped Denmark Sateen,  
Silk stripe Nankeen,  
Masqueraded Bengal,  
Striped Bengal,  
Souchoing Pongees,  
New Style Marsaides Vesting,  
Nankin and Canton Crapes,  
Colored and black Silk Florentines,  
Fancy Silk and Gauze Hdksf.  
Fancy swiss Muslin do.

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Fancy and Military Goods.

Men's Leghorn Hats,  
Ladies' Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.

### GROCERIES.

Sugars, Grain Blades,  
Coffee, Grass do.  
Whiskey, Cheap Hooks of  
Rum, Long's make.  
Molasses, Tin Ware, for  
Rice, &c. &c. Harvest use.  
Pine Apples,  
Oranges and  
Lemons.  
June 22 (25)

### New and Cheap GOODS.

### Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening a general and complete assortment of seasonable

### Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, &c. which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for cash; they invite their friends and the public generally to give them a call.

June 26 3w  
N. B. Wool and Feathers will be taken in exchange.

### REMOVAL.

The subscriber having removed his shop, three doors below Dover-street, upper side of Washington-street, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches; having good workmen and with his personal attention, he solicits a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM B. FAULKNER.

Easton, June 26 3w

### For Sale,

A small FARM of about 50 acres, situate about one mile from the Trappe in this county and adjoining the farm of Hoveell Powell.

If the above farm should not be disposed of by the 8th of the 8th month (August) it will then be for rent, for the ensuing year—for terms apply to the Subscriber.

ROBERT KEMP.

Talbot county, 6th month 26th 1824.

### Attention!

The "Easton Sharp-Shooters" will meet at 9 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday 3d July, at the Court House in Easton—It is expected that each member will provide himself with six rounds of blank cartridges.

By order,

T. P. APPLGAR, O. S.

June 26 1w

### LANDS TO BE RENTED.

My several plantations in Hunting Creek & Poplar Necks, in Caroline county, are offered for rent from the commencement of the next year, at which time the existing contracts will expire—applications may be made to me at any time after the 15th of July, within which time it is expected, that such of the present Tenants as wish to continue will apply for that purpose—Also, a farm at Shoal-Creek in Dorchester county, which will be laid off of such size as will suit the wishes of an approved Tenant—I am desirous of obtaining as a Tenant on this place a man who is qualified and willing to undertake the general management of my concerns.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, June 26 14w

### JOURNEYMEN HATTERS.

The subscriber wishes to employ TWO or THREE JOURNEYMEN HATTERS to whom constant employment and good wages will be given; also TWO or THREE BOYS from 14 to 16 years of age will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

JOHN W. JONES.

Easton, June 19 3w

### Notice.

Whereas my wife Sarah Learmonth has left my bed and board, without any just cause whatever, I do hereby forwarn all persons from harboring her at their peril, as I am determined to use the utmost rigor of the law against those who do; I also forwarn them from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN LEARMONTH.

Head of Chester, Kent Co. Md. 3

June 19, 3w

### \$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Salisbury, Somerset county, a young negro man named DANIEL, he is about nineteen years of age, about five feet five inches high, rather stout made—had on when he went away a kersey jacket and trousers of a brown colour, with black buttons. It is supposed he is with his father, Samuel McDonald, who is a free man, who it is said lives in Caroline county.—Whoever will take up the said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, shall receive thirty dollars, and if taken up out of this state, fifty dollars reward.

LEVIN BIRCKHEAD.

Near Salisbury, Somerset Co. Md. 2

June 12

## More New Goods.

### Samuel Groome

Has received and is now opening a large supply of the various descriptions of GOODS suited to the season, which, added to his present stock, renders his assortment full & complete—Amongst them are every kind of

### GROCERIES

adapted to Harvest Sales—His customers and the public in general are respectfully invited to call and view his assortment, all which will be offered unusually low.

Easton, June 15th 6w

## New and Cheap GOODS.

### Wm. H. Groome

Has received within a few days past from Philadelphia and Baltimore

## Spring & Summer GOODS,

Which will be sold very cheap for cash.

Easton, May 29th, 1824 1f

## New Goods.

In addition to those lately advertised, the subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a choice assortment of desirable

### DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE & CUTLERY, QUEENS & STONE WARE, GLASS & CHINA, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c.

Which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.

JAMES M. LAMB DIN.

May 22 1f

## More New Goods.

### William Clark

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

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

## Spring Goods,

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

May 22 1f

### Hugh S. Orem

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

## A CLOTHING AND DRY GOOD STORE,

At the corner of Light and Pratt-streets, opposite Hopkins & Moore's, where he intends keeping

### A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF READY MADE CLOTHES, HATS AND TRUNKS

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

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

HUGH S. OREM.

Baltimore, May 15, 1824.

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

## Shoes & Boots.

### Joseph Scull

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh

SUPPLY OF

### SHOES, BOOTS AND MATERIALS,

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

### PART OF WHICH ARE Gentlemen's Boots and Monroes, do Shoes and Pumps, Ladies best Valencia and Prunella, do do. Morocco and Leather, Misses do do. Children's do do. Boys Monroes and Shoes,

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

Easton, May 1st.

## Coach-Making.



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

JOHN CARTER.

Easton, Jan 10 1f

## PRINTING,

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

## Wm. H. Morling

Formerly of Talbot county, respectfully informs his Eastern Shore friends and the public generally that he has lately commenced the

## Saddling Business

In all its various branches, at No. 23, MARSH MARKET SPACE, BALTIMORE, where he intends keeping constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Gentlemen's best Saddles,

Do. second quality do.

Do. common do.

Ladies best eves side Saddles,

Do. Buck-Skin do

ALSO,

Coach and Gig Harness,

Carryall do.

Cart do.

WITH A VARIETY OF

Whips, Spurs, Saddle Bags, Velcees, Bridles and Martingales of every description and every other article pertaining to his line of business.

ALSO

## Portmanteau, Travelling and Packing

TRUNKS,

Of all kinds; and a liberal discount allowed to those who purchase by the quantity.

All of the above articles warranted of the best materials and workmanship.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to, by the Public's Obedient Servant,

WM. H. MORLING.

June 12 6w

## Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership of Thomas H. Dawson & Co. was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent—All persons indebted are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers.

T. H. DAWSON,

TRISTRAM NEEDLES.

T. H. Dawson continues the business at the stand of the late firm, and thankfully acknowledges the favours of his friends and the public and earnestly solicits a continuance of their custom. He has lately been appointed sole Agent for Easton for the sale of the Hair Restorative and Preservative Vegetable Cerate and has now a supply on hand.

Easton, May 29

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintances, to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county (at the October election for 1824) I take this method to inform you that I am a candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for that purpose.

Should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L ROBERTS.

April 17

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

At the solicitation of a number of my friends and acquaintances to become a candidate for this county, permit me to solicit your suffrages at the October election for 1824.

Should I be elected my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. LEONARD.

June 12

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

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

The public's Ob't. and Humble Serv't.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON.

May 8

## COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Tristram Bowditch respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will execute with promptitude and fidelity, the sale of Wheat, Produce, or Merchandise, and will attend to the collection of accounts, or any other commission that may be entrusted to his care. He is to be found at present at Mr. William Gist's Paint and Oil Store, Pratt street Wharf.

FOR SALE the House and Lot on landing street at present occupied by Mr. William K. Austin. For terms apply to Dr. T. H. Dawson, at Easton, or to the Advertiser in Baltimore.

Baltimore, 29th May, 1824.

## Easton Academy.

The Trustees of this Institution, in pursuance of the act, entitled "An act to disseminate Literature in this State," passed at the last session of the Assembly, hereby notify the parents and guardians of all the poor children of Talbot county, that they will meet at the Academy, on Saturday the 31st of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting from the number who may then apply, eight children to whom they will afford tuition in all the branches of learning taught in the Academy, and will furnish them with the necessary School Books, free of any charge—In making this selection, the Trustees will be governed by a due regard to the pecuniary situation of the persons selected—all parents and guardians who may be desirous of having their children educated on the above terms, are requested to attend with their children at the Academy, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 31st July, and in the mean time to lodge their applications in the hands of the subscriber, the Secretary of the Board—Guardians are requested to take notice, that Board cannot be found by the Trustees for any of the children. Per order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

of Board of Trustees.

Easton Academy, 5

June 12, 1824. 5

## Notice to Creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. James Tilghman will take place at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton, on TUESDAY the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. when information of importance will be laid before them.

JNO. TILGHMAN.

June 12 8w

## Collector's Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, under and in virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton, on Wednesday the 7th day of July 1824, between the hours of 12 o'clock in the forenoon and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, on or near the premises, the following property which has been seized and taken by me the subscriber as the Collector of the Town Taxes for the year 1823, for arrears of town taxes due from the following persons, to wit:

Part 2 of lot No. 133 agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$8 25 due from the heirs of Mark Benton, deceased, as the town tax due on their property for the year 1823 and the cost and expenses of the levy and sale.

Lot No. 116, agreeably to the town plot will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$11 79 due from Jabez Caldwell, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy & sale.

Lot No. 165, agreeably to the town plot will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$5 30 due from Henry Dickenson as the town tax on his property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of lot No. 176, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$2 25 due from Wm. Kennedy's heirs, as the town tax on their property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of lot No. 47, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 20 due from Joseph Leddenum, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Lot No. 126, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$10 due from Edward Lloyd (as the Trustee for the benefit of the Stockholders of the Easton Hotel) for town taxes on said property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 5 of lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the heirs of William Lowery, deceased, as the town tax on their property for the year 1823 and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of lot No. 130, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 21 due from Cloudsbury Kirby, deceased, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part of lot No. 92, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of 79 cents due from Ezekiel Leddenum, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 7 of lot No. 3, agreeably to the town plot will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$3 due from George Martin, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 8, of lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plot, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of 75 cents due from Elizabeth Hopkins, for the town tax on the property of Caleb Lockwood for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

One negro boy Horace will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$6 28 due from Solomon Lowe, as the town tax, on his property for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

One Negro woman Pat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$2 70, due from Elizabeth Cox, deceased, as the town tax on her property, for the year 1823, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

One negro man Anthony will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 87 due from John Stevens, as the town tax on his property for the year 1823, and costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

RICHARD D. RAY, Collector of the Town Taxes for the year 1823.

Easton, June 5 4w

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called

### "WARD'S GIFT,"

beautifully situate within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Trist Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood.

This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water.

The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching.

The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

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

J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 1f

## Melfield for Sale.

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

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

JOHN TILGHMAN.

Queen Ann's county, April 10 to

## In Council,

Annapolis, May 11, 1824.

Ordered.—That the act entitled, an act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state and for other purposes, passed at the last session, be published once a week, for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Patriot, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; The Political Examiner, Graves and Herbert's paper; the Bond of Union at Bell Air; The True American at Rockville; The Star, and Gazette at Easton, The National Intelligencer; in the Maryland Advocate at Cumberland; and the Political Intelligencer at Frederick Town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, shall be on the last Monday of December, in each year instead of the first Monday of said month as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor of this state shall be chosen on the first Monday of January, in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government; and the council to the governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

3. And be it enacted, That all annual appointments of civil officers in this state shall be made in the third week of January, in every year, in the same manner as the constitution and form of government now directs.

4. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that is repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof.

5. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 5 6w

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, will be exposed for sale, at the Court-house in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY, the sixth day of July next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

### ALL THE REAL ESTATE

Of which Jesse H. Wainright died, seized and possessed, consisting of four valuable Plantations.

The terms of sale will be as follows:—One tenth part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in equal instalments, in one and two years, to be secured by bond and good security—and upon the payment of the whole sum, good and sufficient deeds will be given.

SAMUEL MCBRYDE, Trustee.

June 12 3w

## Notice.

Will be sold at Hybernian, near Centreville, on Tuesday the 29th inst. the Farm on which Wm. R. Stuart, Esq. now resides, and a valuable personal property, consisting of twenty-two Negroes, thirteen of whom are prime men and boys, an excellent stock of Horses, neat Cattle, Hogs, sixty head of Merino Sheep, and sundry other articles.

The Farm contains about 460 acres, lying within two miles of Centreville. The improvements are

### A BRICK DWELLING

and Kitchen, Overseer's House, Quarter, Carriage House, Granary and Stables, most of which are new, a good apple orchard and two pumps of excellent water.

It is believed that no person having the smallest idea of purchasing this highly desirable Farm will fail to visit and acquire a minute knowledge of it—any additional description is therefore considered unnecessary.

The Farm will be sold on a credit of 6, 12 and eighteen months.—The personal property on a credit of sixty days for all sums not exceeding fifty dollars, 90 days for all larger sums not exceeding one hundred dollars, and 120 days for all sums beyond that amount.

Further particulars will be made public at the sale by

E. F. CHAMBERS & THOS. MURPHEY, Trustees.

June 12 1s

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from Queen Ann's county Court, to me directed, at the suit of John Emory against Henry D. Sellers, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on Wednesday the 7th day of July next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of said day, all that tract of land called 'Chesnut Bay,' containing 100 acres, one other tract called 'Partnership,' containing 165 acres, also his undivided part of a tract of land called 'Chesnut Ridge,' containing 400 acres more or less, also all the right, title, interest and estate of him the said H. D. Sellers, of, in and to a tract of land called 'Austin and Reild's Inheritance,' and the growing crops, for rents due thereon seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

June 5 1s

## For Sale,

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

## Also—For Sale,

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

## Also—For Sale,

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

CHARLES P. WILLSON.

Nov 23—6f

## \$30 Reward.

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

J. LOCKERMAN.

Dec. 13 1f

## \$50 Reward.

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

## PRISS,

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

JAMES DENNY.

Near Easton, Talbot co. Md. }

January 17 1f

## \$200 Reward.