

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, AUGUST 7, 1824.

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ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

FOR RENT,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The brick house and lot, situate at the back about eight miles from Easton and four from St. Michaels, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Nicholas Seymour, and perhaps is one of the best stands for a Country Store in the county, and will be let to a good tenant, on reasonable terms—Also the house adjoining, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Charles Benson.
ANTHONY BANNING.
July 31

TO RENT
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Farm called Mount Pleasant, at present occupied by Mrs. Saulsbury; this farm is about one mile from Denton, handsomely situated on the river, with a good Fishery attached to it; the Dwelling House and Kitchen and out houses are in good order, and there is a good apple orchard and other fruit trees on the farm—a good tenant can have it for a number of years.
For terms apply to
IGNATIUS RHODES
Baley's Neck, Talbot Co. July 31

A FARM FOR SALE.
On Tuesday the 10th day of August next, at Mr. Beard's tavern, in Centreville, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, I shall offer at public sale the Farm lately the property of Henry D. Sellers, Esq.—This farm is situated within two miles and three quarters of Centreville, adjoining the residence of Judge Earle—it is well improved, and well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, and is better timbered than any other estate within the same distance from town, has a due proportion of valuable meadow ground, part of which is cleared and is admirably calculated for the rearing of stock of all kinds. This farm abounds in excellent shell marl easy of access.
The Dwelling House is of brick, built of the best materials, extending in front fifty feet by twenty two and thirty five feet back, two stories high, having venetian shutters above and below—The other buildings are a large brick quarter, brick milk house, a well heavily built wooden smoke house, poultry house, and a corn house, carriage house, stable and a granary under one roof; all which buildings are new or in good repair—There are also other stables and granaries not in good repair—At convenient places on the farm are two other houses suitable for an overseer and hands. This farm is in many respects very desirable to gentlemen wishing a residence in an agreeable neighborhood; it contains four hundred and ten acres of land—One fifth of the purchase money will be required in hand and the balance to be paid in three equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Possession of the dwelling house (with a small reservation till the end of the year) can be had in October next with the privilege of seeding the corn ground in wheat. Persons wishing to purchase will be shown the premises; and are desired to call at my office for further particulars.
P. B. HOPPER.
Centreville, July 31
If the above farm be not sold at the above time it will be for rent the next year.

LANDS FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers the following lands for sale, to wit: a farm situate within two miles of Queenstown and on the creek passing by said town, containing 380 acres or thereabouts—the soil of this farm is remarkably fine, and as large a proportion of it in a good state of cultivation as most farms in the neighborhood. The improvements are a tolerably convenient **Frame DWELLING HOUSE**, with two rooms below and two above stairs—All necessary out buildings which for a trifling expense can be put in good order.
Also 920 acres of land in Piny neck bounded on one side by the Eastern Bay—this land with the exception of about 300 acres is covered with heavy timber and wood, suitable for Baltimore market; and within eight or nine hour's sail with a good wind—The cleared land is of a kind soil and the immense quantity of sea-ooze that is constantly on the shores, affords great facility in improving and a never failing source of manure—the improvements are a small frame Dwelling House, with necessary out buildings—there being so large a proportion of this tract in timber, it would be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.
JOHN L. TILGHMAN.
Bennett's Point, Queen Ann's Co. 3
July 31

FOR SALE,
A Farm situated in Queen Anns county, within seven or eight miles of Centreville. This farm has a good **DWELLING HOUSE**, with a good Granary and Stables, it also has a great variety of excellent timber, and plenty of wood—I should suppose if those that have a desire to purchase such a farm were to examine the timber which it contains and should have a necessity for it, would not scruple a moment as the land is very fine, this farm contains about 250 acres. Also
FOR RENT,
THE HOUSE and LOT
situate on the Landing road adjoining the town of Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Easton, Talbot county.
CHARLES P. WILSON.
July 3

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

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

CONSTABLE'S SALE.
By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed, against Levin Marshall, Adm'r. of Meredith, at the suit of Noah Marshall, use of Richard Spencer, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 21st of August next, the following property, to wit: one negro girl called Harriot, aged about 11 years, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fi. fa. subject to a prior claim.
WM. TOWNSEND, Constable.
July 31

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of John Catrup, Executor of Stephen Catrup and at the suits of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against David Nice, will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 10th of August next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock of the afternoon of said day, all the estate, right, title and interest of him, the said Nice, either in law or equity, of, in and to a two story **BRICK HOUSE & LOT**, in the town of Easton, situate on Washington street and now occupied by Isaac Nind, subject to a mortgage to Peter Pascolt, one negro girl called Eliza, 12 years of age, to serve till she arrives at the age of 25 years; one negro girl called Caroline, to serve till she arrives at the age of 30 years; one negro boy called Bill, aged 10 years, to serve till he arrives at the age of 30 years. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named fi. fa's.
EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
July 10

Camp Meeting.
A general Camp Meeting is appointed to be held at Nanticoke Point, in Somerset county, on the land of Capt. Jesse Hughes—to commence on the 26th day of August and close on the 31st: there are ten respectable and discreet persons appointed to take the oversight of the encampment and to preserve good order during the meeting. Those who go to the meeting by water are advised to carry fuel and drinking water with them.
July 24

Notice.
The Directors of the "Choptank Bridge Company," will receive applications for the office of Collector of Tolls for the ensuing years, until the 9th of next month, when they will proceed to make the appointment. Application made in writing and left with the subscriber previous to the day of appointment will be attended to.
By order of the Directors,
Wm. W. MOORE, Treasurer.
Easton, 7 mo: 24th Sw

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court.
June Term, A. D. 1824.
On application of Jesse Scott, Administrator of Henry Grace, 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 the same 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 23d day of July in the year of our Lord 1824.
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Henry Grace, 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 26th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of July, 1824.
JESSE SCOTT, Adm'r.
of Henry Grace, dec'd.
July 24 Sw

AGRICULTURE
AND
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
From the Cambridge Chronicle.
The following communication is thankfully received, in as much as we fully believe that a free interchange of opinion upon questions of agriculture, is highly calculated to strengthen that important pillar of individual, as well as national wealth and happiness.—*Edit.*
ON THE DEEP SEEDING OF WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN.

There is no branch of science less generally cultivated, than that of the physiology of vegetation; hence it follows, that there is no branch of the industry of man, more frequently foiled, than that of agriculture; frequently to his annoyance from observations too vague, and a defect of elementary knowledge, the agriculturist conceives, by accident, certain crude and indigest notions, which in due time, by a few corroboratives, become settled dogmas, with a general currency, in defiance of physical and mathematical truths.

An instance of this delusive obscurity, occurs, in the very general notion of deep seeding; in regard to wheat in particular, it is believed, that deep seeding places it out of the reach of frost, fly, and other disasters incident to that valuable staple; whereas, on the contrary it is demonstrable, that by means of what is termed deep seeding, the vigour of the plant is impaired, and it falls a more easy prey to the fly, frost, or to any other adverse incident.

The God of nature has, in this, as in other cases, prescribed laws immutable, which the presumption of man shall not violate with impunity; his skill and judgment may apply these laws to his numerous purposes of profit and enjoyment, but when from inattention or design, his efforts are in hostility with them, his calculations and his hopes will inevitably prove fallacious.

Whether by a species of instinct, or to whatever unknown principle we may please to refer it, we need not inquire; it is sufficient for our purpose, to know, and all the respectable writers on vegetable physiology bear witness to the fact, that every plant has its natural and respective depth of root, or point below the surface of the earth, at which it will best vegetate and prosper; a grain of wheat as well as others has its plume, which inclines to the air, its radical which descends into the earth, and a connecting fibrous substance between the two, which is called the caudex; this caudex of perennial plants is observed to be buried deeply in the ground, but that of annuals is found near the surface, when planted by the hand of nature, and if accident or design shall place it deeper, the caudex is necessarily elongated by so many additional efforts of the plant, to bring the plume or the leaf bud to the vegetating distance, or to that point nearer the surface, which nature, by her laws, had affixed for it, and from which by an easy effort the leaf may be developed to its destined element this unnatural effort, or rather this self exertion to obey its laws, & preserve its life is found to weaken and occasionally to destroy the central stem arising from the primitive bud, and to promote a lateral growth of weak and sickly stems which, by good culture and a powerful soil may possibly produce a multiplied crop; but in ordinary land and culture, the consequence must obviously be fatal; for, as the celebrated Tull has justly remarked, by the destruction of the first stem, the ears of the lateral or second growth have not time to ripen, and thence become light in respect to the size and plumpness of the grain, and the stems weak and liable to fall down; which too, he says, is apt to occur when the crops are grazed; in this case, the same cause, the destruction of the central bud produces a ramified second growth of inferior vigour; and Dr. Darwin in his valuable treatise of Phytologia confirms the doctrine, 'whatever tends to weaken or destroy the first stem, will prove injurious, unless the crop be too luxuriant or too forward,' a circumstance which it is not my design, at the present to provide against, but rather to promote.

From this view of the subject it may be inferred, that the weaker the soil, the more shallow should be the seeding, and that rich lands only may sustain and raise to perfection, the multiplied starvling progeny of deep buried grain which I have no hesitation to assert.

It may be objected that as deep seeding multiplies the branches, so it may be used, even in poor lands, for economy in seed; but it will be held in view, that though by deep seeding, *thinly*, you may grow as many stems, as by shallow seeding *heavily*, yet upon principles laid down, the stems will be of secondary and sickly growth, and in a soil of moderate powers, will disappoint a most moderate and meagre hope.

From the same principles is necessarily deduced the fallacy of grazing wheat, with sheep and other stock; a practice lately obtaining a very general currency, with a view to destroy the fly; whereby, an uncertain evil is anticipated and perhaps not averted by a practice, which must upon known and established principles, generally ensure a diminution of the crop.

I have been induced, Messrs. Editors, to make the above remarks not with a view to

appear before the public, in the garb of an outre costume, or affected singularity, but because I hold it to be my duty as an agricultural member of the community, to eradicate what I conceive to be a prevalent and pernicious practice, and to substitute therefor, a theory and practice, which in my thorough conviction, is both true and useful.
I have the honor to be,
Your's respectfully,
JOS. E. MUSE.
Cambridge, April 2. 1824.

[From the same.]
The Editors of the Cambridge Chronicle will please to publish the following letter, which the writer has consented to, at my solicitation for the benefit of my patrons.
CHARLES LEARY.
Cambridge, July 8, 1824.

DEAR SIR,
In compliance with your request, I made an analysis of the mineral water of Barren Creek Spring, as soon as I received a bottle of it sufficiently well corked, to do it justice. In the result, I have ascertained, and will state the absence, as well as the presence of substances frequently found in mineral waters, as equally important to be known, in regard to its medicinal uses.

The Barren Creek Spring water has no sulphate of soda, of lime, of magnesia, nor of iron. It has no muriate of soda, of lime, of magnesia, nor of potash: It has no carbonate of soda, of lime, nor of magnesia. It has no sulphid. hydrogen nor nitrogen. It holds in solution a copious dose of carbonic acid, which is partly free, but chiefly combined with the black oxide of iron, forming a chalybeate, nearly as strong as that of the waters of Toplitz, containing about eight grains of the carbonate of the black oxide of iron in a pint of the water.

Iron is capable of uniting with oxygen, in two different proportions only, and in no other intermediate degrees: the one is the black or minimum oxidation, containing about 0.27 of oxygen; the other is the red, or maximum = 0.48; the former is the state of the metallic oxide of this water, when recently discharged from the earth: by exposure to the open air, it loses not only its free gas, but it becomes otherwise considerably altered, absorbing more oxygen from the atmosphere, and parting with a portion of its combined acid, much of the iron is precipitated in the form of the red, or maximum oxide.

In reply to your inquiry of its medicinal powers, I can only say that the carbonate of iron is notoriously more active, than the simple oxide; and more mild than the sulphate, or other saline combinations of the metal. The dose varies from 5 to 60 grains, according to the peculiarity of intention. The effects of iron, generally, as a medicine, are to promote deficient secretions, and at the same time tonic and astringent; it quickens the circulation, and frequently acts as a cathartic and diuretic:—when taken in excess, it heats the body, produces headache and vomiting and occasionally spasm and pain in the stomach.

Thus sir, I have complied with your request, perhaps too minutely; if so, your kindness will ascribe the fault to an excess of desire to oblige you.
I am sir, yours respectfully,
JOS. E. MUSE.

MR. LEARY,
Barren Creek Springs, Somerset county.

Cure for the Cholera Morbus.—After the cork is thoroughly burnt, pour on it a ten-poon full of brandy, then wash it well with loaf sugar and a little nutmeg or essence of peppermint and water. This is a safe recipe which has almost invariably been efficacious, in curing the cholera morbus and bilious cholice.

Cure for the Fever and Ague.
3 Drachm of Venus breackle, 3 do Red, Barks, the Juice of 2 Lemons, 1 Gill of Port Wine, well mixed together—to be taken in 3 portions, fasting—viz: one third going to bed—one third rising in the morning, and one third about 11 o'clock in the morning.

A New Rule of subtraction.—A laboring man purchased a cow of a farmer, in the State of Maine, for thirty dollars, one half to be paid in cash, the other half in labor. One day while at work threshing in the farmer's barn (not knowing that any one was near him) he began to soliloquize in the following manner: 'Take one from two leaves three; and two from two leaves four; & three from two leaves five. That's the case: my master's cow will never be paid for?' The farmer, overhearing the soliloquy, stepped into the barn, and told the laborer if he would prove it to be the case he would give him the cow, and pay him for what labor he had done. The laborer readily agreed to do it, and began in the following manner: 'I have now been married nearly four years: the first year my wife had a child, that's one from two and leaves three; the second year she had another, that is two from two, and leaves four; the third year she had another, which is three from two and leaves five. Now I have five instead of two to support, and I fear I shall never be able to pay for the cow.' The farmer immediately paid him for his labor, and gave up his note for the cow.—*Salem Gazette.*

From the National Gazette.
BONAPARTE AND BYRON COMPARED.

To attempt a parallel between the conqueror of Europe and the author of Don Juan, may rouse the indignation of some and excite the derision of others. Characters so dissimilar in appearance and so different in their immediate effects upon society, it will be said, cannot possibly be compared. But let it be remembered that, that which is dissimilar is not always unlike, and that remote concurring consequences may be often traced up to very different causes. The Hero may waste by the sword—and the Bard destroy by the lyre. Where vicious principles predominate and destructive results are produced, what useful purpose can it answer, to tell us that the means were different while the effect is the same? In both cases society is the victim—the abandoned spirit of the individual is the altar—and whether the priest be a hero or a poet, neither stimulates our resolution, nor mitigates our pain. If it be admitted that precept is sometimes as dangerous as example, and that the human race is as apt to be misled by him who inculcates vicious principles as by him who acts in defiance of every thing that is sacred, how can it be asserted that the hero of Marengo and the author of Don Juan cannot be compared? I am not prepared to say that the parallel which is here attempted is not calculated to shock the common understanding, but I ask nothing more than a hearing, and perhaps when the subject is more closely considered, the prejudices which arise may be diminished, if not destroyed. "Strike but hear," said Themistocles, and though I am very far from believing myself as much entitled to attention as the hero of Salamis, I am, nevertheless, an inhabitant of a country in which liberty and happiness are synonymous terms.

Bonaparte and Byron were both favourites of Nature—they both possessed talents of the first order, and those talents were expanded by diligent cultivation. Their persons were agreeable if not handsome, and the expression of their countenances was such, that he who beheld them could not help pausing for a moment to contemplate them. The fire of their eyes and the strong outlines of their faces, indicated the power of their minds, and it required but little sagacity to perceive that they were both born to advance the happiness, or accelerate the ruin of their species.

Bonaparte grasped the sword, and Byron the lyre—and they both proved by the admirable use they made of their instruments, that however different their routes, they would ultimately terminate at the same point. Bonaparte, by the force of his talents and the assistance of his friends, soon found an army at his command.—Byron, by a single effort of his understanding, thrust every competitor out of the way, and placed himself at the head of the poetical phalanx.

Bonaparte, like Hannibal, crossed the Alps, descended into Italy, and in a single campaign, destroyed three or four armies larger than his own.—Byron, like Pope, took the field against the Scotch Reviewers (at that time a very formidable body) and routed them horse and foot. It was the most complete overthrow that Scotland had experienced since the battle of Culloden.

Bonaparte carried his triumphant standard into almost every corner of Europe—Childe Harold traversed it with less pomp perhaps, but with a species of conquest infinitely more permanent—the one made his way by powder and ball—the other by a dignity of versification that never can be surpassed.

Bonaparte often encountered stubborn opposition—but he was born to set difficulties at defiance, and to trample resistance under foot. On the other hand, the splendour of Byron's talents was such that envy itself admitted his pretensions. Bonaparte was deeply read in the passions of human nature, and flattered them for his own advancement. Byron could touch with a master's hand every chord of sympathy within us, while in his melancholy madness he despised the instrument in which they existed. Bonaparte was faithless when his interest required it, and was often mischievous without profit. Byron set every species of obligation at defiance, and gratified his passions at the expense of his reputation. Bonaparte repudiated a companion of twenty years as a matter of convenience, and took another that he might not live alone. Byron insulted the wife of his bosom, the mother of his child, and cut asunder with his impious hand the knot which heaven itself had tied. Bonaparte rose to a height he had not anticipated; elevation made him giddy; and he who could not extinguish the flames his folly had kindled in Spain, was vain enough to believe that the world was not too large for his grasp. Byron, without a competitor to crush or an enemy to immortalize by his hate, poured the torrent of infidelity from the fountains of his bitterness.

Bonaparte marched three hundred thousand human beings into Russia, and returned to his capital without an attendant. Byron descended from Childe Harold to Don Juan, insulted the understanding of his age, and the senses of the world were the reward of his impudence. The one was banished from his country after a desperate

struggle; the other driven from England by an accusing conscience, and the honest indignation of his fellow subjects.

Bonaparte returned in triumph—borne "on the shoulders of France," and lost again on the field of Waterloo every thing, but the reputation of possessing extraordinary talents. Byron, in the latter part of his life, embraced with ardour the best of causes, and had he lived, he might have gained in military glory, what he had lost of poetical renown. But there are some points in which these two individuals widely differ. Bonaparte breathed his last on the Rock of St. Helena, with sentiments as hostile to freedom, as those with which he mounted the throne. Byron perished by disease, at the moment when the genius of liberty numbered him with the brightest of her sons; and such were the elements of his character, that like Themistocles, he would have been "kept awake by the trophies of Miltiades."

As Bonaparte acted upon a large theatre, the "good" of which he was personally the author, has, in a great measure, perished with him. While his pernicious example, to say the most of it, can be imitated by few, for few have it in their power to convert the world into a slaughter-house. With Byron, on the contrary, the circle of his personal mischief during his life-time was comparatively narrow; but his works are as lasting as the language in which they are written. It is the privilege of genius not to be swallowed by the grave, and the pernicious principles of Don Juan, will flourish when the abandoned character of their author is forgotten.

The fame of the warrior is written in sand—some of his most glaring exploits are remembered, but he has little to recommend him to posterity, unless he has borne arms in the cause of freedom, or sacrificed his ambition to his country's good—that of the poet is written in something more permanent than brass; he addresses himself to human nature, and as one race of auditors is swept away, by the hand of time, another rises to do him honor. Cæsar lives upon the tongue, Virgil in the heart.

[From the National Journal.]

"A naked statement of facts." Jonathan Russel, to injure the character of Mr. Adams, and destroy his prospects for the Presidency, represented—that in discharge of the high and most responsible duty of minister abroad, he abandoned the interests of a large portion of his country, from the most selfish and contracted considerations of benefit.

1st. That he received uncurrent paper from the bank of Missouri, and other Banks to a very large amount. 2d. That he, in numerous instances had made state banks the depositories of public money, and gave them standing deposits to a million of dollars, without reporting to Congress any reason for withdrawing the deposits from the Bank of the U. States. This, the law positively requires.

3d. That he loaned to several banks in the District of Columbia, large sums of the public money, without interest, while the government was borrowing money on interest. That, to one of the Banks of Alexandria a loan of fifty thousand dollars, or near that sum, was made, to enable it to wind up its business, and that this sum is lost to the government.

4th. That in more than one instance, when the Secretary of the Treasury was called on to transmit certain information to the House of Representatives he neglected to transmit a part of the information clearly embraced within the call; and which was material to a right understanding of the subject.

5. It also appeared, that although Mr. Crawford has stated in a late communication to the House of Representatives, that inquiry had been made of all the clerks in the Treasury respecting a letter, charged to have been written by the Receiver of public moneys at Edwardsville; yet, from the oaths of these clerks, it appears that such inquiry was made of but one of them.

The Committee of investigation excuse Mr. Crawford for failing to transmit the information called for, on the ground of forgetfulness, and the reception of the money, because under the circumstances, they think it was proper to receive it. The loaning of the public money is admitted to be dangerous.

According to the statement of Mr. Noble, it seems that Mr. Edwards denied the authorship of the numbers signed A. B. while his nomination was before the Senate, but without any expressed wish that the fact should be communicated to the Senate. This authorship he afterwards avowed in his communication to the House of Representatives. It also appears, that in this conversation, Mr. Edwards expressed confidence in the integrity and ability of the Secretary of the Treasury, and approbation of the manner in which his duties had been discharged. These were afterwards contradicted by the communication of Mr.

Edwards, in which certain allegations were made against Mr. Crawford.

For making the above charges, Ninian Edwards is denounced by Mr. Crawford's friends, as an unprincipled wretch; the most infamous of men; and with every other abusive epithet, which ingenuity can invent, and the English language is capable of forming.

He is publicly excluded from a public dinner, in the celebration of our anniversary; and because on this account, Mr. Adams withdrew his subscription for the dinner, he is represented as supporting this infamous wretch, and of partaking of his infamy.

Because Mr. Adams suffered Ninian Edwards to sit in the same pew with him, at church, the proof of connection between them is viewed as conclusive.

So infamous has this man become, by charging Mr. Crawford, as above, that the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer believe that the sanctuary of the Most High should not protect him from scoffs and sneers. So abandoned is he viewed, that at the Altar of his Maker he should find no guarantee from personal insult and violence.

Impartial reader, in the name of my country, I ask you to examine these facts. Nothing has been stated which will not be found true; and after you have examined and reflected on the subject, ask yourself the question—what of toleration may be expected from the caucus party, should they succeed to power, when, now, that they are seeking it, they evidence the most relentless oppression against all who dare oppose their schemes of ambition? But I invite your further attention on this subject.

Look at the promulgation of the Cunningham correspondence, in which all the confidence of friendship is violated, to injure Mr. Adams. Yet, this act is sanctified by the design, and is highly meritorious in the opinion of many of the caucus party. Many of the papers devoted to its interests, fully justified the publication.

John Cocke, a member of Congress from Tennessee, made certain charges against the President of the United States, which deeply affected his character.—These charges were investigated by a committee, and found to be wholly groundless. Yet, this person is one of the active supporters of Mr. Crawford—is sustained by his friends, and applauded for his attack on the President. The Editors of the Enquirer have some knowledge of this.

Walter Lowrie, a Senator from Pennsylvania, by some means, certainly not honourable, got into his possession a purloined letter, through which means, the basest attempt was made to affix on the President the crime of falsehood. A full development of the facts took place, which covered with confusion Mr. Lowrie and his abettors, and entirely exculpated the President. Still the caucus party sustained Mr. Lowrie, eulogized him for his firmness, and, now toast him as "a high-minded statesman, and virtuous patriot." Even in VIRGINIA, this party has supported this reviler of one of the most favoured sons of Virginia—the companion and fellow laborer with WASHINGTON, through the trials and dangers of the revolution—the associate and friend of Jefferson, and of Madison—a man of as pure a heart, and as much devoted to his country, as any that has ever lived; and who has grown grey in the service of his country.

Next and last, though not least, shall a "naked fact" be stated, respecting Mr. Crawford, the great head of this exclusively republican party. When the principles of the late treaty with Great Britain, for the suppression of the slave trade, were discussed, Mr. Crawford warmly advocated the policy of yielding the right of search, to a greater extent, than was afterwards recognised by the treaty; and told Mr. Canning, the Minister of Great Britain, who was pressing the subject on our government, that Mr. Adams was the only man who prevented the desired arrangement. At length when the slave trade was made piracy, and to be punished with death, Mr. Adams, after providing the most effectual guards against abuse, acceded to the arrangement. Yet, this same Mr. Crawford, after the papers devoted to his interests had raised a strong opposition to the principles of this treaty, denied, that he had ever been consulted on the subject of the treaty, and avowed his opposition to it. This fact, it is said, was publicly stated on the floor of the Senate, when the principles of the treaty were under discussion, by one of Mr. Crawford's most managing adherents; and by this opposition, the ratification of the treaty was well nigh being defeated. Now, the candid reader is asked, to say; whether the tergiversation of Mr. Crawford, was not induced by a wish to prevent the ratification of the treaty, and render the measure odious to the public, so as materially to affect the standing of the Secretary of State; believing, that he should be elevated, in the same proportion as Mr. Adams was depressed.—Reader, compare this motive and conduct, with the motive and conduct of Ninian Edwards, and draw your own conclusion.—I have but one other request to make; which is, that the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer will publish this communication and disprove one of the facts which it contains, if they can.

From the New York Statesman. MOVEMENTS AT WASHINGTON. Affairs at the seat of government appear to be rapidly drawing to a crisis, and the time is not distant when the parties in favour of and against the administration will be more distinctly marked, than they have yet been. It is now pretty clearly ascertained, that Mr. Crawford is to be supported for the Presidency upon the ground of opposition to the administration. The controversy between the Secretary of State and the Editors of the Intelligencer has developed this state of things, and will probably lead to a more distinct organization of parties.

In the article attributed to the pen of Mr. Adams, which we re-publish this evening, he expressly states that "what he did was with the authority of the President;" and in the reply of the editors of the Intelligencer to this article, which we shall publish to-morrow, they say, "this is surely the first time that the Secretary of State has come forth into print, in the name of the Executive, to impugn the motives of the members of the Senate of the United States. In his zeal for the honor and interest of the administration, the Secretary seems to have overlooked the fact, that the Senate is a co-ordinate branch of the government, having equal rights with the President, and in some cases (the very one in question for example,) authority paramount to his."

Thus it appears, that the President and Secretary of State are arrayed in undisguised opposition to the friends of Mr. Crawford both in the Senate and out of Congress. There can be little doubt, but the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General, and the Post Master General, will take the side of the President and his friends, and their influence be felt in opposition to Mr. Crawford.—We would not be understood to intimate that either the President or any member of his cabinet, intends to enter the political arena, and take an active part in favour of either of the candidates; but merely that the public are to understand them, as opposed to the views of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Presidency.

In short, there is hereafter to be an administration and an anti-administration party, each distinctly marked, and well defined in its character; and in a few weeks unless we are greatly mistaken in the signs of the times, the word throughout the country will be, choose ye this day whom ye will serve. The present posture of affairs must to all appearances inevitably lead to this point. There is an evident concentration of influence at Washington, and it is probable the same principle will extend to the other parts of the country. The Washington Republican has been incorporated with the National Journal, which is to be enlarged and published daily. This paper is openly and decidedly in favour of Mr. Adams for the Presidency, and has already become the organ of the administration, leaving the National Intelligencer as the organ of the anti-administration party, and the strenuous advocate of Mr. Crawford for the Presidency. Such is a correct statement of affairs at Washington, so far as we have been able to ascertain from a perusal of the papers.

These movements, now for the first time clearly and unequivocally developed, although repeatedly intimated, will in some measure change the character of the presidential question. The friends and advocates of Mr. Crawford for the Presidency must be distinctly understood to be opposed to Mr. Monroe and his cabinet, or, in other words, to the administration and its policy. Such a crisis has not hitherto occurred, and in expressing a preference for Mr. Crawford, it was not necessary to take sides against the President and his friends, since their sentiments and opinions were not known to the public. The case is now different, the lines are distinctly drawn; and the presidential question, becoming more general and less personal in its character, it will eventually be, whether the administration party, or the anti-administration party shall prevail.

STATE APPOINTMENTS. We learn from Annapolis that the Governor and Council of Maryland have appointed the Hon. JOHN BUCHANAN, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of the Hon. J. T. CHASE, resigned. They have also appointed THOMAS B. DORSEY (the present Attorney General of Maryland) Chief Judge of the third judicial district, in the place of the Hon. J. T. CHASE, resigned. The Council adjourned on the 28th ult. without appointing a successor to Mr. Dorsey, in the office of Attorney General.

FROM GIBRALTAR. Advice from Gibraltar to the 24th ult. are received by the Galeata at Boston.

The papers contain no political news. Letters received at New York, state that Flour was dull at \$1, and Rice at \$75. For other articles, the market was fair. An article is going the rounds, headed "Famine in Spain," taken from the French and English papers of the early part of June, which may have a tendency to mislead. It is true that there had been a temporary scarcity of bread stuffs at Madrid, but the last accounts from that place stated that ample supplies had been received. Pat.

ITURBIDE. It would appear by the following document, that the ex-emperor Iturbide, did not resolve on leaving Europe without some arrangement having been made with the Holy Alliance.—Fed. Republican.

MEXICO, May 9, 1824. Official Documents published by order of His Excellency D. Augustin de Iturbide.

"The love of country animated our troops at Iguala, it led me to encounter every obstacle, and it still burns in my heart, notwithstanding the Decree of the 8th of April, 1822, and the means used by certain authorities to injure my good name, all of which proceeded from erroneous impressions, or personal malignity. I respect the Mexican nation, for whom I can entertain no other feelings than those of affection, and eternal gratitude. "The designs of the European powers against the New World will shortly be developed. I have resolved to place myself in a situation where I may fly to the aid of my countrymen, if they should require my service. I suspected that certain ministers, accredited at the court of Tuscany, would use means to frustrate my intentions; these suspicions have been confirmed by public acts, with which the sovereign congress are, no doubt, acquainted. "It will be for the Representatives of the Nation to consult and decide whether my services in a military capacity, only, may not be of some utility, by uniting the public voice, and by contributing with my sword, to secure the liberty and independence of my country. I can offer the most confident assurances, that I shall be enabled to bring with me arms, ammunition, clothing, and money; and I solemnly protest, that when I see Mexico with her liberty secured, her people united, and her enemies vanquished, I shall most cordially congratulate her on the dangers she has passed, and cheerfully retire to private life. "My first wish is for the happiness of my country, and for her I offer up my fervent vows to Heaven. AUGUSTIN DE ITURBIDE. London, Feb. 13, 1824. To the Sovereign Constituent Congress of Mexico. COURT OF APPEALS, W. S. Wednesday, July 14. BUCHANAN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Hurn's Lessee vs. Soper. JUDGMENT AFFIRMED. MARTIN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Benson vs. Davis's Executors. JUDGMENT REVERSED AND PROCEDENDO AWARDED. The argument in Martin vs. The Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, was continued by R. B. Magruder for the appellees, and concluded by J. Glenn for the appellant, in reply. The case of Kiersted vs. Garland and Rogers, was argued by Speed and J. Glenn for the appellant, & by R. Johnson for the appellees; and the cases of The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. Moore and Johnson, and vs. Howard, were opened by Scott for the appellants. Thursday, July 15. The argument in The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. Moore and Johnson, and vs. Howard, was continued by Scott for the appellants, and by R. Johnson, B. C. Howard and Harper, for the appellees, and concluded by Taney for the appellants, in reply. Friday, July 16. The case of Howard vs. Brown et al. was opened by A. C. Magruder for the appellant. Saturday, July 17. The argument in Howard vs. Brown et al. was continued by R. Johnson and T. B. Dorsey (attorney general) for the appellees. Monday, July 19. The argument in Howard vs. Brown et al. was further continued by T. B. Dorsey (attorney general) for the appellees, and concluded by Taney for the appellant, in reply. Tuesday, July 20. The argument in W. H. Lyles vs. S. Lyles's Executors, was continued by A. C. Magruder for the appellees, and concluded by Ashton for the appellant, in reply. R. Johnson, on motion, obtained yesterday a rule to show cause why executions should not issue on the judgments affirmed in this court at June term, 1819, in the cases of Dorsey and Chapman vs. Smith—the injunction to stay executions thereon having been dissolved by a final decree of the chancellor, which decree is now depending on appeal in this court, and bond with security, approved by the chancellor, given. R. Johnson and Ashton, argued to-day in support of the rule, and A. C. Magruder and Taney, against it. The case of Crauford vs. The State, use of Muir, was argued by Taney for the appellant, and by A. C. Magruder, for the appellee. Wednesday, July 21. BUCHANAN, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in Lamborn vs. Watson, argued

by Mitchell for the appellant, and by R. Johnson for the appellee. JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

BUCHANAN, Ch. J. also delivered the opinion of the court in Barney vs. Patterson's Lessee, argued by Wirt (Attorney General U. S. and Harper, for the appellant, and by Taney and A. C. Magruder for the appellee. JUDGMENT AFFIRMED. EARLE, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Kiersted vs. Rogers & Garland, argued by J. Glenn and Speed for the appellants, and by R. Johnson for the appellees. JUDGMENT AFFIRMED. The case of Betts & wife vs. The Union Bank of Maryland, was argued by J. Glenn, for the appellants, and by R. Johnson, for the appellees, and concluded in reply by Taney, for the appellants. Thursday, July 22. MARTIN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Drury et al. vs. Conner et al. argued at the last June term by Taney and Scott, for the appellants, and by A. C. Magruder and Brewer, Junr. for the appellees. DECREE REVERSED. The case of Watkins vs. J. Stockell's adm'r. and L. Stockell's ex'r. and devise, was argued by T. B. Dorsey, (attorney general), and Bidout, for the appellant, and by A. C. Magruder and Boyle, for the appellees. Friday, July 23. STEPHEN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in The Patapsco Insurance Company vs. Smith and Buchanan et al. argued at June term 1822, by Mayer, for the appellants, and by Raymond for the appellees. JUDGMENT AFFIRMED. EARLE, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Howard vs. Brown et al. argued by Taney and A. C. Magruder, for the appellants, and by T. B. Dorsey, (attorney general), and R. Johnson for the appellees. DECREE AFFIRMED. MARTIN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Crauford vs. The State use Muir, argued by Taney for the appellant, and by A. C. Magruder for the appellee. JUDGMENT REVERSED. THE COURT affirmed the judgment in W. H. Lyles vs. S. Lyles's Ex'r's argued by Ashton for the appellant, and by A. C. Magruder for the appellees;—and discharged the rule in Dorsey and Chapman vs. Smith, argued by Ashton and R. Johnson in favour of the rule, and Taney and A. C. Magruder against it. Saturday, July 24. THE COURT affirmed the judgments in Martin vs. The Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, and Hudson vs. The Same, argued by Frick and J. Glenn, for the appellants, and by R. B. Magruder and Stricker, for the appellee. THE COURT also affirmed the judgment in Chapman vs. McAnn, adm'r. of Bradley, argued by J. G. Chapman for the appellant, and by Stonestret for the appellee. The court then adjourned to meet on the first Monday in December next, for the purpose of proceeding on the docket commencing at No. 75, hearing arguments, and deciding cases then standing for argument.

CANDIDATES. Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. For the District composed of Somerset, Worcester, and part of Dorchester counties. FOR ADAMS, Littleton Dennis, Sen. Esq. " JACKSON, Josiah Bayly, Esq. " CRAWFORD, Major Ephraim K. Wilson. For the District composed of Talbot, Caroline, 1st and 2d District of Dorchester counties. FOR ADAMS, Major Daniel Martin. " JACKSON, Daniel L. Hadlaway, Esq. " CRAWFORD, James Sangston, Esq. For the District composed of Kent and Queen Ann's counties. FOR ADAMS, Samuel G. Osburn, Esq. " JACKSON, Captain Joshua W. Massey. " CRAWFORD, Robert Wright, Esq.

FOR CONGRESS. For the District composed of Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot counties. Col. Thomas Emory. For the District composed of Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester counties. Robert N. Martin, Esq. | Dr. John S. Spence. For the District composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford counties. General Philip Reed.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY. FOR CAROLINE COUNTY. John Boon, John Brown and Wm. M. Hardcastle, A. S. Colston, Esq. Joseph Douglass. FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. Dr. Daniel Sullivan, James B. Sullivan, John N. Steele, Bartholomew Byss, John R. W. Pitt, James Willis, Mathias Travers, Francis P. Phelps and John Willis, William Hutson, Esq.

FOR SOMERSET COUNTY. Major George Dashiell, J. J. Dennis, Capt. John H. D. Waters, J. Bruton, Capt. George Jones, L. D. Teackle, Capt. Levin R. King, Lambert Hyland and Capt. Richard Bennett, Samuel Smith, Esq.

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY. B. H. Martin, Esq.

"REDGUANTLET." We have looked into the first volume of this last of the Waverly family. The beginning, as usual, is very dry and husky—heavy and tedious; but we think it improves as it progresses.—It is in Letters too, up to the 19th page! Waverly to write a Novel in Letters!—However he here quotes the Epistolary style, and assumes the 'Narrative.' After that, he gets into a Journal, —there we stopped. We suspect, as is his wonted practice, that most of the interest of the Tale is in the second Volume. The scene is once more in Scotland. Columbian Observer.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, will hold their second exhibition and cattle show, near to Chester, in Delaware county, on Thursday the 14th and Friday the 15th October next.

To the Patrons of this Gazette.

We have learned that some of our earliest and kindest patrons have taken great exception to the course we pursue in our paper, and are by no means pleased with the sentiments we express.

We do not feel that we have any right to obtrude ourselves upon those who find fault with us so far as to interrogate them for reasons—this would be indelicate, and therefore offensive—for claiming for ourselves an entire right of independence of opinion and of speech, we could not invade that in others which we so sacredly cherish in ourselves.

In this difficulty we have but one restorative that buoy us up, and will always inspire us in our course, viz: our intentions are upright, and our labour and thought are diligently bestowed for the best interests of our country, and for the preservation of our own character and that of our friends.

Our paper had gained some good fame in times of high political warfare,—the principles it then maintained, it sustains now; and the rather, because these same principles are now fashionable and predominant in other hands under other names, which we and our friends were formerly repudiated for entertaining.

The selection of a President for these United States and the mode of that selection are the prevalent points of controversy that solely engross the public attention—Is it on this subject that we have sinned? if it is, we hope we can merit forgiveness.

We cannot select a man as our favorite among the present candidates for the Presidency, because of a strong personal predilection for him, or of very high admiration, or for having so incontestably proved himself worthy of our confidence, that we entertain no doubt of his superiority and efficiency.

Two of these gentlemen (speaking collectively) were originally of the party to which we were attached, but they abandoned it; the one some ten years before the other; and they all, after manifesting a political life of great party acerbity and sternness, until perhaps within the period when they aspired to the presidency, their manners and their accents may have assumed somewhat more of soothing and forbearance and liberality, are now presented to our view as the only characters from which we are to make a choice.

interest of this country? If then these gentlemen hitherto have not been the men of our choice and confidence in subaltern stations, though high ones, why should we break our necks or bruise our shins to lift any one of them up to the highest station known to this government, where pre-eminent virtue, pre-eminent talents, pre-eminent learning, and long tried, useful and approved good services ought alone to sit? We are at a loss to conjecture—the sterility of our mind and the calmness of our feelings cannot afford the reason.

Our taste for a President of these United States was formed upon the model of Washington and of John Adams, before the "fall of man"—and subsequently we looked to such men as Hamilton, Charles C. Pinkney, John Jay, John Marshall, Rufus King and such like; nothing doubting, but admitting, that there are men of the former democratic party who would make very good presidents, but no more to be compared with the former "than I to Hercules" and with great deference to the opinions of others and with no intentional disrespect to the gentlemen who are up, we do not think the best selection from the old democratic party is now before us.

Mr. Crawford has been selected and offered as the candidate of the "Congressional Caucus" composed of a minority of Congress of nearly one third of the whole members, and this caucus was a still greater minority of the talent of that body, made up of many of the most virulent partisans heretofore and now, and of many whose present elevation is owing principally to their change from the old federal ranks—The grounds assumed and the reasons assigned by this Caucus for offering Mr. Crawford in this mode, and for preferring him, were, to prevent all those men of this country who were of the federal party from ever rising again into places of trust and confidence in this government, and of preventing an amalgamation between them and any portion of the old democratic party who might dissent to the measure of a Caucus.

Put down by a predominant and hectoring party who rose into power by its agents heaping maledictions upon the sacred head of the illustrious founder of this Republic, the chief and front of our party—and by the reprobation of measures and principles which they found essential to the administration of this government, in which they were embarrassed, and by which the country was dilapidated until they made those principles their own—we did not think that it would become us to rush out heartily in these times to become partisans in the cause of those who had been so recently our deadliest foes.

We cannot prevail upon ourselves to become the partisan of any of these candi-

dates—but against the caucus, and its decrees, and its studied intents, we place our hand upon the altar and vow eternal hostility, that no disaster can ever subdue, no treaty can ever compromise. We will vote for any fit man whose word we can confide in as an elector, who will pledge himself against the caucus and its nomination, leaving him at large to make his selection—and our paper shall be a ready vehicle to convey arguments and reasons against the caucus—we advise that the people should interpose and get all the Anti-Caucus electors of Maryland and of the nation to fix upon one candidate, we care not who that is, and run that candidate as the most likely mode to defeat the caucus—and all this we do because we think it is preserving the true interest of our country, and we have believed it to be the most fit line of conduct for federalists to adopt—We speak this with deference to others and in justification of ourselves.

Yet our paper shall be open to all fair discussion on all sides, for whatever errors may prevail, we think none can be greater than bigotry and proscription.

We have been accustomed to speak out, and hitherto our voice has been heard by our patrons with at least kindness and indulgence—to conceal might betray, and we cannot consent to be ranked among those emasculated beings, who not having, or daring not to have, decided opinions of their own, are every where considered as a sort of dough faced geatry who wear any impress that any body may stamp upon them.

We hope that we are thoroughly understood, and that our motives will find favour among our patrons. We can neither forget old principles or old kindnesses, and to those of our patrons of more modern date we extend a cheerful thanksgiving, and hope to merit the esteem and good will of all.

In announcing the death of the Chancellor of Maryland, our thoughts are immediately turned to his successor to fill so high and responsible a station. If party animosity is really hushed, if the insanity of party proscription is really at an end, it will rejoice the State of Maryland, as well as benefit it to have an earnest of that auspicious change in the appointment of a Chancellor in the place vacated by the death of the late incumbent.

Looking around among our fellow citizens whose standing and course of life entitle them at all to be thought of to fill this elevated post, our mind is drawn to a man whose life has been irreproachable from the period of his youthful services in the Revolutionary War to the present day, and whose excellent talents, excellent law learning together with a long course of practical experience in that profession render him highly qualified for a dignified, faithful and able discharge of its duties—We mean THOMAS JAMES BULLITT, Esq.

No administration of any state has ever had more signal opportunities, than the present one in Maryland, for exercising a liberal, a wise and magnanimous policy in appointments to important stations—No administration ever had a more favourable opportunity of healing the animosities of party and of restoring social happiness and general confidence and satisfaction to its wonted channels—nor ever had more fit occasions to distinguish itself by unequivocal devotions to the interest of the State rather than to that of a party—If they are all permitted to pass away unnoticed, it will be an error not attributable to want of opportunities, but to a studied course of designed and premeditated hostility to every individual of a particular portion of men, regardless of their superior qualifications to serve the state and the people.

This we hope will not be—we will cherish the hope that in such important appointments as a Chancellor or a Judge, the full capacity and fitness of men will be the criterion, and not the particular political party they may be said to belong to.

In popular governments where popular ferments are likely to arise from the freedom of opinion, an independent, virtuous and able judiciary is peculiarly essential to the preservation of rights and order—whatever subordinate appointments it may be thought proper to make under the influence of political favour and prejudice; those of any of the branches of the judiciary ought to be wholly exempted from such influence—Both public and individual interest demand that judicial appointments should be alone made upon the ground of superior merit and superior fitness.

Lieut. Cumming, of the U. S. brig Shark, died at the New York quarantine ground on Monday last, where that vessel is now lying. The Evening Post says his death was no doubt occasioned by yellow fever, which he brought home with him from Havana.

BALTIMORE, August 3.

Information was received in this city yesterday evening, that the Honorable JOHN JOHNSON, Chancellor of this State had died suddenly at Hancock-town; the following account of this melancholy event has been obligingly handed to us:

As a very minute statement of the incidents of Chancellor Johnson's death, by Mr. Chamberlain of Allegany, in writing, compared with other such information, has been in my view, I offer you the following sketch of it:

The Chancellor, travelling in the public stage to meet the Commissioners of Maryland and Virginia, on the Potomac boundary, between them, to adjust it, became of the road, and in a crowded stage, on a hot day, much oppressed by that situation, and removed with a few fellow travellers to a private hack as a substitute for the stage. On arriving at Hancock he was very languid and fatigued, and retired to a room to take some light drink for refreshment while dinner was preparing, for which he then had moved his position to partake.

After half an hour thus spent in his room, the servant withdrew to remove some part of the dinner—on his return, Mr. Johnson was found prostrated and senseless, (presumed to have been caused by a congestion and consequent effusion of blood on the brain,) he could not be recovered, although prompt medical attendance by bleeding &c. was afforded and by a physician who had been sent for at his arrival on account of the lighter indisposition, preceding this fatal and most distressing result to every one that witnessed it.

By the death of Mr. Johnson, our state is deprived of its highest judicial officer, a station which he filled with eminent ability; society has lost a benevolent, useful and patriotic citizen, his intimates an amiable and interesting friend; and his family the kindest of husbands and most affectionate of parents.

Fed. Gaz.

BY THE STEAM-BOAT.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5. Wheat, white \$1 05 a 1 08—Corn 38—Rye 37 cents per bushel.

MARRIED

On Tuesday morning last, in this town by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. William Turner, of Caroline county, to Miss Harriot Lovelady, of this town.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Benjamin Horney, to Miss Eliza Littleton, all of this county.

DIED

On the 28th ult. Miss Ann, second daughter of Mr. Henry Council of this county.

Notice.

THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

As it appears to be the impression of many, that the Steam Boat Maryland does not leave Easton Point until some time after the regular hour of starting, which is seven o'clock, A. M. thereby creating confusion and disappointment, the Captain, therefore thinks proper, in order to prevent any misunderstanding for the future, to state that the boat will positively leave the Point precisely at seven o'clock, and will neither wait for passengers or letter bag after that hour.

Aug. 7

ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES.

The subscriber has just received from New-York, a fresh supply of prime LEATHER, and has received since his last advertisement several supplies previous to this. Among the articles that he has now on hand, are a parcel of first rate Calf and Seal Skins, Morocco Lining, Binding, and Hog Skins do. with a general assortment of Course Leather and Cordovan; also, Harness, Skirting and Bridle Leather of a large size, with a fine parcel of Sole Leather of different trimming. All of which will be sold on the most favourable terms for cash.

He feels grateful for the past and still increasing encouragement he has received from a generous public, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same—He has no hesitation in saying that he can sell as good bargains, (a few trifling articles excepted) as can be bought in Baltimore, as has been proved by purchasers; besides, dealers having here the benefit of selecting their own goods.

CHARLES H. GIFFIN.

Easton, Aug. 7

P. S. Highest Prices paid for Hides.

Division Orders.

July 31st, 1824.

Having this day received Blanks for Division returns from the Adjutant General, it appears there is an error in the supplement to the Militia law of last session, of returns being directly made to the Adjutant General by the Brigadiers, which excludes the Major General of any knowledge of his division—to supply that defect and comply with orders, I have to order that the Brigadiers and Commandants of Brigades should make their return of their several Brigades unto Col. JOHN L. KEAN, Division Inspector of Easton, on or before the first Monday in December next, and to continue the same annually, until otherwise informed.

P. BENSON, M. G. 2d D. M. M.

Aug. 7

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Farm on which Thomas Andrews now resides.

The House and Lot on Aurora street, occupied at present by George W. Nabb, Esq., and the House in Earle's Row. J. ROGERS.

Aug. 7 3w

Superior Lime.

The subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the LIME BUSINESS at his dwelling, Corner of Albemarle and Little York streets, near Trinity church, where he has on hand, and offers for sale, any quantity of Superior Lime, suitable for brick work, plastering and the various manufacturers who deal in the article; and for their further accommodation he will always keep on hand, a supply of BRICKS, SAND, HAIR & LATHES; From having practically worked in Lime, upwards of fifteen years, he flatters himself, he has obtained judgment enough to make good selections. His establishment being near the water, and immediately in the vicinity of Town and Point, offer facilities not possessed by other establishments.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most pleasing terms, by the public's obedient servant,

ELLIJAH STANSBURY, JR.

Orders left at Messrs. HAYNE & CHOXALB's, Bowley's Wharf and at FISHER & STANBURY's, Dugan's Wharf, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Baltimore, Aug. 7, 1824.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election—should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to do the duties of the office to the best of my abilities. The Public's Obedient Servant, JENIFER S. TAYLOR.

Denton, Aug. 7, 1824.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Vendue on Thursday the 12th inst. at the late residence of Elbert Frampton, deceased, all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one hundred barrels of Corn in the ear, one float seine and barge, a negro man about 37 years of age, who is considered an excellent Blacksmith, with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—A credit of six months will be given on all sums above four dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums of four dollars and under, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JESSE SCOTT, Adm'r.

Aug. 7 1w

Notice.

The subscriber intending to leave this state will most positively sell on WEDNESDAY the 22d day of September next, that very handsome Farm whereon he now resides, containing two hundred acres. This farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and clover, and has a large proportion of wood and timber land, and lies within six miles of Denton and four of Greensborough.

The out building, lying on the margin of a never failing stream, renders it convenient for a tannery and Blacksmith's shop. The farm and buildings are generally in such good repair, that those who may incline to purchase are confidently invited to view the premises.

On the same day and place will be sold my other Farm, adjoining, commonly called the Bartlett Farm. The terms of sale are as follows, viz:—three hundred dollars to be paid on the 1st day of January next, when possession will be given, and the balance, with interest, in eight annual payments; a deed of conveyance will be given on payment of the whole purchase money and interest, which shall remain a lien on the land until such payment.

DEKAR THOMPSON.

Aug. 7 8

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE DWELLING HOUSE

on West street, in the town of Easton, at present occupied by Thomas P. Bennett, Esq. for terms apply to the subscriber, PHIL'S. THOMAS.

Aug. 7 3w

Farms to be Rented.

To be Rented for the next year, the following Farms; to wit:

A small Farm of Mrs. Harwood's, near Hooktown—A small Farm where Arthur Marshall now lives, near Woodenhawk's Bridge—Also, a Farm in Nanbury, where John H. M'Mahan lives.

The subscriber wants an Overseer for next year, at Four Square Farm—a preference will be given to an old experienced farmer, with a small family.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Aug. 7 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the creditors of the subscriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the judges of Worcester county Court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to show cause (if any they have) why he should not have the benefit of said laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and discharge.

JESSE MUMFORD.

Aug. 7 3w

FOR SALE,

On a credit of six months,

A healthy Negro Man, about 23 years of age. For terms apply at this office.

Aug. 7 1f

Wanted

A female slave for life, who understands cooking, washing, and ironing; for one of a mild and gentle disposition, from 25 to 33 years of age and without children, or with a male child of from 7 to 10 years of age a liberal price will be given;—the advertiser resides in Baltimore and is now in this county, and has left his name at this office and at the Bar Room of Mr. Lowe, in Easton.

Aug. 7 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August 2d, A. D. 1824. On application of William Bullen, Administrator of Thomas S. Lovelady, 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 the same 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 2d day of August in the year of our Lord 1824.

JAS. PHICE, 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 Thomas S. Lovelady 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 18th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of August, 1824.

WILLIAM BULLEN, Adm'r.

of Thomas S. Lovelady, dec'd.

Aug. 7 3w

POETRY.

MASONIC MONODY, On the death of Gen. WILLIAM H. WINDER, Grand Master of Masons in Maryland.

I saw thee, like the glorious sun
In the east, dispensing light and love;
Thou stood'st upon the square, like one
Prepared for a degree above.
I saw thee at high twelve, with line
And level, plumb and square,
In the sanctum sanctorum, the design
Upon thy trestle board prepare.

The South proclaims refreshments done—
Labour resumed—where art thou?
The West proclaims the setting sun
But where is our Grand Master now?
Gone to the tomb! His lesser light
No longer imitates the skies!
The Acacia marks to mortal sight,
The spot where our Grand Master lies.

Where art thou Hiram? Methinks I hear
Death, the Grand Tyler of the lodge above,
Announce his entrance in the Heav'nly sphere
Pass'd from the world—raised to eternal love.
In that Grand Lodge methinks I see
His jewel glittering, at the right
Of the Master in the East—'tis he,
Basking in love, and in eternal light.

Edge Tools.

WRIGHTSON LOWE respectfully announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has conjointly with his son Thomas Lowe, commenced on his well known farm, in the Bay Side, the Manufacture of EDGE TOOLS AND THE BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS IN ALL ITS VARIETY.

THOMAS LOWE was apprenticed to the celebrated Mr. WILLARD of Baltimore, (whose character as a maker of EDGE TOOLS stands unrivalled through the Union) he therefore feels confident that he shall be able to manufacture articles in his line, in such excellence as to give universal satisfaction.

WRIGHTSON LOWE therefore on the behalf of himself, and Son, solicits a portion of the public patronage, and having laid in an excellent stock of the best materials; he is able to execute orders to any extent, with promptitude and on moderate terms.

Orders from all parts of the country shall meet an early attention; and the goods shall be, if so requested, delivered in Easton. Bay Side, July 17th, 1824. (July 24)

N. B. A good Striker, if an early application is made, will meet with a permanent situation.

John W. Sherwood, HATTER,

Opposite the Market House, Easton, Md. Respectfully informs his friends and customers, in this and the adjoining counties, that he has now on hand, and will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash, a large and handsome assortment of fashionable OVAL, CASTOR & BORAM HATS, and other kinds to suit his customers, and solicits them to give him a call as he has no doubt he will be able to please them, as to the price and quality of his hats.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD. Easton, 7 month 3d, 1824.

N. B. Those of his customers whose accounts have been standing twelve months, are requested, to call and liquidate them, as he wishes to lay in his stock of materials for the manufacture of Hats, after harvest, presuming at that time most if not all of those indebted to him will have it in their power to discharge his claims, the crops of wheat being acknowledged by all to be rather more than an average one. J. W. S.

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 12th if

BY AUTHORITY
Of the State of Maryland, the Lottery Commissioners announce to the public the following

SCHEME OF State Lottery, No. 3.

1 prize of	\$40,000	is	40,000
1 do	20,000		20,000
1 do	10,000		10,000
2 do	5,000		10,000
30 do	1,000		30,000
20 do	500		10,000
50 do	100		5,000
100 do	50		5,000
5000 do	10		50,000

5205 Prizes \$180,000
14795 Blanks.

20,000 Tickets at \$9 is \$180,000

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz:

On the 5th drawing a prize of	\$10,000
On the 10th drawing a prize of	5,000
On the 16th drawing a prize of	20,000
On the 19th drawing a prize of	40,000

The whole Lottery to be completed in 20 drawings—The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in Cash, 60 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

JAS. L. HAWKINS,
NATH'L. F. WILLIAMS,
JAS. B. RINGGOLD,
Baltimore, July 24th 8w

TURNIP SEED & SEED BUCK-WHEAT.

The subscriber has for sale at his Agricultural Repository, near Pratt-street wharf, Baltimore, 300 lbs. of best white Flat and yellow Bullock Turnip Seed; raised with great care from the best of the choicest kinds at his farm. 200 bushels good Buck-Wheat, suitable for seed, in store as usual.

Farming Implements, Garden and Field Seed generally.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.
Baltimore, 6 mo. 31, 1824. (July 10th 6w)

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate in Easton, Maryland, at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and Post-Office. Is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call. From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair; and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house. JAMES GASKINS.
N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise. J. G. Easton, July 24

Price's Mills.

The Mills generally known by the name of Price's Mills, now in the tenure of the subscriber; having undergone a complete repair, under the superintendence of two distinguished Mill-Wrights, are now in complete order for the reception of grain and wool to manufacture for the use of customers; all grain, &c. confided to his charge will be taken care of, with the most scrupulous fidelity, and ground and manufactured agreeably to the directions of the owners, under the superintendence of a miller of known integrity and ability; the machinery of the Carding Mill having undergone a like repair by Mr. Gibson Wright, a celebrated artist, and much improvement made in the same, is now in complete order for the reception of wool for carding—Those persons who may think proper to favour him with their custom, may rest assured, that the strictest integrity and punctuality will be observed to promote their interests.

The mills will go into operation on Monday next. MATT. DRIVER.

July 17, 1824. 4w
N. B. The price of Carding Wool once through will be six cents per lb. and for mixing and double carding 8 cents per lb. M. D.

BARREN CREEK MINERAL SPRINGS.

The public are respectfully informed that a House has been opened at this well known watering place, for the accommodation of such gentlemen and ladies as may feel disposed to visit them for health or pleasure.

From the circumstances in which the property has hitherto been placed, the proprietors have been prevented making such repairs and improvements as the high character of the waters merit—every exertion has however been made by them and the present incumbent to place the buildings and grounds in as comfortable a condition as the time would admit.

The Proprietors have let the premises to a gentleman whose ability to provide is united to a sincere desire and great exertion to please—and in whose character, for integrity, the most perfect reliance can be placed—he has provided new and very genteel furniture for every room in the house, and has stocked his Bar and Larder with an ample supply of every thing usually called for and of the best quality.

It is not the wish of the Proprietors to excite expectations that will not be realised, but with confidence they can state, that Visitors and Travellers will meet with better accommodations than have ever been provided since the Springs were first known to the public. THE PROPRIETORS.

July 31

Barren Creek SPRINGS.

The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has opened a PUBLIC HOUSE at the above place, which he has furnished and fitted up in a manner, so as to render it comfortable and agreeable to those who may honour him with their company. His table will be furnished with the choicest viands, and his bar supplied with the best liquors; his house and out servants he has selected with the greatest care, and he most sanguinely anticipates, to please and gratify the patrons of his establishment.

For the benefit of visitors to the Barren Creek Springs, Dr. Muse, of Cambridge, has by request, promised a chemical analysis of the waters and a summary view of the medicinal virtues to be expected from them, which will appear in a few weeks. CHARLES LEARY.

Barren Creek Springs, 7 8w
Somerset county, July 17. 5

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 a 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.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

For the ensuing year, to manage a farm in the neighbourhood of Baltimore. A man of sobriety and industry, well acquainted with farming, (and some knowledge of growing tobacco,) who is well calculated to keep good order amongst 15 or 20 hands, will meet with liberal wages, an agreeable situation, and prompt payment. A single man is preferred, but a family would not be objected to. To prevent giving trouble in the first instance, the applicants may address a letter to either Mr. Edward Williams, Annapolis, or to Mr. Benjamin Rawlings, Baltimore, (who are well acquainted on the Eastern Shore,) referring them to such persons as may have a knowledge of their character and qualifications, the removing from Baltimore to the farm will be free from any expence. Also a strong, active young man would be employed immediately, to work on a farm at \$10 per month; inquire as above. CHARLES WATERS.

July 31 8w

An Overseer wanted

For the "Haylands"—satisfactory vouchers of integrity and capacity will be required. ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 17th if

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.
May 22nd if JAMES M. LAMBDIN.

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 22nd if

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.

A New Supply.

Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of SHOES of the best quality.

He has now in his employ an excellent set of workmen, and is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES in the best manner.
He will sell very low for cash.
Easton, July 17th if

To be Rented

For one or more years, that large and commodious

BRICK TAVERN

and its appertences, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present and for some years past occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe: This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House of any on the peninsula and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be afforded for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more particularly if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously. Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the beautiful Steam Boat Maryland which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores to those places, and foreigners from other States.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber, SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton, July 10th if

To Rent

For the ensuing year that beautiful Farm "West Martingham," at present occupied by Mr. James Denny—This farm is about two miles below St. Michaels, handsomely situated on Miles River, is well wooded and watered and has the advantage of a constant supply of sea oars—The Dwelling and out houses have lately been well repaired and put in good condition—This Farm is the property of John N. Hambleton, Esq. of the United States Navy, who is now attached to and doing duty on board the squadron in the Mediterranean, in consequence of which no positive assurance of a long lease can now be given, but the tenant will have every reason to expect one hereafter as it is likely he will not wish to settle on it for several years.

Also, the adjoining Farm, "East Martingham," now occupied by Mr. Woolman Leonard, possessing all the advantages of the above described Farm—also, a snug new cottage suitable for a small family with 5 acres of good land including a thriving young apple and peach orchard situate near Easton Point on the Thread Haven Creek, at present occupied by Levi Stocker—together with three Houses and Lots in the Town of Easton for terms apply to EDWD. N. HAMBLETON.
July 24th 4w

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 sold 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 26th 14w

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,
I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland, at our October Election; if you see proper to elect me for one of your representatives, I promise you that I will serve you to the best of my knowledge; if I should lack in doing my duty, it shall be for the want of knowledge, and not for the want of my good intentions.

I am the public's humble and ob't. serv't.
A. S. COLSTON.
July 31 9w

SNOW HILL, August 2d, 1824.

FREEMEN OF WORCESTER COUNTY.

Gentlemen—

From the liberal support you afforded me at the last election and the encouragement of a number of respectable friends, I am again induced to present myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland. Should I have the honour to be elected, my best exertions shall be used to promote your interests.

I am Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
B. H. MARTIN.
July 24 3w

To the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot County.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Solicited and encouraged by a number of my friends from every district in the county, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and respectfully solicit your support—Should I be honoured with your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge the duties thereof to your satisfaction.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
THOMAS HENRIX.
July 31st if

N. B. I am induced by my friends to come out in this way, but I pledge myself to abide by any arrangements they may think proper to enter into, be it for or against me.
THO: HENRIX.

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 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 of that office.

I am, the public's humble servant,
KIMMEL GODWIN.
July 17, 1824, 12w

N. B. Should there hereafter be district meetings in the Upper, Middle and Lower districts of Caroline county, by public and timely notice which will give the voters an equal chance for their selection of a candidate I pledge myself to abide by their decision, and to support any candidate fairly taken up by said meeting.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

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

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

Strayed or Stolen

From the field near my house, in Easton, on Sunday the 11th instant, a small bay mare with a long tail. Supposing that she had strayed in the direction of my farm in Oxford Neck and had been taken up at some of the intervening farms, I have put off this notice.

A fair reward will be given for bringing her home.
Easton, July 24th

In Worcester County Court.

IN CHANCERY.

May Term, 1824.

George W. Purnell

vs. Parker Lucas & his wife Hetty Lucas

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to Parker Lucas & his wife Hetty Lucas, sale of the real estate of James Brown, late of Worcester county, deceased, for the payment of the debts of said James.

The court being satisfied that the defendants in this case do not reside in the State of Maryland and that the process of this court cannot be served on them or either of them, it is therefore this the 19th day of May, 1824, by this court—ordered and directed,

That notice of the object of the bill filed in this cause be given to the defendants by advertisements inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton and at the Court House door in Snow Hill, at least three months previous to the 8th day of November next, four successive weeks warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the 8th day of November next, or that this court will hold jurisdiction of this case and will hear and determine the same as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as if the said defendants had appeared thereto.

True copy,
JOHN C. HANDY, CLK.
July 24th 4w

Notice.

Whereas application in writing has been made to me, a Justice of the Orphans' Court for Queen Ann's county, by Nicholas Loveday, of Queen Ann's county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, and it appearing to me that the said Nicholas Loveday has complied with the provision of said laws; I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Nicholas Loveday be discharged from confinement, and I do appoint the first Saturday of the next October Term of Queen Ann's county Court for the said Nicholas Loveday to make his personal appearance before said court, to answer the allegations of his creditors, and that he give them notice by causing this advertisement to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once a week for three months before the first Saturday of the next October Term of Queen Ann's county court. Given under my hand this first day of June, 1824. THO: B. TURPIN.

\$200 Reward,

Will be given for the apprehension and delivery in the Cambridge goal, of negroes

John & Stephen,

belonging to Mrs. K. Brown, they went off some time last week and have, no doubt, made their way towards Pennsylvania.

John is about thirty six years of age, of light complexion, round shoulders and supposed to be about five feet ten inches high, stoops forward more than common in walking and is quite civil in his address.—Stephen is a brother of John, and is younger by five or six years, has the same complexion or rather lighter, & is knock-kneed, has a broad face & very weak eyes, as they generally run freely, he is very fond of strong drink and is about five feet seven inches high. They have a father and mother living near Sharp-Town, in Somerset county, Md. who no doubt has been instrumental in getting them off, as he has been seen conveying off a part of their household goods.

The above reward will be given for their delivery as above, if taken out of the state, and one hundred if within the state, and in that proportion for either. JOHN C. HENRY, for Mrs. Brown.
July 17 5w

\$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living near Cabin Creek, in Dorchester county, a negro man named DANIEL, aged 19 or 20 years, on the night of the 13th inst. his clothing were when he absconded, a mixed kersey over jacket, tow linen trousers and tow linen shirt, fur hat with very small brim, he is a dark mulatto, stout made, somewhat knock-kneed, has a down look when spoken to, he also took with him a Horse, bridle and saddle, the horse is a kind of a roan colour, blaze face, white mane and tail. Any person taking up said negro or securing him so that I get him again, if in the county \$10 and if taken up out of the county and in the state \$20, and if out of the state \$30 and all reasonable charges paid if brought home; and if the horse is taken up & brought home or secured so that I get him again, I will give a reward of five dollars if taken in the state, and if out of the state ten dollars will be paid by the subscriber, JAMES WRIGHT, of E.
July 17th if

\$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

\$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 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 17th if

\$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of Anthony Ressel, 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

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, AUGUST 14, 1824.

NO. 35.

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.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A brief extract from the Proceedings of
the Trustees of the Board of Agriculture,
for the Eastern Shore.

RESOLUTIONS AND REPORT.

The following resolutions having been laid
before the board by R. H. Goldsborough
and the second resolution having been
amended as proposed by Nicholas Ham-
mond, were unanimously adopted.

RESOLVED, That a Committee from this
Board be appointed for the purpose of ob-
taining by correspondence or otherwise the
best intelligence that they can procure of
the progress in the improvement by ma-
nures of the arable lands in the several
counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland
—the different kinds of manures made use
of—and as far as can be ascertained, the
comparative value of each—and to present
the same to this Board for disposal.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to
the Farmers in the different counties of the
Eastern Shore of Maryland, to organize an
association of judicious and experienced
persons consisting of from five to twelve
members, or more, according to their own
judgment, to aid the Trustees of the Mary-
land Agricultural Society for the said Shore
in the pursuit of the important objects com-
mitted to their charge; and that each asso-
ciation be requested to form rules and
regulations for its own government, not
being inconsistent with those of the said
society, and that they propose to themselves
as the commendable duties of their meetings
to stimulate agricultural industry and en-
terprize—to collect and disperse useful in-
formation upon husbandry and rural con-
cerns, and the breeding and rearing of all
kinds of stock—to ascertain the improved
state of the lands by the application of ma-
nures—the various kinds of manures made
use of, and the comparative value of each
and generally to use their best exertions to
aid the improvements in agriculture, and
thereby to add to the wealth and happiness
of their respective counties.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to
the several boards thus to be formed in the
respective counties of the Eastern Shore of
Maryland, to meet at the town of Easton
on the day previous to the next Cattle
Show at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose
of conferring together and seeing what
their exertions may have produced worthy
of general attention, and also with a view
of having such county boards of agricul-
ture recognized and arranged in future by
the authority of the State Society.

Referred to a Committee consisting of
Robert H. Goldsborough, Henry Holliday
and Daniel Martin—at a subsequent meet-
ing Mr. Goldsborough from the committee
made the following report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, Which was unanimously adopted by the whole Board.

The Committee of the Agricultural Board
of Trustees to whom the resolutions of a
former meeting were referred, return the
same to the Board accompanied with the
following report.

It is to excite emulation, and industry,
and zeal among the tillers of the earth—to
improve lands, and augment crops—to add
to the wealth and strength of the country—
to improve the household arts, and multi-
ply the comforts of men, that agricultural
societies are formed, and are conducive.
Under this impression your committee have
cheerfully given their attention to the sub-
ject submitted to them.

The first resolution directs an enquiry
into the improvement made in the arable
lands of the Eastern Shore of Maryland,
and the kinds, the application and compar-
ative value of manures made use of.

The second resolution contains an invita-
tion to our agricultural brethren in the dif-
ferent counties of this Shore to unite their
exertions with ours for the purpose of pro-
ducing a joint and more satisfactory result
upon subjects connected with agriculture;
and it also suggests for their consideration,
what has been found by this Board to be an
eligible and agreeable mode of pursuing that
enquiry, and of attaining the most general
and useful information.

The third resolution expresses a wish,
and proposes to the several county boards
that may be formed in pursuance of this plan
to meet annually where the Cattle Show
for the Eastern Shore of Maryland is held,
to confer together and arrange whatever
plans may be thought best, and to do what-
ever other things that to them shall seem
useful.

After reflecting upon the different sub-
jects of these resolutions, your committee
are of opinion, that their objects are highly
important, and if carried into effect in the
spirit in which they are suggested, will af-
ford in their accomplishment, much gratifi-
cation, as well as much advantage to the
Farmers of this Shore.

The enquiry proposed in the first resolu-
tion embraces the improvement of lands by
manures; a subject much more attended to
on this peninsula than is generally supposed;
and which, although very far yet from being
carried to what can or ought to be accomplish-
ed, has already made most beautiful & valu-
able improvements in our country and tended
greatly to the increase of crops. Manuring
being a cardinal principle in agriculture,
merits all the attention that can be bestow-
ed upon it, and the interchange of intelli-
gence upon this important point increases
our knowledge, and whets our ambition to
pursue it. Without it, all agriculture is a
vain and impoverishing employment, and
our own country, previous to the last fifteen
years when manures were comparatively
little made use of, presented to the mortified
eye of the beholder, a melancholy example
of a soil gradually impoverished, whose
virgin freshness had been destroyed by suc-
cessive crops, without any effort to restore
the fertilizing matter that injudicious cul-
tivation had exhausted.

Driven by shame and imminent poverty
from that execrable system of destroying
our lands, the opinions of all seem now to
have seized upon the efficacy and indispen-
sable utility of manures, and the enquiry,
characterized by better judgment and re-
flection, is prevalent abroad. "How can we
increase the quantity of our manure—what
can we most easily convert to that purpose
—what of itself is the best manure—and
how, and in what quantity is it most judi-
cious to apply it? a happy change! denoting
as great a revolution in the minds as it is
destined to produce in the circumstances of
men,—it is to aid this new disposition that
our exertions are to be directed.

Taking a geographical view of the coun-
try we inhabit, it seems in its location to
be out of the way, and is therefore but lit-
tle known. The great thoroughfare from
North to South passes along our Northern
frontier, and those who travel the great
Post Road through the Eastern Shore will
be enabled to form but a very imperfect
opinion of the character of our country—
for the Eastern Shore, like all other well
watered countries, is most fertile near its
waters, and the interior the least so—but
that portion intersected by waters consti-
tutes four fifths of the whole, so that trav-
elers by public conveyance are wholly un-
able to judge of the quality of our lands or
the character of our people. It is to this
cause, and to the existence, of negro slavery
that we must attribute the slow increase of
population among us—for as the latter of
these has carried much emigration from us,
seeing how the lands were held and tilled,
so both have conspired to prevent emigra-
tion to us. Thus lands have continued to
be held in large farms to the destruction of
the lands themselves, to the loss of their
proprietors, and to the exclusion of an in-
dustrious population, a part of which has
been driven from us and a part prevented
from coming to us. To remedy these evils
is the thing most to be desired.

As to Negro Slavery, this is an evil for
the continuance of which we are not re-
sponsible until we can do it away properly
and prudently—public opinion is active and
we believe ardent upon this subject, and a
general disposition exists to diminish it to
extinguishment as rapidly as is compatible
with a just regard to the rights of humanity,
and the interest of all parties concerned.
The other impediments are more easily and
speedily removed.

By encouraging the spirit to pursue the
system of manuring, you will necessarily
diminish at once the extent of cultivation by
each individual, and as labour with us is
rather limited, this will throw much land
out of cultivation that will require other
proprietors or tenants, and these are only to
be drawn to you by understanding the re-
sources within your country, the capacity
and improvable quality of the lands, the
means of obtaining manures, and the value
of them. To afford this intelligence you
must first acquire it yourselves, and the very
means and interchange by which you ac-
quire it, will give it considerable publicity
which it is your design and will become
your duty to extend. You set on foot the
investigation and enquiry, you impart the
enterprize of every neighbourhood; this
gives a tone to public sentiment, and by the
encouraging of industry and the develop-
ment of agricultural means, you will create
a fraternity among agricultural men, bound
by common interests and common pursuits,
that will tend more to the welfare of the
country than any disposition that could be
infused into our people. We mean not to
disparage other lands by declaring, that
the country we live in, from the facility of
transportation to market, from the various
and abundant natural sources of manures,
from the evenness of its surface, its free-
dom from rock, stone, or hill sides, where
there is not an acre but can be easily and
profitably cultivated, is destined to arrive
at the highest grade of agricultural excel-
lence, and needs nothing but an immediate
diminution in the size of our farms and an
increase of industrious white inhabitants to
attain that excellence in a few years.

The two circumstances alone of an easy
water transportation to market of all pro-
duce, and the rich natural sources of ma-
nure which abound here, such as numerous
shell banks, abundant drifts of sea weed,
commonly, though improperly called sea

ooze, rich salt marshes, vegetable matter
mixing for years with the table mould,
that for centuries have been filling up the
heads of our innumerable creeks, coves, &c.
the fertilizing ooze in the bottoms of our
salt water creeks, together with abundant
marl banks already opened, and more of
which are daily every where discovered,
most of themselves give the Eastern Shore
of Maryland a superiority over other tracts of
country, as they constitute the means of en-
riching the lands and converting its abun-
dant produce into money upon the cheapest
and most convenient terms. If to these be
added the consideration, that in purchasing
or renting lands here, you purchase or rent
no waste lands, all being easily made til-
lable—and that you may derive one third
of your living, and that of the most luxur-
ious kind too, at little or no expense from
the salt waters which intersect almost all of
the lands—a fair judgment must award to
this country more natural advantages than to
any other; and further, that it is more sus-
ceptible of improvement, contains within it-
self more means of improvement, and that
here all improvements may be most cheaply
and easily made.

It is with no little contrition that we
look back upon the negligencies of which
we have been guilty in not improving these
advantages which a bounteous Providence
has thus bestowed upon us—but it is a truth
founded in the history of the perversity of
man, that the more means you endow him
with, the less will he do for himself, and
that exertion rises in a corresponding ratio
to the necessity from which it springs.
Happily for our country, for posterity, and
no doubt for ourselves, having indolently
and carelessly passed through more thriv-
ing times, we are now in the midst of a ty-
rannous necessity which demands exertion,
without which, no man can sustain himself,
without which men must sink. It is to
this seeming calamity which in the end will
be found to have been the utmost benefi-
cence, that we are indebted for that active
exertion which has opened the stores of our
country's capacity, and stimulated her in-
habitants to laudable and honourable in-
dustry. Necessity has roused us into action,
and we find a thousand advantages on every
hand that former ease, and listlessness and
abundance forbade us to improve.

An exemplary economy, and a generous,
vigorous enterprize will restore what we
have lost, and more. They will make our
country bloom as a garden—they will call
others to participate in our happy condition
—they will make us rich, and powerful for
our country, and cheerful for our friends—
and we hope for all this that we shall be
grateful.

These are fit objects and ends, in the
opinion of your committee, to engage the
attention of the Agricultural Board, and
they recommend the adoption of this resolu-
tion as eminently conducive to them.

We cannot doubt but that our brother
farmers in the different counties of our
shore will cordially unite with us in devel-
oping the resources of our country and in
making known its advantages. A sense of
philanthropy and devotion to the laud we
live in, as well as the personal interest they
all feel in the success of this undertaking,
will we are persuaded stimulate their ex-
ertions in so worthy a cause. The love of
fame, and the love of profit, are the strong-
est incentives to exertion known to man,
and they are both blended in the accom-
plishment of the object in view.

To gain knowledge you must first insti-
tute a spirit of enquiry, and that knowledge
which tends to improve habits of industry
and regular occupation, and to increase the
comforts and conveniences of life, and to
banish penury and idleness, is the most im-
portant that men can acquire.

The means that we invite them to adopt
will be found not only to tend directly to
the end aimed at, but they will be in them-
selves the most delightful agencies of giving
to social life a long lost interest, of direct-
ing talent and enterprize to new chan-
nels, and of making rural life what it ought
to be, a scene of independent industry and
domestic comfort, of social enjoyment and
an active enquiry after knowledge.

Should our brother farmers on the East-
ern Shore co-operate with us and form
boards of Agriculture in their respective
counties, an annual meeting of all the
boards would be highly desirable, and per-
haps no time would be more convenient
than that designated in the third resolution.

Upon the best consideration therefore
that your Committee can give these sub-
jects, they are decidedly of opinion, that the
resolutions ought to be adopted, and they
recommend that a Committee be formed to
carry them into effect with such instruc-
tions as the board may think proper to give.

The Committee above recommended
was thereupon immediately appointed and
consisted of Robert H. Goldsborough,
Henry Holliday, Daniel Martin, Governor
Stevens and Tench Tilghman.

WANTED

A female slave for life, who understands
cooking, washing, and ironing; for one of a
mild and gentle disposition, from 25 to 33
years of age, and without children, or with a
male child of from 7 to 10 years of age a lib-
eral price will be given;—the advertiser resides
in Baltimore and is now in this county, and has
left his name at this office and at the Bar Room
of Mr. Lewie, in Easton.
Aug. 7 '24

From the Maryland Republican. USEFUL PUBLICATION.

Since the revival of military spirit in this
State, the officers of the militia have felt
extensively the want of such a publication
as would acquaint them with their powers
and duty as such. It is 12 years since an
edition of the general militia law was pub-
lished. Copies of it were no longer to be
obtained by officers lately appointed, and
even, to those who had the original, it had
become doubtful authority by the great vari-
ety of modifications, amendments and re-
peals, the system has undergone. Most of
these amendments were to be found only in
the volumes of laws published annually af-
ter their passage. Even if these were all
collected, the laws passed by the congress
of the United States relating to the militia,
and which are paramount to the state militia
laws, were still wanting; these, as well as
the state laws are in the hands of compar-
atively very few individuals—to collate them
in order to ascertain their own duty, would
be a task too laborious to expect of many
militia officers; not only this, but both the
laws of the general and of the state govern-
ment refers to the rules & regulations of the
army, the articles of war, and to the system
of discipline directed for the United States
army, as authorities which officers are bound
to consult & conform to. The parts of these
regulations which are interesting to the mi-
litia are well known to be distributed
throughout several publications, at once too
scarce and too expensive for general attain-
ment. Scott's system of tactics itself,
which the late militia act directs officers
to teach, is a volume which few of them
will purchase, and still fewer will study so
as to become acquainted with it. The fact
is, it is adapted to the use of regular offi-
cers—to men whose profession it is to ap-
ply themselves to the subject.

This posture of affairs was likely to pro-
duce any thing but that uniformity which
is the very essence of discipline. Not-
withstanding the spirit that is abroad, and
that is patriotically maintained at present,
what could be expected from men who have
neither the law by which they should be
regulated, nor the discipline to which they
should conform, to resort to? How much
more likely is it that both the one and the
other would be better known and more
respected if an elementary work comprising
within moderate compass all the existing
laws that relate to the militia—all the regu-
lations that they are bound to obey, either
when in or out of service, and also a Man-
ual of tactics which they are required to
teach, in a shape neither too expensive for
any one to purchase nor too voluminous for
any to acquire a perfect understanding of,
and yet strictly conformable to the pre-
scribed system?

Such a volume has been prepared with
considerable labor, is published and will be
offered to the public this week.—It is en-
titled,

THE MARYLAND MILITIA HAND BOOK.

CONTAINING

Part 1. The existing militia laws of the
state and the amendments thereto of which
there are about 14 with marginal notes,
references and remarks, excepting the mi-
litia law of Baltimore which has recently
been published in pamphlet form, and being
entirely of local operation, is omitted.

Part 2. Abstracts of the several laws of
the United States which relate to militia,
either when in or out of service—and em-
bracing the rules and articles of war at
large, the regulations of the army, particu-
larly respecting the Police Duty of each
day in camp—regulations respecting Guards
and Centinels, compliments by individuals,
by Centinels, by guards to colours, &c.—
Salutes. Direction for reviews and Inspec-
tion—Rank of corps and of officers—Pay
and allowance—Rations, Mustering when
ordered in, or discharged the service—De-
tails, Arrests, Courts martial, Drum Beats,
Funeral Honors, &c.

Part 3. The Exercise and Manoeuvres
as performed in the army of the United
States and directed to be adopted by the
militia of Maryland, abridged for the use
of the latter, containing the school of the
soldier and squad exercise. 2. School of
the company. 3. School of the battalion.
A comprehensive Index is attached.

It is not unfrequent for works of this na-
ture to be directed at the public expence.
No authority existed in this instance to au-
thorize the executive to incur such an ex-
penditure.—The present edition is at indi-
vidual expence, and therefore is necessarily
limited to such a number as would readily
be disposed of. The price unbound will be
\$1 00 per copy.

It is respectfully submitted to the officers
of regiments at a distance to associate in
ordering such a number of copies as may be
required by them, which will be carefully
forwarded as may be directed.

JER. HUGHES.

Shall I tax the public spirit and kindness
of the editors of papers published in this
state, to notice this publication? The fa-
vour will be cheerfully reciprocated at any
time.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

'Till to Ben Tyler who sells all the pictures
Honored and blest be the friends of the arts!
Double Parody.

Politicians will doubtless be gratified to
learn that Mr. Tyler of Washington, has
in his possession all the candidates for the
Presidency, and is ready to dispose of them
upon reasonable terms, for cash or approved
credit. Since his arrival in this city, he
has been driving a bargain, and has at
length succeeded in buying over the Head
of the Treasury Department, which com-
pletes his political schemes, having previ-
ously gained by the ascendancy of his tal-
ents and the length of his purse, an unlim-
ited control over the Heads of Departments
as well as those of the Speaker of the
House of Representatives, and an influen-
tial member of the senate.

But to be a little more explicit, Mr. Ty-
ler has become the proprietor of the follow-
ing elegant engravings: A likeness of
HENRY CLAY, painted by C. B. King, and
engraved by P. Mavrick; JOHN QUINCY
ADAMS, painted by King, and engraved by
Kearney; WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, painted
by Jarvis, and engraved by Durand; AN-
DREW JACKSON, painted by J. Wood, and
engraved by Longacre; JOHN C. CALHOUN,
painted by King, and engraved by Long-
acre. All these pictures, with the excep-
tion of General Jackson, have already re-
ceived particular notice in our columns;
and it is unnecessary to add to what we
have already said.

As we have not yet declared in favour of
any one of the candidates for the Presi-
dency, it would be invidious to discriminate
between the distinguished heads, which
compose Mr. Tyler's gallery. Wishing to
give them all a fair chance, we will only
remark that General Jackson, who has
lately been added to the group, is by no
means inferior to his associates, although
he appears among them in his cloak, with
a countenance a little care worn, and bear-
ing the marks of infirm health. To those
who are equally undecided with ourselves
in regard to the Presidency, we beg leave
to recommend the course pursued by one
of our friends this morning, who took the
whole lot of candidates, "for better or for-
worse," thus being sure to purchase the
right one.—N. Y. Statesman.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

The N. Y. American states that a letter,
addressed to this distinguished hero, was
accidentally discovered in a Baker's shop in
that city, a few days since, which induced
the examination of several chests of old
manuscripts, when upwards of 700 papers
were found, such as drafts of his official
communications, and letters to the most
distinguished persons of the age, and their
letters to him, from the year 1775 to '83
—many are in the hand writing of Frank-
lin, Hancock, La Fayette and John Adams,
which prove beyond doubt their authenticity.
We understand that the gentleman whose
perseverance recovered them from destined
destruction, has handed them to the author
of the Pilot, with a view to the publication
of a part by Mr. Wiley.

CONVENTION WITH RUSSIA.

Mr. Lucius Bull, who arrived at Wash-
ington a few days ago, was bearer of des-
patches from our minister at St. Peters-
burg. By these, it appears that a conven-
tion was concluded on the 5th—17th April
last, between Mr. Middleton, on the part
of the United States, and Count Nesselrode
and Mr. Polignac on the part of Russia. We
understand (informs the National Journal)
that the Convention consists of six articles,
in which all the points in dispute between
the two governments are adjusted, in a
manner the most honourable and advan-
talous to this country.

The 1st article authorizes the free navi-
gation of the Pacific Ocean, by both parties
and recognizes the right of fishing, and
landing on all points of the West coast not
already occupied, in order to trade with the
aborigines.

2d article provides that the citizens or
subjects of neither country shall land at
points occupied by either, without the per-
mission of the Governor or Commandant.

3d article fixes the boundary line at 54°
north of which the United States are not to
form establishments, and south of which
Russia cannot advance.

4th article allows free entrance, to both
parties, for ten years, into all the gulphs,
harbours, &c. of each, for the purposes of
fishing and trading with the natives.

5th article interdicts a trade in fire arms
and liquors; and provides that violations of
this article shall be punished, not by seizure
of the vessel, but by penalties to be pre-
scribed by each government, on its own
citizens or subjects.

6th. This article prescribes that the rat-
ification shall be exchanged within ten
months from the date of the treaty.

This Convention may be regarded as a
second signal effect of the manly and inde-
pendent Message of our President to the
late Congress. If the Emperor Alexander
had left to our own government to fix the
terms of the treaty, it could not more com-
pletely have secured all our interests in the
Pacific.—We congratulate the country upon
this new evidence of the excellence of the
system which has been pursued by our
present administration.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship *Stephanie*, Capt. Maey, has arrived at New York—She left Havre on the 27th June, at which time *La Fayette* was making preparations for his departure, which was supposed would be on or about the 10th July. This is the ship we stated a few days ago, that was expected to convey our worthy guest to the shores of the United States. The papers received by the *Stephanie*, contain nothing of moment, says the New York Editors. No successor has yet been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Chateaubrian's dismissal: the papers also observe, that the French funds were improving—The Infant Don Miguel had reached Paris, and had dined with M. de Villele, at his own house.

(Fed. Rep.)
PARIS, June 24.

Stock Exchange, June 23.—The price of Stocks sufficiently maintained its ground to give rise to some negotiations; and notwithstanding the approach of the settling day there has been some speculation for the end of the month, at an improved quotation. A rumour was set afloat of a strong expedition having sailed from one of the principal ports of the kingdom, on a distant voyage, but it had no effect upon the market.

It seems that the difficulties that have arisen in Egypt do not prevent the viceroy from endeavouring to induce artisans and mechanics to settle in that country. Such is the protection he affords to manufacturers, that he gives 4,500 and even 6000 francs a year to printers of Calicoes. These advantageous terms have induced many printers without work in the Department des Bouches du Rhone to go to Egypt, and they are waiting at Marseilles for a favorable wind in order to set sail.

Mr. Arago, of the Academy of the Sciences, communicated to that learned body on the 14th inst. the results of several curious experiments which he had made upon the polarisation of light. From these experiments he considers himself authorised to believe, that the luminous part of the Sun is nothing else than a gaseous substance in combustion like the flame of candles. It was well known that this was suspected by the celebrated Dr. Herschell.

Extract of a private letter of the 18th inst. from Frankfurt.—"It seems that the assembly of Ministers at Johannisberg was a prelude to that Congress which was to have been held upon the affairs of Spanish America, if England had not refused to take part. It is not known whether the Continental Powers will assemble, or whether the meeting at Johannisberg will remain, as it is at present, merely a friendly conference upon the affairs of Germany."

Extract of a private letter of the 12th ult. from Smyrna:—"The hostile note of Lord Stratford; and the no less strange declaration of M. de Tatischeff, were no sooner known here than a new campaign to exterminate the Greeks was anticipated. It was still worse when we learned that the Viceroy of Egypt had freighted all the English, Austrian, and other vessels in the port of Alexandria with troops and ammunition which, under the protection of the flags of Christian Powers, they could with impunity and without fear of being attacked by the Greeks, carry to the Sultan and enable him to spread desolation wherever he chose to land his destructive hordes. But our astonishment was at its height when we knew that M. Minziacky, the Russian agent at Constantinople, allowed vessels of his nation to render the same services to the Porte. Shortly afterwards, intelligence arrived of a descent made upon the Crete by 1500 negroes belonging to the Viceroy, who fell upon the inhabitants, massacred some, and packed the others on board European vessels to be transported to Egypt, where Mahomet Ali has the design to marry them with negroes in order to form colonies to people Nubia. The massacre committed at Smyrna by the Turkish hordes in passing through are said by them to be only preparatory sacrifices, calculated to give heart to the soldiers."

PARIS, June 23.

Stock Exchange, June 22.—The market has been active to day, and the price of stocks has maintained its ground. The only fresh rumour is that a communication will shortly be made to the Chamber, relative to the sinking fund and the national debt.

The German Journals state that the intelligence of an interview between the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria is quite unfounded, as well as that of a corps of troops assembling upon the Rhine, and being visited by the King of Prussia.

The English brig *Prince Regent*, accompanied by a frigate, sailed from Naples for Malta on the 2d inst. having on board the Marquis of Hastings, Governor of Malta.

The Brussels Oracle contradicts the intelligence given by the English Journals of an insurrection having broken out at Surinam, in which a great multitude perished.

Extract of a letter of the 17th ult. from Salonica:—

"The Captain Pacha, after having fruitlessly bombarded the Isle of Scopolo during one day, has entered the port of Epanona.—Immediately after his arrival he sent hither a schooner, with several vessels under the Christian flag, with which the Europeans had furnished him, to take on board 2000 Albanese who are here. The captains of these troops however refused to embark, unless they were paid three months in advance. But these difficulties will soon be removed. The Greeks see with surprise that among the vessels destined to transport the Albanese, are several under the Russian flag. The object of the Captain Pacha is, it is said, to affect a disembarkation to the Isle of Negropont, without doubt, to succour the town of that name.

The markets at Havre were tolerably steady. Cotton was from 25 to 26 sous, and ashes from 46 to 48.

A petition has been presented to the French Chamber of Deputies to abolish the guillotine.

It was reported in Madrid, that the Baron d'Eroles would be appointed Vice Roy of Peru. The Savans think this is merely a plausible pretext to get him out of the country.

The prisons at Barcelona were filled with Constitutionalists, who had been arrested since the receipt of the decree of amnesty.

The Bishop of Majorca, Don Pedro Valledo, who was a deputy to the Cortes in 1820, and 1821, has received an order from the king to resign his Bishoprick; and Col. Callater, aid to Baron d'Eroles, has been imprisoned on a charge of having published the constitution at Tarragona in 1820.

MADRID, June 17.

Sir William A'Court, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. has addressed the following note to Count Ofalia, first Secretary of State.

In conformity with the wishes manifested by his excellency, Count Ofalia, to the undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of England, he has the honour to repeat to him in writing what he verbally declared to him, to wit:—that when some months since General Iturbide arrived in England, the undersigned was authorised to assure Count Ofalia, that the English government had not entered into any relation with that individual—which he did.

As soon as Gen. Iturbide left England, the undersigned received orders to repeat the same assurances, adding moreover, that whilst he remained in England, the government had no sort of communication with him.

(Signed) WM. A'COURT.

From the *Charleston Mercury*, July 21.

THE MAID OF CAROLINA.

We are happy to find that Judge JAMES, in his new work on the first struggle of Republicanism, has (as might have been anticipated) awarded the highest honours to the ladies, which is not more than mere justice to their conduct. When we recal their fortitude, their devotion to the cause of '76, their cheerfulness under disaster, and their magnanimity, we have considered a biography of the ladies of that period as a desideratum, which would furnish the patriotism of Sparta, the wit, the ingenuity of Athens. The following is one of the many brilliant illustrations:—

EMILY GEIGER.

At the time Gen. Greene retreated before Lord Rawdon from Ninety-Six, when he had passed Broad River he was very desirous to send an order to Gen. Sumpter who was on the Wateree, to join him, that they might attack Rawdon, who had now divided his force. But the General could find no man in that part of the State who was bold enough to undertake so dangerous a mission. The country to be passed through for many miles was full of blood-thirsty Tories, who on every occasion that offered imbrued their hands in the blood of the whigs. At length Emily Geiger presented herself to Gen. Greene, and proposed to act as his messenger; and the General both surprised and delighted, closed with her proposal. He accordingly wrote a letter and delivered it, and at the same time communicated the contents of it verbally, to be told to Sumpter in case of accidents. Emily was young, but as to her person or adventures on the way, we have no further information except that she was mounted on horseback upon a side saddle, and on the second day of her journey she was intercepted by Lord Rawdon's scouts. Coming from the direction of Greene's army, and not being able to tell an untruth without blushing, Emily was suspected and confined to a room; and as the officer in command had the modesty not to search her at the time, he sent for an old tory matron as more fitting for that purpose. Emily was not wanting in expedient, and as soon as the door was closed and the bustle a little subsided, she ate up the letter piece by piece. After a while the matron arrived, and upon searching carefully nothing was to be found of a suspicious nature about the prisoner, and she would disclose nothing. Suspicion being thus allayed, the officer commanding the scouts suffered Emily to depart for where she said she was bound—but she took a route somewhat circuitous to avoid further detention, and soon after struck into the road to Sumpter's camp, where she arrived in safety. Emily told her adventure and delivered Greene's verbal message to Sumpter, who in consequence soon after joined the main army at Orangeburg. Emily Geiger afterwards married Mr. Therswits, a rich planter on the Congaree. She has been dead thirty-five years; but it is trusted her name will descend to posterity among those of the patriotic females of the Revolution.

An equality of condition between persons about to form matrimonial alliances, is often thought to lay a surer foundation for domestic comfort, than those diversities either in fortune or acquisitions, which seem to place the parties greatly in contrast with each other. It is probable that this idea was present to the mind of both Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Potter, whom he afterwards married, at one of their interviews during courtship. The Doctor told her "that he was of a mean extraction, that he had no money, and that he had an uncle that was hanged;" to which, by way of reducing herself to an equality with him, she replied, "that she had no more money than he," and that though "no relation of hers had been hanged, she had fifty who deserved hanging."

PRESIDENTIAL MEETING.

From the *Baltimore Patriot*—Extra.

At a meeting of the citizens of Westmoreland county, at Westmoreland Court House, Va. on the 26th of July 1824, favourable to the election of John Q. Adams to the Presidency, Col. Somerville, was called to the chair, and Geo. R. Pitts, Esq. appointed Secretary. After some observations from the Chairman, in which he expressed his pleasure at seeing so large and respectable a convention of freeholders, and his regret that circumstances rendered it impossible for their venerable Senator, the Hon. John Taylor, of Caroline, to accept the invitation to attend this meeting, although he concurred in believing that the best interests of Virginia and of the United States would be promoted by the success of Mr. Adams; the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we will support the nomination of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency of the United States, at the next election. Because we think long experience, as well as integrity and talents, requisite to qualify a man for the chief magistracy of this country; and because during a period of near nine and thirty years, in which Mr. Adams has been in the public service, he has received the confidence of all our Presidents, without giving either of them cause to regret that confidence.

Because we consider all sudden changes in the policy of a government injurious to the public welfare, and have the strongest reason to believe that the policy of the present administration, which we approve, is that which will be steadily pursued by Mr. Adams, and because we are convinced that there is at this moment a great, concerted, and formidable opposition to the administration of Mr. Monroe, and in favour of the election of Mr. Crawford.

Because we are satisfied that Mr. Adams's interpretation of the Constitution is a fair, just, and conscientious one, and that consequently he will, as chief magistrate, endeavour equally to protect the rights of the States from usurpation on the one hand, and those of the general government from invasion on the other; and because we view his election as intimately connected with the overthrow of an attempt to concentrate and consolidate all power into the hands of a few individuals at Washington, and to take the free choice of President out of the hands of the people.

Because the great mass of office hunters, intriguers, speculators, and monopolists, oppose him from a belief that he will not sweep the present incumbents out of office to make room for them; and because his opinions show him to be the friend of a proper union of the agricultural, commercial, navigating, ship-building, and manufacturing interests, and the enemy of all oppressive monopolies.

Because we think it the interest of Virginia to endeavour to conciliate friends in the Northern and middle States, which she cannot do even by the success of her own candidate, and because we entertain a grateful sense of the kinder dispositions shown to us by the friends of Mr. Adams, than those which have been manifested towards us by supporters of most of the other candidates.

Because we think it all important in the present alarming state of the world, that the conduct of America should be steady and unwavering; and because we are convinced that the enemies of human liberty in foreign countries do not wish the success of Mr. Adams, from a conviction that he will not consent to withdraw the shield which our present administration, (in understanding with Great Britain) has magnanimously interposed between their royal schemes and the Republics of South America.

Because we know Mr. Adams to be the friend of a manly and independent, but at the same time safe and cautious policy, and we conceive a profound knowledge of our domestic and foreign relations, (which we cannot believe Gen. Jackson, from the circumstances of his life, can yet possess) to be necessary in a President; and because, if Mr. Crawford has not been able for the last twelve months to attend to the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, are we not justified in apprehending he will not be able to discharge those of President, and that his election would be actually the election of Mr. Gallatin!

Because we admire the unvarying dignity with which Mr. Adams has departed himself as a candidate for our suffrages, and his manifest resolution to do what is right in discharge of his duty without regard to clamour or popularity—because his friends have not sent out emissaries to promote his election, nor sought to build up his reputation by pulling down that of others, but out of the materials which his services and his merits afford; and because we perceive public and private virtues so harmoniously combined in him as to justify the conclusion that his conduct as our chief magistrate would reflect honour on himself and on the nation.

Resolved, That we will support Hancock Eustace, Esq. of Stafford county, who has been nominated by the voters of Lancaster as Elector in this district for Mr. Adams, and that we recommend to our friends in the other districts of the State to complete the electoral ticket.

On the motion of Henry Garnett, Esq. Resolved, That Daniel Carmichael, Henry Taylor, Laurence Washington, Dr. Pitts, Samuel Templeman, Col. Nelson, John Graham, Robert Bailey, J. Neale, Thomas Spence, and Robert Beall be appointed a corresponding Committee.

On the motion of Thomas Rowand, Esq. seconded by the unanimous voice of the meeting, Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to furnish for publication a copy of the resolutions, and of the address which we have heard—that the Editors of newspapers in Virginia friendly to the election

of Mr. Adams, be requested to insert them, and that the same be asked as a favour of the Editors of the *Richmond Enquirer* and *National Intelligencer*.

(Signed) WM. C. SOMERVILLE, Chairman.
GEO. R. PITTS, Secretary.

From the *National Journal*.

We will take this occasion to mention a circumstance, which we presume must have been overlooked by the "Committee of Arrangements;" when they stated it as "not their intention" to make public their exclusion of Mr. Edwards from the Anniversary Dinner.

Gen. Van Ness left his instructions at the Book stores, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 1st inst. On the forenoon of the same day, the Chairman of the committee mentioned publicly, in conversation, their resolution to exclude Mr. Edwards. We have proof of this. So much for the secrecy "intended."

When Gen. Van Ness left his instructions, he made no request, nor did he express at either place, that they should be kept secret. On Thursday evening, and the whole of Friday, this extraordinary measure was the subject of conversation. On Saturday morning it was given in the *Journal* as a fact, unaccompanied by remark or comment of any kind. By this means it became known to the citizens generally, and produced such a burst of indignation from all parties that none were found to defend the committee, who now saw and dreaded the consequences of their improper conduct. A meeting was called by Mr. Gales, on Saturday forenoon, which was held at the Intelligencer office, for the purpose, we presume, of devising some expedient to soothe the feelings of the citizens which had been so grossly outraged by them. This meeting framed the equivocal denial which was published in the evening papers of Saturday, and the Intelligencer of Monday morning; but it did not produce the effect intended. This honorable prevarication of the Committee, confirmed the disgust already entertained by the citizens, in relation to the whole plot; and instead of a City Dinner of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred, for which preparations were making by Mr. Williamson, enough could be collected to form a partizan dinner, consisting of sixty two, only; and composed, principally, of individuals from the adjoining towns and country.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The New-York Legislature met agreeably to the proclamation of the Governor of that State, on Monday the 1st inst. and adjourned on the Friday following, without passing the electoral law—the following is the final proceedings of that body, which we copy from the *Albany Daily Advertiser* of August 7.

Yesterday, in the assembly, Mr. Livingston introduced a resolution requesting the senate to inform the house what disposition they had made of the resolution relative to giving the choice of electors to the people, which was sent to them the day previous.

Mr. Livingston made some pointed remarks on the course pursued by the senate, as to that resolution, which he considered as disrespectful and contemptuous, and he felt it his duty as a member of the house, to call on them for information.

The resolution passed, with but one or two dissenting voices.

Mr. T. Spencer's resolution censuring the governor, was taken up, and after considerable debate, passed, as follows:—
AYES.—Messrs. Alien, Ashley, Baldwin, Barber, Barnum, Bellinger, Bevier, Brown, Clark, Curtiss, Daley, De Witt, Dickson, Dubois, Edwards, Ellis, Farlin, A. F. Ferris, B. Ferris, I. Finch, Fitch, Flagge, Follett, Gere, Grant, Graves, H. Halsey, Hosmer, Howe, Hubbard, Hudson, Hyatt, Jansen, Judd, Latham, Livingston, M'Clure, Mullett, Perine, Pettit, Pine, Price, Remer, Root, Ruger, Russell, Seely, D. Smith, G. Smith, M. H. Smith, P. Spencer, T. Spencer, Stephens, Stewart, Stillman, Stilwell, Stone, Tillotson, Van Antwerp, Van Vleck, Waterman, Wheeler, Winslow, Wood, Woodworth—66.

NOES.—Messrs. Barstow, Barto, Benedict, Blakely, Campbell, Coffin Cook, Cooper, Crary, Crolius, Cunningham, Drake, Dunham, Dunning, J. Finch, Fox, Frost, Furman, Ganson, Gardiner, Gove, N. Halsey, Jones, Kellogg, Klapp, McCrea, Monell, Moss, Pell, Pierson, Pitts, Rathbun, Riggs, Rockwell, Seaman, E. Smith, J. Smith, L. Smith, P. Smith, Stryker, Tallmadge, Thorne, Town, Tredwell, Turner, Van Beuren, Van Orden, Washburn, Wheaton, Whipple, Whiting, Wilkeson, Wilkie—53.

A message was received from the senate informing the house, that inasmuch as they had passed a resolution on the 3d inst. that they had been unconstitutionally convened and deemed it improper to legislate on any question, they could not consent to take into consideration the resolution from the house.

The resolution from the senate to adjourn, which was sent to the house on Tuesday, was then passed, and the house adjourned till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to which hour the senate stood adjourned.

When the house met in the afternoon, the usual forms were gone through, and the house adjourned, to meet again according to law. The Senate also adjourned at the same time.

A Fact.—A Dandy, having unfortunately caught himself on fire when just going to bed at an inn, a concourse of attendants, on hearing his cries, rushed to his assistance. The fire having been quelled without much ado, how it happened was the general question:—"Why," replied the youth, "I was just taking a last peep at the glass, when somehow or other the flame of the candle communicated with the ornaments of my night cap."

GETTYSBURG, Penn. July 21. FAITHFULNESS OF THE DOG.

To the many instances of faithfulness in this affectionate animal, we think one which happened near this place on Monday morning last, is well worth adding.

Mr. Matthias Oredorf, of Menallen township, was crossing a field, about a quarter of a mile distant from his house, when he was attacked by a very vicious bull. The animal raised him with his horns, and threw him, he supposes, about 15 or 16 feet upon a fence; and as he was falling, was caught by the bull, and pressed against the fence by his horns. In this situation, he was held until he found his strength gradually weakening—and was nearly exhausted; when his dog, who had heard his first cry, came running from the house, one fourth of a mile distant, to his assistance and immediately attacked the animal, and relieved his master from this dreadful situation. Mr. O. has received but one serious wound, which is a very deep one in the thigh, where the animal first struck him.

A lover had bribed the Abigail of his mistress to shut him up in a closet in the lady's chamber, where, it was scarcely necessary to observe, he was effectually cured of his passion, by hearing her give these confidential instructions before she went to rest: "Fanny, lay my left shoulder upon the chair; arrange my breasts smoothly upon the dressing table; have my right eye mended before morning; and be very particular in getting my teeth well polished."

Division Orders.

JOHN 31st, 1824.
Having this day received Blanks for Division returns from the Adjutant General, it appears there is an error in the supplement to the Militia law of last session, of returns being directed to the Adjutant General by the Brigadiers, which excludes the Major General of any knowledge of his division—to supply that defect and comply with orders, I have to order that the Brigadiers and Commandants of Brigades should make their return of their several Brigades unto Col. JOHN L. KENN, Division Inspector of Easton, on or before the first Monday in December next, and to continue the same annually, until otherwise informed.
P. BENSON, M. G. 2d D. M. M.
Aug. 7 3w

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

AUGUST 2d, A. D. 1824.
On application of William Bullen, Administrator of Thomas S. Loveday, 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 the same 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 2d day of August in the year of our Lord 1824.
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Thomas S. Loveday 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 18th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of August, 1824.
WILLIAM BULLEN, Adm'r. of Thomas S. Loveday, dec'd.

Aug. 7 3w

Notice. THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

As it appears to be the impression of many, that the Steam Boat Maryland does not leave Easton Point until some time after the regular hour of starting, which is seven o'clock, A. M. thereby creating confusion and disappointment, the Captain, therefore thinks proper, in order to prevent any misunderstanding for the future, to state that the boat will positively leave the Point precisely at seven o'clock, and will neither wait for passengers or letter bag after that hour.
Aug. 7 1f

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

ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES.

The subscriber has just received from New-York, a fresh supply of prime LEATHER, and has received since his last advertisement several supplies previous to this. Among the articles that he has now on hand, are a parcel of first rate Calf and Seal Skins, Morocco Lining, Binding, and Hog Skins do. with a general assortment of Coarse Leather and Cordovan; also, Harness, Skirting and Bridle Leather of a large size, with a fine parcel of Sole Leather of different trimming. All of which will be sold on the most favourable terms for cash.

He feels grateful for the past and still increasing encouragement he has received from a generous public, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same—He has no hesitation in saying that he can sell as good bargains, (a few trifling articles excepted) as can be purchased in Baltimore, as has been proved by purchasers; besides, dealers having here the benefit of selecting their own goods.

CHARLES H. GIFFIN.
Easton, Aug. 7 2o3w
P. S. Highest Prices paid for Hides.

In our columns of to-day will be found an extract from the proceedings of the Board of Trustees for the Eastern Shore, appointed by the Maryland Agricultural Society, of a very interesting nature, and we recommend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

The object aimed at by the Board is one of general interest and great importance, and if the Farmers of the Eastern Shore will co-operate in the plan there suggested, it must greatly tend to the welfare of the landed interest and the tenantry of this country; and it requires not many eyes to see, if the landed interest and the tenantry (which by the by are one and the same, for the interest of the one is the interest of the other) are promoted, these interests which essentially depend on them must thrive proportionably.

This is the first great systematic attempt that has ever been made to develop the resources of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to withdraw it from its retired situation, and to give it notoriety and fame. No country is more generally unknown, no country was ever estimated so far below its real merit. Its position has been aptly described in the address as lying below the travelling rout, of course few persons ever visit it but those who have business, most of whom see its inferior parts, and have no knowledge of its resources and advantages. No intelligent man ever traversed throughout the Eastern Shore without admiring its soil, its waters, its conveniences, and its situations—None but what was forcibly struck with the entire freedom from all incumbrances to tillage that the lands every where enjoy, and their fine adaptation to various crops—The only thing that seems to be wanting to make it a perfectly beautiful and extremely productive country, is a division of the extensive cultivations by individuals, and an encouragement by such divisions to draw an increase of agriculturalists here—that would tend to the increased wealth and welfare of all.

Westmoreland Resolutions and Address.

The Editor of the Baltimore Patriot with a kindness which we take pleasure to acknowledge, has furnished us with a copy of the Westmoreland Resolutions and Address, and we are highly gratified to lay this interesting and important paper before our patrons.

Westmoreland is the county in Virginia where the illustrious George Washington was born.

These Resolutions and Address are from the Anti-Caucus democrats of that county, and they contain matter and sentiments worthy of the American character. We cannot say that, without any exception, we acquiesce in all they state, but in a public paper from a sect of politicians who have held different opinions from our own, where there is so much to approve & to applaud, it would be captious and undignified to pause to make small criticisms—We will not do it, but indulge the better feeling of paying the tribute of our respect to its worthiness.

The length of the address must cause us to postpone it until our next, when we will assign it a place of distinction, and we desire to bespeak the pointed attention of our readers for it in time.

At an Election for Directors of the Branch Bank at Easton on Monday the 2d instant, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year.

- FOR EASTON AND TALBOT COUNTY. John Goldsborough, Henry Holliday, Trench Tighman, Wm. W. Moore, Samuel Groome, Wm. H. Groome. QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY. William Carmichael. KENT COUNTY. William Barroll. CECIL COUNTY. Henry Chamberlaine. DORCHESTER COUNTY. Charles Goldsborough. SOMERSET COUNTY. John C. Wilson, Jr. WORCESTER COUNTY. Ephraim K. Wilson. CAROLINE COUNTY. Henry Nicols.

And at a meeting of the Board on Monday the 9th inst. Nicholas Hammond, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council, on Monday, the 16th August inst. NINIAN PINKNEY.

DEATH OF MR. RODNEY. Papers communicate the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. O. A. RODNEY, American Minister at Buenos Ayres. He died suddenly on the 10th of June, at six in the morning, and was buried with appropriate marks of respect on the following day. His family were to take passage for Philadelphia on board the brig America, captain Neal, to sail in a few

days after the Noble. The Buenos Ayres Mercantile which announced the death of Mr. R. is clothed in the emblems of mourning.

The government of Buenos Ayres had decreed, as a mark of respect for OSWALD AUGUSTUS RODNEY, that a Monument, with a proper inscription, should be forthwith erected over his tomb at their expense.

The French expedition, under captain Duperre, had made some important discoveries of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

A spacious and elegant mansion has been selected by the corporation at Boston, which is to be fitted up for the residence of General LA FAYETTE, during his visit to that city.—American.

We learn that the committee of the Corporation have engaged extensive apartments for General LA FAYETTE at the Fountain Inn, and that the large hall and other rooms in that establishment, are now fitting up in a superior style for the reception of the NATION'S GUEST, whenever he may arrive in the "monumental city."—Pat.

COMMODORE BARRON.

The Washington City Gazette of Tuesday says, "It gives us pleasure to state, that Com. James Barron has been appointed to the command of the Philadelphia naval station."

Gen. Dearborn, our minister to Portugal, and suite, were at Lisbon on the 5th July, to sail for Boston in three or four days, in the ship "Ato, of this port.—Fed. Rep.

Termination of Slavery.—The period fixed by law for the termination of slavery in the state of New York, is the 4th of July, 1827. According to the census of 1820, there are 29,279 free persons of color, and 10,092 slaves in that state.

The four members of Parliament.

These enterprising foreigners, who have crossed the Atlantic to see the advancement of this country in good government and prosperity, have commenced their tour by setting off for the Catskill Mountains. From thence they propose visiting Albany at the extra session of the legislature—the Springs—Falls of Niagara, Canada and Boston—the Western and Southern States, and to embark for England before the next session of Parliament. They commence their tour of observations under the best feelings, and having discarded the gross libels on our country of foreign writers, they will be prepared to judge with impartiality.

Europe has been so often visited, that it may be considered a beaten track. The grand tour in a few years will be the United States, and we trust that the reception which these gentlemen may every where meet with be such as they merit, and such as may lead to favorable impressions and a just knowledge of the country.

Nat. Advocate.

The United States' Schr. Beagle, arrived at the Quarantine Ground from Key West, has been engaged for about three months in conveying numerous vessels of almost all nations from the different ports in the Island of Cuba. We regret to learn that her commander Lieut. Montgomery, died on the 30th ult. off Cape Hatteras. Three ordinary seamen, the pursur's steward, and a boy, had also deceased since the Beagle put to sea; one of them on Monday morning last. When the Beagle left Havana, the U. S. schr. Terrier was there; all well on board. There were no other vessels at the Island.—N. Y. E. Post.

MORE FISHERMEN TAKEN.

In addition to the information which we lately published respecting the capture and detention of several American Fishermen in the Bay of Fundy, by the British brig Dutterell, we have now to state that two other vessels, the schrs. Galleon and Rover, were on the 15th ult. captured and carried to St. Andrews. Accounts given by the crews of these vessels state that they were seized when taking in fuel and water in the harbour of Grand Menan, which they had a right to do by the treaty with Great Britain. N. Y. Ev. Post.

FEMALE INGENUITY.

About eighteen months since, we mentioned that a young lady of Franklin county, in this State, Miss Mary Davis, had woven a large bag entire and perfect. We now record a performance of this young lady, displaying much greater ingenuity. She has completed a shirt in her loom, (which is a common domestic one) the collar and wristbands of which are double and neatly gathered. It has shoulder-straps and gussets, and the button holes of the collar, bosom and wristbands, are all neatly executed. The garment was commenced at the tail and finished at the shoulder straps. At the distance of three feet, so finely is it woven, that it has every appearance of needle-work, but on close examination, the deception is apparent. Hawleigh Reg.

PROVIDENCE, July 24.

A NOVELTY.—On Monday last, the Hon. Wheeler Martin, candidate for elector of President, ascended the steeple of the First Baptist meeting house in this town, and from a scaffold on the outside, at the height of 150 feet above the ground, proclaimed John Quincy Adams as the next President of the United States. The friends of Mr. A. it seems, take a high stand, and the honourable Judge afterwards observed, that no one in this town ever spoke higher of his candidate than he had on that occasion.

A young woman living near the Rock meeting house, Nottingham, Cecil county, Maryland, was delivered on Thursday morning last of four sons—we regret to say they did not live.—Delaware Watchman.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham, Having discovered in the "Star" a short communication to Mr. Smith signed "Phoebus," I am induced through the medium of your highly respectable paper to correct the error it contains, or if you please the mistaken notion of the writer—As it is the privilege of every man to correct any error that may appear in print, provided he feels an interest in doing so, I beg you to give the following an insertion.

It is certainly a fact that the Presidential election has excited much interest in this county, and produced a revolution in the opinion of our leading political characters, but that "Crawford has for six months past been gaining ground and Adams losing his popularity" I positively deny—So far from Crawford, as "Phoebus" states, ever getting a majority in this county, he cannot, nor will he get more than one hundred votes. How Phoebus has suffered himself to labour under so gross a mistake, amid my astonishment, I am at a loss to conceive, unless it be the information he has received from the few with whom he has been conversant, thinking perhaps that Crawford's able address, of which he speaks, has had the same influence upon all, that it had upon him, and consequently produced a considerable change. But he is mistaken. Does he think? Can he think that the few with whom he has conversed upon the subject of the Presidential Election knoweth all things? If he does he is much mistaken—I can assure him that neither Crawford's address nor himself together, with his few friends, will avail him any thing in this county—If Phoebus thinks contrary, he will be still mistaken. The fact is, that so far as I am, from information and personal knowledge able to judge, the only contest in this county will be between General Jackson and John Q. Adams, while Crawford will be left almost out of the question. General Jackson, I am of opinion, has decidedly the majority—I have thus attempted in haste to correct the absurd statement given by Phoebus, who seems to know more about the "Star" than he does the sentiments of the people.

Queen-Ann's Co. Md. } Aug. 12th, 1824. } TIMOTHY.

CANDIDATES.

Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

For the District composed of Somerset, Worcester, and part of Dorchester counties. For ADAMS, Littleton Dennis, Sen. Esq. " JACKSON, Josiah Bayly, Esq. " CRAWFORD, Major Ephraim K. Wilson.

For the District composed of Talbot, Caroline, 1st and 2d District of Dorchester counties. For ADAMS, Major Daniel Martin. " JACKSON, Daniel L. Haldeman, Esq. " CRAWFORD, James Sangston, Esq.

For the District composed of Kent and Queen Ann's counties. For ADAMS, Samuel G. Osburn, Esq. " JACKSON, Captain Joshua W. Massey. " CRAWFORD, Robert Wright, Esq.

FOR CONGRESS.

For the District composed of Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot counties. Col. Thomas Emory, | John Leeds Kerr, Esq. For the District composed of Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester counties. Robert N. Martin, Esq. | Dr. John S. Syence. For the District composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford counties. General Philip Reed.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY. John Boon, | Thomas Wyatt, Wm. M. Hardcastle, | John Brown and Joseph Douglass, | J. S. Colston, Esq. R. D. Cooper.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Dr. Daniel Sullivan, | Bartholomew Byus, John N. Steele, | James Willis, Mathias Travers, | Francis P. Phelps and John Willis, | William Hutson, Esq. James B. Sullivan.

FOR SOMERSET COUNTY.

Major George Dashiell, | L. J. Dennis, Capt. John H. D. Waters, | J. Bratton, Capt. George Jones, | L. D. Teackle, Capt. Levin R. King, | Lambert Hyland and Capt. Richard Bennett, | Samuel Smith, Esq.

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.

B. H. Martin, Esq.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10. Wheat, white \$1 05 a 1 10—Corn 35—Rye 37 cents per bushel.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. James Leonard, to Miss Louisa Sherwood, all of this county.

Departed this life yesterday afternoon, (15th August,) CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. Esq. of Talbot county near Easton, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends in Easton are invited to attend his Funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M. from his late residence, at Pleasant Valley.

Departed this life, at his late residence in this county, on Wednesday evening last, in the 37th year of his age, ALEXANDER HANDS, Esq.—He lived respected—his many virtues and excellent qualities will never be forgotten by those who knew him.

FOR SALE,

On a credit of six months, A healthy Negro Man, about 23 years of age. For terms apply at this office. Aug 7 th

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the creditors of the subscriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the judges of Worcester county Court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to shew cause (if any they have) why he should not have the benefit of said laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and discharge. JESSE MUMFORD. Aug. 7 3w

To the People of Queen-Ann's, Talbot and Caroline Counties.

Mr FELLOW-CITIZENS, I am encouraged by a strong and flattering expression of the good will of many citizens of the District, long since personally made to me, in now aspiring to fill the honorable station of your representative in the next Congress.

With unaffected humility I assure you that I feel great distrust in my pretensions to take upon myself the high responsibility of such a service; but the partial judgment of my friends inspires me with a hope that I may be able to discharge the duties of it to your satisfaction.

It has been, for several years, a solemn resolution, on my part, my Fellow-Citizens, often expressed and well known to some of my intimate friends, that I would not attempt to go into public life on mere party grounds; and I rejoice to see an era arrived when I may, with some hope of being confided in, make known to you this fixed principle, by which I must be governed, if I am honoured with your confidence in the issue of the next Congressional Election.

I pledge myself to you, my fellow-citizens, by every tie, which can bind a man to society, that, if I should be elected your representative, I will enter into your service with a pure, a free and unbiassed mind, and that no party or personal views, incompatible with the true interests and welfare of the people, shall ever draw me aside from the path of duty towards you, which my best judgment shall indicate.

The question of my ability to serve you is submitted, with the most respectful deference, to yourselves; but I may venture to assert that more fidelity to your interests or a greater regard for your rights and happiness will not be found, on trial, in any other citizen.

Happily for us all the representative of a free people "is in the breath of their nostrils" and he must quickly come to the account and answer to them for all his views and conduct. If you try me, I feel assured of redeeming every pledge I make to you; but, if you reject my proffered services, there shall be neither strife nor discontent between us. I can abide, with cheerfulness, in my humble station of life and enjoy society, my home and friends and still be grateful for the confidence and favours I have already received at your hands. JOHN LEEDS KERR. Easton, July 9th, 1824. (Aug. 14.)

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens, Being encouraged by your liberal support at the last October election, at the solicitation of a number of my friends who are not satisfied with the previous arrangements made to take up candidates, I now offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Maryland—If elected, I pledge myself to serve you with fidelity. I am, the public's humble servant, ELIJAH BARWICK. Aug. 14 7w

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens, At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly of this State—should I be so far honoured by your suffrages as to be elected, I shall endeavour to do my duty faithfully and honestly. The Public's Obedient Servant, RICHARD D. COOPER. August 14

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for the General Assembly of Maryland, at our October election—If you see proper to elect me for one of your representatives, I promise you that I will serve you to the best of my knowledge, if I should lack in doing my duty, it shall be for the want of knowledge, not for the want of my good intentions. I am the public's humble and ob't. serv't. THOMAS WYATT. Aug. 14 7w

Sheriffalty.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE COUNTY. Fellow-Citizens, Having been solicited by a number of my friends and fellow-citizens to become a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE of this county, at the October election, I have at length yielded to their solicitations, and respectfully solicit your suffrages—Should you elect me to that office, I will endeavour to discharge the duties to the best of my abilities. The public's obedient Servant, THOMAS BURGHENAL. Aug. 14 th

Henry R. Pratt vs. Charlotte Ann Pratt, Administratrix of the estate of W. Pratt and Henry I. Pratt, deceased. On the equity side of Worcester county Court, ordered that the sale made by Edmund Pendleton, trustee, deceased, and reported by Thomas N. Williams, Trustee, appointed to complete the trust of the property mentioned in the proceedings in the above cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on or before the second day of next term, provided a copy of this order be set up at the Court House door and inserted in one of the newspapers published at Easton, for three successive weeks before the said day. The Trustee reports the amount of sales to be \$3,800. Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. Aug. 14 3w

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, upon very reasonable terms, his Farm in Caroline county, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Diggins, who will shew the premises to any person disposed to purchase—A payment of a small part of the purchase money only will be required; the balance in seven annual instalments. G. TURBUTT. Aug. 14 th

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. A snug new cottage suitable for a small family with 5 acres of good land including a thriving young apple and peach orchard situate near Easton Point on Thread Haven Creek, at present occupied by Levi Stocker—together with three Houses and Lots in the Town of Easton for terms apply to EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON. July 24 4w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. The Farm now occupied by Mr. Enoch Martin, Jr. in Tuckahoe Neck. For terms apply to ELIZABETH NICOLS. Easton, Aug. 14 4w

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.



A Sweepstakes free for any three or four years old colts on the Peninsula; to be entered on or before the 22d of September next, will be run over a beautiful course already prepared in the neighbourhood of Wye Mill, on Thursday the 23d of September next, 2 mile heats and repeat, carrying weight and regulated by the rules of the late Eastern Shore Jockey club. Entrance of each colt \$25. Four colts are already entered, which will insure a good race. It is also contemplated to have a second day's race by subscription and gate money, 1 mile and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding; the winning colt of the preceding day only excepted. Also, a third day's race 1/2 mile and repeat, for an elegant saddle and bridle. Good accommodations for man and horse will be furnished on the field by the subscribers.

The Political courses are also invited to attend—A few hours in the evening will be set apart to hear their pretensions to public patronage. Persons entering colts will pay their entrance money to HALEX MORRIST, Esq. Secretary. E. MARTIN, Jr. J. GOODHAM. Easton, Aug. 14, 1824.

MEDICAL PRIZE QUESTION.

The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland offer a premium of one hundred dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal, (at the option of the successful candidate) for the best essay on the Pathology and treatment of Cholera Infantum.

The undersigned have been appointed to award the premium at the next meeting of the faculty. Candidates for the prize will cause their dissertations to be sent to either of them (postage paid) on or before the first day of May 1825. Each dissertation to be accompanied by a sealed letter superscribed with a motto corresponding with that prefixed to the essay. None of the letters except that on which the motto of the successful essay shall be affixed will be opened; the remaining essays will be disposed of according to the direction of the owners.

NATHANIEL POTTER, A. ALEXANDER, THOS. E. BOND, EZRA GILLINGHAM, PATRICK MACAULAY.

Editors of papers, throughout the Union, favourable to the promotion of Medical knowledge, are requested to make public the above notice. Baltimore, Aug. 14.

David M. Smith, TAILOR.

Respectfully returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Easton.

He continues to carry on Tailoring at his old stand, next door below the Easton Hotel and immediately opposite the Court House—having lately employed a number of the best workmen, and having just returned from Baltimore with the latest fashions, which he has made arrangements to receive from Philadelphia and Baltimore regularly, he flatters himself he can execute all orders in a style equal to that of the above mentioned cities. Easton, Aug. 14 th

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two venditioni exponas to me directed, one at the suit of John Barnett, use of Charles Benson; use of William Higgins, use of Samuel Harrison, against Levin Marshall, Denton Marshall and John M. Wise, and one at the suit of Jenkins & Stevens, against said Levin Marshall, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 7th of September next, the following property, to wit: one Negro Girl, called Sarah, aged about 12 or 13 years and for life, taken to satisfy the above claims. WM. TOWNSEND, Constable. August 14 th

Camp Meeting.

A Methodist Camp Meeting will be held in the woods of Mr. John G. Thomas, within about a mile of Centerville, to commence on Thursday the 26th inst. and conclude on the Wednesday following. August 14.

Camp Meeting.

A general Camp Meeting is appointed to be held at Nanticoke Point, in Somerset county, on the land of Capt. Jesse Hughes—to commence on the 26th day of August and close on the 31st: there are ten respectable and discreet persons appointed to take the oversight of the encampment and to preserve good order during the meeting. Those who go to the meeting by water are advised to carry fuel and drinking water with them. July 24 5w

Edge Tools.

WRIGHTSON LOWE respectfully announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has conjointly with his son Thomas Lowe, commenced on his well known farm, in the Bay Side, the Manufacture of EDGE TOOLS AND THE BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS IN ALL ITS VARIETY.

THOMAS LOWE was apprenticed to the celebrated Mr. WILLIAMS of Baltimore, (whose character as a maker of EDGE TOOLS stands unrivalled through the Union) he therefore feels confident that he shall be able to manufacture articles in his line, in such excellence as to give universal satisfaction.

WRIGHTSON LOWE therefore on the behalf of himself, and Son, solicits a portion of the public patronage, and having laid in an excellent stock of the best materials; he is able to execute orders to any extent, with promptitude and on moderate terms.

Orders from all parts of the country shall meet an early attention; and the goods shall be, if so requested, delivered in Easton. Bay Side, July 17th, 1824. (July 24) N. B. A good Striker, if an early application is made, will meet with a permanent situation.

A New Supply.

Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of SHOES of the best quality. He has now in his employ an excellent set of workmen, and is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES in the best manner. He will sell very low for cash. Easton, July 17 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. May 22 tf JAMES M. LAMBDIN.

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

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.

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate in Easton, Maryland at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and Post-Office. Is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call. From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair; and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house. N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise. J. G. Easton, July 24

BARREN CREEK MINERAL SPRINGS.

The public are respectfully informed that a House has been opened at this well known watering place, for the accommodation of such gentlemen and ladies as may feel disposed to visit them for health or pleasure. From the circumstances in which the property has hitherto been placed, the proprietors have been prevented making such repairs and improvements as the high character of the waters merit—every exertion has however been made by them and the present incumbent to place the buildings and grounds in as comfortable a condition as the time would admit. The Proprietors have let the premises to a gentleman whose ability to provide is united to a sincere desire and great exertion to please—and in whose character, for integrity, the most perfect reliance can be placed—he has provided new and very genteel furniture for every room in the house, and has stocked his Bar and Larder with an ample supply of every thing usually called for and of the best quality. It is not the wish of the Proprietors to excite expectations that will not be realized, but with confidence they can state, that Visitors and Travellers will meet with better accommodations than have ever been provided since the Springs were first known to the public. THE PROPRIETORS. July 31

Barren Creek SPRINGS.

The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has opened a PUBLIC HOUSE at the above place, which he has furnished and fitted up in a manner, so as to render it comfortable and agreeable to those who may honour him with their company. His table will be furnished with the choicest viands, and his bar supplied with the best liquors; his house and out servants he has selected with the greatest care, and he most sanguinely anticipates, to please and gratify the patrons of his establishment. For the benefit of visitors to the Barren Creek Springs, Dr. Mace, of Cambridge, has by request, promised a chemical analysis of the waters and a summary view of the medicinal virtues to be expected from them, which will appear in a few weeks. CHARLES LEARY. Barren Creek Springs, Somerset county, July 17. 8w

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland, at our October Election; if you see proper to elect me for one of your representatives, I promise you that I will serve you to the best of my knowledge; if I should lack in doing my duty, it shall be for the want of knowledge, and not for the want of my good intentions. I am the public's humble and ob't. serv't. A. S. COLSTON. July 31 9w

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

To the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot County.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS, Solicited and encouraged by a number of my friends from every district in the county, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and respectfully solicit your support—Should I be honoured with your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge the duties thereof to your satisfaction. The Public's Obedient Servant, THOMAS HENRIX. July 31 tf

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, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election—should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to do the duties of the office to the best of my abilities. The Public's Obedient Servant, JENIFER S. TAYLOR. Denton, Aug. 7, 1824.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY, Fellow-Citizens, Being solicited by a number of my friends 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 of that office. I am, the public's humble servant, KIMMEL GODWIN. July 17, 1824. 12w

Sheriffalty.

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

BY AUTHORITY

Of the State of Maryland, the Lottery Commissioners announce to the public the following

SCHEME OF State Lottery, No. 3.

1 prize of	\$40,000	is	40,000
1 do	20,000		20,000
1 do	10,000		10,000
2 do	5,000		10,000
30 do	1,000		30,000
20 do	500		10,000
50 do	100		5,000
100 do	50		5,000
5000 do	10		50,000

5205 Prizes \$180,000
14795 Blanks.

20,000 Tickets at \$9 is \$180,000
All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz:

On the 5th drawing a prize of	\$10,000
On the 10th drawing a prize of	5,000
On the 16th drawing a prize of	20,000
On the 19th drawing a prize of	40,000

The whole Lottery to be completed in 20 drawings—The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in Cash, 60 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

JAS. L. HAWKINS, } Lottery Commissioners.
NATH'L. F. WILLIAMS, }
JAS. B. RINGGOLD, }

TURNIP SEED & SEED BUCK-WHEAT,
The subscriber has for sale at his Agricultural Repository, near Pratt-street wharf, Baltimore. 300 lbs. of best white Flat and yellow Bullcock Turnip Seed; raised with great care from the best of the choicest kinds at his farm. 200 bushels good Buck-Wheat, suitable for seed, in store as usual. Farming Implements, Garden and Field Seed generally. ROBERT SINCLAIR. Baltimore, 6 mo. 31, 1824, (July 10 6w)

To be Rented

For one or more years, that large and commodious BRICK TAVERN and its appertinances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present and for some years past occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe: This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House of any on the peninsula and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be afforded for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more particularly if he has sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously. Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the beautiful Steam Boat Maryland which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business; and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores to those places, and foreigners from other States: Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber, SAMUEL GROOME. Easton, July 10 tf

Superior Lime.

The subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the LIME BUSINESS at his dwelling, Corner of Albemarle and Little York streets, near Trinity church, where he has on hand, and offers for sale, any quantity of Superior Lime, suitable for brick work, plastering and the various manufacturers who deal in the article; and for their further accommodation he will always keep on hand, a supply of BRICKS, SAND, HAIR & LATHES; From having practically worked in Lime, upwards of fifteen years, he flatters himself, he has obtained judgment enough to make good selections. His establishment being near the water, and immediately in the vicinity of Town and Point, offer facilities not possessed by other establishments. All orders will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most pleasing terms, by the public's obedient servant, ELIJAH STANSBURY, JR. Orders left at Messrs. HAYNE & CROXALL'S, Bowley's Wharf and at FISHER & STEWART'S, Dugan's Wharf, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Baltimore, Aug. 7, 1824

LANDS TO BE RENTED.

My several plantations in Hunting Creek & Poplar Neck, 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 sold 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

FOR RENT, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The brick house and lot, situate at the Oak about eight miles from Easton and four from St. Michaels, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Nicholas Seymour, and perhaps is one of the best stands for a Country Store in the county, and will be let to a good tenant, on reasonable terms—Also the house adjoining, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Charles Benson. ANTHONY BANNING. July 31

TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Farm called Mount Pleasant, at present occupied by Mrs. Saulsbury; this farm is about one mile from Denton, handsomely situated on the river, with a good Fishery attached to it; the Dwelling House and Kitchen and out houses are in good order, and there is a good apple orchard and other fruit trees on the farm—a good tenant can have it for a number of years. For terms apply to IGNATIUS RHODES Baley's Neck, Talbot Co. July 31 tf

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE DWELLING HOUSE on West street, in the town of Easton, at present occupied by Thomas P. Bennett, Esq. for terms apply to the subscriber, PHIL'S. THOMAS. Aug. 7 3w

Farms to be Rented.

To be Rented for the next year, the following Farms, to wit: A small Farm of Mrs. Harwood's, near Hooktown—A small Farm where Arthur Marshall now lives, near Woodenhawk's Bridge—Also, a Farm in Barbury, where John H. M'Mahon lives. The subscriber wants an Overseer for next year, at Four Square Farm—a preference will be given to an old experienced farmer, with a small family. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Easton, Aug. 7 3w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Farm on which Thomas Andrews now resides. The House and Lot on Aurora street, occupied at present by George W. Nabb, Esq. and the House in Earle's Row. J. ROGERS. Aug. 7 3w

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 a 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.

Notice.

The subscriber intending to leave this state will most positively sell on WEDNESDAY the 22d day of September next, that very handsome Farm whereon he now resides, containing two hundred acres. This farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and clover, and has a large proportion of wood and timber land, and lies within six miles of Denton and four of Greensborough. The out building, lying on the margin of a never failing stream, renders it convenient for a tannery and Blacksmith's shop. The farm and buildings are generally in such good repair, that those who may incline to purchase are confidently invited to view the premises. On the same day and place will be sold my other Farm, adjoining commonly called the Balett Farm. The terms of sale are as follows, viz:—three hundred dollars to be paid on the 1st day of January next, when possession will be given; and the balance, with interest, in eight annual payments; a deed of conveyance will be given on payment of the whole purchase money and interest, which shall remain a lien on the land until such payment. DEKAR THOMPSON. Aug. 7 8

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers the following lands for sale, to wit: a farm situate within two miles of Queenstown and on the creek passing by said town, containing 380 acres or thereabouts—the soil of this farm is remarkably fine, and as large a proportion of it in a good state of cultivation as most farms in the neighborhood. The improvements are a tolerably convenient Frame DWELLING HOUSE, with two rooms below and two above stairs—All necessary out buildings which for a trifling expense can be put in good order. Also 920 acres of land in Piny neck bounded on one side by the Eastern Bay—this land with the exception of about 300 acres is covered with heavy timber and wood, suitable for Baltimore market; and within eight or nine hour sail with a good wind—the cleared land is of a kind soil and the immense quantity of sea-ooze that is constantly on the shores, affords great facility in improving and a never failing source of manure—the improvements are a small frame Dwelling House, with necessary out buildings—there being so large a proportion of this tract in timber, it would be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. JOHN L. TILGHMAN. Bennett's Point, Queen Ann's Co. July 31 tf

FOR SALE,

A Farm situated in Queen Anns county, within seven or eight miles of Centreville. This farm has a good DWELLING HOUSE, with a good Granary and Stables, it also has a great variety of excellent timber, and plenty of wood—I should suppose if those that have a desire to purchase such a farm were to examine the timber which it contains and should have a necessity for it, would not scruple a moment as the land is very fine, this farm contains about 350 acres. Also

FOR RENT, THE HOUSE AND LOT

situate on the Landing road adjoining the town of Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Easton, Talbot county. CHARLES P. WILSON. July 3 tf

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, dry 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

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed, against Levin Marshall, Adm'r. of Meredith, in the suit of Noah Marshall, use of Richard Spencer, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 21st of August next, the following property, to wit: one negro girl called Harriot, aged about 11 years, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fi. fa. subject to a prior claim. WM. TOWNSEND, Constable. July 31 ts

In Worcester County Court.

IN CHANCERY, May Term, 1824. George W. Purnell filed the bill in this cause is to Parker Lucas & Lucas obtain a decree for the wife Hetty Lucas sale of the real estate of James Brown, late of Worcester county, deceased, for the payment of the debts of said James. The court being satisfied that the defendants in this case do not reside in the State of Maryland and that the process of this court cannot be served on them or either of them, it is therefore this 19th day of May, 1824, by this court—ordered and directed, That notice of the object of the bill filed in this cause be given to the defendants by advertisements inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton and at the Court House door in Snow Hill, at least three months previous to the 8th day of November next, four successive weeks—warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the 8th day of November next, or that this court will hold jurisdiction of this case and will hear and determine the same as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as if the said defendants had appeared thereto. True copy, JOHN G. HANDY, Clk. July 24 4w

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

For the ensuing year, to manage a Farm in the neighbourhood of Baltimore. A man of sobriety and industry, well acquainted with farming, (and some knowledge of growing tobacco,) who is well calculated to keep good order amongst 15 or 20 hands, will meet with liberal wages, an agreeable situation, and prompt payment. A single man is preferred but a family would not be objected to. To prevent giving trouble in the first instance the applicants may address a letter to either Mr. Edward Williams, Annapolis, or to Mr. Benjamin Rawlings, Baltimore, (who are well acquainted on the Eastern Shore,) referring them to such persons as may have a knowledge of their character and qualifications, the removing from Baltimore to the farm will be free from any expence. Also a strong, active young man would be employed immediately to work on a farm at \$10 per month; inquire as above. CHARLES WATERS. July 31 8w

\$200 Reward,

Will be given for the apprehension and delivery in the Cambridge goal, of negroes John & Stephen, belonging to Mrs. K. Brown, they went off some time last week and have, no doubt, made their way towards Pennsylvania. John is about thirty six years of age, of light complexion, round shoulders and supposed to be about five feet ten inches high, stoops forward more than common in walking and is quite civil in his address.—Stephen is a brother of John and is younger by five or six years, has the same complexion or rather lighter, & is knock-kneed, has a broad face and very weak eyes, as they generally run freely, he is very fond of strong drink and is about five feet seven inches high. They have a father and mother living near Sharp-Town, in Somerset county, Md. who no doubt has been instrumental in getting them off, as he has been seen conveying off a part of their household goods. The above reward will be given for their delivery as above, if taken out of the state, and one hundred if within the state, and in that proportion for either. JOHN C. HENRY, for Mrs. Brown. July 17 5w

\$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living near Cabin Creek, in Dorchester county, a negro man named DANIEL, aged 19 or 20 years, on the night of the 13th inst. his clothing were when he absconded, a mixed kersey over jacket, top linen trousers and tow linen shirt, hat with very small brim, he is a dark mulatto, stout made, somewhat knock-kneed, has a down look when spoken to, he also took with him a Horse, bridle and saddle, the horse is a kind of a roan colour, blazing face, white mane and tail. Any person taking up said negro or securing him so that I get him again, if in the county \$10 and if taken up out of the county and in the state \$20, and if out of the state \$30 and all reasonable charges paid if brought home; and if the Horse is taken up & brought home or secured so that I get him again, I will give a reward of five dollars if taken in the state, and if out of the state ten dollars will be paid by the subscriber. JAMES WRIGHT, of E. July 17 tf

\$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 this 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

\$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 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 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

\$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—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. Dec. 31 tf J. LOCKERMAN.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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NO. 36.

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ADDRESS

To the Freeholders of Virginia.
FELLOW CITIZENS,

As the impression which you generally entertained of the effects of a caucus nomination of a President, on the choice of the nation, is now estimated to have been incorrect, we come to you on other apology necessary for respectfully inviting you to unite with us in the only decision we think calculated to restore harmony to the public mind. It is perhaps, equally the misfortune of communities and of individuals, to be dazzled by an unmerited enjoyment of prosperity, and to forget in the exultation of triumph, those salutary maxims of reciprocal justice, by which they have been enabled to enjoy it. How, for the happy result which Virginia has hitherto attained in the affairs of our republic, may have arisen, it is not our business to speculate on the influence of her example, or to ask of our countrymen to concede us too much, at the approaching election of a president, a question which merits our serious consideration. It is too characteristic of the people of Virginia, to be firm, but not obstinate; to be ardent in their partialities, but not to suffer those preferences of a particular man to overcome their attachment to principle, or to destroy their respect for the opinions of their political friends in the other states. They are aware that the great blessings of human life are generally the result of compromise, and that it is the duty of those who love their country, not to pursue that which is displeasing to the visions of fancy, but that which is best in the particular conjuncture of circumstances in which a nation is placed. It is under a deep conviction of the importance of this reflection to the future welfare of our Country, that we solicit your attention to some observations on the choice of our next president. We consider it to your power at this time to decide this question, for we presume there can be no doubt, that the vote of Virginia would secure the election of either Mr. Adams, or Gen. Jackson; and that in all human probability, this is the option which will ultimately be presented to us. From the present manifestations of public opinion throughout the Union, it is evident that if Virginia perseveres in her resolution to support Mr. Crawford, she will not only carry the election to the house of Representatives, but lose that influence, which a prompt decision between his two great rivals would give her. Nor can we believe when we recollect the long duration of our state to constitutional principles, and her uniform preference of civil above military worth, that she will hesitate in her election on this occasion. In order to explain the grounds of our own preference, and our opinion of the character of the present administration of the general government, we would ask your attention to a few remarks on the origin of the two parties which have heretofore divided our country, and of the two, which are now forming to divide it in future.

Previous to our political experiment, there had not been in the world, a more kind, any instance of a republican constitution of government, which had been able to maintain itself in its original purity, after its extension over a large territory. The force of example is necessarily strong in the minds of experienced and reflecting men, and hence the ablest political speculators of the last century imagined that a republican government could not long prevail over a papal or extensive monarchy. The fate of the Roman Commonwealth, to participate, had created a belief, that whenever such a government extended itself beyond the limits of a small state, it naturally gravitated to aristocracy and to monarchy. When, therefore, our forefathers had successfully terminated the war of independence, the wrecks of the republican experiments of former ages, because benevolent of state to them, and an excessive jealousy of state rights immediately characterized the most fervent admirers of free government. A very loose and disjointed confederation, in which the small states voted equally with the large, (a confederation totally incompetent to the ends of self-preservation and self-improvement), was consequently the form of government under which we lived. With its many imperfections led to the adoption of our present Federal Constitution. Great were the apprehensions, which many of the more ardent friends of liberty entertained, that this new Constitution would lead to a consolidated government, and it was then said of it, that it savoured strongly of aristocracy, and had an awful squinting at monarchy. Accordingly when it went into operation, these politicians exerted all their ability to check and limit its powers, according to the letter of the instrument, and hence arose the republican party. Another set of politicians, who apprehended more danger of the dissolution than of the consolidation of the Union, and who had exerted themselves in the Con-

vention to increase the grants of power to the general government, were in favour of a more liberal construction of a new Constitution, and hence originated the federal party. These parties must in the nature of things have divided the American public for some years, even if no adventitious circumstances had occurred to keep them alive. But the unparalleled revolution in France soon served to create new causes of discord, and to divide the parties in their opinions of the external policy as well as internal administration of our government. The Republicans concerning justice, that there was an inviolable hostility between the principles of our government and those of the old absolute monarchies of Europe, thought it our duty to side with the new governments in preference to the old. The Federalists, on the contrary, were particularly shocked by the horrors of the French revolution, and apprehending more danger to our institutions from the anarchy of the new system, than from the despotism of the old, became the friends of the anti-revolutionary cause. The overthrow of Napoleon and the triumph of the despotical alliance which now tyrannize over Europe, soon put an end to their scheme of our foreign policy. On the other hand, the successful and happy operation of our new constitution in practice, combined with the opposition of Massachusetts to the war by convincing the republican party, that the constitutional tendency of the members of our confederacy was greater than the centrifugal, and that it was the interest of all the states, that the will of the majority should be obeyed, has diminished the intense jealousy, which the republicans at first felt of the powers of the general government, and led them to embrace such opinions, as experience proved to be wise and salutary. Since the extinction of the causes which produced and kept alive these parties, the parties themselves have been gradually dying away, and the American people (with the exception of a few factious individuals) have become what Mr. Jefferson said they should be, all Federalists and all republicans.

Such however, are the diversities of human opinion on the multiplied relations of civilized society under a complicated government, that it is perhaps impossible for a pleasing uniformity to prevail for any length of time. There will be some who approve, and some who condemn every scheme of policy. Hence has arisen what now exists in this country, and what is probably destined to exist as long as our government endures an Administration party, and an Opposition party—the Ins and the Outs, who will occasionally applaud each other, as the party administering the government happens to be wise and virtuous, or weak and corrupt.

Under Mr. Madison's administration, the Federalists lost their real ground of opposition to the government, and under his successor, in proportion as the fastidious notions of federalism have ceased to reverberate, the murmurs of an anti-administration party have become audible. No attentive and candid observer of political events can deny this fact, although the complacents have not, until very recently, acknowledged themselves a party. Not weeks ago, since the existence of an opposition or insular party, was in dispute, on the administration was positively denied by their own prints, but during the late session of Congress the election assumed at Washington its true form and complexion.

Political parties are either real or personal. Real when entertaining different principles on the form of a government, or different opinions of the best mode of administering it;—and personal, when arising from devotion to a particular individual, or family, or combination of men. The present opposition party is composed in part of the one, and in part of the other. So far as it is formed of that fragment of the republican party, called radicals, and composed of persons friendly to our present naval and military establishments, to the erection of fortifications on our coasts and frontiers, and to the maintenance of a military school, &c. it is a real party. So far as it is composed of the personal friends of Mr. Crawford, it is personal in its character, since it is only for a specific purpose that these have identified themselves with the former. When that party first arose, it began its operations by opposing and perplexing the President in all his measures, but carefully avoided the appearance of a systematic opposition. We do not allude to the Amistad Island and the Seminole opposition, which died away, but to one known by the name of Radical, which has arisen in the last four years, and which has disapproved both of the foreign policy, and internal administration of the government in nearly all its parts. Did it not show itself in opposition to the gradual increase of the navy, and the gradual improvement of our fortifications? Did it not show its disposition with the treaty by which we acquired Florida, and incline to favour the French king's extravagant interpretation of the treaty of Louisiana, after it had been triumphantly ratified by Mr. Adams? Did it not recently attempt to reject the convention for the final and effectual suppression of the slave trade, established upon our own terms, requiring the trade to be made piracy, and in fulfil-

ment of a resolution almost unanimous of the House of Representatives? and did it not expect, by its rejection, to paralyze the arm of the executive in all the other negotiations in which it is engaged with Great Britain? We do not mean to say, that Mr. Crawford sanctions all these proceedings of the radical party, but only that this party supports Mr. Crawford, and do not for the acknowledgement of this in the electing address attributed to Mr. Gallatin? When this opposition was first formed, it had no leader of sufficient talents and popularity to enlist certain newspapers on its side. The secretary of state in consequence of the large space he filled, in the eyes of the nation, might have been preferred but for his inflexible devotion to the principles of the present administration, his abhorrence of all rancorous intolerance, and his unyieldingness of character, which provoked any hope of bending him to their purposes. There might have been a momentary inclination towards Mr. Clay, and some years ago it was imagined this aversion from the republicans would settle upon him; but his tardy opinions rendered it impossible for him to conciliate the southern states, and his subsequent career has occasioned an irreconcilable alienation from him. Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson may have been looked at, but their hearts, as well as their heads, were with the present administration. Mr. Crawford being a man of good talents, and great personal popularity, was a desirable acquisition, but he did not suit them exactly, for they feared they might not be able to control him. A choice, however, was necessary, and as he was strong in the south and had many friends in Congress, he was selected.

This point being settled, the first thing necessary for the accomplishment of their object, was to break down the Hercules, in the State Department. As the probable support of Mr. Crawford would be in the southern Atlantic States, and as the Northern and middle without the Western States, would not be a majority in favour of Mr. Adams, it was requisite to overthrow him in the Western Country. And was it not sagaciously imagined that the Duplicate attack of Mr. Russell would effect that object? The wave however met a rock and receded sweet away the aggressor. When Mr. Adams demonstrated that the chances were of importance to us, but the right of navigating the Mississippi of some to the British, because an part of it reached (as they imagined it did) their territories, his reasoning established all unprejudiced men, and was confirmed by the surrender of that right afterwards by the British without an equivalent. The agitation of the question therefore put the mental superiority and diplomatic skill of Mr. Adams in higher relief, and did not gain a vote for Mr. Crawford, although it may have tended to raise up the western candidates. Great alarm existed after the vote of Virginia. Mr. Adams should get the vote of Virginia. It was consequently necessary (as the Mississippi scheme had failed) to hunt up some objections to weaken his popularity here, and accordingly the misty records, and journals and pamphlets of the last 30 or 40 years, were rummaged over, to furnish out an indictment against him. And did not Gen. Smythe sound his bugle to bring them all forward in tremendous military array? A single note however from the constitutional battery of the Secretary, put all to flight. Even his best friends were surprised at its irresistible force, and all that his opponents could say, was that it seemed too well calculated for the meridian of Virginia? One more attack indeed and the victory would have been complete; but as he was invulnerable, it was determined to attack him no more. An attempt to conciliate him accordingly ensued. He was invited last winter by Mr. Crawford's friends to accept of the Vice Presidency, and thus secure their future support, even if Mr. Crawford's health should enable him to discharge the duties of the higher office. Mr. Adams promptly rejected this offer, not because it was promoting Mr. Crawford over him, but because he would have no office by bargain and sale; and because, if the principles and measures which he approved, were those of the American people, he would be elected President, if they were not, some other individual would be chosen, and he could with an office in discharging the duties of which, the dictates of his understanding were not to be in harmony with the wishes of the nation.

The friends of Mr. Crawford now began to despair of success unless some impression might be made on the people by a caucus nomination. As the supporters of the present administration, although forming but one party, were divided between Mr. Adams, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, it was imagined that Mr. Crawford would, (by having all the votes of the opposition and his personal friends) have a plurality, and thus on the caucus principle of the plurality governing the whole meeting, get what would be called his unanimous vote. By this management the government party would have been overthrown, and the will of the great majority of the nation controlled by the minority. When it was clearly ascertained however, that only about one fourth of Congress would sanction this

proceeding, the project might have been relinquished if it had not been imagined that the same of the thing would go as far as the reality.

No pains have been spared, Fellow Citizens, throughout our country to confound a caucus of Members of Congress for the nomination of a President, with common caucusses for the proper objects of legislative deliberation—to fix a question of policy—to prevent unnecessary wrangling in debate, or to select an officer whom the dominating body has the right to elect. If the latter be justifiable on the score of expediency, the former have only to be understood to be condemned. There really appear to us, what we preserve our present constitution of government, three unanswerable objections to them. 1st. They will convert the seat of government into a theatre of intrigue, cause the deliberations of Congress to be biased by personal factions, and lead inevitably in the end to the corrupt disposal of offices to acquire votes. Are we even at this early period of our history, so exempt from office-hunters that no members of Congress are ever seen soliciting the patronage of the Executive? Are all our great men so ignorant of the winning ways of smiles and promises, as to make it necessary for them to shock the conscience of a voter by rudely fumbling a purse into his "fishing palm"? If they be let us preserve our national simplicity, and not open a school to train up our future great men to political abjectivity. 2dly. They will render the Executive branch of our government dependent on the Legislative, and by thus destroying the happy balance of our constitution, lead to tyranny, for we know that the preservation of liberty depends on keeping the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary as separate and independent of each other as possible. 3dly. They violate the spirit if not the letter of our constitution; for this declares that the people shall first in their aggregate capacity vote for President, and that if no one should have a majority, that then the States in their moral or federal capacity shall select the President from amongst the three highest returned by the people. Now if a caucus nomination is to secure the election of the nominated individual, is it not putting the election virtually into the hands of Congress? Is it not giving to the Senate (a co-ordinate branch of the Executive) an influence and participation in the choice of President from which they were excluded by the framers of our constitution? Is it not giving to the members of Congress, (who are the only citizens of the United States forbidden by the Constitution from being Electors) the power of controlling the election as nominators, is it not a violation of state rights, since it robs the smaller states of the rights secured to them by the constitution of voting in the second instance as electors as strongly as the large states? and whilst this is the law of the land, is it justifiable to evade it by subterfuge? Are not the people of the States sufficiently enlightened to select their own candidates either directly or by conventions of Delegates for that purpose. Is it worthy the frankness of republicans to attempt to distinguish between their public and private capacities when they know they are summoned as Members of Congress to meet—that their influence is derived from that source, and that the changing the name of a cup of hemlock does not neutralizing its poison.

We do not mean to impugn the motives of the gentleman who went into Caucus at Washington, because we know many of them to be excellent citizens and actuated by good motives; but we also know that good motives have paved many a dangerous road. In republic we should look to consequences, and not suffer the adoption of a mischievous custom because it may happen to have been exercised on one or two occasions with impunity. The same system which tarred an Augustus, and a Trajan with a serpent transmitted it to a Nero and a Domitian.

We are constantly told it is true that the people are not obliged to submit. No, Fellow Citizens, nor were the people of France obliged to submit to the legislative tyranny which dominated their Robespierres. But the force of example and the dread of denunciation ruled them as absolutely as the bayonets of an army; and we all know that many very many of our own citizens, have submitted against their judgments to the Caucus. It might be well therefore for all of us to mark the gradual march of Presidential Caucusses from humble suggestion to prescriptive dictation. At first they were the modest meetings of the whole Republican party to counteract the influence of the Federalists. Now when all the candidates are Republicans, they are the partial meetings of a minority to force a majority into acquiescence with their desires; and what is more strange, already have former examples (although entirely dissimilar) been appealed to, as precedents to sanction this. It is always thus in encroachments on the pure administration of government. The first step is seemingly equitable and unassuming, and in afterwards appealed to, to justify a second. The Stamp act and Tea Tax were not very important to themselves, but had they been sanctioned in, where could have been the liberties of America to day? For

these reasons, Fellow Citizens, we humbly conceive the party of future elections, and the continuance of the union of these States, to depend on the ultimate decision of this question; for if the people now submit they may be considered hereafter as having abdicated the right of free choice.

We have already suggested that present appearances justify the belief that the final contest for the Presidency will be between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, and that if you persevere in supporting Mr. Crawford, you will carry the election to the House of Representatives. Of the 23 votes, which must there decide the election, between the three highest candidates, the most sanguine friends of Mr. Crawford can only calculate on five, viz. Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware and New York. It should be remembered that a majority of the Representatives of but three States attended the Caucus, and that it is therefore conceding a most point to allow him the vote of Delaware and New York, since it is generally believed the former will in the general college vote for Mr. Adams, and the latter likewise; in the event of the election being given to the People of that State. What chance or probability then is there of Mr. Crawford getting 13 States in the House of Representatives? And is it not admitted by even the wildest conjecturers, that he has no chance of being elected by the electoral college? One hundred and thirty-one votes are there necessary to elect, and the votes of the only three certain States for Mr. Crawford only amount to 47, so that even him the doubtful 26 votes of New York he would have but 73, which is 43 less than a bare majority! In what section of the union we would ask can his most enthusiastic friends cherish the hope of acquiring this addition to his strength?

A republican President can only be elected by our co-operating with the Republicans of the other States; and do we not, by resolving never to yield to the desires of those who have so frequently yielded to ours, run the risk of exciting irreconcilable sectional divisions? And who is Wm. H. Crawford that we should suffer a personal attachment to him (an attachment which has grown up in a great degree during the last year) to render us so reckless of national consequences in supporting him? He was a most respectable Senator of the United States, and a Minister to France during one or two years—Secretary of War for a short period since the peace, and Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Monroe. He is a man of good talents, and we rejoice that he has been able to vindicate his integrity, and to show that his motives in those mysterious transactions of the Treasury which threatened to throw a cloud over his reputation, were good. We should also rejoice to hear of the restoration of his health, in order that our country might enjoy the benefit of his services in whatever station he may please to place him. But we humbly conceive that a station inferior to that of President would be a ample reward for any services he has hitherto rendered; and the circumstance of his being supported by the opponents of our present venerable Chief Magistrate, would be a powerful objection to him with us, even if we thought differently. Many of his friends are intelligent and patriotic citizens we admit, but do we not find him supported also by all the rancorous violent and intolerant politicians of both the old parties—the Ultra Federalists and the Ultra Democrats? We know not indeed how to account for this strange coalition, unless what the father of modern philosophy says be true, that factious men when checked in their desires "become secretly discontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye, and are best pleased when things go backwards."

There is another objection which weighs heavily with us, the inseparable conjunction of Mr. Gallatin with Mr. Crawford; nor do we know why the former gentleman was selected, unless as a bait to Pennsylvania, where events have shown he had no influence. Is it possible that he could have been thought the second choice of the American people, with the strong probability of becoming the first? The nation may be disposed to forget that his name was (justly or unjustly) connected with the only insurrection which ever occurred in our country, or that he disapproved of Hamilton's system of finance when out of power, and adopted it while in; but can the Republican party forget that at the declaration of war the Federalists thought him against it, and the Republicans thought him for it? Did he not at the beginning of the contest too, when our armies were to be provided for, and the treasury was nearly empty—when the national honour depended on the ways and means of carrying on the war, and when the federal party exultingly proclaimed, what was generally believed, that the whole would be in power when the war was made, and not be there when it ended—did not Mr. Gallatin at that moment abandon the treasury, leaving it in charge only of clerks, go over to St. Petersburg with an oath and a salary, and remain there perhaps a year after the mediation of Russia had been rejected by England, when the Emperor was in Germany—when our treasury (from lying open for him) was on the brink of bankruptcy—

when our armies were perishing on the frontiers for clothes and provisions, and when a full treasury at Washington would have been the most powerful of all arguments in favour of a peace? If this be so, and if according to the calculations of insurance on lives the next President will not live out his term, is it not the duty of every patriotic citizen to reflect, whether (when we have so many deserving natives) he would be willing to see a foreigner President of the United States?—Whether our national pride would be elated at home, or our national respectability increased abroad, by an election which would confirm the old European notion that men degenerate in this country? If this be the case, give us La Fayette, the foreigner to whom we owe most gratitude, and the man whose devoted reputation have preserved, during fifty years, an unbroken consistency!

We entertain the most grateful sense of Gen. Jackson's services, and a high admiration of the independence of his character; but we doubt whether age has sufficiently tempered its vehemence to justify our confiding the helm of State to him; and we cannot think any man well qualified for the Presidency, whose mind has not been, for a considerable time, familiar with the foreign and domestic relations of our government. The postponement of his claims is not the rejection of them, and there could be no sacrifice of feeling in him to serve under Mr. Adams, who is an older and more experienced man. Indeed the long experience of this gentleman, his large acquaintance with the policy of our cabinet and that of foreign nations, his inflexible devotion to the true principles of our Constitution, his extensive knowledge of jurisprudence, and his well-ascertained devotion to a liberal and independent, but at the same time safe and cautious system of policy, induce us to prefer him to any other candidate. In confirmation of our opinion of him, it is only necessary to appeal to facts. His integrity and talents are we believe universally admitted by his candid opponents. The friends of Mr. Crawford after offering him the Vice Presidency could not decently question them, since it would convict them of being willing to traffic offices to bad men. Is there not reason indeed to believe that the abuse which has been lavished on him at Richmond during the last six weeks, proceeded rather from a few politicians, who seem to be the friends of Mr. Crawford, but are really in ambush on the side of Mr. Clay, and who dream of the possibility, (in case Mr. Crawford should be withdrawn,) of inducing Virginia to take up Mr. Clay, as a "choice of evils"? They seek to prejudice you against Mr. Adams, but they do not really doubt his talents or his integrity; and therefore we call your attention to his public services.

Mr. Adams began his diplomatic career as secretary to Dr. Franklin, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Lee, in their embassy to France, to procure the recognition of our independence in 1778. He acted in the same capacity in Holland and in Prussia; and afterwards as secretary and interpreter to Mr. Dana, for the same purpose in Russia. He was secretary also to our ministers in negotiating the treaty of peace, which closed the war of the revolution, and remained with our commissioners negotiating commercial treaties with all the European powers, until 1785, when he returned to prepare himself for the bar of his native state, at which he practised from 1790 to 1794. Gen. Washington then appointed him minister to the Hague—in 1795, special minister to London, and in 1796, minister to Lisbon. Under his father's administration, he was continued minister resident at Berlin, and under Mr. Jefferson served in the Senate of the United States with distinguished honor, and on resigning his seat, refused to divide the republican party of Massachusetts; (some of whom were for Mr. Lincoln,) by suffering himself to be nominated as governor. Immediately after Mr. Madison's inauguration, he was appointed minister to St. Petersburg—afterwards, by him, a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States—next, chief minister to negotiate a treaty with England, under the mediation of the emperor of Russia, and afterwards commissioner to Ghent, where he rendered such eminent service in concluding the treaty of peace in 1814, that Mr. Madison immediately appointed him our minister to St. James's to negotiate a commercial treaty with Great Britain. He was Mr. Monroe's first choice as Secretary of State, and returned home to take charge of a department, for which, his great rival, Gen. Jackson, declared him better qualified than any other man, and the duty of which he has now discharged for near eight years, to the entire satisfaction of the government and the nation.

What are the objections offered against such superior claims? Why that Mr. Adams was once thought to be a Federalist—that he is a man of reserved manners, and that he is "the son of his father," and was born in New England. As to the charge of having been a Federalist, was not the same charge brought against Gen. Washington? was it not brought against Mr. Madison, for having in conjunction with Gen. Hamilton and Mr. Jay written the Federalist? was it not brought against Mr. Monroe, for his opinions on the foreign relations of our government in 1808 & 9? was it not brought against Gen. Jackson, as he himself informs us about the same time, and is it not now brought against Mr. Crawford for approving of the administration in 1798, as well as for his votes against the Embargo, and in favour of the old United States Bank? But let us examine the grounds of this futile charge against Mr. Adams. He was absent from this country during nearly all of his father's administration, and soon after his return home was appointed a Senator from

Massachusetts. In that station he voted with great independence as an American, and not as a party man. The few votes which were imagined party votes, he proved in his answer to Smythe to have been botched on constitutional grounds. But in 1807 he gave a mortal offence to the Federalists, and was denounced for voting for the Embargo, and hence it was imagined he had thought entirely with that party. Now let us look at the circumstances under which this vote was given, and see whether it was not inspired by that spirit, independent American spirit, which has characterized Mr. Adams in every stage of his career. The death of Mr. Fox, and the fall of the Whig administration of Auckland and Holland had brought the Tories into power in the ministry of Percival and Castlereagh, and thus destroyed all hope of accommodation. The orders in council were violating our neutral rights by the daily capture of our ships—our seamen were impressed by hundreds, and our flag insulted as a piece of "striped bunting" on every sea—the Chesapeake frigate fired into her men murdered, and she herself taken possession of, without resistance, in our own waters, and all reparation refused for these insults and injuries when Congress assembled in Dec. 1807. Mr. Jefferson, who had not yielded to the cry of the nation for war, recommended an Embargo to secure our commerce from aggression, and to obtain justice if possible without an appeal to arms. Mr. Adams, feeling like an American and wishing to see the national honour vindicated, declared it was time for something to be done, and that as the Executive on his high responsibility recommended this measure as the first belligerent step he would support it. This was the head and front of his offending. For this he was censured by the majority of his State Legislature, and immediately resigned his place in order to enable them to select a juster interpreter of their views. Now compare this conduct with that of Mr. Crawford who voted against that measure contrary to the wishes of his constituents, and who yet continued to hold his office, and say was not Mr. Adams' conduct at least as justifiable as his?

As to his being a man of reserved manners; we would observe, that in his station if he were very communicative he must often disclose to gossiping misinterpreters what he ought not to communicate or else act the court hypocrite, and pretend to tell a great deal when he was actually telling nothing. Prudence forbids the former, and honesty disdains the latter. In conversation, Mr. Adams is manly and candid, but never flatters any man. He is consequently unpopular with intriguers and office hunters, because he makes promises to none of them.

The strong objection however among us against Mr. Adams is, that he is the 'son of his father,' and was born in the Northern states. His father was one of the first patriots of our revolution, and to his influence, it is said, we owe the passage of the declaration of independence on the day it was made. If our enterprise had failed, who would have been its martyrs? Why Sam and John Adams, and Hancock, and Franklin and Washington and Patrick Henry. Is there one of the candidates who would not be proud to have his father's name enrolled in that immortal list? or will posterity believe that Americans objected to one for being the son of the man whose services the men of the revolution ranked second only to those of Washington?

Nor can we understand why Americans should be willing to take a President from Geneva, and yet object to one for being born in sight of Bunker's Hill! We know that it is urged by many that the people of the North have some prejudices. But may not those who advance this objection have some themselves? And if prejudices exist, is it not by reciprocal concession and liberality, and not by a high handed exercise of influence that they are to be cured? Let us look on which side, steps of conciliation have been taken. It is now near six and thirty years since our constitution was adopted, and of these the government has been administered thirty-two by Virginians! The people of the Northern and middle states have not only acquiesced but concurred in our wishes, and have cordially united in gratifying our pride, and giving energy to our administrations. The excuse we have hitherto offered for inviting them to support our candidates, was, that they had no man of the republican party whose reputation for talents, probity, and experience, justified the selection of him as President. But now that they have brought forward a man whom all admit to be equal to any in those particulars, we hear it alleged against him that he is a Northern man—that he is a Yankee, and that the Southern interest should be against him. Is this motive worthy of your national generosity, Virginians? Is it according to the sublime maxim of Christian revelation, "whatsoever ye would that other men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them?" Does not justice require that the honours of government should not all be enjoyed by one member of a confederacy? Does not patriotism require the occasional postponement of our own predilections to those of others? and that when state pride begins to degenerate into state vanity, we should remember that the human character is compounded of self love to urge, and reason to restrain? Are we not satisfied with the present government, and if so, why should we change it? Is it wise or unwise in the Southern states to throw away this opportunity of gaining strength, by neglecting to conciliate friends in the other states? Can we ever expect the people North of the Potomac to produce a man against whom fewer objections will be entertained in Virginia than against Mr. Adams? Is he not next after Mr. Crawford the favourite of Virginia, and the favourite of Mr. Craw-

ford's friends? Is he not next after Gen. Jackson the favourite of Gen. Jackson's friends? Is he not next after Mr. Clay the favourite of Mr. Clay's friends? When the Grecian Soldiers, after the battle of Salamis, delivered their suffrages according to the custom of their country, by laying stones on the altar to determine who was the most worthy, every one gave the first vote for himself and the second for Themistocles.

Should we not remember likewise, that Mr. Adams is the oldest of all the candidates, and the only one, under whom there could be no sacrifice of feeling on the part of any of the others to serve? Have they not all praised him for the upright and independent manner in which he has conducted himself during the whole canvass? Did any politician ever conciliate his rivals more effectually, by more rectitude of conduct, or do more uniformly what he thought right, without regard to popularity? That every supporter of the other candidates should be satisfied with him, is more than could be expected. There was once a man who voted to banish Aristotle, only because he was tired of hearing him called the Just!

Believing then fellow citizens, as we do, that the general policy of the present administration is wise, constitutional, and just—that an immense majority of the American people concur with us in this opinion that it is strictly consonant to the views and principles of Mr. Adams—and that it is peculiarly important in the actual political condition of the world, that it should be steadily pursued, which it could not be, if the Opposition were to succeed, we conclude that our present chief magistrate cannot deliver the government into safer hands, than those of his steadfast friend. It is for these reasons, that we rejoice to discover every day new evidences of the increase of his popularity throughout the States, and of the general tendency of the public mind, to settle down upon him as the proper successor of Mr. Monroe. We therefore urge you to co-operate with us in tranquillizing the excitement which prevails among us, by adding the concurrence of Virginia to this general disposition. If, by opposition to the policy we recommend, you could hope to elect Mr. Crawford, there might be some excuse in the pleasure of the triumph for the inexpediency of the act. But as the contrary is now reduced almost to a moral certainty, we humbly conceive it is time to relinquish that resolution, and that this suggestion could not come with a better grace from any section of our country, than from the old and respectable County of Westmoreland—the only county in America, that has given two, (we might say three,) Presidents to the United States.

WM. C. SOMERVILLE, *Chair'm.*
GEORGE R. FITTS, *Sec'y.*

Gen. Washington and Col. Monroe were born in Westmoreland, and Mr. Madison at Port Conway, before it was separated, it is said, from Westmoreland.

Baltimore, August 13.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.
This subject continues to occupy very considerable attention.—In New York it is stated that upwards of one hundred colored persons are ready in that city to accept the liberal offers of President Boyer. In Philadelphia, a meeting was held on Tuesday evening, and a society organized for the purpose of aiding the work of emigration. A very large number of colored people in that city, it is represented, are solicitous to embark for Hayti, and that they only wait for the means to accomplish their desires. It is further stated by the editor of the United States Gazette, that the desire of emigration is not confined to the mere destitute of this class of people, but that many who enjoy a ready and easy means of obtaining a good living are ready to accompany their less fortunate brethren. When the salubrity of the climate and the many other advantages which the nature of the government and the island afford are considered, we cannot be surprised to see the most respectable among our colored population anxious to remove to Hayti.

Fed. Gaz.

From the N. Y. Statesman, August 12.

TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE.

A most tragical and appalling event took place in this city yesterday afternoon, in the destruction of two brothers by their own, or by each others hands. One of the editors was passing by a respectable boarding house in Nassau Street about 4 o'clock, when he was summoned to attend upon a Coroner's inquest. The Jury were conducted to one of the lodging rooms in the upper story, where lay two men, apparently between twenty five and thirty years of age, weltering in their blood, the upper part of the heads of both, and almost the whole of their faces, literally blown into pieces. They were lying in opposite directions with their feet nearly in contact, a large horse pistol by the side of each, and pieces of their heads and faces mingled with their blood upon the floor; the walls and beds sprinkled with blood. The scene was too terrific and appalling for the stoutest nerves, and the Jury turned away from it as speedily as possible.

It appeared, on examination of witnesses, that the two young men were named Hart; that they were natives of the Island of St. Thomas. John Hart was aged 24, and Ralph Hart, 26 years of age. One of them came to this city and took lodgings where the act was committed, early in April; the other arrived in June, and had ever since roomed with his brother in the same house until about three weeks past, when they went together to Albany and the Springs, and returned in the Chancellor Livingston yesterday morning.—They were affectionate and kind in their treatment to each other, behaved with propriety among their fellow boarders, and regularly discharged their bills.

While they were at the dinner table yesterday, Mr. Seaman, an under sheriff, called with two writs, one against Ralph Hart, and one against the two brothers and another person. Each of the writs were for debts of several thousand dollars. The landlord called them from the table to speak with the sheriff in the entry, where they manifested their readiness to attend the officer, and asked permission to go to their chamber for their hats which was granted.

After waiting some time longer than was necessary for them to have gone to their chamber and returned, the sheriff requested the landlord to ascertain if they had really gone to their room. He did so, and at the moment of knocking at the chamber door he heard the report of a pistol, and one of them fell upon the floor. He started back and called to the sheriff, and by the time he reached the door, not more than thirty seconds from the first discharge, the report of another pistol was heard, and the other person fell upon the floor. The male boarders were then called and the door burst open. It would appear from the awful manner in which their heads were mangled, that each must have placed a pistol in his mouth.

What was the immediate cause of this desperate act no one can imagine. A mystery hangs over the affair, which may and may not be cleared away. It is said they had transacted business in Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Under the firm of J. & R. Hart, from that place, it is also said, they absconded some months since, in a vessel they had purchased and loaded on credit, and after visiting Curacao, Havana and Jamaica, and disposing of the vessel and cargo, arrived in this city. But this does not agree very well with other circumstances. A letter was taken from the pocket of Ralph Hart, dated at Philadelphia, 3d of August, and signed by W. B. Wood manager of the Philadelphia Theatre, in which Hart is informed, that the company for the season is nearly made up; but should he perform in New York, the managers would bear of his ability, and be able to decide whether any opening was likely to happen.

Early Jamaica Papers.—Files of the Cornwall Courier to 14th, Chronicle to 17th and Montego Bay Gazette to 16th July inclusive, were received on Saturday by the Norfolk Beacon. They confirm the intelligence by previous advices, of the entire suppression of the late rebellions among the colored population of that island, and give details of the trials of those who have been apprehended. On Tuesday 3d July, sentence of death was passed on Edward Jarrett, John Nebill, Degald Campbell, Philip Davidson Brown, William Moodoo, and William Wright, of the Argyle estate, to be hung on the 17th. On Thursday, 15, John Clarke, William Harding, Henry McKennis, and Wm. Downer of the Golden Grove estate, were sentenced to be hung on the 16th July. The trials appear to have been conducted with the utmost humanity that the offended majesty of the law would admit.

Montego Bay, July 16.

Capture of Pirates.—His Majesty's sloop Lion, arrived here on Tuesday evening, and the Assadonus, with a piratical sloop on Wednesday morning. We understand that on the 14th ult. the above vessels under the command of Captain Dobson, destroyed two piratical feluccas in the Palleson, on the coast of Senegal. They are the same which plundered the sloop Endeavour, of this port. The crews had deserted them; and on the 26th, they also captured the above piratical schooner of 3 guns, in Cayo Briton. The crew of this vessel escaped to the shore on the appearance of the men of war's boats, leaving seven American subjects on board, being the master and crew of the Martha Jane, belonging to Prospect, (State of Maine,) who had been taken by her on the 28th May near Trinidad. After a laborious search of ten days, chiefly through Mangrove Swamps, they succeeded in securing six of the pirates, and shooting two. There is every reason to suppose that those who have not been found have perished. There was a variety of wearing apparel found on board the pirate, some of which is marked Ralph Hart, and others Daniel Hart; as also an iron brand 'A Zores'.

The Hussar's sailing for Vera Cruz with convoy to Campeachy, and through the Gulf, is postponed to the 25th inst. [The two Harts mentioned above are undoubtedly the same who killed themselves at New York on the 11th instant, in account of which was published in the Baltimore Patriot on Saturday last.]

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 26th June, by the King in person—who made a speech comprising eight short paragraphs, every one of which commences with a great I. It amounts to this—
I am happy to see you again my Lords—
I am sorry you have been disturbed by the Irish—
I hope you will keep a sharp look out in that quarter—
I am on pretty good terms with the Holy Alliance.

I thank you for so much money—
I see you have done something for the manufacturers—
I am glad that we get along so well—and
I hope you will behave yourselves at home—
Good Evening.—*Nat. Union.*

A mathematical toast.—The fair daughters of Columbia.—May they add virtue to beauty—substance and ease from friendship—multiply amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper—divide time by sociability and economy; and reduce scandal to its lowest denomination.

From the Baltimore American.
ARRIVAL OF GEN. LA FAYETTE.
We congratulate our fellow citizens on the arrival of the great and the glorious LA FAYETTE to the land of freedom. Welcome to the land of liberty, illustrious Patriot, is a sentiment that will be uttered and responded from every American lip. Many a revolutionary veteran will now behold the grey locks of that youthful hero whom they once saw marching by the side and sharing the confidence of the sainted Washington. Time that has bleached those hairs and furrowed those wrinkles, has not been able to abate the fire of liberty that burns in his heart. Say ye that Republicans are ungrateful? Look to the reception of Fayette. View old tottering age and smiling infancy ardent youth and sturdy manhood by the side of female beauty, all crowding impatient to obtain a glance of their revered benefactor.—Behold those cordial welcomes, those extended hands of greeting—behold all this, and say that Republicans are ungrateful! This may be called the triumphant entry of Fayette—it is a triumph which kings in their glory and heroes in the pride of their conquest may justly envy. What member of the Holy Alliance in all the pride of his legitimacy can boast of such homage as this. We hope our fellow citizens in their zeal to display their gratitude will be careful at the same time not to forget their honored guest with their kind offices.

The following was received in slips from our attentive New York correspondents of the Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser by yesterday morning's mail, and issued from our office in an extra.—

New York, August 15.
It is with inexpressible pleasure we announce the safe arrival of GENERAL LA FAYETTE, with his son George Washington La Fayette, and companion Auguste La Fayette, in the packet ship Cadmus, from Havre. This great and good man was conducted to the residence of the Vice President on Staten Island, this day, and will be received in the city of New York to-morrow, in a style suitable to his rank.

Justice H. Haywood, John Millham and John P. King were likewise passengers on board the Cadmus. She left Havre July 19th and passed Scilly the 17th. The Spartan, Curran, which took place of the Cadmus, sailed July 1st. The G. remained to accommodate Gen. La Fayette, and gave up her freight and passengers.

We have examined the Paris papers by the Cadmus, to the 11th ult. inclusive, but cannot find a single word worth translating. The Chamber of Deputies was engaged in discussing the budget, and we learn from the passengers that there was no political news of consequence.

No successor had as yet been appointed to fill the situation vacated by the removal of M. de Chateaubriand.
French Funds, July 10.—Two per cent Consols 99 1/2. Bank Actions, 1800 to 1802 1/2 50c.

A committee of the Corporation left this city last evening for New York, to present to General La Fayette the congratulations of the city of Baltimore on his safe arrival, and a heartfelt welcome whenever it may suit his convenience and pleasure to visit us.—

We are informed, that in honour of the illustrious LA FAYETTE, and in testimony of the respect for him throughout this community the Artillery Company commanded by Captain Ross, and the Washington Artillerists commanded by Captain Stewart, were detailed to fire a grand salute this morning at sunrise.—

New York, August 16.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. LA FAYETTE.

Arrangements of the Corporation for the reception of the Marquis De La Fayette.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Corporation have the pleasure to announce to their fellow citizens the arrival of the distinguished guest of their Country, the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

The following are the arrangements made for his reception in the city.
The Committee of arrangements of the Corporation, the Generals and other Officers of the U. S. Army, the Officers of the Navy, the Major Generals and the Brigadier Generals of the Militia, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Committee from the Society of Cincinnati, will proceed at 9 o'clock this morning, the 16th inst. to Staten Island, where the Marquis is lodged and escort him to the city. They will be accompanied by the Steam Boats all with decorations except that in which the Marquis is embarked, which will only have the Flag of the United States and the State of New York—bands of Music being in each. The embarkation of the Marquis will be announced by a salute from Fort La Fayette, and the steam ship Robert Fulton—the Forts in the harbor will also salute as the boats pass.

The Russian Legation.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday states, that a change has lately been made in the legation from Russia to the United States. Mr. Ellison, the Counsellor of Legation, has been recalled to Russia, and will leave the United States some time this fall. He is to be replaced by Mr. Shabelsky, Secretary of Legation, as heretofore, there is to be a First and Second Secretary of Legation. Baron Maltitz has received the appointment of First Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Shabelsky has been appointed Second Secretary. The latter is now in this country, but is expected. Baron Maltitz has been for some years here, as Secretary of Legation. Mr. Ellison has been in this country more than thirteen years, and is justly esteemed for his intelligence and his amiable and unassuming manners.

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Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MA. SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21.

The Westmoreland Address.

We have seldom seen a public political paper that was more entitled to the careful attention of the freemen of this country than the Westmoreland Address. It is dispassionate and clear—it combines strong reasoning and undoubted facts—it is impartial and unobscured by party feelings—it contains an abundance of truths set forth in a manly, eloquent style—it is altogether creditable to its authors and worthy of every man's serious attention.

The account here given of the origin and principles of the two great parties that have agitated this country is faithful and completely historical; it adheres to the substance and pretermits all the passionate cavilling and opprobrious imputations that have been made in violent party times unworthy of remembrance; because they were the fictitious of violence and the offspring of vindictive and intemperate asperity. Nothing can show more magnanimity than the statement here given of the manner in which the great body of the old republican party adopted the constitutional construction of the old federal party, and the system of administration flowing from them. We must make this quotation to do honor to the one, and to set forth the merits and the complete justification of the other.

The successful & happy operation of our new constitution in practice, combined with the opposition of Massachusetts to the war, by convincing the republican party, that the centrifugal tendency of the members of our confederacy was greater than the centrifugal; and that it was the interest of all the states, that the will of the majority should be obeyed, has diminished the intense jealousy, which the republicans at first felt of the powers of the general government, and led them to embrace such opinions, as experience proved to be wise and salutary. Since the extinction of the causes which produced and kept alive those parties, the parties themselves have been gradually dying away, and the American people (with the exception of a few factious individuals) have become what Mr. Jefferson said they should be, all "federalists and all republicans."

We do not recollect to have presented to our patrons the copy of any paper with more real pleasure than this. Whatever may have been said before of the "era of good feelings," this address is certainly the most cheering prognostic of that desired period—it is to the People of this country the "sign of a covenant" for the welfare of this republic—it is the vivid arch that divides the serene and brilliant day that is approaching from the stormy elements that have passed by—it is calculated to be a criterion, as unerring as it ought to be extensive, to prove by the esteem & admiration in which it is held, the friends of peace, union and a wise and liberal administration of this government from the devotees of party and the radical adherents to the destructive and selfish doctrines of proscription and exclusion.

The arguments and views herein detailed against congressional caucus nominations are clear and cogent, and the persuasive style in which it conveys profound and salutary doctrines that tend to the most enlightened and liberal views of things, together with the steadfast prosecution of the best interests of the nation by the cultivation of the wisest principles of union and a discountenance of all local and sectional jealousies, render it altogether worthy of a place on the files of important documents.

Caucus Nomination of Sheriff.

We are sorry to find that there are still some of our fellow-citizens who are anxious to keep up the divisions and the heat of party, as we hear that about twenty persons of the old democratic party met in this town on Tuesday last, and, in a Caucus, assuming all the rules and proscriptions of a Caucus, determined upon the man that the people should vote for—Such proceedings are not fitted for times like these, and few, very few will pay any obedience to them. We assured that the freemen of this country have become a little too calm and a little too reflecting to be led by a small caucus to give up their own sentiments for those of the caucus, when there is no other reason for it than mere party views to please a few who think they feel some interest in keeping up party violence and party dissensions.

All caucus attempts in these times to push down a certain set of candidates for anything must fail—The people are cooled, many of them honestly regret the excesses of party which they have heretofore countenanced, and there are a great proportion

of the thinking and better sort of the people who will not pay any respect in these times to the dictation of a caucus.

Now let us only think of this—Here are some half dozen free citizens who offer their services to their fellow citizens to be the next sheriff. Some eighteen or twenty men, of their own accord, unsolicited by the body of the people, assemble in a private room in Easton, and there choose one out of these half dozen that they prefer, and they tell the others all of you must decline and not interfere with our choice, this man of our choice shall alone be voted for by the people, he shall be the people's candidate—Now is not this very droll and very queer proceedings for intelligent Americans to sanction in times of temperance and reason, when all party objects and party heat have died away?

Surely the better way, is the wiser and the fairer way, is to let every man that pleases exercise his own rights either in offering himself as a candidate or in voting for whoever he pleases—Pray what becomes of our rights, if twenty men can arbitrarily assemble and dictatorially proclaim, that no man shall offer himself as a candidate, or no man shall be voted for but the man that we recommend—Is this like independent free will? Is this the voice of the people, or the voice of a junta in caucus? In mad party times men will do mad party things, but can any man be silly enough to suppose that the people to these times are going to obey a caucus nomination? It is impossible, and a caucus nomination will injure any man's election and it ought to do so—Let the people govern—Don't let caucuses take the power out of their hands—it is time for the people to govern, for if these caucuses, with their kind recommendations, continue to hold this power without at least occasionally surrendering it back to the people to remain with them a while, the caucus may forget that the power actually belongs to the people, and like some others who get property that don't belong to them, they may forget to return it. The better way is for the people to govern themselves and let every man exercise a truly free and independent voice—such as do not wish to exercise a free and independent sentiment, let them pin their faith upon any sleeve they please.

We are informed that the Governor and Council of this state, at their meeting on Monday last, appointed Judge Island, Chancellor; John Johnson, deceased, and Thomas Kelly, Esq. Attorney General; vice T. B. Dorsey appointed Chief Judge of the third Judicial District.

We are authorized to say that Levin Mills, Stephen Rayner, Edward Lloyd, Jr. and Richard Spencer, Esq. will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland as Delegates from Talbot County, should their fellow citizens see proper to elect them on the first Monday of October next.—Star.

THE FOG CLEARING AWAY.

To the Editors of the N. Y. American. Gentlemen—To prevent erroneous impressions abroad, (for at home Mr. Noah's misrepresentations are harmless) I submit the following statement of the relative strength of Presidential candidates, in the Legislature of this state:

Table with columns: In the Senate, In Assembly, Mr. Adams, Crawford, Clay, Doubtful, and corresponding vote counts.

A ballot of the two houses at the close of the late session would have produced a result not varying two votes from the foregoing statement. A familiar intercourse with the members of the legislature, during the two late sessions, enables me to speak advisedly in relation to their Presidential sentiments. The fall meeting will vindicate the accuracy of this statement.

The assertion of Mr. Noah, that the "Clay men will go for Crawford," is entirely gratuitous. The friends of Mr. Clay are not to be disposed of without their own knowledge or consent. With two or three exceptions they will not go for Crawford, nor will the voters of the state be given to the Treasury candidate.

[The above statement is from a member of the New York Legislature.]

The commissioners appointed by the states of Virginia and Maryland, to ascertain and settle the divisional lines between those states, met, agreeable to appointment, in the western part of this state, but on producing the several authorities under which they were instructed to act by their respective governments, it appeared that the commissioners of Virginia without having a discretion, were expressly instructed to commence the line at the Fairfax stone, thus occupying the whole of the contested territory. The consequence was, of course, the commissioners of Maryland declined proceeding. Colonel Chambers visits Bedford Springs; Col. Boyle has returned to this city.—Md. Rep.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, Aug. 17. Wheat, white \$5 a 1 00—Corn 30—Rye 37 cents per bushel.

Married in Cambridge, on Tuesday the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Mr. Richard Thomas, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Margaret M. Bryan, of that town.

Departed this life in Baltimore, on Monday the 9th inst. Mr. Bacon Grosz, son-in-law of Luther Martin, Esq. in the 52d year of his age. The deceased was father to one of the proprietors of the Cambridge Chronicle, and removed to Cambridge but a few months since.

To THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. I offer myself as one of your delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland. J. BENNETT. Easton, Aug. 21

To THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY. Fellow-Citizens, Being solicited by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland, and if elected, will serve you to the best of my skill and judgment. JACOB C. WILSON. Caroline County, Aug. 21

TAKE NOTICE. All persons indebted for Town Tax for the present year, are hereby requested to make payment immediately, as the necessities of the town forbid further indulgence. By order of the Commissioners, HALEY MOFFETT, Collector of Town Tax. Aug. 21

To Rent FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The BUILDINGS and FARM called Kingston, now occupied by Capt. Clark Billiter.—For terms apply to JOSEPH HASKINS. Aug. 21

Public Sale. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 8th day of September next, at the late residence of James Newnam, deceased, in Oxford Neck, all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large quantity of Corn and the crop of Corn now growing on the ground, with a variety of articles too tedious to mention. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by JOHN NEWMAN, Adm'r. Aug. 21

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias and venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, and the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, to me directed, against Alexander Hensley, to wit: at the suite of Samuel Harrison, the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, Reubin Hubbard, John Tighman, Isaac Moore, use of John Tighman, John Leigh, Henrietta M. George, use Matthias George, use Benjamin S. Elliott, use William Barrell, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, administrators of Joseph George, Henry Hindman, Thomas Emory, use of John T. Myers, use of Baynard and Myers, James Wrightson, use Andrew Oren, Jr. Samuel Hambleton, Dr. John Barnett, William Glenn, use of Daniel Newman and William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, will be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the 22d day of September next, at "Sherwood," the present residence of said Alexander Hensley, a valuable stock of Mules, horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, to wit: five yokes of oxen, four pair of working mules, one pair of young do, one half of a Jack, ten milch cows, thirty head of cattle of various sizes, sixty head of hogs, one hundred head of sheep, three or carts, ploughs, harrows, spades, hoes and every description of Farming Utensils, amongst which are two wheat fans, likewise one large Canoe, one half of the sloop "Augustus," several Horses, one carriage, also some valuable Negroes of various descriptions, who have made arrangements and will probably procure masters in this county or city of Baltimore: Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above recited executions and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. August 21

\$200 Reward. Ran away from the subscriber, living on Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County, on the 1st inst. negro man Joe, called himself JOE HOOPER, 28 years old, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of regular features, mild countenance and a powerful athletic fellow; he has uncommonly large feet and hands, sluggish in his walk, and professes to be very religious. He had on when he went off a white fur hat, grey cloth jacket, domestic cotton shirt and tow linen trousers, of fine quality. ALSO, Negro Boy PETER, more commonly called Major, about 15 or 17 years old, of slender form, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; he had his thigh broken when young, and remarkable for his long eye-lashes. He had with him a black hat, corduroy and white cloth jackets, with domestic cotton shirt and tow linen trousers, both of fine quality; and other clothing may be in their possession. I will give 100 dollars for either of the above, if secured in Baltimore jail, or 200 dollars for both. J. HOLLINGSWORTH. Baltimore, Aug. 21 4w

\$80 Reward. Ran away from the subscriber on the 25th of last month, negro man STUL, aged about 30 years, is of a bright complexion, prominent featured, very thick lips, small eyes, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, his clothes unknown, a further description cannot at present be given; it is supposed that he has gone on to Baltimore and perhaps making his way to Philadelphia—any person who will take up said negro and deliver him to me, if taken out of this state shall receive a reward of eighty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid for bringing him to me; if taken out of this county and in the State of Maryland, a reward of forty dollars; if in this county, a reward of twenty-five dollars and all reasonable expences paid for bringing him to me. MITCHEL THOMPSON. Middletown, Dorchester Co. Md. August 21 3w

WANTED. A female slave for life, who understands cooking, washing, and ironing; for one of a mild and gentle disposition, from 25 to 33 years of age and without children, or with a male child of from 7 to 10 years of age & liberal price will be given;—the advertiser resides in Baltimore and is now in this county, and has left his name at this office and at the Bar Room of Mr. Lowe, in Easton. Aug. 7 3w

NOTICE. Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscribers, petitioners for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court, on the 2d Saturday, after the 2d Monday of November term next, to show cause (if any they have) why they should not have the benefit of the said laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors and discharge. BENJAMIN POLK, HENRY DUMS. August 21 3w

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court. August Term, A. D. 1824. On application of Samuel Harrison, Esq. Administrator of Meredith Marshall, 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 the same 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 20th day of August in the year of our Lord 1824. JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Meredith Marshall 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 24th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of August, 1824. SAMUEL HARRISON, Adm'r. of Meredith Marshall, dec'd. Aug. 21 3w

CONSTABLE'S SALE. By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed, against Levin Marshall, Adm'r. of Meredith, at the suit of Noah Marshall, use of Richard Spencer, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 21st of August next, the following property, to wit: one negro girl called Harriot, aged about 11 years, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fi. fa. subject to a prior claim. WM. TOWNSEND, Constable. July 31

In Council, July 26, 1824. Ordered, That the sale made by Samuel LeCompte, Esq. of the remainder of Nanticoke Indian Lands, lying in Dorchester county, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the first of October next. Provided, a copy of this order, be inserted three successive weeks, in the paper edited at Cambridge, and the two Easton papers, before the 26th day of September next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$16 dollars current money. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk. Aug. 21 3w

Superior Line. The subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the LIME BUSINESS at his dwelling, Corner of Albemarle and Little York streets, near Trinity church, where he has on hand, and offers for sale, any quantity of Superior Lime, suitable for brick work, plastering and the various manufactures who deal in the article; and for their further accommodation he will always keep on hand, a supply of BRICKS, SAND, HAIR & LATHES. From having practically worked in Lime, upwards of fifteen years, he flatters himself, he has obtained judgment enough to make good selections. His establishment being near the water, and immediately in the vicinity of Town and Point, offer facilities not possessed by other establishments. All orders will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most pleasing terms, by the public's obedient servant. ELIJAH STANSBURY, Jr. Orders left at Messrs. HARRIS & DORSEY's, Bowley's Wharf and at FISHER & SWEENEY's, Dugan's Wharf, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Baltimore, Aug. 7, 1824.

COMMISSION BUSINESS. Tristram Bowdick 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 a 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.

By AUTHORITY Of the State of Maryland, the Lottery Commissioners announce to the public the following: SCHEME OF State Lottery, No. 3.

Table with columns: Prize amount, Number of prizes, and Total value. Includes prizes of \$40,000, \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$1,000, \$500, \$100, \$50, \$10, \$505 Prizes, 14793 Blanks, and 20,000 Tickets at \$9 in \$180,000.

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz: On the 5th drawing a prize of \$10,000 On the 10th drawing a prize of 5,000 On the 16th drawing a prize of 20,000 On the 19th drawing a prize of 40,000 The whole Lottery to be completed in 20 drawings.—The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in Cash, 60 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. JAS. L. HAWKINS, NATH'L F. WILLIAMS, JAS. B. BINGGOLD, Lottery Commissioners. Baltimore, July 24 8w

LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber will sell, upon very reasonable terms, his Farm in Caroline county, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Diggins, who will show the premises to any person disposed to purchase.—A payment of a small part of the purchase money only will be required; the balance in seven annual instalments. G. TURBETT. Aug. 14 if

TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. A snug new cottage suitable for a small family with 5 acres of good land including a thriving young apple and peach orchard situated near Easton Point on Thresh Haven Creek, at present occupied by Levi Stocker—together with three Houses and Lots in the Town of Easton for terms apply to EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON. July 24 4w

Edge Tools. WRIGHTSON LOWE respectfully announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has conjointly with his son Thomas Lowe, commenced on his well known farm, in the Bay Side, the Manufacture of EDGE TOOLS and THE BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS IN ALL ITS VARIETY. THOMAS LOWE was apprenticed to the celebrated Mr. Williams of Baltimore, (whose character as a maker of EDGE TOOLS stands unrivalled through the Union) he therefore feels confident that he shall be able to manufacture articles in his line, in such excellence as to give universal satisfaction. WRIGHTSON LOWE therefore on the behalf of himself and Son, solicits a portion of the public patronage, and having laid in an excellent stock of the best materials; he is able to execute orders to any extent, with promptitude and on moderate terms. Orders from all parts of the country shall meet an early attention; and the goods shall be, if so requested, delivered in Easton, Bay Side, July 17th 1824. (July 24) N. B. A good Striker, if an early application is made, will meet with a permanent situation.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. A Sweepstakes free for any three or four years old colts of the Peninsula to be entered on or before the 22d of September next, will be run over a beautiful course already prepared in the neighbourhood of Wye Hill, on Thursday the 22d of September next, 2 mile heats and repeat, carrying weight and regulated by the rules of the late Eastern Shore Jockey club. Entrance of each colt \$25. Four colts are already entered, which will insure a good race. It is also contemplated to have a second day's race by subscription and gate money, 1 mile and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding; the winning colt of the preceding day only excepted. Also, a third day's race 3 mile and repeat, for an elegant saddle and bridle. Good accommodations for man and horse will be furnished on the field by the subscribers.

The Political courses are also invited to attend.—A few hours in the evening will be set apart to hear their pretensions to public patronage. Persons entering colts will pay their entrance money to HALEY MOFFETT, Esq. Secretary. J. MARTIN, Jr. J. GOODHAM. Easton, Aug. 14, 1824.

David M. Smith, TAILOR. Respectfully returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Easton. He continues to carry on Tailoring at his old stand, next door below the Easton Hotel and immediately opposite the Court House—having lately employed a number of the best workmen, and having just returned from Baltimore with the latest fashions, which he has made arrangements to receive from Philadelphia and Baltimore regularly, he flatters himself he can execute all orders in a style equal to that of the above mentioned cities. Easton, Aug. 14 if

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 if

CONSTABLE'S SALE. By virtue of two venditioni exponas to me directed, one at the suit of John Harberty use of Charles Benson, use of William Higgins, use of Samuel Harrison, against Levin Marshall, Denton Marshall and John M. Wise, and one at the suit of Jenkin & Stevens, against said Levin Marshall, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 7th of September next, the following property, to wit: one Negro Girl, called Sarah, aged about 12 or 13 years and for life, taken to satisfy the above claims. WM. TOWNSEND, Constable. August 14

CAMP MEETING. A Methodist Camp Meeting will be held in the woods of Mr. John G. Thomas, within about a mile of Centerville, to commence on Thursday the 26th inst. and conclude on the Wednesday following. August 14

CAMP MEETING. A general Camp Meeting is appointed to be held at Nanticoke Point, in Somerset county, on the land of Capt. Jesse Hughes—to commence on the 26th day of August and close on the 31st; there are ten respectable and discreet persons appointed to take the oversight of the encampment and to preserve good order during the meeting. Those who go to the meeting by water are advised to carry fuel and drinking water with them. July 24 5w

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.
May 23 1834. **JAMES M. LAMBDIN.**

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 23 1834

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, 1834.

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

A New Supply.

Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of **SHOES** of the best quality.
He has now in his employ an excellent set of workmen, and is prepared to manufacture **BOOTS and SHOES** in the best manner.
He will sell very low for cash.
Easton, July 17 1834

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate in Easton, Maryland at the Sign of the **EAGLE**, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and Post-Office. Is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call. From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper, and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair, and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house.
JAMES GASKIN.
N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route, and otherwise.
Easton, July 24

Barren Creek Mineral Springs.

The public are respectfully informed that a House has been opened at this well known watering place, for the accommodation of such gentlemen and ladies as may feel disposed to visit them for health or pleasure.
From the circumstances in which the property has hitherto been placed, the proprietors have been prevented making such repairs and improvements as the high character of the waters merit—every exertion has however been made by them and the present incumbent to place the buildings and grounds in as comfortable a condition as the time would admit.
The Proprietors have let the premises to a gentleman whose ability to provide is united to a sincere desire and great exertion to please—and to whose character, for integrity, the most perfect reliance can be placed—he has provided new and very genteel furniture for every room in the house, and has stocked his Bar and Larder with an ample supply of every thing usually called for and of the best quality.
It is not the wish of the Proprietors to excite expectations that will not be realized, but with confidence they can state, that Visitors and Travellers will meet with better accommodations than have ever been provided since the Springs were first known to the public.
THE PROPRIETORS.
July 31

Barren Creek Springs.

The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has opened a **PUBLIC HOUSE** at the above place, which he has furnished and fitted up in a manner, so as to render it comfortable and agreeable to those who may honour him with their company. His table will be furnished with the best liquors; his house and out servants he has selected with the greatest care, and he most sanguinely anticipates, to please and gratify the patrons of his establishment.
For the benefit of visitors to the Barren Creek Springs, Dr. Adams, of Cambridge, has by request, promised a chemical analysis of the waters and a summary view of the medicinal virtues to be expected from them, which will appear in a few weeks.
CHARLES LEARY.
Barren Creek Springs, Somerset county, July 17 1834

To the People of Queen-Anns, Talbot and Caroline Counties.

Mr Fellow-Citizen,
I am encouraged by a strong and flattering expression of the good will of many citizens of the District, long since personally made to me, in now springing to all the honorable station of your representative in the next Congress.
With unaffected humility I assure you that I feel great distrust in my pretensions to take upon myself the high responsibility of such a service; but the partial judgment of my friends inspires me with a hope that I may be able to discharge the duties of it to your satisfaction.
It has been, for several years, a solemn resolution, on my part, my Fellow-Citizens, often expressed and well known to some of my intimate friends, that I would not attempt to go into public life on mere party grounds; and I rejoice to see an era arrived when I may, with some hope of being confided in, make known to you this fixed principle, by which I must be governed, if I am honoured with your confidence in the issue of the next Congressional Election.
I pledge myself to you, my fellow-citizens, by every tie, which can bind a man to society, that, if I should be elected your representative, I will enter into your service with a pure, free and unbiassed mind, and that no party or personal views, incompatible with the true interests and welfare of the people, shall ever draw me aside from the path of duty towards you, which my best judgment shall indicate.
The question of my ability to serve you is submitted, with the most respectful deference, to yourselves; but I may venture to assert that more fidelity to your interests or a greater regard for your rights and happiness will not be found, on trial, in any other citizen.
Happily for us all the representative of a free people "is in the breath of their nostrils" and he must quickly come to the account and answer to them for all his views and conduct. If you try me, I feel assured of redeeming every pledge I make to you; but if you reject my proffered services, there shall be neither strife nor discontent between us. I can abide, with cheerfulness, in my humble station of life and enjoy society, my home and friends and still be grateful for the confidence and favours I have already received at your hands.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.

To THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.
Fellow-Citizens,
Being encouraged by your liberal support at the last October election, at the solicitation of a number of my friends who are not satisfied with the previous arrangements made to take up candidates, I now offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Maryland—If elected, I pledge myself to serve you with fidelity.
I am, the public's humble servant,
ELIJAH BARWICK.
Aug. 14 3w

To THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.
Fellow-Citizens,
At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly of this State—should I be so far honoured by your suffrages as to be elected, I shall endeavour to do my duty faithfully and honestly.
The Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. COOPER.
Aug. 14

To THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.
Fellow-Citizens,
I offer myself as a candidate for the General Assembly of Maryland, at our October election—If you see proper to elect me for one of your representatives, I promise you that I will serve you to the best of my knowledge, if I should lack in doing my duty, it shall be for the want of knowledge, not for the want of my good intentions.
I am the public's humble and ob't. serv't.
THOMAS WYATT.
Aug. 14 3w

To THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.
Fellow-Citizens,
I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland, at our October Election; if you see proper to elect me for one of your representatives, I promise you that I will serve you to the best of my knowledge; if I should lack in doing my duty, it shall be for the want of knowledge, and not for the want of my good intentions.
I am the public's humble and ob't. serv't.
A. S. COLSTON.
July 31 9w

To THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE 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 1834) 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

To the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot County.
Fellow-Citizens,
Solicited and encouraged by a number of my friends from every district in the county, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and respectfully solicit your support—Should I be honoured with your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge the duties thereof to your satisfaction.
The Public's Obedient Servant,
THOMAS HENRIX.
July 31 11

To THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.
Fellow-Citizens,
I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election—should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to do the duties of the office to the best of my abilities.
The Public's Obedient Servant,
JENIFER S. FAYLOR.
Denton, Aug. 7, 1834

To THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.
Fellow-Citizens,
Having been solicited by a number of my friends and fellow-citizens to become a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE of this county, at the October election, I have at length yielded to their solicitations, and respectfully solicit your suffrages—Should you elect me to that office, I will endeavour to discharge the duties to the best of my abilities.
The public's obedient Servant,
THOMAS BURCHENAL.
Aug. 14 11

To THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE 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 1834) 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

To THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE 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 1834) 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 CAROLINE 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 1834) 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 of that office.
I am, the public's humble servant,
KIMMEL GODWIN.
July 17, 1834. 12w

To THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE 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 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

To THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE 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 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

To be Rented
For one or more years, that large and commodious **BRICK TAVERN** and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the **EASTON HOTEL.**
Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present and for some years past occupied by Mr. Solomon Lower. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House of any on the peninsula and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be afforded for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more particularly if he has sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.
Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the beautiful Steam Boat Maryland which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment; by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores to those places, and foreigners from other States.
Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.
SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton, July 10 11

LANDS TO BE RENTED.
My several plantations in Hunting Creek & Poplar Neck, 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 Shoals-Creek in Dorchester county, which will be added of such use as will suit the wishes of an approved Tenant—I am desirous of obtaining 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

FOR RENT.
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The brick house and lot, situate at the Oak about eight miles from Easton and four from St. Michaels, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Nicholas Seymour, and perhaps is one of the best stands for a Country Store in the county, and will be let to a good tenant, on reasonable terms—Also the house adjoining, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Charles Benson.
ANTHONY BANNING.
July 31

Farms to be Rented.
To be Rented for the next year, the following Farms, to wit:
A small Farm of Mrs. Harwood's, near Hooktown—A small Farm where Arthur Marshall now lives, near Woodenhatch Bridge—Also, a Farm in Banbury, where John H. McMahon lives.
The subscriber wants an Overseer for next year, at Four Square Farm—A preference will be given to an old experienced farmer, with a small family.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Aug. 7 3w

To Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The Farm on which Thomas Andrews now resides.
The House and Lot on Aurora street, occupied at present by George W. Nebb, Esq and the House in Earle's Row. **J. ROGERS.**
Aug. 7 3w

To Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
THE DWELLING HOUSE
on West street, in the town of Easton, at present occupied by Thomas P. Bennett, Esq, for terms apply to the subscriber.
PHILIP THOMAS.
Aug. 7 3w

AN OVERSEER WANTED.
For the ensuing year, to manage a farm in the neighbourhood of Baltimore. A man of sobriety and industry, well acquainted with farming, (and some knowledge of growing tobacco,) who is well calculated to keep good order amongst 15 or 20 hands, will meet with liberal wages, an agreeable situation, and prompt payment. A single man is preferred, but a family would not be objected to. To prevent giving trouble in the first instance, the applicants may address a letter to either Mr. Edward Williams, Annapolis, or to Mr. Benjamin Rawlings, Baltimore, (who are well acquainted on the Eastern Shore,) referring them to such persons as may have a knowledge of their character, and qualifications, the removing from Baltimore to the farm will be free from any expense. Also a strong, active young man would be employed immediately, to work on a farm at \$10 per month; inquire as above.
CHARLES WATERS.
July 31 3w

To be Rented
For one or more years, that large and commodious **BRICK TAVERN** and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the **EASTON HOTEL.**
Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present and for some years past occupied by Mr. Solomon Lower. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House of any on the peninsula and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be afforded for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more particularly if he has sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.
Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the beautiful Steam Boat Maryland which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment; by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores to those places, and foreigners from other States.
Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.
SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton, July 10 11

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Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.
SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton, July 10 11

Notice.

The subscriber intending to leave this state will most positively sell on **WEDNESDAY** the 22d day of September next, that very handsome Farm where he now resides, containing two hundred acres. This farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and clover, and has a large proportion of wood and timber land, and lies within six miles of Denton and four of Greensborough.
The out building, lying on the margin of a never failing stream, renders it convenient for a tannery and Blacksmith's shop. The farm and buildings are generally in such good repair, that those who may incline to purchase are confidently invited to view the premises.
On the same day and place will be sold my other Farm, adjoining, commonly called the Bartlett Farm. The terms of sale are as follows, viz:—three hundred dollars to be paid on the 1st day of January next, when possession will be given, and the balance, with interest, in eight annual payments, a deed of conveyance will be given on payment of the whole purchase money and interest, which shall remain a lien on the land until such payment.
DEKAR THOMPSON.
Aug. 7 8

LANDS FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers the following lands for sale, to wit: a farm situate within two miles of Queenstown and on the creek passing by said town, containing 380 acres, more or less—the soil of this farm is remarkably fine, and as large a proportion of it in a good state of cultivation as most farms in the neighbourhood. The improvements are a tolerably convenient Frame DWELLING HOUSE, with two rooms below and two above stairs—All necessary out buildings which for a trifling expense can be put in good order.
Also 920 acres of land in Prince Georges county on one side by the Eastern Bay—this land with the exception of about 300 acres is covered with heavy timber and wood, suitable for Baltimore market, and within eight or nine hours sail with a good wind—the cleared land is of a kind soil and the immense quantity of scenery that is constantly on the shores, affords great facility in improving and a never failing source of manure—the improvements are a small frame Dwelling House, with necessary out buildings—there being a large proportion of this tract in timber, it would be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.
JOHN L. TILGHMAN.
Bennett's Point, Queen Ann's Co. 2
July 31 11

FOR SALE.
A Farm situate in Queen Anns county, with in seven or eight miles of Centerville. This Farm has a good
DWELLING HOUSE
with a good Granary and Stables; it also has a great variety of excellent timber, and plenty of wood—I should suppose if those that have a desire to purchase such a farm were to examine the timber which it contains, and should have a necessity for it, would not acquire a moment as the land is very fine, this farm contains about 250 acres. Also
FOR RENT.
THE HOUSE and LOT
situate on the Landing road adjoining the town of Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Easton, Talbot county.
CHARLES P. WILSON.
July 3 11

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called
"WARD'S GIFT"
beautifully situate within two miles of Centerville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Great Milllets 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 wall 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, 27 living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton.
J. G. THOMAS.
Nov 15 11

FOR SALE.
On a credit of six months.
A healthy Negro Man, about 25 years of age. For terms apply at this office.
Aug. 7 11

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court.
August 21, A. D. 1834.
On application of William Bullen, Administrator of Thomas S. Loveday, 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 the same 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, this 2d day of August in the year of our Lord 1834.
JAS. PRICE, Regr.
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 Thomas S. Loveday 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 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21 day of August, 1834.
WILLIAM BULLEN, Adm'r.
of Thomas S. Loveday, dec'd.
Aug. 7 3w

FOR SALE.
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WILLIAM BULLEN, Adm'r.
of Thomas S. Loveday, dec'd.
Aug. 7 3w

Division Orders.

July 31st, 1834.
Having this day received Blankets for Division returns from the Adjutant General, it appears there is an error in the supplement to the Military law of last session, of returns being directed made to the Adjutant General by the Brigadiers, which excludes the Major General of any knowledge of his division—to supply that defect and comply with orders, I have to order that the Brigadiers and Commandants of Brigades should make their return of their several Brigades unto Col. J. L. Kern, Division Inspector of Easton, on or before the first Monday in December next, and to continue the same annually, until otherwise informed.
P. BENSON, M. G. 2d D. M. M.
Aug. 7 3w

Henry R. Pratt
On the equity side of Worcester county Court, ordered, that the sale made by W. Pratt and Henry I. Pratt, trustees, deceased, and reported by Thomas N. Williams, Trustee, appointed to complete the trust of the property mentioned in the proceedings in the above cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the second day of next term, provided a copy of this order be set up at the Court House door, and inserted in one of the newspapers published at Easton, for three successive weeks before the said day. The Trustee reports the amount of sales to be \$5,800.
Teste, **JOHN G. HANDY, Clk.**
Aug. 14 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
To the creditors of the subscriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judge of Worcester county Court, on the 1st Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to show cause, (if any they have) why they should not have the benefit of said laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and discharge.
JESSE MUMFORD.
Aug. 7 3w

\$30 Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber living near Cabin Creek, in Dorchester county, a negro man named DANIEL, aged 19 or 20 years, on the night of the 13th inst. his clothing were when he absconded, a mixed kersey over jacket, two linen trousers and two linen shirts, for list with very small hem, he is a dark mulatto, stout made, somewhat knock-kneed, has a down look when spoken to, he also took with him a Horse, bridle and saddle, the horse is of a kind of roan colour, black face, white mane and tail. Any person taking up said negro or securing him so that I get him again, if in the county \$40 and if taken out of the county \$30 and if reasonable charges paid if brought home, and if the Horse is taken up & brought home or secured so that I get him again, I will give a reward of five dollars if taken in the state and if out of the state ten dollars will be paid by the subscriber.
JAMES WRIGHT, of E.
July 17 11

\$30 Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber living near Salisbury, Somerset county, a young negro man named DANIEL, he is about sixteen years of age, about five feet five inches high, rather stout made—found when he was away a kersey jacket and trousers of 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

\$30 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 Anns or Caroline county, she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John V. Hoadley, 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. 2
January 17 11

\$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 pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they look in 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

\$30 Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber living near Easton in Talbot county, on the 30th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who is in the office of Queen Anns county—whenever you 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. LOOCKERMAN.
Dec. 31 11

\$30 Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber living near Easton in Talbot county, on the 30th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who is in the office of Queen Anns county—whenever you 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.
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J. LOOCKERMAN.
Dec. 31 11

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, AUGUST 28, 1824.

NO. 37.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in Advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty cents for every subsequent insertion.

The following appendix written by John Q. Adams, Esq. was sent to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot to be attached to the letter formerly published in exposition of his views relative to the embargo of 1818.

APPENDIX.

JULY 27, 1824.

On the 18th of December, 1807, Mr. Jefferson sent a confidential message to both houses of congress recommending an immediate embargo; and enclosing two documents, one of which was a recent proclamation of the king of Great Britain, authorizing and commanding the impressment of his naval officers, of British seamen, from neutral merchant vessels, and the other a correspondence between General Armstrong, then our minister in France, and the French minister of foreign affairs, Champagny, showing that the Emperor Napoleon had finally determined to carry into full execution, without regard to the treaty between the United States and France, his Berlin decree of the 21st November, 1806, which had for some months after it was issued, been suspended with regard to the vessels of the United States.

The attack by a British squadron upon our frigate Chesapeake, had very recently occurred, in consequence of which all British armed vessels had been interdicted from entering the ports of the United States. The British Orders in Council of 11th November, 1807, professedly retaliatory upon the French decree of Berlin, had issued, and were already announced in the newspapers of the United States, though not yet officially authenticated. The general state of our commercial affairs was momentous and full of alarm. The British government had discovered the attack upon the Chesapeake, but instead of giving immediate satisfaction for it, had appointed Mr. Rose to come out upon a mission of subtlety and prevarication concerning it and at the same moment issued without notification either to the government of the United States, or to their minister in London, the orders in Council, which but for the embargo, would, while Mr. Rose was amusing us with the fragrance of his diplomacy, have swept three-fourths of the tonnage of the United States into the ports of Great Britain for confiscation.

It was in this state of things that the message recommending the embargo was received and discussed, in secret session, by the senate. The only motive for debating with closed doors was the necessity, if the measure recommended was deemed proper, of adopting it immediately. Every hour of debate tended to defeat the object of the message. For the instant it should be known in the commercial cities that an embargo was impending, the spirit of desperate adventure would have rushed to sea, with every plank that could have been made to float; and the delay of a week in prohibition, instead of sheltering the property of our merchants from deprivation, would only have cast it forth upon the waters to be intercepted by the cruisers of both the contending nations.

The message was referred, in senate, to a committee of five, of which Gen. Samuel Smith, himself an eminent merchant, brother to the secretary of the navy, and in the full confidence of Mr. Jefferson, was chairman, and of which I was a member. The chairman proposed to the committee, to report a bill in compliance with the recommendation of the message. I objected that two documents with the message were not sufficient to justify so strong and severe a measure as an embargo; and enquired, whether besides the general notoriety of the embargo, mentioned in the message, the executive had other reasons for the measure, which it might not be convenient to assign. The chairman said, it was expected and hoped that the act would have a favorable effect, to aid the executive in the negotiation with Mr. Rose, and also that it was intended as a substitution for the non-importation act, which had passed on the 18th of April, 1806, but pending the negotiations had been suspended until the 14th of December, 1807, only four days before the message. This act was itself nearly equivalent to a total commercial non-intercourse with Great Britain; and to have repealed, or longer suspended it at that time, would have been a surrender at discretion, upon the subjects of controversy, then in so high a state of aggravation, with that power.

To these reasons I yielded, and the bill for laying the embargo was reported to the Senate with the unanimous assent of a committee. The bill was opposed in the Senate, very fully upon its merits, and exclusively by federal members, then only four in number. The principle effort made by them was to obtain delay, which would, as has been shown, have defeated in a great measure the object of the bill. They obtained

clay of Pennsylvania, and of Mr. Crawford, then a new member, but who afterwards constantly supported the adherence of the administration to the act, as long as it was continued.

In assigning to the Senate very briefly my reasons for assenting to the bill, and for the belief that it ought to pass without delay, I admitted that the two documents transmitted with the message, would not have been of themselves, to my mind, sufficient to warrant the measure recommended in it; but referring to the existing state of things, of public notoriety, and denominated in the message "the present crisis," I observed that the executive, having recommended the measure upon his responsibility, had doubtless other reasons for it which I was persuaded was satisfactory; that with this view, convinced of the expediency of the bill, I was also impressed with the necessity of its immediate adoption; that it was a time, not for deliberation but for action; and that I wished the bill, instead of lingering through the dilatory process of ordinary legislation, might pass through all the stages of its enactment in a single day. With these views a decided majority of the Senate concurred. The rule which required that bills should be read three times on three different days, was suspended; all motions of postponement were discarded, and the bill was passed in the Senate by a vote of 22 to 6.

My allusions to the recommendation of the executive upon his responsibility and to my confidence in it, was purposely made in general terms; but it had reference to the reasons which had been assigned to me in the committee, by the chairman. I deemed it less necessary to specify them, because as I have observed, the opposition to the bill upon its merits was exceedingly feeble; scarcely calling for an answer.

About two months after the embargo had been enacted, and while it was bearing with severe pressure upon the commercial, navigating and fishing interests of the north, Mr. Pickering wrote a letter to the governor of Massachusetts, for communication to the legislature; denouncing the executive and congress of the United States, for passing the embargo; and calling for the interposition of the commercial states to save the country from ruin. The governor sent it back to him, with a letter of rebuke for expecting him to make such a communication to the legislature. Mr. Pickering, apprehensive, as he says, that he should not obtain his object through the governor, sent a copy to his excellent friend, George Cabot, (since President of the Hartford Convention,) who after waiting a few days, finding that the original was not communicated to the legislature, sent a copy to the printer.

The governor of Massachusetts, in his answer to Mr. Pickering, had stated that my opinion had been and still was in favor of the embargo. Mr. Pickering replied, and in terms supplied by his feelings at the time, charged me with having in the debate on the embargo, expressed a sentiment which resolved the whole business of legislation into the will of the executive. To support the charge, he quoted several words, which he said I had used in the debate, and which detached from this context, and from the explanation I have now given, might deserve all the severity of his commentary.

In the same letter Mr. Pickering explicitly admitted that I had never given him the slightest cause of offence, & that in five years of service together as Senators from the same state, though often opposed in opinion, on national measures, there had never existed for a moment any personal difference between us. Notice now this admission, merely to mark the period and the manner in which this mutual respect and forbearance between us ceased, and to whom it was justly imputable.

On my part it did not cease even then. It was impossible to have framed a charge more delicate of foundation; more easily refuted; or more open to the chastisement of severe retaliation. Yet I took no public notice of it; nor shall I now go further beyond the simple declaration that I never expressed or felt the sentiment imputed to me by Mr. Pickering, than to observe, that if I had uttered it, and had been understood in the sense which he has given to my words, it was his duty, and the duty of every Senator present, who so understood me, not only to have had my words taken down at the time, but instantly to have called me to order for using them. The words as Mr. Pickering professes to have understood them, were undoubtedly in the highest degree disorderly—and a decisive proof that they were not generally so understood is found in the circumstance, that no exception was taken to them at the time. It is a rule of the Senate and of all equitable deliberative assemblies, that exceptionable words shall not only be taken down at the time when spoken, but that he who speaks them shall immediately be called to account for, to retract, or to explain them. Had this rule been observed by Mr. Pickering, when called upon to explain what I meant by reference to the recommendation of the executive, upon his responsibility; and to other reasons, which he might have, and which I had no doubt were satisfactory, I should have had the opportunity of giving

the explanation herein contained, and of shewing that my words imported no sentiment even of improper deference for the opinions or wishes of the executive. But it is also a breach of order, to refer by way of censure, at one time, to words spoken at another and a rule equally just that no member shall be called to account in any other place, for words spoken in the Senate. These rules are founded upon principles which every man of a fair and honorable mind feels himself bound to observe; and they apply with peculiar force to a debate with closed doors, which is in its nature secret and confidential.

The error of Mr. Pickering's charge consists in his connecting my expression of confidence in the recommendation of the executive, which I assigned as one of my reasons for agreeing to the act, with my argument for the necessity of despatch which was founded in the nature of the act itself, and the portentous crisis of the times. The reference to the recommendation of the executive was made in answer to the objection that the documents sent with the message did not justify the measure recommended in it. Knowing that there were other reasons and referring to them for the justification of my own vote, both in committee and in the Senate, in favor of the bill, nothing could have been farther from my thoughts, as nothing would have been more in conflict with the whole tenor of my conduct through five years of active service as a member of the Senate, than the utterance of a sentiment of subserviency to the will, or even to the wishes of the executive.

The confidence in the executive which I avowed, was applicable to the particular circumstances of the time, and to the particular subject in discussion. No was that confidence misplaced. In the house of representatives the embargo message was debated three days on the merits—but after the three days the house came to the same conclusion at which the senate had arrived in four hours. It was a wise, a provident, and above all, a purely patriotic measure. The share that I had in it, and the part that I took in promoting it, remains among the transactions of my public life to which my memory recurs with the most gratifying recollections.—Many other events have been less trying to the fortitude of adversity, and more favored by the vicissitudes of fortune: but on no occasion has the consciousness of upright intentions, and a spirit independent alike of obsequiousness to executive will, and of factious opposition borne me with more firm and even step through the temporary furnace of affliction and sustained me under the abandonment of friends, the alienation of popular favor at home, and all the obloquy that Mr. Pickering and his co-adjutors have from that day to this been able to conjure upon my head.

Between the system of policy, of which the embargo was a prominent measure, and that of which Mr. Pickering and his friend the president of the Hartford convention were the "pillars of state," the final and irrevocable sentence of time has now passed—I shall not dwell upon it.

If there be a lesson of political wisdom, which the people of this union have had cause to learn from their own experience, as well as from the uniform tenor of human history, it is that of carrying a temper of mutual forbearance, through all their divisions; of making the party feeling which never can include more than a portion of the republic subordinate to the civic spirit which embraces the whole. In the collisions of political systems, it is the duty of the citizen to take his stand upon deliberate conviction, and to pursue his principles, regardless of consequences to himself. But when the conflict is past, and the contest of principle is at an end, both parties, and above all, the prevailing party, should remember, and practice upon the maxim of the Roman republic, that in civil dissensions, success was but a lesser evil than defeat, and that no honors of triumph could ever be awarded to victory.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

ON MAKING BUTTER, &c. &c.

BRUNSWICK, (Me.) July 1, 1824.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.
SIR—While many valuable essays have appeared in your paper on butter making, still many dairy women, who see them, will have the good old way, as my neighbor did who planted corn on the same piece of ground forty years in succession, because, as he said, it was easy hoeing and near his barn. I do not recollect ever seeing any dissertation in your paper on preparing salt for butter, cheese and the table. I have seen basket salt at an enormous price; but why do we import it? I tried this experiment many years since, to my own satisfaction. I took three hogheads of coarse rock salt, washed it quick as possible to prevent loss, which was trifling in the weight, in fact I considered it nothing as I sprinkled the water on my hand. After drying it, I ground it in a grist mill, in one hour, fine as common flour. Each stricken bushel making about five stricken pecks, nearly equal to that of the best ground rye. Now, sir, what expense this may save to the dairy woman and to the ears of the tired farmer, where pestle and mortar must

ring fill bed time to pound one quart not so fine, but that it will grit like pigeon shot in your teeth.

After the butter-milk is properly expressed, put a given weight of salt to a given weight of butter, till you make it palatable. Then always salt by weight, instead of quantity, your cream under similar circumstances; you cannot err. Is not the strength of salt proportionate to its weight?
Author of Touches on Agriculture.

The following anecdote illustrative of the noble qualities which have often distinguished our country women, is given in the Boston Gazette from an unquestionable source.

A good lady—we knew her well when she had grown old—in 1775, lived on the sea-board, about a day's march from Boston, where the British army then was. By some unaccountable accident, a rumour was spread in town and country, in and about there, that the Regulars were on a full march for the place, and would probably arrive in three hours at farthest. This was after the battle of Lexington, and all as might well be supposed, was in sad confusion—some were boiling with rage and fall of fight, some with fear and confusion, some hiding their treasures, and others flying for life. In this wild moment, when most people in some way or other, were frightened from their property, our heroine, who had two sons, one about nineteen years of age, and the other about sixteen, was seen by our informant, preparing them to discharge their duty.—The eldest she was able to equip in five style—she took her husband's fowling piece, made for duck or plover, (the good man being absent on a coasting voyage to Virginia) and with it the powder horn and shot bag; but the lad thinking the duck and goose shot not quite the size to kill regulars—his mother took a chisel, cut up her pewter spoons, and hammered them into slugs, and put them into his bag, and as he set off in great earnest, but thought he would call one moment and see the parson, who said well done my brave boy—God preserve you—and on he went in the way of his duty. The youngest was importunate for his equipments, but his mother could find nothing to arm him with but an old rusty sword; the boy seemed rather unwilling to risk himself with this alone, but lingered in the street, in a state of hesitation when his mother thus upbraided him: "You John H****, what will your father say if he hears that a child of his is afraid to meet the British, go along beg or borrow a gun, or you will find one, child—some coward, I dare say, will be running away, then take his gun and march forward, and if you come back and I hear you have not behaved like a man, I shall carry the blush of shame on my face to the grave." She then shut the door, wiped the tear from her eye and waited the issue, the boy joined the march.

FIRE.

Lately, in a church north of the Tweed an intimation was read from the pulpit, for a collection in aid of a sufferer from fire. The collector at the door flattered himself that he had been unusually successful, as he fancied he saw a gentleman put a note into the plate. On counting up, however, the note did not appear to have been issued from any bank, but merely bore these monitory words, "Let them insure and be hanged to them."

Substance of speech by a noted gambler, in a suit brought for gaming money, in which he obtained a verdict against the unanimous opinion of the four judges, by tampering with the jury.

We cut and shuffled, stir'd our stumps
But z—ds they put us to our trumps;
They called court cards, led suit beside,
With all four honors on their side:
They played the deuce! but we more brave
Finer'd on hearts, and played the knave,
We better knew the pack to fix,
And won the game at last by tricks.

A Cure for Cholera Morbus.

Take 70 drops laudanum, a teaspoonfull of the essence of peppermint, and a quarter of an ounce of prepared chalk—add to these, three half gills hydrant water.—Before using, have them well shook up. Give to a child one large teaspoonfull every two hours, sweetened with loaf sugar when given. Continue this till the disorder stops. To grown persons, administer twice the quantity in the same manner as above mentioned.

USES OF STEAM.

It is stated that in Manchester, England, Calicoes, Chintzes, &c. are printed by steam. A piece of white muslin 49 yards in length is there converted into printed calico, beautifully figured in four minutes. Nearly all the machinery at Portsmouth dock yards is driven by steam. That for the manufacture of Blocks is particularly ingenious. Saws, augurs, chisels, planes, gouges, lathes, polishing tools, is short every thing by which a large beam of ash or lignumvita and a rough bolt of iron are converted into a block and pulley are moved by steam with a velocity and precision that is truly admirable. At Sheffield an incredible number of operations are carried on by steam.—All sorts of edge tools and glasses for optical purposes are ground by steam. At Leeds there is a steam wagon by means of

which coal is transported a distance of two miles upon an iron rail way; sometimes an 100 tons at a time. Nine hundred sheets of paper are printed on both sides, the ink also being distributed by the same powerful agent, on a single printing press worked by steam. In the summer of 1808, the first steam boat was launched on the Ohio—there are now on the Ohio and Mississippi upwards of one hundred steam vessels, many of them of the largest size and fitted up in the very best manner.—Am.

From the National Intelligencer.

The *seid* *disant* Charles X.—Our readers may recollect the circumstances of a petition addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives at the last Session of Congress, by a person who styled himself Charles X. King of France and Navarre, praying the interposition of the United States to procure his rights to be recognized, &c. Perhaps more attention was given to the story of this man than, wholly improbable as it was, it deserved. Be that as it may, the Paris Monitor the official paper, has thought it proper to take cognizance of the matter in the following article, which we have translated from that paper:—
From the Monitor Universel, July 7.

The newspapers of the United States have lately spoken of an impostor, or rather of an insane person, who calls himself Charles X. King of France and Duke Navarre. We find, to day, in The Times, a letter written from Portsmouth, the 29th of June, and signed M. Perrot, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, late captain of cavalry. This Frenchman declares that the unfortunate person in question is his own brother. "But," says he, "I had rather the world should know that he is in a state of madness than to expose it to the belief that there is in my family so abominable an impostor." Here follow some authentic particulars respecting the pretended Charles X. "Victor Perrot was born in 1790, at Brest, in the Department Puy-de-dome. He entered the service in 1807. After having passed some years in the 25th and 29th regiments of Chasseurs, he passed into the guard of the usurper. A shot in his head, and the cold of the fatal campaign of Moscow, deranged the mind of Victor Perrot. He was put upon half pay in 1816, and returned to his family.

It took but three years for him to dissipate all his portion. Being one day out hunting, the gens d'armes summoned him to exhibit his licence. The only answer he gave was, to fire upon them, and he wounded one of them dangerously. He was arrested, and, after a detention of three months, was brought to trial; it was his good fortune to have to do with a jury which acquitted him. He profited of his liberty to go and join Maurice Perrot, (the author of the letter,) who served then among the Independents (Patriots) in America. But, having been left at Havre, the rigor with which the Spanish Governor treated him, completed the destruction of his reason.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 17th ult. makes the following remarks upon our new Tariff:—which has been published in that paper in extenso:

"We refer our readers to the United States Tariff Bill in another column which will produce a great sensation in our manufacturing towns. The enormous duties on all our Staple manufactures, will, we doubt give rise to smuggling on a most extended scale from Canada and the West Indies, but while the most demoralizing effects will be seen in America, we fear the effects in England will be of a very distressing nature. We owe this measure chiefly to the cupidity of our Country gentlemen, who by excluding their produce from our markets, impel all the agricultural nations to become manufacturers for themselves. Thus our poor unfortunate workmen, one market being shut after another, are forced to toil for less and less, every day—weavers for 14 or 15 hours a day receiving from seven to ten shillings a week, while the Corn Law compels them to pay twice as much for their food as is paid by the people of every other country.

The Americans will repent, in sackcloth and ashes, their absurd law, which will produce great hemorrhaging throughout the country. It will operate as a heavy burden on several of the states, and greatly retard the prosperity of the whole.

It is high time for our manufacturers to bestir themselves."

LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.—If a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if he be engaged, he wears it on the second finger; if married, on the third, and on the fourth if he never intends to be married. When a lady is not engaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on her first finger; if engaged, on the second; if married on the third; and on the fourth if she intends to die a maid.

When a gentleman presents a fan, flower, or a trinket to a lady with the left hand, it conveys his part an overture of regard; should she receive it with the left hand, it is considered as an acceptance of his esteem; but if with the right hand, it is a refusal of the offer. Thus by a few simple tokens, explained by rule, the passion of love is expressed, and through the medium of the telegraph, the most timid and diffident man may, without difficulty, communicate his sentiments of regard for a lady; and (in case his offer should be refused) avoid expressing the mortification of an explicit refusal.

equally as violent as Mr. Adams can be passionate?

If then the severest judgment and most parsimonious disposition towards Mr. Adams will place them upon this evident equality, Mr. Adams has next to encounter the prejudices against himself and his father, whilst Mr. Crawford, with every possible exaggeration of his qualifications, will be loaded with the opprobrium of the caucus. Now we ask any dispassionate, enlightened man, whether it is better to give up prejudices or to sanction the congressional caucus? To give up prejudices is rational, manly, generous and heroic—it is to disincumber the understanding of false guides and to clear the way for correct decision. To vote for the candidate selected by the congressional caucus is wittingly or unwittingly, matters not which, as the effect will be the same, to sanction that we publicly profess to condemn—it is saying one thing and doing another—it is, on the part of those who were federalists, acting in obedience to those who have flung insult and contumely in our faces—it is undermining the federal constitution in one of its most essential and most vital parts—it is countenancing the assumption of the great power of selecting the President of the United States by a few particular individuals whom the constitution jealously intended to forbid having any thing to do with that election before the people had passed upon it—it is in fact the creation of a power new and unknown to the Constitution, which robs the people of their greatest right and places it in a part of the very hands from which the constitution of this country expressly intended to forbid it to emanate. We again ask the question, Freemen of Maryland, will you give up prejudice and oppose the Caucus—or will you indulge prejudice and sanction the Caucus.

CAUCUS FOR SHERIFF.

It seems we have been supposed to be mistaken about the late Caucus to select a Sheriff for this county. The friends of that proceeding say it was not a Caucus, but a political reference to partisan referees to arbitrate between the contending candidates. How vastly we are afraid of names—they are the very political hobgoblins that part our approach to the political grave-yard—we are horror struck at the thought of their influence.

Let us take our usual course and examine things coolly for ourselves without being led on by party feelings, whose power, thank Heaven! we have well nigh conquered. What is a caucus? a meeting of political partisans to manage things most dexterously and to most advantage for one party to the greatest injury and exclusion of all other persons. How came the several rival candidates for Sheriff, all, except Mr. Samuel Roberts who never was invited, to submit their pretensions to this political arbitration of friendly partisans? Was it not to gratify certain political rulers who had told these rival candidates that by their all standing they would divide the party influence, and the better way to oppose Mr. Roberts and throw him out of the chance of being elected was for them, not to go into caucus, no, no, that would be horrid, but to "whip the devil round the stump" and each one to agree to submit his case into the hands of so many partisans who were to take a vote and he who had most should be the only candidate, and all the rest should give up, and thereby leave it to a few partisans to say who should be voted for by the party. Now we ask, what more could a Caucus do? What else was a caucus ever intended to do? Call poison by whatever name you will it is poison still—if you call it honey and drink it, it will destroy you as soon as if you called it by its proper and worse name poison.

If Mr. Roberts or no other man of the former old federal party had been a candidate, does any body believe that this arbitration would have been held? no indeed, no—then the real object of this political arbitration was to try to defeat Mr. Roberts—truly so—what other purpose would a caucus have answered? none—then this arbitration is a caucus by another name. Well, if the free and independent voters choose to be drilled in this way, let it be done—we know they ought to be free and sovereign, and if they choose that some dozen or twenty or fifty partisans shall take this independence and sovereignty away from them, and make them the ignominious hewers of wood and drawers of water to their masters, so let it be, but we will maintain the rights and sovereignty of the people as they ought to be in all republican governments as far as in our power lies, as long as we can wield a pen or work the press.

We hope and believe that the freemen of our country will not suffer themselves to be drilled into such servile measures as to vote for none but the leavings of a self-styled political arbitration which is in fact a caucus and nothing else. We hope that the freemen of our county will rise to their majesty and tell all partisan rulers that they have no more need of their control—that they mean now in the true spirit of the constitution to think and act for themselves in all cases, and in the true spirit of independent republicans to suffer no more dictation to them for whom they shall vote. Let any and every man that pleases offer himself as a candidate for what he pleases, and let the people themselves in their sovereign capacity elect whom they please. Come back fellow citizens to the old starting point—put down caucuses, and junto, and arbitration, and all cunning devices that party leaders build up for themselves and their favourites, and be ye yourselves your own advisers and leaders—when the people lead all will be safe—when the caucus orders and the people obey, something soon is found rotten in the State of Denmark. Down with all caucusing we say, and let the people be sovereign. Here is long

life to the choice of the people and a speedy, easy death to all caucusing.

CORN CROP.

We have intentionally waited for some weeks before we would undertake to announce the calamity that is impending over the agricultural interest of the Eastern Shore. The destruction occasioned by the drought is universal, and we lament to say that accounts from all quarters assure us, that the crop is now too far gone to be benefited by rain, and that the quantity of Corn made on the Eastern Shore will not be more than two-fifths of what it was the last year. The destruction is unexampled and almost beyond calculation.

The Rev. William Neill, D. D. of Philadelphia, has been elected President of Dickinson College, in the place of Dr. Mason, resigned.

Elisha Tarver, of Knoxville, Georgia, a poor industrious man, was the fortunate holder of one half the ticket, which drew the \$100,000 prize in the Maryland State Lottery.

ITURBIDE.

On the 10th instant, an English brig arrived at Havana that had conveyed the emperor Iturbide from England, and landed him on the coast of Mexico—he was said to be *inigo*.—Pat.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

A letter to the Editor of this paper, gives the information, that General JOSEPH DESHA is certainly elected governor by a large majority, and ROBERT M'AFEE, Lieut. Governor.

HENRY CLAY, DAVID TRIMBLE, and THOMAS METCALF, are re-elected, the two former without opposition, and the latter by a large majority, Col. JAMES JOHNSON, CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, ROBERT P. HENRY, and Mr. LEONETTE, are also elected. Col. J. Johnson is from the District at present represented by J. T. Johnson, who declined a re-election; and Mr. Leonette is from the District, now represented by Mr. White. No other changes, it is believed, have been made in the representation from this State.

Nat. Journal.

In Philadelphia, the room of the State House, in which the declaration of Independence was signed, will be fitted up by direction of a committee of the city council and appropriated as a levee room for Gen. LA FAYETTE.—The same committee has also determined on erecting A GRAND CIVIC ARCH in front of the State House, in honour of his arrival.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens;
It was my wish to have announced to you my intention, some time since formed, of declining a poll at the ensuing election of Delegates, at the same time that candidates for the Legislature were presented to your consideration.—But owing to some misapprehension in regard to the day on which those gentlemen would be announced, I have been prevented from doing so. Yet as it is but respectful that the servant of the people should offer some reason for withdrawing from their service, I have thought it not improper, even at a period later than I wished or intended, to state very briefly the motives that have induced me to retire. For the three last years I have been sustained by the most flattering support of my fellow citizens, of whose kindness and partiality I shall ever cherish a grateful recollection. And during a great portion of this time my profession has been neglected, far more perhaps than a correct sense of my own interest would have justified. In this respect I have suffered the more inconvenience in consequence of my employment in the criminal prosecution of this county, the duties of which I have attempted to discharge, but the profits of which I have not thought myself authorised to receive whilst a member of the House of Delegates.

In return for the confidence which my fellow citizens have reposed in me as one of their representatives, I may be permitted to say, that I have endeavoured faithfully and diligently to serve them.—This promise I made them, and this promise I have anxiously performed.—And whatever vicissitude of life may await me, the generous support I have received from the people of Talbot, will always furnish a most agreeable retrospect.

I am, with great respect your obliged fellow citizen,

T. R. LOCKERMAN.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.
Wheat, white 80 cents—Corn 30—Hye 37 cents per bushel.

Died on the 9th inst. at her brother's, in Port Deposit, Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer, widow of the late Col. Spencer, of this county. She was on a visit to her brother's and was taken sick the day after she arrived, and survived only eight days. This truly amiable and pious woman was highly esteemed by all who knew her, and they who knew her best valued her most.—For many years she lived in the profession, and we have no doubt in the possession of religion and was a highly approved member of the Methodist Church. Her death is much lamented by all her friends and relations; but they are consoled by being informed, that she manifested the greatest patience, firmness and confidence in her God to the last, and found that Him whom she had served so many years would not forsake her in the trying moment, for she died in the full assurance that she would live with Him forever in Heaven.

The venerable Charles Thompson, Secretary of the Revolutionary Congress, breathed his last on Monday the 16th inst. at his farm in New Jersey.—He had attained his ninety-fifth year.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CANDIDATES.

Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

For the District composed of Somerset, Worcester, and part of Dorchester counties. For ADAMS, Lillian Dennis, Sen. Esq. " JACKSON, Josiah Bayly, Esq. " CRAWFORD, Major Ephraim K. Wilson.
For the District composed of Talbot, Caroline, 1st and 2d District of Dorchester counties. For ADAMS, Major Daniel Martin. " JACKSON, Daniel L. Haddaway, Esq. " CRAWFORD, James Sangston, Esq.
For the District composed of Kent and Queen Ann's counties. For ADAMS, Samuel G. Odburn, Esq. " JACKSON, Captain Joshua W. Massey. " CRAWFORD, Robert Wright, Esq.

FOR CONGRESS.

For the District composed of Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot counties. Col. Thomas Emory, John Leeds Kerr, Esq.
For the District composed of Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester counties. Robert N. Martin, Esq. | Dr. John S. Spence.
For the District composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford counties. General Philip Reed.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.
John Bennett, Edward Lloyd, Jr. and Levin Mills, Richard Spencer, Esq. Stephen Reyner.
FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.
John Hohn, Thomas Wyatt, Wm. M. Hardcastle, John Brown and Joseph Douglas, A. S. Colston, Esqs. R. D. Cooper.
FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.
James P. Leary, Esq.
FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Dr. Daniel Sullivan, Bartholomew Byus, John N. Steele, James Willis, Mathias Travers, Francis P. Phelps and John Willis, William Huson, Esqs. James B. Sullivan.
FOR SOMERSET COUNTY.
Major George Daubell, L. J. Dennis, Capt. John H. D. Waters, J. Bryant, Capt. George Jones, L. D. Teasdale, Capt. Levin R. King, Lambert Hyland and Capt. Richard Bennett, Samuel Smith, Esq.
FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.
B. H. Martin, Thomas N. Williams, Wm. Tangle, John S. Purnell and Charles Parker, John P. Stemmer, Esq. Thomas Hooper.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be sold on Wednesday the 20th of October next, if fair, or on the next fair day, at Centreville, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, several fine tracts of lands in Queen Ann's county, (part of the estate of Edward Tilghman, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased) containing about 1900 acres of arable and woodland, which will be divided into farms of convenient size, and into lots of woodland. These lands are about four miles below Centreville, on the post road to Easton, and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality, and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. Possession will be delivered on the first day of January next, with a crop of wheat growing; a liberal credit will be given, the terms to be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Trustee. Aug. 28 ts

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court. March Term, 1824.

On application of Walter Warner, Administrator of Robert Thomas, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of March, 1824.

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

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Thomas, 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 3d day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1824.

WALTER WARNER, Adm'r. of Robert Thomas, dec'd. Aug. 28 3w

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court. August Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of James Hopkins, Administrator of Thomas Ringgold, of Thos. late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

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 23d day of August, 1824.

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

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Ringgold, of Thos. 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 same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 3d of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of August 1824.

JAMES HOPKINS, Adm'r. of Thomas Ringgold, of Thos. August 28 3w

For Sale,

460 Acres of Land in one body, Two thirds of which is well timbered, with Thrifty White Oak, and fifty acres more of timbered land, lying contiguous. The soil is naturally good for wheat and corn, and is a DWELLING HOUSE. Corn house and large Barn not in good repair as improvements. This land is within three miles of Wye Landing, and may be made very valuable to a man who will judiciously dispose of the timber, and afterwards grub and employ the soil. It is offered because of its remoteness from the other property of the subscriber, and will be sold on accommodating terms. Any particular information respecting the land & price, may be obtained from him by calling on Wm. E. Meconekin, Esq. residing in the neighborhood.

THO. EMORY.

Aug. 28 4w

Negroes Wanted.

Wanted to purchase from 20 to 30 negroes of both sexes, for whom a liberal price will be given. Apply at the bar of the Easton Hotel. Aug. 28 3w

Superior Lime.

The subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the LIME BUSINESS at his dwelling, Corner of Albemarle and Little York streets, near Trinity church, where he has on hand, and offers for sale, any quantity of Superior Lime, suitable for brick work, plastering and the various manufacturers who deal in the article; and for their further accommodation he will always keep on hand, a supply of BRICKS, SAND, HAIR & LATHES; From having practically worked in Lime, upwards of fifteen years, he flatters himself, he has obtained judgment enough to make good selections. His establishment being near the water, and immediately in the vicinity of Town and Point, offer facilities not possessed by other establishments.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most pleasing terms, by the public's obedient servant, ELIJAH STANBURY, JR. Orders left at Messrs. HATW & COXALL'S, Bowley's Wharf, and at FISHER & SIZEMAN'S, Dugan's Wharf, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Baltimore, Aug. 7, 1824.

David M. Smith, TAILOR,

Respectfully returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Easton.

He continues to carry on Tailoring at his old stand, next door below the Easton Hotel and immediately opposite the Court House—having lately employed a number of the best workmen, and having just returned from Baltimore with the latest fashions, which he has made arrangements to receive from Philadelphia and Baltimore regularly, he flatters himself he can execute all orders in a style equal to that of the above mentioned cities.

Easton, Aug. 14 ff

TAYLORING.

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 ff

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

A Sweepstakes free for any three or four years old colts on the Peninsula; to be entered on or before the 23d of September next, will be run over a beautiful course already prepared in the neighbourhood of Wye Mill, on Thursday the 23d of September next, 2 mile heats and repeat, carrying weight and regulated by the rules of the late Eastern Shore Jockey Club. Entrance of each colt \$25. Four colts are already entered, which will insure a good race. It is also contemplated to have a second day's race by subscription and gate money, 1 mile and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding; the winning colt of the preceding day only excepted. Also, a third day's race 3 mile and repeat, for an elegant saddle and bridle. Good accommodations for man and horse will be furnished on the field by the subscribers.

The Political courtiers are also invited to attend—A few hours in the evening will be set apart to hear their pretensions to public patronage. Persons entering colts will pay their entrance money to HALEY MORRIS, Esq. Secretary. E. MARTIN, Jr. J. GOODHAM. Easton, Aug. 14, 1824.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 8th day of September next, at the late residence of James Newnam, deceased, in Oxford Neck, all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large quantity of Corn and the crop of Corn now growing on the ground, with a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by JOHN NEWMAN, Adm'r. Aug. 21 ts

PRINTING,

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

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphan's Court.

August Term, A. D. 1824. On application of Samuel Harrison, Esq. Administrator of Meredith Marshall, 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of August in the year of our Lord 1824.

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

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Meredith Marshall 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 24th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of August, 1824.

SAMUEL HARRISON, Adm'r. of Meredith Marshall, dec'd. Aug. 21 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, and the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, to me directed, against Alexander Hemley, to wit: at the suits of Samuel Harrison, the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, Reubin Hubbard, John Tilghman, Isaac Moore, use of John Tilghman, John Leigh, Henrietta M. Elliott, use Matthias George, use Benjamin S. Elliott, use William Barroll, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, administrators of Joseph George, Henry Hillman, Thomas Emory, use of John T. Myers, use of Baynard and Myers, James Wrightson, use Andrew Orem, Jr. Samuel Hambleton, Dr. John Barnett, William Glenn, use of Daniel Newnam and William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, will be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the 23d day of September next, at "Sherwood," the present residence of said Alexander Hemley, a valuable stock of Mules, horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, to wit: five yoke of oxen, four pairs of working mules, one pair of young do. one half of a Jack, ten milk cows, thirty head of cattle of various sizes, sixty head of hogs, one hundred head of sheep, three ox carts, ploughs, harrows, spades, hoes and every description of Farming Utensils, amongst which are two wheat fans, likewise one large Canoe, one half of the sloop "Augustus," several Horses, one carriage, also some valuable Negroes, of various descriptions, who have made arrangements and will probably procure moneys in this county or city of Baltimore; Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above recited executions and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. and attendance given by EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shf. August 21 ts

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of two venditioni exponas to me directed, one at the suit of John Barnett, use of Charles Benson, use of William Higgins, use of Samuel Harrison, against Levin Marshall, Denton Marshall and John M. Wise, and one at the suit of Jenkins & Stevens, against said Levin Marshall, will be sold in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 7th of September next, the following property, to wit: one Negro Girl, called Sarah, aged about 12 or 13 years and for life, taken to satisfy the above claims.

WM. TOWNSEND, Constable. August 14 ts

Edge Tools.

WRIGHTSON LOWE respectfully announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has conjointly with his son Thomas Lowe, commenced on his well known farm, in the Bay Side, the Manufacture of EDGE TOOLS AND THE BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS IN ALL ITS VARIETY.

THOMAS LOWE was apprenticed to the celebrated Mr. WILLIAM OF BALTIMORE, whose character as a maker of EDGE TOOLS stands unrivalled through the Union; he therefore feels confident that he shall be able to manufacture articles in his line, such as excellence as to give universal satisfaction.

WRIGHTSON LOWE therefore on the behalf of himself, and Son, solicits a portion of the public patronage, and having had in an excellent stock of the best materials; he is able to execute orders to any extent, with promptitude and on moderate terms.

Orders from all parts of the country shall meet an early attention; and the goods shall be, if so requested, delivered in Easton, Bay Side, July 17th, 1824. (July 24)

N. B. A good Striker, if an early application is made, will meet with a permanent situation.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscribers, petitioners for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland; to appear before the judges of Worcester county court, on the 2d Saturday, after the 2d Monday of November term next, to show cause (if any they have,) why they should not have the benefit of the said laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors and discharge.

BENJAMIN POLK, HENRY DUMAS. August 21 3w

POETRY.

LA FAYETTE.

Hail, patriot, statesman, hero sage!
Hail, freedom's friend! hail, Gallia's son—
Whose laurels greener grow in age,
Plucked by the side of Washington!
Hail, champion in a holy cause,
When hostile bands our shores beset;
Whose valor bade th' oppressor pause—
Hail, hoary warrior La Fayette!

Forever welcome to the shores,
A youthful chief, thy footsteps pressed,
And dainties, want and peril bore,
Till "VENI VIDI," decked thy crest!
Forever welcome, great and good!
Till freedom's sun on earth shall set;
The still small voice of gratitude
Shall bless the name of—La Fayette.

What monarch of despotic power,
Who fain would crush the freborn brave;
Whose glory glids a tottering tower,
Himself a subject and a slave;
Would not to view a nation's eyes
With joyous drops unbidden wet,
The pageantry of pride despise,
And grasp the hand of—La Fayette.

When'er the lips of youth inquire
The path of virtue, honor, fame—
To glory's temple proud aspire,
While warmly glows the ardent flame;
The voice of age shall fearless tell
What perils oft its path beset,
And prompt them onward by a spell
That urged the soul of—La Fayette.

And when the shades of death shall close
Forever round the hallowed head,
We'll seek the place of thy repose,
By filial love and duty led;
And hearts that beat in bosoms free,
(Gems by unerring wisdom set,)
The living monument shall be
Of Freedom's champion—La Fayette.

Boston Harb.

*I came and conquered.

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 Free and Independent Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOWS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,
Solicited and encouraged by a number of my friends from every district in the county, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and respectfully solicit your support—Should I be honoured with your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge the duties thereof to your satisfaction.

The Public's Obedient Servant, THOMAS HENRIK.

July 31

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY. Fellow-Citizens,

I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election—should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to do the duties of the office to the best of my abilities. The Public's Obedient Servant, JENIFER S. TAYLOR.

Denton, Aug. 7, 1824

Sheriffalty.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE COUNTY. Fellow-Citizens,

Having been solicited by a number of my friends and fellow-citizens to become a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE of this county, at the October election, I have at length yielded to their solicitations, and respectfully solicit your suffrages—Should you elect me to that office, I will endeavour to discharge the duties to the best of my abilities.

The Public's Obedient Servant, THOMAS BURCHENAL.

Aug. 14

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 of that office.

I am, the public's humble servant, KIMMEL GODWIN.

July 17, 1824, 12w

N. B. Should there hereafter be district meetings in the Upper, Middle and Lower districts of Caroline county, by public and timely notice which will give the voters an equal chance for their selection of a candidate I pledge myself to abide by their decision, and to support any candidate fairly taken up said meeting.

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 Obedient Servant, J. P. W. RICHARDSON.

May 8

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I offer myself as one of your delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland. J. BENNETT.

Easton, Aug. 21

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY. Fellow-Citizens,

Being solicited by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland, and if elected, will serve you to the best of my skill and judgment. JACOB C. WILLSON.

Caroline County, Aug. 21

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY. Fellow-Citizens,

At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly of this State—should I be so far honoured by your suffrages as to be elected, I shall endeavour to do my duty faithfully and honestly.

The Public's Obedient Servant, RICHARD D. COOPER.

August 14

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY. Fellow-Citizens,

I offer myself as a candidate for the General Assembly of Maryland, at our October election—if you see proper to elect me for one of your representatives, I promise you that I will serve you to the best of my knowledge, if I should lack in doing my duty, it shall be for the want of knowledge, not for the want of my good intentions.

I am the public's humble and ob't. serv't. THOMAS WYATT.

Aug. 14 7w

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY. Fellow-Citizens,

I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland, at our October Election; if you see proper to elect me for one of your representatives, I promise you that I will serve you to the best of my knowledge; if I should lack in doing my duty, it shall be for the want of knowledge, and not for the want of my good intentions.

I am the public's humble and ob't. serv't. A. S. COLSTON.

July 31 9w

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY. Fellow-Citizens,

Being encouraged by your liberal support at the last October election, at the solicitation of a number of my friends who are not satisfied with the previous arrangements made to take up candidates, I now offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Maryland—if elected, I pledge myself to serve you with fidelity.

I am, the public's humble servant, ELIJAH BARWICK.

Aug. 14 7w

To be Rented

For one or more years, that large and commodious BRICK TAVERN

and its appertinances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present and for some years past occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe: This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House of any on the peninsula and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be afforded for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more particularly if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the beautiful Steam Boat Maryland which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores to those places, and foreigners from other States.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber. SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, July 10

LANDS TO BE RENTED.

My several plantations in Hunting Creek & Poplar Neck, 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 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

FOR RENT.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The brick house and lot, situate at the Oak about eight miles from Easton and four from St. Michaels, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Nicholas Seymour, and perhaps is one of the best stands for a Country Store in the county, and will be let to a good tenant, on reasonable terms—Also the house adjoining, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Charles Benson.

ANTHONY BANNING.

July 31

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A snug new cottage suitable for a small family with 5 acres of good land including a thriving young apple and peach orchard situate near Easton Point on Trevelyan Haven Creek, at present occupied by Levi Stocker—together with three Houses and Lots in the Town of Easton for terms apply to

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

July 24 4w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE BUILDINGS AND FARM called Kingston, now occupied by Capt. Clark Billiter.—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Aug. 21

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons indebted for Town Tax for the present year, are hereby requested to make payment immediately, as the necessities of the town forbid further indulgence.

By order of the Commissioners, HALEY MOFFETT, Collector of Town Tax.

Aug. 21

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.

May 23 if JAMES M. LAMBDIN.

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 if

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 TROUSERS

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.

A New Supply.

Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of SHOES of the best quality.

He has now in his employ an excellent set of workmen, and is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES in the best manner.

He will sell very low for cash.

Easton, July 17 if

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate in Easton, Maryland at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and Post-Office. Is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call.

From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair; and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house.

N. B. A Double Garriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise. J. G. EASTON, July 24

BARREN CREEK MINERAL SPRINGS.

The public are respectfully informed that a House has been opened at this well known watering place, for the accommodation of such gentlemen and ladies as may feel disposed to visit them for health or pleasure.

From the circumstances in which the property has hitherto been placed, the proprietors have been prevented making such repairs and improvements as the high character of the waters merit—every exertion has however been made by them and the present incumbent to place the buildings and grounds in as comfortable a condition as the time would admit.

The Proprietors have let the premises to a gentleman whose ability to provide is united to a sincere desire and great exertion to please—and in whose character, for integrity, the most perfect reliance can be placed—he has provided new and very genteel furniture for every room in the house, and has stocked his Bar and Larder with an ample supply of every thing usually called for and of the best quality.

It is not the wish of the Proprietors to excite expectations that will not be realized, but with confidence they can state, that Visitors and Travellers will meet with better accommodations than have ever been provided since the Springs were first known to the public.

THE PROPRIETORS.

July 31

Barren Creek SPRINGS.

The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has opened a PUBLIC HOUSE at the above place, which he has furnished and fitted up in a manner, so as to render it comfortable and agreeable to those who may honour him with their company. His table will be furnished with the choicest viands, and his bar supplied with the best liquors; his house and out servants he has selected with the greatest care, and he most anxiously anticipates, to please and gratify the patrons of this establishment.

For the benefit of visitors to the Barren Creek Springs, Dr. Muse, of Cambridge, has by request, promised a chemical analysis of the waters and a summary view of the medicinal virtues to be expected from them, which will appear in a few weeks.

CHARLES LEARY.

Barren Creek Springs, 2 8w

Somerset county, July 17 5

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

For the ensuing year, to manage a farm in the neighbourhood of Baltimore. A man of sobriety and industry, well acquainted with farming, (and some knowledge of growing tobacco,) who is well calculated to keep good order amongst 15 or 20 hands, will meet with liberal wages, an agreeable situation, and prompt payment. A single man is preferred, but a family would not be objected to. To prevent giving trouble in the first instance, the applicants may address a letter to either Mr. Edward Williams, Annapolis, or to Mr. Benjamin Rawlings, Baltimore, (who are well acquainted on the Eastern Shore,) referring them to such persons as may have a knowledge of their character and qualifications, the removing from Baltimore to the farm will be free from any expence. Also a strong, active young man would be employed immediately, to work on a farm at \$10 per month; inquire as above. CHARLES WATERS.

July 31 8w

ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES.

The subscriber has just received from New-York, a fresh supply of prime LEATHER, and has received since his last advertisement several supplies previous to this. Among the articles that he has now on hand, are a parcel of first rate Calf and Seal Skins, Morocco Lining, Binding, and Hog Skins do. with a general assortment of Coarse Leather and Cordivan; also, Harness, Skirting and Bridle Leather of a large size, with a fine parcel of Sole Leather of different trimmings. All of which will be sold on the most favourable terms for cash.

He feels grateful for the past and still increasing encouragement he has received from a generous public, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same—He has no hesitation in saying that he can sell as good bargains, (a few trifling articles excepted) as can be bought in Baltimore; as has been proved by purchasers; besides, dealers having here the benefit of selecting their own goods.

CHARLES H. GIFFIN.

Easton, Aug. 7. 6o3w

P. S. Highest Prices paid for Hides.

Notice.

The subscriber intending to leave this state will most positively sell on WEDNESDAY the 22d day of September next, that very handsome Farm whereon he now resides, containing two hundred acres. This farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and clover, and has a large proportion of wood and timberland, and lies within six miles of Denton and four of Greensboro.

The out building, lying on the margin of a never failing stream, renders it convenient for a tannery and Blacksmith's shop. The farm and buildings are generally in such good repair, that those who may incline to purchase are confidently invited to view the premises.

On the same day and place will be sold my other Farm, adjoining, commonly called the Bartlett Farm. The terms of sale are as follows, viz:—three hundred dollars to be paid on the 1st day of January next, when possession will be given; and the balance, with interest, in eight annual payments; a deed of conveyance will be given on payment of the whole purchase money and interest, which shall remain a lien on the land until such payment.

DEKAR THOMPSON.

Aug. 7 8

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers the following lands for sale, to wit: a farm situate within two miles of Queenstown and on the creek passing by said town, containing 380 acres or thereabouts—the soil of this farm is remarkably fine, and as large a proportion of it in a good state of cultivation as most farms in the neighborhood. The improvements are a tolerably convenient

Frame DWELLING HOUSE, with two rooms below and two above stairs—All necessary out buildings which for a trifling expence can be put in good order.

Also 920 acres of land in Pine neck bounded on one side by the Eastern Bay—this land with the exception of about 800 acres is covered with heavy timber and wood, suitable for Baltimore market; and within eight or nine hours sail with a good wind—The cleared land is of a kind soil and the immense quantity of scree that is constantly on the shores, affords great facility in improving and a never failing source of manure—the improvements are a small frame Dwelling House, with necessary out buildings—there being so large a proportion of this tract in timber, it would be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOHN L. TILGHMAN.

Bennett's Point, Queen Ann's Co. 3

July 31 if

FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in Queen Anne's county, within seven or eight miles of Centreville. This farm has a good

DWELLING HOUSE,

with a good Granary and Stables, it also has a great variety of excellent timber, and plenty of wood—I should suppose if those that have a desire to purchase such a farm were to examine the timber which it contains and should have a necessity for it, would not scruple a moment as the land is very fine, this farm contains about 250 acres. Also

FOR RENT,

THE HOUSE AND LOT

situate on the Landing road adjoining the town of Easton.—For terms apply to the subscriber living near Easton, Talbot county.

CHARLES P. WILSON.

July 3 if

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, upon very reasonable terms, his Farm in Caroline county, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Digges, who will show the premises to any person disposed to purchase.—A payment of a small part of the purchase money only will be required; the balance in seven annual instalments.

C. TURBUTT.

Aug. 14 if

In Council,

July 26, 1824.

Ordered, That the sale made by Samuel LeCompte, Esq. of the remainder of Nantecocke Indian Lands, lying in Dorchester county, be nullified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the first of October next. Fulfilled a copy of this order, be inserted three successive weeks, in the paper edited at Cambridge, and the two Eastern papers, before the 26th day of September next. The report states the amount of sales to be 616 dollars current money.

By order, NINIAN FINNEY, Clerk.

Aug. 21 3w

\$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living on Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County, on the 1st inst. a negro man Joe, calls himself JOE HOOPER, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of regular features, mild countenance and a powerful athletic fellow; he has uncommonly large feet and hands, sluggish in his walk, and professes to be very religious. He had on when he went off a white fur hat, grey cloth jacket, domestic cotton shirt and tow linen trousers, of fine quality. ALSO, Negro boy PETER, more commonly called Major, about 15 or 17 years old, of slender form, and about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; he had his thigh broken when young, from which he limps a little; is of thin visage, and remarkable for his long eye lashes. He had with him a black hat, corduroy and white cloth jackets, with domestic cotton shirt and tow linen trousers, both of fine quality; other clothing may be in their possession.

I will give 100 dollars for either of the above, if secured in Baltimore jail, or 200 dollars for both.

J. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, Aug. 21 4w

\$80 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 25th of last month, negro man SAUL, aged about 30 years, is of a bright complexion, prominent featured, very thick lips, small eyes, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, his clothes unknown, a further description cannot at present be given; it is supposed that he has gone on to Baltimore and perhaps making his way to Philadelphia—any person who will take up said negro and deliver him to me, if taken out of this state shall receive a reward of eighty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid for bringing him to me; if taken out of this county and in the State of Maryland, a reward of forty dollars; if in this county, a reward of twenty-five dollars and all reasonable expences paid for bringing him to me.

MITCHEL THOMPSON.

Middletown, Dorchester Co. Md. 3

August 21 3w

\$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living near Cabin Creek, in Dorchester county, a negro man named DANIEL, aged 19 or 20 years, on the night of the 13th inst. his clothing were when he absconded, a mixed kersey over jacket, tow linen trousers, and tow linen shirt, fur hat with very small brim, he is a dark mulatto, stout made, somewhat knock-kneed, has a down look when spoken to, he also took with him a Horse, bridle and saddle, the horse is a kind of a roan colour, blaze face, white mane and tail. Any person taking up said negro or securing him so that I get him again, if in the county \$10 and if taken up out of the county and in the state \$20, and if out of the state \$30 and all reasonable charges paid if brought home; and if the Horse is taken up & brought home or secured so that I get him again, I will give a reward of five dollars if taken in the state, and if out of the state ten dollars will be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES WRIGHT, of E.

July 17 if

\$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Salisbury, Somerset county