

# 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, SEPTEMBER 4, 1824.

NO. 38.

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

## THE STEAM-BOAT



## MARYLAND

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

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

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadel-  
phia will be put on board the Union Line of  
Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and ar-  
rive there by nine o'clock next morning.

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

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

Captain Levi Jones, at Castle Haven, will  
keep horses and carriage for the conveyance  
of passengers to and from Cambridge, without  
expense.  
CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 13

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

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

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

Nov 15 tf

## MARYLAND:

### Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court.

March Term, 1824.

On application of Walter Warner, Adminis-  
trator 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 pub-  
lished once in each week for the space of  
three successive weeks in one of the newspa-  
pers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly  
copied from the minutes of pro-  
ceedings 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

## 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

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Superior Lime.

The subscriber most respectfully informs  
his friends and the public, that he has com-  
menced 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, up-  
wards 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. HAYNE & CRO-  
ALL'S, Bowley's Wharf and at FISHER & STEW-  
ART'S, Dugan's Wharf, will be thankfully re-  
ceived and promptly attended to.  
Baltimore, Aug. 7, 1824.

## David M. Smith, TAILOR,

Respectfully returns his thanks to his cus-  
tomers 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 Phila-  
delphia 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 tf

## TAYLORING.

### Thomas Reardon

Respectfully informs his friends and the  
public generally, that he has taken the Shop  
lately occupied by his brother, who has declin-  
ed the above business, and solicits a portion of  
public patronage, assuring those who may fa-  
vour him with their custom, that their work  
shall be executed in the neatest and most ap-  
proved style, and with punctuality and des-  
patch.  
June 12 tf

## 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 pre-  
pared in the neighbourhood of Wye Mill, on  
Thursday the 23d of September next, 2 mile  
heats and repeat, carrying weight and regula-  
ted 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 pre-  
ceding day only excepted. Also, a third day's  
race 1 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 HALCY MOFFITT, Esq. Secretary.  
E. MARTIN, JR.  
J. GOODHAM.

Easton, Aug. 14, 1824.

## MARYLAND:

### Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court.

August Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of James Hopkins, Adminis-  
trator 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 proceed-  
ings of Queen Ann's county Or-  
phan'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 de-  
ceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit  
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 un-  
der 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, with

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 tim-  
ber, 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 par-  
ticular information respecting the land & price,  
may be obtained from him by calling on Wm.  
E. Meconekin, Esq. residing in the neighbor-  
hood.

THO. EMORY.

Aug. 28 4w

## NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of the sub-  
scribers, petitioners for the benefit of the in-  
solvent 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 shew 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 DUMIS.

August 21 3w

## 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 Ne-  
groes, 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 ar-  
ticles 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 attend-  
ance given by

JOHN NEWNAM, Adm'r.

Aug 21 ts

## Edge Tools.

WRIGHTSON LOWE respectfully announ-  
ces 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 BUSI-  
NESS IN ALL ITS VARIETY.

THOMAS LOWE was apprenticed to the  
celebrated Mr. WILLARD of Baltimore, (whose  
character as a maker of EDGE TOOLS stands  
unrivaled through the Union) he therefore  
feels confident that he shall be able to man-  
ufacture 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.

## CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of two venditioni exponas me  
directed, one at the suit of John Barnett, use  
of Charles Benson, use of William Higgins,  
use of Samuel Harrison, against Levin Mar-  
shall, 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 Ne-  
gro Girl, called Sarah, aged about 12 or 13  
years and for life, taken to satisfy the above  
claims.

WM. TOWNSEND, Constable.

August 14 ts

## MARYLAND:

### Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of Samuel Harrison, Esq. Ad-  
ministrator 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 pro-  
ceedings of Talbot county Or-  
phan's 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 Orphan's Court of said coun-  
ty 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

## On the treatment of Children.

On inspecting the bills of mortality, it  
is found that a great proportion of our race  
are cut off in infancy and childhood. Is this  
the necessary state of our existence? Has  
our wise Creator left the noblest of his  
work to perish, before the intellect, which  
is his image, has expanded to contemplate  
his goodness and to adore his perfections?  
Has he bestowed on the brute creation bet-  
ter organs and powers for existence, and  
rendered instinct superior to reason in  
rearing their young? The supposition is  
both impious and absurd. Man is the em-  
emy of his race. He is the only created  
being endowed with reason and the power  
of reflection, and he alone violates the dic-  
tates of nature in the management of his  
offspring.

The wants of the infant, at its intro-  
duction into life, like those of the brute crea-  
tion, are merely animal. Nourishment and  
rest comprise the first demands of nature.  
To the indiscreet management of children,  
as respects the kind and quantity of their  
food, is, in a great measure, to be ascribed  
their sickly frames, and premature death.  
In early infancy they are commonly gorged  
to repletion. If kind nature interferes to  
throw off the offending surplus, it is inter-  
preted into an indication that too much  
acid of the stomach has contaminated the  
food. Instead of more caution, and a little  
abstinence, recourse is had to medicine to  
correct and remedy what does not exist.

By the repetition of this error, and the  
means to counteract it, the tender organs  
of the stomach are deranged. By debility,  
the necessary consequence of distension, it  
soon becomes irritable, and unfit to retain  
and digest what, otherwise, would conduce  
to health and growth. Acrimony is now  
in fact generated: the first passages are dis-  
ordered, and cholera morbus, or dysentery  
ensues. If the child survives infancy, the  
same indiscreet course awaits it. Instead  
of a simple and nutritious diet, in restricted  
measure, it surfeits on every thing it can  
see, which a vitiated appetite can crave.—  
Its restlessness and flushes are ascribed to  
teething; and its cries and starts, to worms.

Some injudicious application is made: it  
dies in fits, or a fever terminates its life.  
By rest, the other primary requirement of  
nature, I mean still and quiet repose. The  
cradle has so long been considered such an  
essential, if not the first requisite in house-  
keeping that I may be thought to have en-  
tered my second childhood, by denouncing  
it. But I venture to assert, that its use is  
unnatural, and that it is not found a la-  
bour saving machine. Nature requires  
total, unbroken rest. That use is second  
nature, is very strikingly exemplified by  
the introduction of this appendage to the  
nursery. The infant is not only learned to  
sleep by unnatural motion, but, in process  
of time, will not sleep without; and, instead  
of stillness, may be made to require a ser-  
enade in the vociferous lullaby of the nurse.  
It must now be incessantly watched. If it  
stirs, it is the business of some one to 'give  
the cradle a jug.' By the ordinary noise  
and business of the family, its nap is ren-  
dered short and interrupted: it awakes fret-  
ful: it must be caressed and nursed un-  
til it again falls asleep; when, on tiptoe, it is  
again deposited in the cradle, to be watched  
and joggled. This is trouble enough, but  
it is only the beginning of it. The child  
has been so accustomed to rocking and  
singing, that the mother must spend a rest-  
less night, in bed, applying some substitute,  
or exclaiming its cries. I say nothing of the  
luckless father, who fatigued by the labour  
of the day, is urged from his perturbed  
slumber by his now impatient mate; and,  
in groping for a candle or a caudle, comes  
in contact with some noxious projection of  
this ever protruding furniture; and, in his  
agony, execrates the cradle and all its con-  
cerns and is half tempted to wish himself  
the worst of all wishes, that he had re-  
mained a BACHELOR!

Having banished the cradle, the Ladies  
will require me to furnish a substitute. A  
pillow, securely placed in a darkened room  
—or a bed, is all that is required. Begin  
early with the business. Let not the infant  
be hushed to rest in its nurse's arms. At  
the fit season for sleep, deposit it in the  
place prepared, and leave it to itself. Should  
it cry, as it may at first, let not maternal  
fondness lead you to its side. The strug-  
gle I know, will be hard to a fond mother,  
but her discretion will induce her to perse-  
vere. A few repetitions of the task, and  
it will become as pleasant as any other en-  
deavouring service. One week's discipline of  
mother and child, will lessen, by at least  
one half, the trouble of rearing our offspring.  
I have witnessed this process and its ef-  
fect in two families, by the most tender,  
but resolute mothers. Their children, in  
infancy, were of little more trouble to them,  
than at an advanced period. When they  
ceased to require sleep in the day-time,  
they were conveyed to their remote apart-  
ment, by day-light or in the dark, to them  
no matter which, and laid by for the night.  
By this course, the period as well as the  
cares of infancy and childhood are abridged  
and the energies and mental powers of  
youth and manhood are more early devel-  
oped.—Farmer.

## Country Sabbath in New England.

Mr. Editor,—During the season of me-

notious dullness and languor to which  
this city is subject, I, like many of my fel-  
low citizens, have had an itching to see the  
country—to breathe its healthy atmosphere  
—to wander over its varied landscape to  
learn the manners of my countrymen—and  
to relieve myself from the care of business in  
the relaxation of visiting of old acquaintan-  
ces, and forming new ones. Having made  
all the necessary arrangements for my  
journey, according to the fashion of the  
times, I left the circle of my friends, and  
pursued my way leisurely to a town not  
sixty miles from Boston, where, by the so-  
licitation of an old acquaintance, I was indu-  
ced to 'reside' awhile, as my friend would  
say. There were many things, which from  
their peculiarity, attracted my attention,  
and excited my wonderment. I shall pass  
over all others at present, to give you some  
account of the public exercises on the Sab-  
bath in this town.

Nothing remarkable distinguished Sab-  
bath morning, but the long, busy prepara-  
tions in decorating the person, to appear  
well in church, till the people were collect-  
ed, and the person in his desk. As soon  
as he was seated, the Town Clerk arose,  
and after giving him an expressive—hem!  
repeated the first devotional exercise of the  
day:—"Marriage is intended between Mr.  
STROMBOLUX P. P. F. THUNDERDUM,  
of —, and Miss TWISTICUMANA X. Y.  
Z. TWIDDLE, of this town.

"Between —," &c. &c. till the con-  
gregation were 'edified' with the notifica-  
tions of some less than a dozen intended  
marriages. This generally produces sen-  
sations somewhat similar to the electricity  
of that indescribable something, which it is  
said beings of different sexes feel for each  
other, when Cupid's enchanting eye, and  
pleasant feature, dart, and pierce the heart  
of man; and an abundant number of smiles  
and "blinkings" were exchanged around  
the house. How far this prepares the  
mind for devotion, I will not attempt to  
tell you, but it required no small exercise to  
my treacherous thoughts, from the wander-  
ing occasioned by the circumstance.

After a psalm was read, and sung as usual,  
the clergyman arose and read a number  
of "notes," or public notifications, that va-  
rious individuals desired to have a part in  
the religious exercises of the day. It seems  
a death of an elderly lady had occurred,  
whose relations lived in town, and the hus-  
band, six children, with their wives, two  
unmarried ladies, a number of brothers,  
sisters, nephews, nieces, and near relatives,  
had each a separate note, that the same  
death 'may be sanctified to them.' And  
when two or three deaths occur to be no-  
ticed at one time, when, if any were offer-  
ed, one would answer every purpose. Then  
follows all the desires for prayers for the  
sick—the insane—absent friends, &c. &c.  
and the last of all a number like the fol-  
lowing:—"Mr. VONTWINK and wife desire  
to return thanks for recent favours, and  
ask prayers for further needed mercies."  
These notifications are always understood  
to mean that Mrs. Vontwink and others,  
have been so fortunate as to have "little ba-  
bies," and that they desire a continuance  
of such favours; and they want the congre-  
gation should know it! This intelligence  
announced in the church, pleases the 'old  
men and matrons, the young men and ma-  
idens,' and produces a very smiling set of  
worshippers.

The custom of asking, publicly, for the  
"prayers of the congregation" savours too  
much of form and hypocrisy, to suit my ear,  
and strikes one unpleasantly. It is a re-  
mnant of the puritanical custom of our great  
grandmothers, the propriety of which is at  
least questionable, and to one accustomed  
to a different practice in religious assem-  
blies, altogether out of place, and un-pul-  
able-with. Some very special occasions,  
only may justify it.

A fervent prayer was offered by a cler-  
gyman, venerable by age and silver locks,  
in which he recounted the various desires  
of his parishioners. As he closed, the  
seats in the pews, hung on hinges accord-  
ing to ancient custom, and turned up  
during prayer, began to fall, and clatter,  
without regard to decency or confusion  
—snap—snap—bang—SNAP—making the  
house echo like the discharge of an irregu-  
lar platoon of militia. Being affected with  
nervous irritability, the shock occasioned  
by the clang entirely unorganized my sys-  
tem, and produced a most sensible effect in  
my head, and as I afterwards found, not in  
any degree productive of religious feeling.

A sermon of the true old school stamp  
was preached—good enough in sentiment,  
but wanting connection and order in its ar-  
rangement, and energetic enunciation in  
delivery. A hearer must watch with tiger-  
like solicitude to be able to comprehend  
and digest it.

I walked home, and the subjects most  
suitable to be discussed on Sundays, such  
as a history of the strangers in town—the  
most fashionable dresses—the new anec-  
dotes of the neighborhood—and especially  
the new 'publications' and "babies" in  
town, were talked over in long repetition,  
and the conversation was altogether so edify-  
ing, as to produce a great awakening in  
my feelings. But I closed the day, as  
strange as it may seem, without being essen-  
tially better from what I had witnessed.

Galaxy.

August 10, 1824.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Sir: The following communication appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 23d of August, 1823. Its publication in your paper may be the means of satisfying some, and of convincing others. If any further proof is required of the talents of the distinguished individual spoken of, it may here be found in the testimony of one who never hastily formed an opinion.

A SUBSCRIBER.

#### GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Under the title of revolutionary anecdotes, in your paper of yesterday, I read with pleasure, and with sympathetic feelings, the farewell scene, when the General parted with the officers whom he had so long commanded, and with whom he had been so honorably engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. It is so exactly like the conduct of that inestimable character, that I doubt not its perfect truth. He was a man of great sensibility, amiable, kind, benevolent. But there was so much native dignity in his deportment, that no man could approach him without being impressed with a sensation that he accented a superior being: yet there was a small mixture of timidity in his general demeanor, lest he might commit an error, and this modesty was exceedingly prepossessing. It gave a mildness and kindness to his manner, and when, by being much with him, the sensation of awe abated, it was converted into a warm attachment to a person in whom was found every amiable quality; for he was a generous, kind-hearted and most sincere friend; as capable of giving attentions as of expecting them, never failing to reciprocate a kindness.

I have lived for weeks together with the General at different times, during many years, and the more I have known of him the more sincerely I regarded him. When he died he was the best friend I had on earth; and his loss I shall never cease to regret. It was to me irreparable.

In the anecdotes above alluded to, the General is represented as so grave a character, that he was scarcely ever seen to laugh. I have seen him enjoy good tales, and laugh as heartily as most men of elevated character. He was occasionally grave when other men laughed, for he had much to think of which required attention. His correspondence was so extensive, that he was seldom long unoccupied; and he never left for the morrow what the day required. He was punctual, and in all things regulated by the most perfect order, and the utmost propriety. But he was of so amiable a disposition that he never failed to express pleasure where he found a desire to please. Though he enjoyed a refined and polished wit, it was not requisite to shew that he enjoyed a happy sally—even a pun had made the General laugh in high glee; and I have heard him make observations with a good deal of quaintness and archness, suppressing a smile, and leaving the company in full enjoyment of the effect: He was a man of genius, and wrote some beautiful little pieces of poetry. But above all he was a man of piety, a real Christian, and in the language of Scripture, he walked humbly before God.

In speaking with the General on the characters of our countrymen who were sent on foreign missions, he gave me the following character of John Quincy Adams.

He stated that he had many estimable characters abroad, but that Mr. Adams, then our minister at the court of Prussia, who was still very young, gave him more real and satisfactory information of the general politics of Europe; and of all the affairs and diplomatic concerns relative thereto, than all our other ministers together. The General expressed the satisfaction which Mr. Adams gave him, in terms the most flattering. I mentioned this in a large company, and the venerable William Bailey, who was present, and who I know used often to visit the General, declared that he also heard the General say, that he thought Mr. John Quincy Adams the most promising young man in the United States, and that the General spoke of him in the very highest terms.

Though from Mr. Adams I have not had the honor of experiencing those civilities which every other Secretary of State condescendingly tendered me, (for I have been above twenty years at the head of a branch of the department of State,) though I neither expect, nor shall solicit any favour from him on my own account, and I believe it might be to my individual advantage were any other candidate to be elected, I think it my duty to inform the public of the opinion of the great Washington, & I may add; that having for years lived next door neighbour to Mr. Adams, I know him to be a truly upright and strictly honest man, indefatigable in his public duties, an excellent parent, beloved in his family, religious and of the highest moral character. When individuals are filling the papers with the most violent abuse of this gentleman, the minds of many good men may be erroneously impressed; and it is sometimes difficult to divest the mind of injurious impressions, though the result only of malevolent sarcasms devoid of truth, or intended merely to operate to his political disadvantage; and though what I have stated may offend some, yet I know that good men will appreciate whatever may tend to the removal of error; and I have now merely performed a duty to the public.

I lament that some of the newspapers have become the vehicles of abuse. I have the honour of knowing well every gentleman who has been proposed for President, and I can say, with truth, that each of them is worthy of the high honor for which their friends have thought proper to solicit the public favor in their behalf.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The British Packet Zephyr, which arrived at New York on 26th ult. (August,) via Halifax, with the July mail, has brought Halifax papers of the 18th inst. containing extracts from London Journals to the 17th ult. inclusive, of which the Evening Post has made the following summary:—

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

There was considerable bustle on the Stock Exchange, London, on the 17th ult. in consequence of recent intelligence from Calcutta, that the war with the Burmese had assumed a serious aspect, and would probably be one of considerable magnitude. A party of the Company's troops, which defeated a body of the Burmese, had subsequently been overpowered and driven back with loss, and orders had been issued for 25,000 men to take the field against the enemy. The effect had been to reduce the India Stock considerably in value.

Nothing had transpired as to the final determination of the British government respecting sending troops to the Tagus, although certain preparations were going on which seemed to indicate a disposition to comply with the wishes of the king of Portugal. The French government is said to have declared that it has no intention of interfering in the affairs of Portugal, and that their Ambassador exceeded his instructions in offering military protection to the King.

The King of the Sandwich Islands did not long survive his Queen. Shortly after her decease an abscess was formed on his lungs, which terminated his existence on the 14th July. He died uttering these words: "Farewell to you all!—I am dead!—I am happy!" Aware of the approach of his dissolution, he requested that his remains and those of his wife, should be removed to his native land.

#### THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

The ministers of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France, continued their deliberations at Janninburg, but the only thing that had transpired as to their decisions was that the relations between Wirtemberg, Vienna and Berlin had been re-established. Great Britain had refused to comply with a request made by the allied powers that she should send a minister to the meeting.

#### TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

To a note lately presented to the Turkish Divan by Lord Strangford, urging in strong terms the immediate evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, a verbal answer was returned "That all the promises that had been made would be performed, but that the evacuation of the principalities required some time on account of certain measures, respecting which the Ottoman government could not yet explain itself." This declaration was so unsatisfactory that the British minister immediately sent another note to the Reis Effendi; to which, however, it appears another evasive answer was returned. It was believed by the diplomatic body at Pera that the policy of the Porte is to endeavor to gain time, and that its troops will not evacuate the principalities till the last extremity—that is, till the Russian arms shall prepare, in good earnest, to pass the Danube and the Pruth; and even in this case they are persuaded that the Divan would only order a partial evacuation, to be able to say to the ministers of Russia, Austria, England, and France that they had done something. By accounts from Constantinople of the 11th June it appears that considerable dissatisfaction prevailed there on account of the inactivity of the Captain Pacha, who was also accused of incapacity. Care had been taken to conceal the late defeats of the Admiral's troops by the Greeks, lest the knowledge of these events should increase the public irritation.

#### GREECE.

The Greek fleet in the waters of Ipsara, is stated at 180 sail, chiefly small vessels. The Turks had in the gulf of Lepanto, only 3 frigates, 2 corvettes, and 3 brigs. The patriots were said to be endeavouring to raise an expedition to drive the Turks out of Macedonia. It was believed, however, they would not carry this into effect, but act on the defensive until they received the large vessels, for which they had contracted, from England—Col. Stanhope, and most of the British officers, are stated to have quitted the Greek armies since the death of Lord Byron.

#### SPAIN.

Ferdinand appears to have lately held a great Council, at which he presided in person and at which all the foreign ambassadors were present, except those of England and the United States. The principal object of this meeting, is said to have been to furnish the ambassadors with information respecting the actual situation of South America. The affairs of Portugal and the convocation of the Cortes of that kingdom, were also subjects of deliberation. The result had not transpired.

#### FIRE AT PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND.

Letters were received yesterday from Quebec, mentioning that an arrival at that port from England had brought accounts of a destructive fire at Plymouth, by which 40 sail of shipping were burnt. This disaster must have happened previous to the 16th July, as the intelligence by the above arrival was only to that date. The Zephyr left Falmouth on the 19th, and we have not heard that she brings any accounts of this fire, which besides, is not noticed in the Halifax papers of the 18th inst. nor in the extracts from the London papers of the 17th July.

#### IRELAND.

Letters received by the Schuykill, arrived at Amboy from Cork, give a most deplorable account of the state of the north of Ireland, owing to the overwhelming taxes and tithes, exacted from the people. To such a deplorable condition were the mechanics and agriculturists reduced by

these exorbitant demands, that they were unable to purchase the necessaries of life, and in many places numbers of these unfortunate victims of a mistaken policy had actually died for want of food. Efforts were making by some humane individuals to afford relief to these wretched beings; but the assistance was of so partial a nature that thousands were compelled to leave the country in order to avoid starvation. As a proof that these miseries originated in the causes stated, and not from a scarcity of provisions, we observe it mentioned in a late Irish paper, that "while this distress exists in this neighborhood, (Galway) cargoes of oat meal are shipping off every day; the Eldon, of Wick, loaded here for Belfast, with oat meal; upon its arrival it was not wanted there, and the vessel was again chartered to take it to Liverpool—Upon arrival there, the master was preparing to discharge, when he learned that the market was overstocked with the article. And after a good deal of negotiation, the master was again chartered to go with his cargo of oat meal back to Belfast from whence we have not yet learned whether it is to be sent in search of the mouths to consume it—and there's a vessel now loading here with a cargo of oat meal for London to feed pigs, while our people pine and perish for want of food." How can any government expect submission, far less loyalty from a people who are kept in so degraded and wretched a state?

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30.

#### ONE DAY LATER.

The Nimrod, Capt. Sterling, from London has furnished us with London papers to the evening of the 20th ult. inclusive. We give a few extracts:

It is suggested in the Courier that the war in India with the Burmese will be of short duration, and that there was no apprehension of a war with any other of the native powers.

Gen. Ballasteros had arrived at Rochefort in a French frigate from Cadiz.

A letter from Syria of May 1, speaks of the ruin of the Island of Candia. Above 30,000 persons had fled from the rage of the Turks, who committed horrible cruelties. At Samos, on Easter Sunday, a difference occurred between the contending parties, in which above 200 persons were killed, and about 1500 peaceable inhabitants had fled to Ipsara.

The Turkish squadron had arrived off Negropont. Three Ipsariot vessels which were blockading the island were taken by surprise. The crews escaped ashore after setting fire to their ships.

#### FROM FRANCE.

The ship Seine, Captain Williams, arrived yesterday in 34 days from Havre. She brought Paris papers to the 24th July, but we understand they do not contain any thing of importance.

The following letter from the Greek Deputation in London, to the President and Members of the Greek Committee of this city, has been handed for publication.

GREEK DEPUTATION, LONDON, }  
the 23d of June, 1824. }

To the President & Members of the Greek Committee of Philadelphia, United States of America.

GENTLEMEN,  
Greece, during the last three past years of her Revolution, seems to have been impelled by Providence to follow the steps which North America took under the same circumstances, and which led to the happy liberty which Pennsylvania, in common with the other United States, at present enjoys; nor has our country experienced from any other nation that sympathetic feeling which your fellow citizens have evinced towards her.

We have had a sufficient proof of the above in the liberal remittance which the State of New York made us a short time since, and our conviction thereof is strengthened by that with which you have honored us, and which Messrs. Baring & Brothers, have just announced to us.

The Provisional Government of Greece, to which we shall forward these sums, will not fail to express its acknowledgment, and that of our countrymen, towards you. We should, however, be guilty of a breach of duty, if we did not hasten to express to you, and our generous benefactors; whom you represent, the gratitude we entertain towards you and them.

Money is of the greatest consequence to a people which, like the Greeks, has maintained so long a struggle against the colossal power of the Ottoman Porte—even more so than it is to consolidated governments.

Since the three preceding years have been productive of such favourable results for the Greeks, unprovided as they were with resources, and possessing only those weapons which they snatched from their enemies—since their Government, without means, has managed to promote the triumph of the people—what may be expected from them, now that they are provided with all that was necessary to give those decisive blows which have hitherto necessarily been postponed, from the want of those means.

But the pecuniary assistance which the generous North Americans have given to our countrymen, is not only acceptable under these points of view, but it is also extremely gratifying, since it enables us to estimate the degree of sympathy which your liberal fellow citizens feel towards Greece, and since it leads us to hope that our country may soon depend on the support of the United States, which so eminently themselves enjoy the blessings of Independence, and which, by their recognition, will enable Greece the more speedily to give, as a consolidated and independent power, proofs of her sincere gratitude towards the freemen of North America.

Deign, Gentlemen, to be the organs of the expression of our grateful sentiments,

towards your generous countrymen, and to believe us,

Your most obedient

and faithful servants,

JOHN ORLANDO,  
AND LURIOTTIS.

#### NEW ORLEANS.—FEVER.

From our excellent and truly attentive correspondent, Mr. Lyford of the Norfolk Commercial Rooms, we have received a file of New Orleans papers to the 11th of August, the last date inclusive, and it is with extreme regret we observe an official confirmation of the existence of YELLOW FEVER in that city as follows:—*Fed. Gaz.*

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.

NOTICE.—The Board of Health are under the painful necessity of announcing to the citizens of New Orleans, that the Yellow Fever has made its appearance, and that they have every reason to believe that it will very soon become epidemic. They, therefore, beg leave to suggest to such strangers as are in the city the propriety of leaving it as soon as possible, and for the accommodation and treatment of patients infected with yellow fever, a Hospital is opened at the lower end of Common street, to which all such persons will be removed on application to any of the members or officers of the Board of Health.

H. K. GORDON,  
Secretary of the Board of Health.

AUGUST 9.

Yesterday an extra session of the Board of Health, was held at the Mayor's office, convened by the President of the Board, in consequence of a letter received from the resident physician, stating the existence of several cases of the yellow fever, and his fear of an approaching epidemic; who also reported to the Board the following cases:

Two seamen in the Infirmary, reported by Dr. Barnwell. 2 seamen and 3 boatmen in the charity hospital, reported by Dr. Rogers. 3 seamen in the Infirmary, and 2 Italians, in private houses, reported by Dr. Davidson.

A case in the yard of the quarter master's office, was reported to the Board this day, by Dr. D. C. Kerr.

AUGUST 10.

The Board of Health reported 19 interments in the Protestant, and 18 in the Catholic cemetery for the week ending last night; of whom the deaths of three were caused by yellow fever, four of malignant, two of bilious, one of putrid, one of remittent, and six of fever, the type of which is not designated.—The remainder of the various diseases which "flesh is heir to."

AUGUST 11.

Two cases of yellow fever from the steam boat Post Boy, taken last night to Dr. Davidson's Infirmary, one of whom died this morning.

On the morning of the 12th, the day the Gannet sailed from New Orleans, nine new cases were reported.

Capt. Howland, who went out commander of the Gannet, and has a family residing in Portsmouth, and Mr. John Brown, son of Capt. Samuel W. Brown, of Norfolk, we regret to learn, have both fallen victims to the inhospitable climate of New Orleans—the former on the 2d, and the latter on the 9th inst. Capt. Howland it is stated was in perfect health only the day previous to his death!

#### ITURBIDE.—REPORTED SHOT.

The New Orleans papers acknowledged above, furnish what looks very like a confirmation of the recent reported death of ITURBIDE. The *Mercantile Advertiser* of the 9th of August published the subjoined letter addressed to the Editors of that paper.

BALIZE, August 4th, 1824.

GENTLEMEN.—By the schooner Perseverance, just arrived from Soto Larnaria, and through Mr. Capaz of New Orleans, and capt. Castagnola, I have obtained the following information, and have not the least doubt of its authenticity.

On the 15th July an English brig arrived off that port and in the night the Ex-Emperor Iturbide, in company with an Italian by birth, bearing the title of General, and two Priests, came on shore from the brig. Iturbide was soon recognized, and the whole of those that landed made prisoners. On the 16th they were sent to a town in the interior called Padilla, where on the 20th Iturbide, and his companion, the General, were shot. The Priests were still in prison, but it was expected they would share a similar fate. The wife of Iturbide and family remained in the brig until she was informed her husband was a prisoner, when she left the vessel and went on shore with her family, where they remained when the Perseverance left. Those gentlemen gave other particulars which I have not time to give.

I remain your obedient servant,  
P. DEMERANVILLE.

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 10th inst. states that Capt. Ritchie, of the U. S. schr. Fox, arrived at the Balize 7th inst. having no doubt of its correctness.

The same paper of the 9th, contains a translation of Mexican official details of the victory obtained over the partizans of Iturbide at Tampic, for which we have not room to day, in the Federal Gazette.

BOSTON, August 14.

The Sea Serpent.—The Newburyport Herald informs us that the Sea Serpent was seen on Wednesday last, by Mr. Ruggles, of Bristol county, who was on Plumb Island beach, with his family. They had a distinct view of him in different positions for more than half an hour. He came within thirty yards of them, and they had a distinct view of his head, which was shaped like an eel's, and about two feet long. When he opened his jaws, they could see his teeth, which were white and two or three inches long. They saw parts of his body as much as thirty feet from his head, but did not see his tail. Mr. R.'s general description of the animal is similar to that which has been repeatedly given.

#### LA FAYETTE.

Letters at New York from Boston state, that General La Fayette entered that city on Tuesday forenoon about 11 o'clock, and was escorted by an immense multitude to the Senate chamber, where the Governor and Council were assembled to receive and welcome him. The procession was so numerous that it was nearly one o'clock before the rear entered the Common.

Ball. Pat. Aug. 28.

From the Federal Gazette of Aug. 31.

LA FAYETTE.—By the last papers received this morning it appears that Boston continued to be the animated scene of joy and festivity. In addition to other splendid spectacles, a military review was appointed for Monday (yesterday) when five thousand troops were expected to be on the ground. The following are extracts from the Boston papers of Friday.—

BOSTON, August 27.

GRAND MILITARY PARADE.—On Monday next there will be one of the most splendid military exhibitions on Boston Common that has ever been known in New England. Besides the whole of the third of Boston brigade, first division, under the command of Brig. Gen. Lyman, Danvers, Watertown, and Lexington, under Brig. Gen. Appleton, the whole will be under the command of Major Gen. Crane. Gen. La Fayette will receive the salute of the troops at 12 o'clock. The commissioned officers, upwards of 800, will partake of a collation at the Governor's Marquee. The non-commissioned officers and privates will be furnished with rations at the expense of the Commonwealth. The whole number of troops will probably exceed 5000.

The Independent Cadets, under Lieut. Col. Amory, will appear at the State House, as the Governor's body guard at 11 o'clock.

The Lower Hall of the State House, having been fitted up as a Levee Room for the General, a great number of Citizens were introduced to him yesterday forenoon, including a large number of Revolutionary characters, most of whom he recognized with a readiness which shews that his memory is still vigorous. Among others that it gratified him to see was a Mr. Munroe, from Lexington, and Mr. Wm. Eaton, and Mr. Service, of this city. He had not even forgotten Harrison, the domestic at Mr. Breck's.

The General has been, by deputation, invited to visit Lexington, Lynn, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, Hartford, &c.

A Committee from Charlestown waited on the General yesterday, and invited him to visit that town. He accepted the invitation, and will proceed thither about 10 o'clock this forenoon. He will improve the opportunity to visit Bunker-Hill and the Navy Yard. He will be saluted by a discharge of guns from the Columbus, ship of the line, on entering the navy yard. After inspecting the yard he will partake of a collation at the house of Com. Bainbridge.

We understand that Gen. Lafayette will dine to day with Gov. Eustis, at Roxbury, and to morrow with the late Governor, Hon. J. Brooks, at Medford.

On Tuesday evening the General visited Mrs. Scott, formerly wife of Gov. Hancock. He also visited the families of the Mayor, and the Hon. Mr. Lloyd.

In the account given in some of the papers of the salute fired by the Sea Fencibles, at South Boston, on Tuesday, it is mentioned that a National Salute was paid. A National Salute consists of thirteen guns, on this occasion one hundred and one were fired.

We understand that Gen. La Fayette, on the pressing invitation of the gentlemen who have been deputed to invite him to Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, and other towns has concluded to proceed as far east as Portsmouth before he returns to the south. He will breakfast at Marblehead on Tuesday next, dine at Salem, lodge at Newburyport and enter Portsmouth on Wednesday morning.

Gen. La Fayette has been invited to attend the Commencement at Brown University on Wednesday next. He returns on Thursday—on which day he proposes to depart on his return to New York.

#### GOLD.

Extract of a letter dated Aruba, 16th July.

Every person in this island is busily employed in digging for gold, so that they cannot be had for any other employment. No doubt you will be surprised when I inform you one piece of pure gold has been found, weighing 32 lb. 8 oz. and many pieces weighing from 14 to 16 lb. I have seen several pieces of the latter weight myself. The schooner that left yesterday has upwards of 100 lb. on board.

THOS. D. JONES

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at

CURACOA, July 22.

The above extract is entirely confirmed; for since I have been in this Island, scarce 3 weeks, upwards of \$150,000 in value of pure virgin gold, 24 carots, have come up from Aruba.

The government of this place have notified it, and proclamations are in circulation to prevent speculation, and other regulations, respecting this most valuable acquisition. The piece of 32 lb. weight is here, and appears perfectly pure & as ductile as lead.

The Dutch Government will have the exclusive benefit, and have taken measures to secure it.—*Philad. Gaz.*

Steam Navigation.—A company is forming in London, to establish a line of packet steam-boats, to cross the Atlantic in 12 days. The name of our countryman Perkins, is connected with the project— which we hope will turn out a successful operation.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

From the Torch Light.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR.

It is announced through the medium of the public prints, that the Hon. Theodorick Bland is appointed Chancellor of Maryland, and that he has accepted the appointment.

We will not ask who Mr. Bland is, or whence comes he, or what the qualifications that fit him for the trust, because we would not mortify him, or embarrass his friends.

Besides, we would not esteem it very strange, that Mr. Bland should consider himself qualified for any office.

But we have no concern with Mr. Bland. The responsibility rests with His Excellency Samuel Stevens, Jr. and his Council.

We should feel much disposed to quarrel with those gentlemen on this occasion, for having committed a deliberate outrage upon the feeling and intelligence of the state, were we not restrained by the consideration that we should be wanting in christian charity, if we exacted from some men a strict account of their doings.

It is manifest that the highest judicial office in the state should be filled by a man whose learning and ability would ensure a confidence in his decisions, and a respect for his person and character.

But we forbear to puzzle His Excellency with any such deep and hidden doctrines. The Judge and his friends were extremely kind, polite and attentive to the executive upon all occasions.

Learning and talent and long and faithful public services, may entitle a man to the veneration of the people, and the esteem of the good and wise.

But a good dinner seasoned with a kind welcome, is palpable and cannot be mistaken.—It is argumentum ad hominem. There are men who can discuss the merits of a plumb pudding, but would be completely bewildered in the mysteries of a syllogism.

We shall say no more in relation to the appointment.—The subject however presents a fair occasion for some reflections.

The office of Chancellor, in point of dignity and emolument is the highest known to our laws. The salary is liberal almost to profusion.

It consists nevertheless in part, of perquisites, which are merely continued from year to year, by the annual bill for keeping alive those acts which would otherwise long since, have expired by their own limitation.

The salary may therefore be curtailed, whenever the legislature choose to drop that part of it, which requires an annual revival.

If the salary cannot therefore be considered as a permanent one, so neither in our estimation is the office itself secure from encroachment and change.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TALBOT.

Being a Candidate for the honour of representing you in the next Congress, I invite and solicit you to meet me in Easton, at the Court House door, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LEEDS KERR. Easton, Saturday morning, the 4th September.

POLITICAL CONTROVERSY.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, contains a letter, which occupies three columns of that paper, from the Hon. Timothy Pickens under the title of Brief Remarks on the appendix of Mr. John Quincy Adams to the new edition of his letter to Mr. H. G. Otis on the Embargo.

PATRIOTIC FEELING.—The New York Statesman observes, "on Friday we were told that GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE, sent an order to Mr. Hurley, who presented the hat to his illustrious father, to furnish one for him.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE, who has arrived with his father, is the same who, in 1795, escaped from France and arrived at Boston where he was supported by Gen. Washington, then President, out of his private purse, and was for some time a member of Cambridge College.

KIDNAPPING. Stephen Dutton, a coloured man residing in Wilmington, Del. advertises his little grand daughter, Eliza Boyce, who is supposed to have been sold or kidnapped, and carried to some southern market.

GEN. LA FAYETTE. Whilst General La Fayette was receiving visits at New York, an elderly Carman in his frock, applied for admittance, and was refused.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY. By the Military Committee, that the Major Generals, Brigadier Generals with their field and company officers throughout the state, be and they are hereby respectfully invited to unite in the reception of General La Fayette by the city of Baltimore.

WM. McDONALD, Brig. Genl. and Chairman. Baltimore, 20th Aug. 1824.

HAIL STORM. In Gettysburg, Pa. on the 15th ult. a terrible hail storm inflicted much damage upon window glass, growing crops, and gardens.

At the Boston Police Court, on Tuesday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Quincy, Mayor of the City, was fined two dollars, which with costs, amounted to \$6 84, for galloping his horse through the streets; and yet, at the time, the Mayor was engaged on public business!

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. We understand that the Board of Engineers, appointed by the General Government, are industriously employed in the examination of the country between the Potomac and Youghagany rivers.

PERKINS' STEAM ENGINE. By the last accounts from England, it appears that Mr. Perkins has at last brought his steam engine to a state of perfection; and that a capitalist, satisfied of its importance, has advanced 36,000l. sterling for a share of Mr. Perkins' patent.

FRAUD IN DOLLARS. The Burlington, (Vt.) Sentinel says it is believed there has been a pretty large amount of dollars recently imported into Montreal, and now selling there at a premium to those who wish to procure money current in the States.

banks are so precipitous, that the canal must be made in what is now the channel of the river, and be supported on the lower side by great walls. If the Youghagany cannot be commanded on the summit, it will then remain to ascertain, if Deep Creek alone will afford a sufficient supply of water.

From the Maryland Gazette, August 26. ESCAPE FROM PRISON. George W. Crane, made his escape from the goal of this county on Saturday night last. He stood charged with the murder of Charles L. Dougherty, of Calvert county.

From the Maryland Gazette, August 26. ESCAPE FROM PRISON. George W. Crane, made his escape from the goal of this county on Saturday night last. He stood charged with the murder of Charles L. Dougherty, of Calvert county.

It is with the deepest regret, that I have left this place, but finding it necessary am compelled for the protection of a poor helpless wife, and seven children. I hope you will put the most favourable constructions on me that you can, by judging me by yourself if you are in the like situation.

A communication in the National Intelligencer of Saturday, states, that the TENT of WASHINGTON has been offered, by Mr. Custis to Col. Howard, and the State Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, to be used on the reception of Gen. LA FAYETTE at Baltimore.

POST OFFICE.—It is hinted at the South that the present Post Master at Savannah, is to be Post Master General, when Mr. Crawford is made President—truly the offices appear to be very neatly disposed of in expectation.—We have heard of some three or four dispositions of the Philadelphia Post Office, but incline to the belief, from the present political aspect, that there will be as many disappointments as expectants.

PRICES CURRENT. BALTIMORE, Aug. 31. Wheat, white 85 cents—Corn 32—Rye 37 cents per bushel.

MARRIED. On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Joseph Scull, Mr. John Baker, to Miss Elizabeth McNeal, all of this county.

DIED. On the night of the 20th ult. at his residence in Caroline county, Virginia, Col JOHN TAYLOR, a Senator in Congress, venerable for his years and esteemed for his public and private worth.

On the 24th ult. in Kent county, Md. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Dr. Samuel Martindale, to Miss Mary Emeine Browning, both of the same county.

On the 26th ult. at Church Hill, Md. on the 26th ult. in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Lamb—she lived respected, died a Christian and lamented by all who knew her.

CANDIDATES.

Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. For the District composed of Somerset, Worcester, and part of Dorchester counties.

FOR CONGRESS. For the District composed of Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot counties. Col. Thomas Emory, | John Leeds Kerr, Esq.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY. FOR TALBOT COUNTY. John Bennett, James Highey, Levin Mills, Edward Lloyd, Jr. and Stephen Keyner, Richard Spencer, Esqs.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY. John Boon, Thomas Wyatt, Wm. M. Hardcastle, John Brown and Joseph Douglas, A. S. Colton, 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 Wilks, William Hutson, Esqs. 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, Esqs.

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY. B. H. Martin, Thomas N. Williams, Wm. Tingle, John S. Purnell and Charles Parker, John P. Slemaker, Esqs. Thomas Hooper.

Cattle Show.

By the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, September 2d, 1824. The Board, considering that the Election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States on Monday the 8th day of November next, and the season of some of the neighboring County Courts about the same period, may very much interfere with the arrangements of the Cattle Show proposed to be exhibited on the 4th and the two following days of the same month, and prevent the attendance of distant residents and members, have

Resolved, THAT THE CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR for the Eastern Shore be postponed to Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 18th, 19th and 20th of November next; and that notice be given in the public papers that the Cattle Show and Fair will be held at Easton on THURSDAY in the same manner and with the same arrangements in all other respects as have heretofore been published.

To the Independent Voters of Talbot County. GENTLEMEN, Being solicited by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly—should I be so fortunate as to meet with your suffrages I pledge myself that my best abilities shall be exerted to render general satisfaction.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot County. Having it in contemplation, through a number of my friends for some time to become a candidate for the SHERIFF of this county, I now offer myself as an independent democrat for the same—should I be favoured with the public voice, my best endeavours shall be to satisfy them.

Attention! The meeting of the "Easton Volunteer Artillery," is postponed until Saturday the 11th inst. it is expected that each member will appear in uniform; on that day every member will be presented with his Sword. By order, E. L. STOCKER, O. S.

Attention! The "Easton Sharp-Shooters" will meet on Saturday 11th inst. at the Court House, in Easton, at 3 o'clock, P. M. A punctual attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance to the company will be submitted to their consideration. As it is intended on that day to fire at a target, each member will appear in full uniform, provided with nine rounds of cartridges and three balls. By order, THOMAS P. APPLGARTH, O. S.

For Sale Three matches of first rate Horses. A pair of dark bays, 6 years old, near sixteen hands high, well broke to all kinds of harness, and drive well Tandem—a pair of strong substantial dapple greys, 6 years old, well broke to either double carriage or gig—a pair of sorrels 5 and 6 years old, well broke, 15 1-2 hands high. Any person desirous of purchasing, can know the terms and see the horses by applying to the subscriber.

JAS. C. WHEELER. N. B. The above Horses will be warranted sound, and sold low on a liberal credit, or for good paper. J. C. W. Easton, Sept. 4 1f

MRS. MARGARET D. NICHOLSON

begs leave to say that she wishes a few Misses to instruct, and will be indebted to the kindness of those parents who will send their children to her. A competent assistant will aid her in the exercises usual in young Ladies' Academy. Parents wishing to send their children will please to apply at her residence, corner of Goldborough and Harrison streets, on or before the 20th of September, which will enable her to make arrangements for opening the School the first Monday in October. Terms of tuition the same of the Miss Harrises. Mrs. Mary E. Nicholson will accommodate three Misses with Board on moderate terms adjoining the school. Easton, Sep. 4 3w

TO RENT FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

A Farm, about four miles from Easton,—A HOUSE and about four acres of ground attached thereto, in Deep Neck—a HOUSE and Garden, on the main road, near the Oak—a Brick Store House, well fitted, good cellar and counting room, in St. Michaels, in a good stand, where the subscriber formerly done business—a two story brick Dwelling House, near the Steam Mill, at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Sherwood.

TO HIRE FOR THE NEXT YEAR, a number of Hands, Men, Women and Boys. FOR SALE A LARGE SCOW, that will carry one hundred barrels of corn, built of the very best materials, and on the most approved construction, and substantially copper fastened; from the goodness of the materials, the workmanship and the plan on which this Scow built, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe her to be the best that was ever built in the State of Maryland.

TO BE LEASED, For a term of three, four or five years, that well known farm, SHARPS ISLAND, which contains three fields of about 175,000 corn-hills each. The fertility of its soil, the salubrity of its situation and the great quantity of stock of every description which this island will support, render it desirable. All the stock and farming implements on the farm can be had by the Tenant, if he desires them, at a low price and on a long credit.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. Strayed or stolen from the subscriber on Saturday the 28th ult. (August,) at the Camp Ground, near Hybernia, a small Bay Mare, about nine or ten years old, 13 1-2 hands high, with white on her forehead, and at the time I lost her she was in good work condition.—Whoever takes up said mare and returns her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. WM. BARNES. Head of Skipton, Talbot Co. Sep. 4 3t

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, & the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, to me directed, against Alex. Hemsley, to wit: at the suits of Royston A. Skinner, Adm'r. of Mordecai Skinner, 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. George, use Matthias George, use Benjamin S. Elliott, use William Barroll, 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 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 22d day of September next, at "Sherwood," the present residence of said Alexander Hemsley, a valuable stock of Mules, horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, to wit: five yoke 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 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 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 1s

J. Shinn's Panacea.

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

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis. If the citizens of the principal towns, will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

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

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

N. CHAPMAN, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and practice of physic in the University of Pennsylvania. I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D. Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. JOHN SHINN, CHEMIST. Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823.

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearnall's N. B. corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia. Jan 3 1amly.

# POETRY.

LINES BY LORD BYRON.

NOT PUBLISHED IN ANY EDITION OF HIS POEMS.

The occasion of these lines was this: The Regent had collected a gallery of the portraits of the principal living British beauties, executed by a distinguished female artist. One of these, Lady Jersey, lately happened to fall under the displeasure of the Prince, and her picture ignominiously dismissed from the collection.

When the vain triumph of th' imperial lord Whom servile Rome obeyed, and yet abhor'd. Gave to the vulgar gaze each glorious bust, That left a likeness of the brave and just; What most admir'd each scrutinizing eye, Of all that deck'd the passing pageantry, What spread from face to face that wond'ring air?

The thought of *Bætes*, for he was not there. The *absence* prov'd his worth; that absence fix'd

His mem'ry on the longing mind unmix'd, And more decreed his glory to endure Than all a gold Colossus could secure.

If thus, fair Jersey, our admiring gaze Search for thy form in vain, and mute amaze, Amidst those pictur'd charms, whose loveliness, Bright though they be, thy own had rendered less:

If he, THAT VAIN OLD MAN, whom truth admits, "Heir of his fathers" If his corrupted eye and wither'd heart Could with thy gentle image bear to part, That tasteless shame be his and ours the grief, To gaze on beauty's band without its chief: Yet comfort still one selfish thought imparts, We lose that portrait, but preserve our hearts. What can his vaunted gallery now disclose? A garden, with all flowers except the rose; A fount, that only wants its living stream; A night, with every star, save Dian's beam; Lost to our eyes the present form shall be That turn from tracing them to dream of thee. And more on that recall'd resemblance pause Than all he shall not force on our applause.

Long may thy yet meridian lustre shine, With all that virtue asks of homage thine: The symmetry of youth, the grace of mien, The eye that gladdens, and the brow serene; The glossy darkness of that clustering hair, Which shades, yet shows, that forehead more than fair: Each glance that wins us, and the life that throws

A spell that will not let our looks repose, But turn to gaze again, and find anew Some charm that well rewards another view: These are not less'd, these are still as bright, Albeit too dazzling for a dotard's sight; And these must wait till every charm is gone; To please the paltry heart that pleases none: That dull cold sensualist whose sickly eye In envious dimness pass'd thy portrait by, Who rack'd his little spirit to combine Its hate of freedom's loveliness and thine.

\*Probably the blank is to be thus applied: "Heir of his fathers throne and shatter'd wit."

## 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.  
K. G.

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.  
July 31 9w  
A. S. COLSTON.

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 appertanances, 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 1f

## 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 aid 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

## 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

## More New Goods.

William Clark

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

## AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF Spring Goods,

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

## 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 Thred Haven Creek, at present occupied by Levi Stoecker—together with three Houses and Lots in the Town of Easton for terms apply to  
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON.  
July 24 4w

## 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 weary 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

## 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, 2 8w  
Somerset county, July 17.

## 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

## 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 1f

## 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

## 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 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 hours 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 1f

## 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 1f

## In Council,

JULY 26, 1824.  
Ordered, That the sale made by Samuel LeCompte, Esq. of the remainder of Nantcoke 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 616 dollars current money.  
By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.  
Aug. 21 3w

## 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  
NATH'L F. WILLIAMS, } Commissioners.  
JAS. B. RINGGOLD, }  
Baltimore, July 24 8w

## VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be sold on Wednesday the 20th of October next, if fair, if not, 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 excellent 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 1f

## \$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living on the Ridge, Anne Arundel County, on the 1st inst, negro man Joe, calls himself JOE HOOPEE, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of regular features, mild countenance and 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 low lined trousers, of fine quality. ALSO, Negro Boy PETER, more commonly called Major, about 16 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. ROLLINGSWORTH.  
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 1f

## \$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. 3  
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. 3  
January 17 1f

## \$200 Reward.

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

VOL. VII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1824.

NO. 39.

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

## For Sale

Three matches of first rate Horses.  
A pair of dark bays, 6 years old, near six-teen hands high, well broke to all kinds of harness, and drive well Tandem—a pair of strong substantial dapple greys, 6 years old, well broke to either double carriage or gig—a pair of sorrels 3 and 6 years old, well broke, 15 1-2 hands high. Any person desirous of purchasing, can know the terms and see the horses by applying to the subscriber.

JAS. C. WHEELER.

N. B. The above Horses will be warranted sound, and sold low on a liberal credit, or for good paper.  
J. C. W.  
Easton, Sept. 4 1824

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  
NATH'L F. WILLIAMS, } Commissioners.  
JAS. B. RINGGOLD, }  
Baltimore, July 24 82

## 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.

## 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 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

## (BY REQUEST.) From the New York American. THE RIGHTS OF SEARCH.

We have not hitherto attempted to defend the late Convention with Great Britain, relative to the Slave Trade, for two reasons, 1st because the people of the United States did not manifest any dissatisfaction at its provisions; but chiefly because the candid editors of the Crawford papers indicated an intention to condemn the treaty, with the hope of promoting the views of the radical party; and we thought it would be unkind in us, by a premature defence of its principles, to prevent them from placing the cause of their own candidate in the best point of view.—We were willing, we were desirous, that they should oppose the convention, and show to the public that in this state it was opposed by the Crawford party, as it was at Washington—knowing as we did, that it was easy to demonstrate that the opposition originated solely in a feeling of hostility to John Quincy Adams, as the Secretary of State, under whose auspices the treaty was concluded.

According to our expectations, the puppets at Albany have echoed the sentiments of their masters at Washington, and in several of the last papers have commenced their feeble attack upon the administration (alias Mr. Adams) for concluding the convention.—We wish however, that they would disclose their sentiments more fully, and with greater freedom. We dislike to see such men under constraint; "Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike; Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike." It was not thus the opposition in the Senate was conducted. The arguments and objections to the ratification of the convention, while the veil of secrecy screened them from the public eye, were loudly urged with open mouths, by the leaders of the radical party.

That veil is now withdrawn, and Mr. Van Buren, a Senator of the State of New York, now stands before his constituents as an abettor of the slave trade; or, as a Senator influenced in his conduct in the national councils, only by party motives, and carrying his feelings and views as a partizan of Mr. Crawford, into every question whether of domestic or foreign policy, in violation of his duty as a member of the Senate.

He cannot escape from this dilemma, and other arguments must be adduced in his defence, besides the flimsy sophistry of the Argus, before the public indignation can be averted from himself and his coadjutors.

The objection urged against the ratification, viz: that this government had surrendered that principle so earnestly defended under the administrations of Mr. Monroe's predecessors, is untrue in fact, notwithstanding every Crawfordite in the Senate, except Messrs. Barbour and Lowry, yielded to it. It was indeed so represented; for it would have a plausible ground of opposition to Mr. Adams to have exhibited him assenting to the right of search, as claimed by Great Britain; and a conspiracy (for it is nothing else) was formed, to reject a treaty so honorable to both countries, in order to render the Secretary of State unpopular, under the pretence that the great principle of our commercial policy, to wit, the religion of the flag, had been surrendered in this treaty.

Before we develop the private machinations of this opposition, we will examine into the validity of the objection that was urged to the ratification of the treaty.

It must be here recollected that the negotiation which led to this treaty, was commenced pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed February 28th, 1823, requesting the President to "commence and prosecute, with the several maritime powers of the world, such negotiations as he may deem expedient for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and its ultimate denunciation as piracy under the laws of nations, by the consent of the civilized world."

In consequence of this resolution, the present convention was entered into, by which it is permitted, to certain specified armed vessels of both parties, to search British and American vessels within certain seas; and if they should appear to be engaged in the slave trade, they are to be sent into some port in the country to which they shall belong. The manner of search is also regulated, the safe delivery of the crew and cargo at the port to which the vessel is to be sent is stipulated, and the governments of both countries are bound to make good any damage resulting from the abuse of this qualified right of search. And this is said to be a surrender of the right of search.

We ask, in what other way could the resolution of the House of Representatives have been complied with? The ultimate denunciation of the slave trade as piracy by the law of nations, was the object to be accomplished; and when this should have been accomplished, its necessary consequence, according to national law, would have been a right of search and capture of all vessels of every flag suspected of participation in the slave trade—Slave traders would be liable to the same rules and punishment that pirates now are; and those suspected of participation in such traffic, liable to the same detention and treatment

that pirates are. In no other way could the laws against those criminals have been put in force. Without the right of search pirates and negro traders could never be detected. They are *humani generis hostes*, and the laws of nations authorized any steps for their extirpation. If there be any fault in this provision, it is to be attributed to the popular branch of Congress, which, by a vote of 131 to 9, requested the Executive to conclude a treaty which could be effectual in no other way.

But this Convention has not yielded any thing which it should have preserved; in particular, the government has not in any manner assented to the claim of Great Britain to the right of search upon her principles; on the contrary, it has expressly disclaimed it, & all other rights of search, unless based upon a treaty, & regulated by it, and then only upon a previous condition that the search be confined to the suppression of piracy. But the Secretary of State has not merely the naked merit of carrying the resolution of the House of Representatives into effect, but he is entitled to the greater praise of having so regulated the exercise of this right of search, as to prevent abuse of power on the part of the searching officer.

He recollected a right of search, asserted by Great Britain, when in possession of the seas as a powerful belligerent. He remembered that that power claimed to take the goods of her enemies out of neutral bottom, although those goods were not contraband; thus extending the right which she had, as a belligerent, to prevent neutrals from supplying a hostile power with warlike munitions, to a claim to cut off all commercial intercourse between neutrals and the enemies of England. He also remembered, that she claimed to take her own subjects from the protection of the American flag, and that this claim was not practically confined to British subjects. He called to his mind the time when he stood forth as the champion of American rights, against Timothy Pickering, and proudly said that he would not "stop to calculate how many of those wretched victims were natives of Massachusetts, and now natives of Virginia. They were under the protection of the American flag, and he would never assent to the right of forcing even British subjects out of our merchant vessels."

With those feelings he resolved never to sanction by his advice, a treaty concerning the right of search, in which the doctrines of the American government were not vindicated, and the rights of our brave sailors fully sustained.

By his strenuous opposition to any concession of the right of search, upon the principles of Great Britain, he drew upon himself the charge of being favorable to the slave trade; and strange as it may appear, that charge proceeded from the very quarter in which the opposition to the convention originated. Another fact transpired at that time, which is also important, as showing the principles upon which this party against Mr. Adams commenced their opposition. Mr. S. Canning, during the pendency of this negotiation, said that he had reason to believe that the Secretary of State was the only member of the cabinet opposed to the concession of the right of search as requested by Great Britain; and we understand that in answer to an inquiry from whom he obtained that fact, he gave Mr. Crawford as his authority.

The treachery implied in such a disclosure, on the part of a member of the cabinet, to a foreign minister, is of so base a nature that we should not give credence to this statement, if that part of it which can alone induce incredulity, had not been corroborated by another fact, conducted with the opposition in the senate, with which entirely destroyed our confidence in the fairness of both Mr. Crawford and his adherents. The fact that Mr. Canning did make the first mentioned statement, we know; and this connected with another fact hereafter to be mentioned, will go far to prove, that Mr. Crawford was his authority.

But we must now leave this part of our subject. The Secretary of State under the influence of these recollections, though animated by the most ardent zeal to abolish a traffic which every hour it existed was a reproach to the age, and to human nature, determined to secure, beyond the possibility of evasion, the rights of our seamen and of our flag. He therefore, insisted upon a stipulation that no part of the cargo, nor any person on board of the captured vessel should be taken out until after the delivery of the vessel to the proper officers of the government to which she belonged. As her trial must necessarily take place before the tribunals of her own nation, and as damages may be given by them for any improper detention or conduct, it is not likely that any abuse will be made of the powers conceded by this treaty.

No abuse ever can exist without prompt and abundant satisfaction. Besides these regulations, the whole treaty is based upon the crime being denounced as piracy, by the government of Great Britain; that being a condition prescribed by the treaty, our seamen are protected from imprisonment; and the great doctrines of the American government, viz: that the flag shall protect the crew and cargo, for which the predecessors of Mr. Monroe so earnestly con-

tended, are for the first time admitted by Great Britain; so far as those contested principles are affected by this Convention, the American government has completely triumphed. Great Britain can never take out of a vessel, captured by virtue of this Convention, either a British subject, or a particle of hostile property.—She has stipulated not to do it; but, on the contrary, to place them in the power of an American Court of Admiralty, where no one can fear that neutral rights will be compromised.

Such are the provisions by which the conceded right of search of British and American vessels suspected of piratical conduct, is regulated, the American policy vindicated, and a great step taken to introduce into the law of nations, a principle pregnant with the best consequences to mankind, and essential to the civilization of Africa.

It is to be fairly presumed, that the governments of the other maritime powers will assent to these principles, and we may then hope to see the slave trade extirpated and blotted forever from the human crimes.

Under this view of the question, we cannot but regret that the Senate inserted that article by which the convention cannot be repealed by giving six months notice. If the slave trade is to be denounced as piracy by the interventional law of nations, it ought not to be in the power of any one nation to repeal or modify that law. Such laws are intended to be perpetual. They are made to prohibit some custom which experience has taught mankind to be hurtful to society, and contrary to every dictate of humanity and justice; and when these sentiments have so far triumphed over the prejudices of men as to induce them to prohibit any crime practised in less enlightened times, the prohibition is engrained upon the law of nations; that perpetual and eternal law which, although it may have been overlooked during the infancy of the human intellect, sooner or later develops its provision, and compels the human race to observe them. Thus, in former times piracy was an allowable practice of the most civilized nations; but now when it has become a provision of a national law, to prescribe as outlaws those who follow it, it would seem a most extraordinary proposition to repeal or modify it. So with the interventional law of nations, whenever a crime is of sufficient extent and atrocity to require a provision of the law of nations to prevent or punish it, that provision ought to be irrevocable. There is no propriety in temporising with crimes of the deepest atrocity. If once forbidden, they should be prohibited forever. The slave trade is of that character, and though Mr. Van Buren and his coadjutors may think its suppression of less importance than the success of Mr. Crawford, still there is an honest sense of justice, and a pure, heartfelt desire among the yeomanry of the United States, to improve the condition of mankind, by extending the blessing of freedom, and more especially to preserve the character of this country from stain and reproach, that will support every attempt to extirpate the evil; and will alike frown upon the guilty merchant who has grown rich by the price of human flesh, and the no less guilty statesmen, who from party motives, would encourage him in his detestable traffic.

We have thus shown, that in this convention the right of search as claimed by Great Britain, has never been conceded, but rather expressly denied; and that the British government has sanctioned the construction which the American government had given to the law of nations on this contested point; so far as this treaty is to be quoted as authority.—It also appears that the qualified right of search is so well guarded as to render it impossible for an abuse of power to take place on the part of the public officers, without ample reparation to the sufferers.

When the Convention with Great Britain was brought up, according to the rules of the Senate, for final consideration, about forty members, nearly the whole number, were present. Mr. Van Buren, however, requested that the business might be postponed, as Mr. Dickerson was not present, and he knew that he intended to make some observations relative to the Treaty. A person unconnected with the Presidential Candidates would have thought, that a treaty with a foreign power, if improperly made, might have been opposed without the aid of Mr. Crawford's confidential friend, many other Senators were present, equally experienced, and Mr. Dickerson himself was in Congress Hall, and would undoubtedly have taken his place before the conclusion of the business but such was not the plan. Mr. Dickerson was fixed upon to begin the battle, and it would have deranged their tactics if any other person had taken the field before him.

At last the question was taken up, and Mr. Dickerson opposed the ratification in a long and elaborate speech; but so evident were the signs of concerted opposition, that it was observed in the Senate that this was the worst illustration of the caucus principle yet manifested; and that if John Quincy Adams had not been a Candidate for the Presidency, no opposition would have been made to the Convention.

That the conduct of Mr. Crawford's friends provoked such an observation, is sufficiently degrading; but it was fully justified by the vote on the ratification of the

treaty, when every Crawfordite in the Senate, excepting Mr. Barbour, who as chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations had previously reported in favour of Ratification, and could not recede; and Mr. Lowry, who did not dare so utterly to disappoint the wishes and expectations of his constituents, voted in the negative, and voted as a party too; for the friends of every other candidate, Adams, Clay, Jackson and Calhoun, voted in the affirmative. It was a vote of the Crawford party, and it would have been difficult to explain how Mr. Crawford's friends, and his only, should have voted against this Convention. If they had not themselves afforded the explanation, by stating at the time when this treaty was under discussion, that it had been concluded without consulting Mr. Crawford, and that he had never given his assent to it.

The fact was distinctly asserted by them in conversation, and Mr. Crawford was given as their authority for the assertion.

We call the attention of the nation to this fact. It concerns the people of this country to know whether a man, who is a candidate for the highest office within their gift, did give authority to his friends to make a statement for electioneering purposes, so utterly without foundation; and which he must have known to be so.

He knew that the convention was not made without his knowledge. He was consulted not only as to the project but even as to the letter of instruction to Mr. Rush, and he distinctly and unequivocally approved of the concession of the right of search, and that too to a greater extent than the Secretary of State had proposed.

These facts we have from more authorities than one—and when they are considered in connexion with the statement of Mr. Canning, they present a mass of testimony of invincible force and fatal in its conclusion to the character of the Caucus Candidate and his party. They prove him guilty of instigating his friends, for the purpose of rendering his rival unpopular, to propose a treaty when made, which, in the preliminary steps that led to it, he so warmly approved, as to urge the minister of England not to remit in his claim for the concession of the right of search; and his friends are convicted of yielding to that instigation, in violation of their oaths as Senators.

They prove him to be guilty of treachery to the cabinet of which he was a member, and of misrepresenting his own opinions and conduct in relation to the subject in controversy.

Such profigacy we should not have believed even with such conclusive proof, if Russel, Floyd, and Smith had not shewn to the world what the enemies of John Quincy Adams are capable of doing. "If such things are seen in the green tree, what may we not expect in the dry?" These fears weighed heavily upon the minds of sober men, when the portentous letters of these patient though inveterate foes of the Secretary of State, first disturbed the political calm which we were enjoying, and we have accordingly seen the system invented by their genius, sharpened by hatred and malice, gradually approximating to perfection under the protecting care of the Caucus party.

Cunningham and Pickering\* have contributed their share to a work, that may be properly entitled "Political Treachery," and have hurled their venomous shafts at a defenceless old man with the vain hope of reaching the son through the father.

We have seen the decencies of life violated, and expressions uttered in moments of unsuspected confidence, preserved with religious fidelity by a near kinsman and a cabinet minister, "set in a note-book, learned and conned by rote," to cast into the teeth of his son whose only offence is that the people think him better qualified for the Presidency than Mr. Crawford.

These things resemble each other too nearly not to belong to a system. The distinguishing characteristic is treachery; and whether this is practised upon the President, or upon the people, it is the same. Whether it is detected in betraying confidential correspondence, or purloining private letters from the bureau of the chief magistrate; whether it is manifested in dictating to the people at the national capitol, in a midnight cabal, or withholding from them their constitutional rights in local juntas,—whether it is found instigating in opposition to a treaty at the expense of truth, or voting against it in violation of the most solemn oaths, it is still the same peculiar, distinguishing mark of the Caucus party.

\*Mr. Pickering was never guilty of treachery in his life—his passions may have misled him, but he never intentionally deviated from the path of strict integrity.—Eds. Easton Gaz.

MRS. MARGARET D. NICHOLSON Begs leave to say that she wishes a few Misses to instruct, and will be indebted to the kindness of those parents who will send their children to her. A competent assistant will aid her in the exercises usual in young Ladies' Academy. Parents wishing to send their children will please to apply at her residence, corner of Goldborough and Harrison streets, on or before the 20th of September, which will enable her to make arrangements for opening the School the first Monday in October. Terms of tuition the same of the Miss Harries.

Mrs. Mary E. Nicholson will accommodate three Misses with Board on moderate terms adjoining the school.  
Easton, Sep. 4 3w

From the National Journal. We entreat the candid and dispassionate attention of our readers to the following letter. If, after reading it, any unprejudiced individual can still entertain a doubt as to the character of the testimony by which it was attempted to impeach the veracity of Mr. Edwards; or as to the motive which induced that attempt; we will only say, that his mind must be differently constituted from ours. If ever a case occurred, in which the bare word of one man carried with it more intrinsic evidence of truth, than the solemn oath of another, that case is exemplified in the letter to Mr. Noble:

To the Hon. JAMES NOBLE.

Sir: From the nature and evident tendency of the voluntary testimony which you recently gave against me, before a committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, I trust I shall not be considered, either by the public or yourself as unnecessarily seeking a controversy with you, in dispassionately calling upon you, before the nation, to confess or deny the following facts, and to justify, disavow, or account for, the inferences obviously deducible from them, and the palpable discrepancies in which they seem to involve you.

It was generally understood, before the late adjournment of Congress, that you and Mr. Elkins, one of Mr. Crawford's copying clerks, were to corroborate each other's testimony against me. You both have done so. But whether without some hazard to your own reputations, let the following facts decide.

Mr. Elkins, in accounting for the allusion which he represents me to have made to the "A. B. publications," refers to an article in the "Richmond Enquirer," which he believes led to the remark I made, "in which article (he swears) it was stated that Mr. Edwards of A. B. plot memory," or words to that effect, had been nominated by the President, as Minister to Mexico. Mr. Edwards observed, that he was not the author of those publications, or, as I think the expression was, he was no more the author than the editor of the Enquirer himself." And this conversation, he says, happened "during the pendency of my nomination before the Senate."

The hon. John S. Barber, on his examination, says, "Mr. Elkins informed me in a conversation sought by myself, that he had heard Governor Edwards incidentally remark, upon reading this article in the Richmond Enquirer, in which he is spoken of as 'Ninian Edwards, of A. B. plot memory,' that he was no more the author of that plot, than the Editor of the Enquirer."

You sir, referring to the alleged article in the Richmond Enquirer, relative to my nomination, as Minister to Mexico, expressly say, upon your oath, that "I saw an article, in the Richmond Enquirer stating that 'Ninian Edwards the author of A. B. or of A. B. plot memory,' (I do not recollect which) had been so nominated." The paper I saw at the boarding-house of Mrs. Queen, and I think, in the hands of Mr. Elkins."

But notwithstanding both you and Mr. Elkins have solemnly and positively sworn to this statement, and have repeatedly made it to various individuals, it is a fact, a terrible one for you, that you have both sworn to that "which was not." I have at length been fortunate enough to obtain a file of that paper and find that there was no such article in it, as you and Mr. Elkins describe; nor any thing like it. On the contrary, it had copied into its own columns from a Baltimore paper, a letter very flattering to me. Nor, indeed did it contain a single unfriendly remark in relation to my nomination; from the time it was made, till about eleven or twelve days after its confirmation.

That you have at least been mistaken, in regard to the period of my alleged conversation with you, I presume your own refreshed recollection of the state of my health, of the consequent improbability of my having been in your room at that time, and of my inability to have accompanied my remarks, with a manner less vehement, and gesticulations less violent than those which, on your examination before the committee, you ascribed to me, must, ere this, have fully satisfied you.

But, independent of the sickness which then confined me to my room, nothing can be more certain than the corporeal debility, the consequence of a long previous confinement to my bed, together with the complaint under which I still laboured, rendered me utterly unable to have performed the active evolutions of placing my feet high up on the jambs of the fire-place, rapidly changing my position, by whirling round, and vigorously gesticulating, as a zealous and highly respectable friend of Mr. Crawford has heard you represent me to have done on the same occasion.

You will recollect, or if you should not, others do, that, on the day on which certain witnesses testified before the committee, to my sickness you observed, "I will do Gov. Edwards the justice to say, he was very sick, and I myself carried a letter from Mr. King to him in his own room."

Intending to use this, with other circumstances, to show that you must unquestionably have been mistaken in the testimony which you have given, I trust the situation in which you have placed me, gives me a fair claim upon your candour to confess or deny that fact. Truth is fearless—evasion would be suspicious, and a refusal to answer cannot fail to be interpreted to your disadvantage, by a discerning public.

Upon being asked by Mr. Cook, whether you understood my conversation as intended to affect your vote on the then pending nomination? you reply, "I did not suppose that was its design, nor had it any such effect upon myself."

But upon being asked by Mr. Forsyth,

on the part of Mr. Crawford, "what do you now understand as having been the effect intended to have been produced by the conversation?" availing yourself of a most felicitous after-thought, you say, "I consider him as having expected that I would take this information which he gave me into that body, (the senate,) and it would be the means of securing the confirmation of his nomination."

And for this change of your opinion, the only reason you assign is his having mentioned that he expected an attack in the Senate, as I now suppose, from the friends of Mr. Crawford. And yet in replying to a question by myself on a subsequent day, you admit that in that very conversation, "I remarked to you that the friends of Mr. Crawford would oppose me." Can you then say, you had not as much reason, at that time, as you now have to suppose I expected opposition "from the friends of Mr. Crawford?"

So far, however, from dreading that opposition, as you would now insinuate, you know very well that the reason I assigned for being willing to accommodate you with the room I occupied, and to take another one in Mrs. Queen's house, two days before the day which you seem disposed to insist on as the date of the alleged conversation was, that I expected in consequence of my nomination, to remain but a short time in the city. Upon this subject, however, I shall have more to say hereafter.

In the cursory notice which I now propose to take of that part of your oath which was suppressed by the committee, and your authorized statements which have subsequently appeared in the Washington Gazette, I will not dwell upon the strong improbability that, at a time when my friends had just afforded me the strongest proofs of their disposition to serve me, and when their continued support must have been the more necessary to me, in consequence of the opposition which you represent me to have dreaded, I should have had the folly to have jeopardized my standing with them, by ungratefully abusing and betraying them to one of their political opponents, a warm caucus partizan, who had acknowledged to me his decided preference of another gentleman, as Minister to Mexico, and who had had no previous consultation with me on the subject of my nomination.—But knowing, as you did, the relation in which I stood to the President, Mr. Calhoun, &c. I would ask how you could, under such circumstances, have considered me, as you say you did, "as speaking as an honest candid man?"

As to the base insinuations which you represent me to have made against the President, it is worthy of remark, that the agitation of those slanders against that venerable and distinguished patriot, had not occurred till after I left the city of Washington in March last; and in this, as in several other cases, you have made me assume facts which yourself had the best opportunity of knowing at the time, had no foundation in truth. Colonel Lane never was, to my knowledge, "a member of the President's family," unless he could be considered as such while he lay on his death-bed, a situation very unsuitable for those free disclosures which you insinuate. Until then, he had, according to my present recollection, boarded either at Davis' Hotel, Mrs. Peyton's or Mr. Gantt's. You were a member of Congress some years before I was; and if you were even ignorant of these facts, you had visited at the President's too often not to have known that Col. Lane was not "a member of his family." But be this as it may, I have no hesitation in saying, that the first information I ever received in relation to the transactions alluded to, was from the President himself, who sent for me, as the friend and brother-in-law of Col. Lane, during the last illness of the latter, to assist in settling the accounts between them; and that, so far as I was informed by either of them, the President's conduct was scrupulously honest, correct and honourable.

You have sworn that "I told you I knew, for a year, that I was to get the appointment to Mexico." I will barely remark that, if, as you suppose, my attention had been so long directed to this appointment, it is hardly probable I should have forgot that, within the period mentioned, it had been in the hands of another gentleman—that, in fact, General Jackson's nomination to that office had been confirmed by the Senate of the United States on the 27th of January, 1823—that on the adjournment of the last Congress, on the 3d of March last, it was generally believed, and particularly by the administration, that he would accept; and that the contrary was not known even at Washington, until the April following.

With equal, but certainly no greater, correctness, you also state that I told you "I never had any fear of 'not being nominated, except for a short time, whilst Pennsylvania appeared disposed to support Calhoun for the Presidency, then I had some apprehensions of Dallas' success; but the moment that State gave up Calhoun, then I had no longer any fears, as Dallas, I knew, would soon be out of the question."

This statement you have made on several other occasions, and to different individuals. Could you have believed it yourself? And did you really, considering me, in making these declarations, "as speaking as an honest man?" Let us attend a little to the respective dates of the events alluded to. Pennsylvania never gave up (Mr.) Calhoun until her delegates met in convention at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March last fifteen days after my nomination was made to the Senate, and the very day on which it was confirmed. But supposing the allusion to have been to Mr. Dallas having "given up Mr. Calhoun,"—that event took place in Philadelphia, on the 18th of February, the very day on which I was nominated, and was not known at Washington till the third

day afterwards. It is no part of my present object to make any comment upon these facts. Indeed, none appear to be necessary.

If, sir, you have not been a volunteer in a plot intended to ruin my reputation forever, why did you, after having got as far as Fredericktown, on your journey home, return, without being summoned, to give testimony against me, which, if true, involved a most flagrant breach of private confidence? and if otherwise, was still less excusable? And how can you reconcile such conduct with the professions of friendship towards me, which you made to certain gentlemen, even after my late return to the city?

NINIAN EDWARDS.

July 19, 1824.

Editors of newspapers who have published Mr. Noble's testimony, will do an act of justice, and much oblige me, by publishing the above.

From the National Journal. The caucus presses frequently speak of the able reply of Mr. Crawford to the address of Ninian Edwards. It is contrary to the wont of the editors of those papers, on other subjects, to be so little cautious.

Incident per ignes  
Suppositos cineri doloso.

Was the communication from the Treasury Department of the 8th May last—which we suppose to be the "able reply" alluded to—really written by the Secretary? We are confident, very confident, that it was not written by him; because at that time he had not the physical power to write.—But it may be said, that although he might not have written, he dictated the reply to an amanuensis.—Whether he wrote or dictated, we admit that the work would be his own. That he did not, that he could not write, we have already said; and we verily believe that he was not then in a condition even to dictate. "The report of the 22d March last," which occasioned the letter of Edwards of the 6th April, to which the communication of the 8th April is a reply, "was written by Mr. Dickens, according to directions given to him by the Secretary, and when it was completed, he (Mr. D.) read it to the Secretary." (See evidence of Mr. D. p. 29, Report of June last.) Thus there could have been no dictation, and it does not appear that there was one word of correction, or even of criticism. Perhaps we shall do no more than justice to Mr. D. in supposing that no such word was necessary, and it is probable that we shall not do less than justice to Mr. C. in supposing, if it had been necessary, that the same silence would have been observed.

Now if the Report of the 22d March was the work of Mr. Dickens, we would ask whether it is not extremely probable, that the communication of the 8th May was the work of the same hand. Had the caucus which rendered the agency of Mr. Dickens necessary on the 22d March, ceased to operate, at the time when the communication was commenced? This will hardly be said. But the evidence furnished by the communication itself is conclusive. The letter part of it fills about twenty seven printed octavo pages, in addition to about forty more pages of documents. In the letter, the references to documents, to dates, to numbers, to figures, are so numerous, and manifestly requiring such minuteness and labour of inspection, that we are not afraid of being contradicted, when we say, that Mr. Crawford was no more the author of the communication in May, than he was of the report in March.

Mr. Dickens must be occasionally very much amused, when he finds his composition so much extolled, as furnishing strong evidence of Mr. Crawford's fitness for the Presidency. We think it very probable, if not certain, that Mr. D. could very easily prove, not only that Mr. Crawford did not write the communication in question, but that he is not the author, in the usual sense of the word, of any one report from his Department to Congress, during the last session. That Mr. D.'s vanity is a good deal flattered by the praises thus bestowed on another, but of right belonging to himself, there can be no doubt. It is natural that he should be both flattered and amused by them; but we have no wish to tempt him, no idea that he will be, or ought to be, tempted to say more on this subject, than he has already said as a witness before the Committee of Investigation.

From the New York Statesman, Aug. 20.

POPULAR INDIGNATION.—The following extract of a letter which we received yesterday from a friend on a tour to Niagara Falls, evinces very clearly the state of public sentiment in the West regarding the conduct of the opposers of the Electoral Bill. We disapprove of all such exhibitions, but really, when it is recollected that these men were elected under direct or implied pledges to give the people their rights, and that they disregarded those pledges, deserted their constituents, and yielded a guilty assistance to the dictatorial Regency, they ought to have expected manifestations of popular scorn and indignation in every possible shape. Still it is better to evince at the Ballot Boxes, and there we are sure they will find it if they dare venture their names again for public suffrage.

Canandagua, Aug. 13, 1824.

"Our party left Schenectady, on Saturday evening, in the canal boat. We halted one day at Utica, and visited the Trehton Falls on West Canada river, unquestionably one of the greatest curiosities in this country. From Utica, we have travelled by land, at our leisure, and have been amply paid for the fatigue of coach jaunting, by the richness of the country generally, and the beauty of many of the flourishing villages through which we pass. We have to day, had a specimen of the public feeling

in this part of the country, respecting the conduct of the Senate at their late session. On entering the common in Waterloo, the first object that attracted our attention, was two men swinging from a gallows; approaching nearer, we found them labelled *Flagg and Green*. On the arrival of the stage here, last evening, it was no sooner known that it contained Redfield and another of the *seventeen*, than the bells commenced tolling, and in 20 minutes, some hundreds were assembled. Mr. R. thought it prudent to clear out. The people, however, soon pursued, and after serenading him at his lodgings, (about 3 miles from this) they burnt him in effigy before the house. It is said, most of the members from this part of the state, have taken the canal, to avoid the villages. I understand, however, the Rochester boys are prepared to give them a suitable reception on their arrival there.

"P. S. *Batavia*. A few more specimens of public indignation. At Leroy, Mr. Redfield's own village, he was burned yesterday, in great style. Indeed, I do not believe, an individual in this district, dare to advocate the conduct of the Senate."

A good hit at double dealing—it is a pity but some dry old honest Quaker would catch this sort of gentry a little more.—The Caucus men and their plans if sifted would not be so bold and even less thriving than they are.

From the New York Statesman.

LONG-ISLAND, Aug. 12, 1824.

Friend Samuel Young—I have a few things to say to thee. Thee desirous to be Governor over this State—does thee not? Thee knows well it is a great state, and should have for its Governor a great and good man; one who is above every thing like double dealing. Now whatever thee thinks is thought of thee, I can tell thee, friend Samuel, a great many of my friends, and thy former friends, will not vote for thee, unless thee, or some one for thee, can explain certain things in relation to thyself. Thee knows there has been a number of candidates for President, and thy knowledge of public men would enable thee to select wisely for that object; and it was thy duty to select a suitable man, and to speak favorably of him to the people.

Though I verily believed, friend Samuel, that thee had made some sad blunders with the canal, and sacrificed a good deal of money, still I attributed it to miscalculation and error of judgment, and knowing thy talents and means of information in relation to the great men of thy country, I endeavoured to find out thy choice, in order to give him my support, not doubting but thou would be open and candid in thy opinion. How great was my surprise, after diligent inquiry, thee can judge, friend Samuel after perusing the following questions:

Has thee not told a friend of Adams that thee was friendly to his election?

Has thee not another time authorised thy friend to say that thou wast favourable to Henry Clay, and that he was thy candidate?

Has thee not satisfied the friends of Crawford in this city, that thee was friendly to him, and that thou and thy friends would act in such a way as to help elect him?

Why was thy name put in nomination on the conspicuous column of the National Advocate with him?

Does thee think to satisfy the public that thou art opposed to Crawford's election, and at the same time supported by the sagacious, knowing, and effective proprietors of the National Advocate? When I say proprietors, I do not mean the hired editor. Thee knows very well who I mean. If thee can answer these questions satisfactorily, I will ask no more; if thee cannot, or do not, [which, friend Samuel, I shall consider the same thing.] I ask thee in candour, can thee expect my vote? Can thee expect the vote of any man who has no other object but to promote the general welfare of the people? Pray, friend Samuel, explain and reconcile. I know who thee declared in favour of a few days since, when thee was last in Albany; I know thy conversation in a neighbouring town. Who is thee now in favour of?

Thine, if thou explainest,  
TIMOTHY PLAINMAN.

(From the Southern Chronicle.)

The Treasury office.—This is the house that Jack built.

The Public Money.—This is the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.

W. H. Crawford.—This is the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.

Ninian Edwards.—This is the cat that caught the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.

The Radical Faction.—This is the dog that worried the cat that caught the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.

Public Opinion.—This is the lion that crushed the dog that worried the cat that caught the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.

NEW YORK—HUSSAR FRIGATE.—We understand that the company who have been employed for several weeks in raising the British Frigate Hussar, which ran on the rocks in Hell Gate, and sunk during the revolutionary war, have succeeded in raising about 40 feet of the stern part of the ship. After placing the chains under her and moving her from her bed, she broke in two from the keel up through the quarter deck, and the fore part of the ship slipped from the slings and settled down again on the rocks. The timber of such part of the ship as was embedded in the mud is perfectly sound. The remainder is completely worm eaten and rotten. A number of cannon and shot were brought up with the hull, but nothing more valuable that we can learn.—[EVENING POST.

To John Quincy Adams Secretary of State.

Since my first number was prepared for the press, I have seen the appendix to your letter to Harrison G. Otis written in eighteen hundred and eight; at this late period you disclaim the speech then attributed to you by Col. Pickering; you now seem for the first time awake to the dishonour you have so long, so patiently and so willingly sustained; you plead 'not guilty,' you place yourself upon your Country for trial; and I appeal to the same tribunal against you. As your word stands opposed to Col. Pickering's, different persons might attach different credit, as they are differently affected by feeling or interest; but unapplying for yourself, you have furnished materials for your own conviction.

You admit Sir, that the accusation was made against you, in a communication made by Col. Pickering to the Governor of Massachusetts in the year eighteen hundred and eight; his primary object was to disclose his reasons against the embargo, he represents you as the most ardent partizan of the measure, and charges you with having declared on the floor of the Senate "the President has recommended the measure on his high responsibility, I would not consider—I would not deliberate—I would not, doubtless the President possesses such further information as will justify the measure." In answer you addressed a letter to Harrison G. Otis (for publication) in which you justify the embargo. You gave at large your reasons for your vote, but you remained silent as to the personal charge against yourself. You had a full view of the whole ground; so far from denying you did not even attempt an explanation; the Senate were then in session, Col. Pickering and yourself were on the spot, if he had charged you falsely you might have exposed him to the world and covered him with confusion by the concurring testimony of the whole Senate; from day to day you met your accuser and breathed no complaint against him, on the contrary by your own confession, your forbearance and respect still continued? And did you even in outward show continue to respect the man, who had falsely charged you with mean and abject adulation and a dereliction of your duty? There was a refinement and delicacy in this which borders on disease; "your mantle of forbearance" covers too much; it is in the fashion of New England in the seventeenth century, and the miserable Editors of the National Intelligencer may still hope to get within its plaits. The honest feelings of an honest heart though rectified by duty require that we should defend our character and expose the slanderer, and to meet a man with an open and unclouded brow, who has calumniated and defamed us, manifests a callous and depraved insensibility, or a cool calculating malice, which meditates the deepest revenge; but your testimony is stamped with discredit; to have exposed and to have degraded Col. Pickering to have placed him out of the ranks of honour would have been to you a delicious repast; justice to yourself and popular applause would have incited 'filial duty' would have concurred, it would have been a healing balm to the wounded spirit at Quincy. A new era has arrived. The people have awakened from a long and disturbed dream, party names and the Hartford Convention, will not subserve you; your simple denial after so long a silence will not exonerate. Distrust and degradation are at your heels; you may impose upon the simple, but the many minds of your countrymen see this effort with pity or contempt. Your simple denial will be received by none but your confederates; they have joined their fortunes to yours, they have harnessed themselves to your car and you may direct them at pleasure. To them I make no appeal, but to the candid, the honourable and the just, to such men as Littleton Dennis. He has hitherto favoured your pretensions, but the purity of his principles and the integrity of his heart will enable him to judge you with impartiality, and in judging he must condemn.

Col. Pickering exhibited two charges, one against the embargo, the other personally against yourself, the first you attempted to refute, to the second you were silent. You are a Logician and acquainted with the rules of the schools, and do you not perceive that the inference is irresistible? You inform us in your appendix, that being one of the select committee on the embargo, you objected that the two documents and the President's message were not sufficient to justify so strong and so severe a measure; but you became satisfied by the reasons given by General Smith the brother of the Secretary, of which you give the detail. We generally suppose that argument, which has convinced our own minds, is most likely to convince the minds of others; and one would reasonably have supposed, that you would have reasoned with the Senate, as the brother of the Secretary had reasoned with you, but to convince the minds of two deluded democrats and of four contumacious federalists was a small affair, you were playing a higher game, you had gone for the vote and you dealt "purposely in general terms" of gross and degrading adulation. A Russian mission soon fell, and Aristides was sent into banishment, because he was too just." You have received the recompense, the money has been paid and you must bear the shame.

You are a lawyer Sir, and you understand the rules of evidence, you know when a witness testifies twice, if his mind is called to the whole subject and he suppresses part of his testimony, which he discloses on a subsequent examination, he stands discredited. A witness is not only bound to disclose the truth, but the whole truth. Your testimony in your appendix comes within the rule; your evidence at a quarter sessions at Quincy would be rejected, and believe me the people and the country would not serve you and George C. Canning. You are a lawyer Sir, and you understand the rules of evidence, you know when a witness testifies twice, if his mind is called to the whole subject and he suppresses part of his testimony, which he discloses on a subsequent examination, he stands discredited. A witness is not only bound to disclose the truth, but the whole truth. Your testimony in your appendix comes within the rule; your evidence at a quarter sessions at Quincy would be rejected,

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believe me Sir, it will not pass the tribunal to which you have appealed. The people of the United States look for candour and integrity in their first magistrates and they cannot commit their fortunes and their country to a dishonoured and discredited witness. Professing to rest your defence upon your simple denial, you resort to artifice and attempt to introuche yourself behind the passions of the people; you tell us that Col. Pickering sent his letter to his excellent friend George Cabot, the President of the Hartford Convention. This is a stale device and will not serve you; the Hartford Convention and George Cabot have no concern in this business. Col. Pickering's letter was sent to George Cabot in eighteen hundred and eight and the Hartford Convention took place in eighteen hundred and fourteen; besides Sir, you seem to have forgotten that Col. Pickering is to be suspected for his intercourse with George Cabot the President of the Hartford Convention. you are obnoxious to distrust, for your correspondence with Harrison G. Otis a member of the same body, unless indeed you esteem less criminal to consort with one of Captain Rolando's gang than with Captain Rolando himself.

Your friends have hitherto plumed themselves upon your ability at defence, you frustrated Jonathan Russell & you confounded the Virginia General Smith, the accuracy of your goose quill has been held up as a terror to your opponents, but in your late essay your genius flags and I fear the appendix does little honour to a graduate of the machiavel school at Quincy. Your confederates will complain of the injustice done you by this publication; Some amiable men may think I have dealt hardly with you, they will refer to the favours conferred upon you by Washington, Madison, and Monroe. They good easy men know nothing of the ways of a hardened old courtier. The effect of a systematical education and the original from which you have copied, I wave all these matters against you, I refer to the testimony and demand an impartial verdict; and that verdict must be

H. LVIDIUS.

(think securityships are dangerous and resolve not to meddle with them—a friend that you like and confide in asks you to be his security—you are averse to securityships but you esteem the man who asks you, you become security and lay yourself open to all the risks with your eyes open—another friend comes and asks you to be his security—you have waved the objection, that you are opposed to being security by having already become the security to the first friend, thus having opened the door that your own good sense told you ought always to have been shut, you expose yourself to all the evils of securityship merely because you like the men who invite you to run the risk—This is being very good natured, but it is not very wise, or very prudent, or very useful, but the reverse.

So you dislike Caucusing, you think it dangerous in principle and of bad example, but the man the Caucus recommends you like and esteem for his own sake—Will you then sanction a dangerous measure by indulging your pleasure in voting for a favorite—or will you decline the pleasure of voting for a favorite in order that you may shew your dislike to a dangerous, bad measure? You will argue thus—To vote for a favorite is but a temporary pleasure, and the gratification that the favorite can enjoy from being elected is temporary also—but to sanction a bad measure in any way is to fix a permanent evil upon myself and the community at large, and a principle once established is hard to get rid of—now my favourite can be a candidate at another time, unincumbered by the odious appendage of a Caucus, and I can gratify myself in voting for him then without danger or fear—but if I vote for him now and sanction and aid in establishing this dangerous measure of a Caucus, I do what I know I ought not to do, and I help to fix a permanent evil on the state and country—So I will give up the pleasure of voting for my favourite for the sake of doing right, for the sake of preventing a bad measure from being permanently fixed upon us, and for the sake of setting a good example among republicans, viz: my Country first and then my friend—and my favourite, if he is the man I take him to be, will esteem my motives and my conduct properly and love me the more for it—so let us all say, let us first look to the welfare of our country and next to that of our friends—Our friends are here to day and may be gone to morrow, but our country is as permanent as this world, and is to serve us and our children, and our children's children to the latest generations—Therefore our country first and next our friends.

interests of Philadelphia. The excavation at the summit, or deep cut, the most difficult part of the line has been conducted with a diligence and skill that are highly honorable to the contractors—the foundation of the tide lock on the Delaware was attended with more than ordinary difficulty, owing to the extreme softness of the soil, and the violence of the tides and storms from the open bay. This, however, has been surmounted, and the greater part of the foundation is laid. In general the persons employed on the work are in every respect competent and worthy—the engineer Mr. Wright, is adding, if possible, every day to the distinguished reputation he obtained in New York—the contractors at work on the line are, with few exceptions, executing their contracts with industry and skill. Our informants understood that a company who had not done so, were to be promptly dismissed, and we perceive by an advertisement that this has already been done.

Appointments by the President.

Elias Glenn, of Maryland, to be Judge of the United States for the District of Maryland, in place of Theodorick Bland, resigned.

Nathaniel Williams, of Maryland, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Maryland, in place of Elias Glenn, appointed Judge.

MEXICO.—Papers received by the Philadelphia National Gazette state that the Mexican Congress have decreed a pension of \$8000 to the wife and family of Iturbide, but have forbidden them to reside in the republic.

Letters from Mexico mention that Don Pablo Obregon has been appointed Minister from that country to the United States. Gentlemen well acquainted with Mr. Obregon represent him as one of the most interesting young men of that country.

A Mexican article of the 30th ult. announces that the Supreme Executive Government had provided a sufficient escort and complete security, for the funds which were to be sent on the 9th inst. from Mexico to Vera Cruz and Alvarado.

A letter from Alvarado of August 1st, furnishes the following:—

"We received per express, yesterday, the news that Iturbide has been shot on his arrival at Soto la Marina, on the 19th ult.—an event which has gratified every well wisher to this country. You may judge by this how far the spirit of Republicanism has taken root. Crowned heads may maintain themselves in Europe by means of bayonets, but here in the New World they are justly consigned to the worms. This happy event, and the total destruction of the factiosos, in the province of Guadalupe, where all the ring-leaders have been shot, as you will have seen by the papers, (among them a German Baron Von Rosenberg,) will insure internal tranquility. Generals Bustamante and Quintaner are prisoners in Mexico, awaiting their trial; they no doubt have misled Iturbide to this foolish step, and will meet with their reward. General Bravo (who really has proved himself a second Washington) will take the Presidential chair on the 1st of next month. The law made, as to election, and time of a President, has just been copied from that of the United States.

"The roads from hence to Mexico are now clear of robbers: the famous Gomez has been beaten a second time, but escaped; he has lost many men, and applied to Congress for an indulto, or amnesty, but of course rejected.

"Business at this season is rather dull; however, all such produce from France and Italy as came nearest to those from Spain, meet with a ready sale; such as wines, brandy, paper, oil, &c. German linens may be sold at saving prices. It is now in contemplation in Congress to lay a duty of 10% on the exportation of coin, instead of the 5% hitherto paid."

the affairs of Greece have not had a satisfactory issue.—England is opposed to the views of the Emperor Alexander, who requires Greece to be placed under the protection of the European powers, as well as Wallachia and Moldavia. England, on the contrary, wishes Greece to enjoy the same independence as the Ionian Islands. For the rest, says the Hamburg Gazette, we are assured that however benevolent may be the views of the mediating powers, neither the assent of the Porte, nor even that of the Greeks, will ever be obtained.

A great number of persons who have arrived at Madrid from the provinces have been thrown into prison. Among them is the brother of Empeinado. We are assured that the Spanish conscripts of the new levy flee in numbers to Portugal, and the mere mention of the expeditions of that country to America suffices to occasion a multitude of soldiers to desert.

It is rumored, says the Boston Gazette, in our circles, that the Minister of his Christian Majesty has received orders not to extend any civility to Gen. Lafayette, now in this country: it is also stated, that the French and English Consuls, in Boston, have not paid their respects to the General. The latter part of the story, we believe to be true; we have the honor of knowing these public functionaries, and have a high respect for both gentlemen, for their intelligence, urbanity and courtesy, and fully believe that political, and not personal reasons, influence their conduct.

Late Intelligence has been received at Baltimore from the American Colony at Mesurado. The Colonists were in good health and spirits, were trading peaceably with the natives, and their condition was flourishing.

Foot Race.—On Tuesday afternoon, a foot race was run in the vicinity of Philadelphia, by JOHN RUSSELL, a butcher, of Spring Garden and JOHN D. LAWRENCE, of New York, for four hundred dollars.—The distance 150 yards. The ground on which they ran was prepared for the purpose, and was in excellent order. For the first 35 yards, they were lapped; at 50 yards Russell was one foot ahead; at 75 yards, two feet; at 100 yards, four and a half feet; and on coming out, ten feet.—Russell performed the race in thirteen seconds.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11.

### THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

But say some, how shall we put down the Caucus? For there are many of us who do not like a Caucus who would yet prefer the man who is recommended by the Caucus not because the Caucus recommends him but we prefer the man without reference to the Caucus—How in such case can we assist in putting down the Caucus?

We ask you first, by way of clearing the air, are you violent party men? answer—no, we are not now, but we have been—are you looking out for any thing in the political way for yourselves, such as some office or agency? answer—no, indeed, none of us have been fools enough to calculate in that way, but we understand things better now—we know that in every party there are more persons that want offices than there are offices for them, and when offices are given for party favours, we know the best men are almost always left out, and we have concluded to have no more to do with party violence, but to take the constitution and our best judgment as our guide, wishing to see the honestest and most capable men we have in public stations, for an honest man will not intentionally go wrong, and a man of most sense is most capable of judging what is right.

Why fellow-citizens you seem to speak ingeniously and with such reason and good sense, that it is a pleasure to hear you as well as a pleasure to consult with you—let us then come right to the point, viz: how shall you aid in pulling down the Caucus, who, although you dislike the Caucus, would rather prefer the man who is recommended by the Caucus?

It is answered, it most frequently happens in life, that we must give up something like for a greater good—that we must make some sacrifice of feeling, and often interest too, to obtain some great advantage.—In such case the only question to be asked is, if the good we expect to gain be equal to or greater than the sacrifice made.

When men enter into civil society, they give up a part of their natural rights the better to secure others and to obtain civil rights.—In our society among ourselves, we give up our own convenience and often the object of our interest too, to promote social intercourse and to benefit society at large, we deny ourselves a portion of our income early that we may apply it in the way of aid to the support of government, because government protects us.—We often forbear to do things that we wish to do, because we think the forbearance would produce more good than the performance of the thing. In our families we often desire to gratify our feelings in indulging the wishes of a wife or a child, but reflection tells us that this indulgence sets a bad example, and it would be better not to give into it—You

## Proposed Convention

OF  
THE PEOPLE OF TALBOT COUNTY, TO WELCOME  
GENERAL LA FAYETTE upon his  
arrival in the United States.

The inhabitants of the county from their own knowledge, or from history, or by tradition, are well acquainted with the essential assistance rendered to this country by General LA FAYETTE in the achievement of its Independence and in the establishment of its Liberties, and must be presumed to be always willing to acknowledge their gratitude to him for the share of these blessings which they enjoy. But as it will be scarcely practicable for them to wait upon the General, on his arrival in Baltimore, to express their sentiments in person, and it might be a subject of extreme regret if so suitable an occasion of forwarding their congratulations should be omitted:

It is therefore proposed that a meeting of the people of Talbot County be held at the Court House, in Easton, on SATURDAY the 18th day of September instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of enabling them to express their sense of his services and virtues, to declare their satisfaction at his arrival in the United States, and to greet him with that cordial welcome which his association with WASHINGTON during the Revolution, his continued love of liberty, and his attachment to the institutions of our country, so justly entitle him to receive. The people are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend accordingly.

THE WISH OF MANY CITIZENS.  
Talbot County, Sept. 6th, 1824.

Mr. M. M. Noah has relinquished the editorial department of the New York National Advocate, and has announced his intention of issuing proposals, in a few days, for the publication of a new daily paper.

The principal editor of the New York American asserts, as an eye witness, that Lieutenant Governor Root, of New York was manifestly drunk in the chair of the Senate at Albany when he addressed that body on the most interesting occasion in the late session of the New York legislature. He is the same exemplary personage who proposed in Congress to consign the widow of General Hamilton to the Poor House.—*Nat Gaz.*

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—The following information in relation to this work is copied from the Philadelphia National Gazette of Tuesday:—

Two gentlemen of our acquaintance have just returned from a visit to this canal, and we are sure that it will gratify our readers to know with what success a work advances, which is of such importance to the future

## Public Notice.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that I (the subscriber) have taken out letters of administration (with the will annexed) on the estate of Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, lately deceased, and that I have employed John Goldsborough, Esq. of Easton, as my agent or attorney in fact, to transact all the business of the said administration.

All persons having claims against the aforesaid Charles Goldsborough, deceased, are requested to authenticate and make known the same to my attorney aforesaid, and all persons indebted to the deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to him, as but little indulgence can be given to any one.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. Adm'r.  
of Chas. Goldsborough, dec'd.  
Talbot Co. Sep. 11 3w

## MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of Peter D. Lambdin, administrator of Robert Lambdin, Jr. 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 3d day of September 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 Robert Lambdin, Jr. late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 16th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of August, 1824.

PETER D. LAMBDIN, Adm'r.  
of Robert Lambdin, Jr. dec'd.  
Sep. 11 3w

## NEW YORK, September 6. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Edward Quesnell, Captain Hawkins, arrived here this morning from Havre-de-Grace, which place she left on the first of August. By this arrival, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of French papers and letters to the 31st ult.

SPAIN.—The advices from Madrid are to the 16th July. A private letter states that a decree will shortly be issued, setting forth that all persons who have belonged to Masonic lodges, will be required to give up to the police, with a delay of 30 days, their diplomas and other papers and documents relating to the lodges; and that upon having fulfilled this condition, they will be comprehended in the act of amnesty.—Those who refuse to comply, will have a month allowed them to quit the kingdom. Upon the expiration of this delay, all persons suspected of being masons, and at whose houses papers to prove it may be found, will be hung within 24 hours. The ultras consider this measure as a triumph and a pledge of their early victory.

Well informed persons say that in a few months the French army will repossess the Ebro in Castile, and the Lobregat in Catalonia.

## TURKS, RUSSIANS AND GREEKS.

Information from Constantinople to the 23d of June, positively announces that Lord Strangford, after a long conference with the Reis Effendi, in which he assured him that the English government would take no part with the Greeks, but would recall all the English officers now engaged in their service, has obtained a written promise that the Turks should evacuate Wallachia forthwith, and Moldavia within a very short delay.—Every thing in the two principalities will be established upon the same footing as in 1821, before the insurrection broke out. Lord Strangford, in the excess of his joy, announced that a Russian Ambassador would be sent to Constantinople.

Advices from St. Petersburg, however, through the Prussian Gazette, state that the conferences at the former place, upon

## TO RENT,

A Farm in Caroline county, near Denton, in the occupancy of Solomon Sherwood.—This Farm will be rented low to a good and permanent tenant—it is unnecessary to add any thing respecting the improvements or quality of the soil, as it is presumed those disposed to rent will view the premises and judge for themselves. For terms apply in Easton to

ROBT. H. RHODES.  
Sep. 11 tf

## Notice.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will meet at Isthmia, the seat of Robert Banning, Esq. on Thursday next, the 16th inst. at 10 o'clock, A.M.

By order, S. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.  
Sep. 11 1w

## For Rent,

The STORE ROOM and Cellar at the corner of Washington & Federal streets, at present occupied by Mr. James M. Lambdin—This stand is considered equal to any in the town for business of any kind, particularly for a Dry Goods Store—Also, the House at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Meconekin, as a Cabinet Shop. Possession the first of January next.

SAMUEL GROOME.  
Sep. 11 tf

## 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 5th day of October 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.  
Sep. 11 4w

## Cattle Show.

By the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, September 2d, 1824.

The Board, considering that the Election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States on Monday the 8th day of November next, and the session of some of the neighboring County Courts about the same period, may very much interfere with the arrangements of the Cattle Show proposed to be exhibited on the 4th and the two following days of the same month, and prevent the attendance of distant residents and members, have

Resolved, That the CATTLE SHOW and FAIR for the Eastern Shore be postponed to Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 18th, 19th and 20th of November next; and that notice be given in the public papers that the Cattle Show and Fair will be held at Easton on these days in the same manner and with the same arrangements in all other respects as heretofore been published.

N. HAMMOND, Chairman.  
Sept. 4 tf

## TO RENT FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

A Farm, about four miles from Easton,—A HOUSE and about four acres of ground attached thereto, in Deep Neck—a HOUSE and Garden, on the main road, near the Oak—a Brick Store House, well fitted, good cellar and counting room, in St. Michaels, in a good stand, where the subscriber formerly done business—a two story brick Dwelling House, near the Steam Mill, at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Sherwood.

TO HIRE FOR THE NEXT YEAR,  
a number of Hands, Men, Women and Boys.

FOR SALE A LARGE SCOW,  
that will carry one hundred barrels of corn, built of the very best materials, and on the most approved construction, and substantially copper fastened; from the goodness of the materials, the workmanship and the plan on which this Scow is built, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe her to be the best that was ever built in the State of Maryland.

For terms of the above, apply to

SAML. HARRISON.  
Canton, Sept. 4 tf

## FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber on Saturday the 28th ult. (August,) at the Camp Ground, near Hybemia, a small Bay Mare, about nine or ten years old, 13 1-2 hands high, with white on her forehead, and at the time I lost her she was in good work condition.—Whoever takes up said mare and returns her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

WM. BARNS.  
Head of Skipton, Talbot Co. Sep. 4 3t

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, & the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, to me directed, against Alex. Hensley, to wit: at the suits of Royston A. Skinner, Adm'r. of Mordecai Skinner, 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 Barroll, 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 Grem, 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 22d day of September next, at "Sherwood's," the present residence of said Alexander Hensley, a valuable stock of Mules, horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, to wit: five yoke 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 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 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 1s

### 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 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 1f

### Sheriffalty.

**To the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot County.**  
Having it in contemplation, through a number of my friends for some time to become a candidate for the SHERIFF of this county, I now offer myself as an independent democrat for the same—should I be favoured with the public voice, my best endeavours shall be to satisfy them.

SPRY DENNY.

Talbot county, Sept. 4 5w

### 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 1f

### Sheriffalty.

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

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

May 8

### 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.

K. G.

Aug. 21

### Sheriffalty.

**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

### Sheriffalty.

**To the Independent Voters of Talbot County.**  
GENTLEMEN,  
Being solicited by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly—should I be so fortunate as to meet with your suffrages I pledge myself that my best abilities shall be exerted to render general satisfaction.

JAMES HUGHEY.

Talbot county, Sept. 4

### Sheriffalty.

**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

### Sheriffalty.

**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

### Sheriffalty.

**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.  
July 31 9w A. S. COLSTON.

### 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

### 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

### 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 10 1f

**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 26 14w

### 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

**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 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 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 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 8w

### More New Goods.

**William Clark**  
Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening  
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF  
**Spring Goods,**  
Comprising a great variety of Fancy, and staple articles, of every description, which, with his former supply makes his assortment very extensive and complete, all of which will be offered on pleasing terms.  
May 22 1f

**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 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

**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.

**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 immediate 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.

**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 1 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.  
E. MARTIN, JR.  
J. GOODHAM.  
Easton, Aug. 14, 1824.

**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

### VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be sold on Wednesday the 20th of October next, if fair, if not, 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 1s

**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 1f

**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, with  
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 soil, and afterwards grub and employ the timber. 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

**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 Bailett 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 in earnest, 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 hours 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 1f

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

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

**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

### FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in Queen Ann's county, within seven or eight miles of Centreville. This farm has a good  
DWELLING HOUSE,  
also with a good Granary and Stable, and plenty of wood—I should suppose if there was a desire to purchase such a farm, it would be 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 1f

**\$200 Reward.**  
Runaway from the Subscriber, living on Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County, on the 1st inst. 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 PETEL, more commonly called Major, about 16 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; he 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

**\$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, 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 1f

**\$30 Reward.**  
Runaway from the subscriber, living near Salisbury, Somerset county, a young negro man named DANIEL, he is about nineteen years of age, about five feet five inches high, rather stout made—had on when he went away a kersey jacket and trousers of a brown colour, with black buttons. It is supposed he is with his father, Samuel McDonald, who is a free man, who it is said lives in Caroline county.—Whoever will take up the said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, shall receive thirty dollars, and if taken up out of this state, fifty dollars reward.  
LEVIN BIRCKHEAD.  
Near Salisbury, Somerset Co. Md. }  
June 12

**\$50 Reward.**  
Runaway from the Subscriber on the 28th of December last, a Negro Woman by the name  
PRISS,  
About 30 years of age, low in stature, well made and rather black—she has some children living with me at this time, and some, I believe, living either in Queen Ann's or Caroline county; she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John W. Bordley, of Queen Anns,) who is a very small man, by the name of Joshua, and is in the habit of travelling from this state into the state of Delaware: her clothing is unknown. I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or lodged in the Easton jail.  
JAMES DENNY.  
Near Easton, Talbot co. Md. }  
January 17 1f

**\$200 Reward.**  
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 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.**  
Runaway from the Subscriber living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who is on the lives in the upper part of Caroline, or in the edge of Queen Ann's county—whenever he takes up said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county, (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.  
J. LOCKERMAN.  
Dec. 31 1f

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1824.

NO. 40.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

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

## Cattle Show.

By the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, September 24, 1824.

The Board, considering that the Election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States on Monday the 8th day of November next, and the session of some of the neighboring County Courts about the same period, may very much interfere with the arrangements of the Cattle Show proposed to be exhibited on the 4th and the two following days of the same month, and prevent the attendance of distant residents and members, have

Resolved, That the CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR for the Eastern Shore be postponed to Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 18th, 19th and 20th of November next; and that notice be given in the public papers that the Cattle Show and Fair will be held at Easton on these days in the same manner and with the same arrangements in all other respects as have heretofore been published.

N. HAMMOND, Chairman.

Sept. 4 1f

## NOTICE.

All persons against whom I hold unsettled executions are desired to take notice, that unless they call in a few days and make satisfactory arrangements for paying them off, their property will be advertised according to law—as my period of office will expire in a few weeks, no further indulgence can be given, and I presume none will be required.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shfr.

All persons indebted for Officers' Fees, are desired to make immediate payment—My Duties have directions to enforce collections by execution.

Those indebted for the season of MOREAU, are requested to make payment. E. N. H. Sep. 11 3w

## Public Notice.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that I (the subscriber) have taken out letters of administration (with the will annexed) on the estate of Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, lately deceased, and that I have employed John Goldsborough, Esq. of Easton, as my agent or attorney in fact, to transact all the business of the said administration.

All persons having claims against the aforesaid Charles Goldsborough, deceased, are requested to authenticate and make known the same to my attorney aforesaid, and all persons indebted to the deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to him, as but little indulgence can be given to any one.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. Adm'r.  
of Chas. Goldsborough, dec'd.  
Talbot Co. Sep. 11 3w

## TO LET

### FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

A Farm, about four miles from Easton,—  
A HOUSE and about four acres of ground attached thereto, in Deep Neck—a HOUSE and Garden, on the main road, near the Oak—a Brick Store House, well fitted, good cellar and counting room, in St. Michaels, in a good stand, where the subscriber formerly done business—a two story brick Dwelling House, near the Steam Mill, at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Sherwood.

TO HIRE FOR THE NEXT YEAR,  
a number of Hands, Men, Women and Boys.

FOR SALE A LARGE SCOW,  
that will carry one hundred barrels of corn, built of the very best materials, and on the most approved construction, and substantially copper fastened; from the goodness of the materials, the workmanship and the plan on which this Scow is built, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe her to be the best that was ever built in the State of Maryland.

For terms of the above, apply to

SAML. HARRISON.

Canton, Sept. 4 1f

## MRS. MARGARET D. NICHOLSON

Begs leave to say that she wishes a few Misses to instruct, and will be indebted to the kindness of those parents who will send their children to her. A competent assistant will aid her in the exercises usual in young Ladies' Academy. Parents wishing to send their children will please to apply at her residence, corner of Goldsborough and Harrison streets, on or before the 20th of September, which will enable her to make arrangements for opening the School the first Monday in October. Terms of tuition the same of the Miss Harrises.

Mrs. Mary E. Nicholson will accommodate three Misses with Board on moderate terms adjoining the school.  
Easton, Sep. 4 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 8w

## 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 1f

## 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.

## MARYLAND:

### Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of Peter D. Lambdin, administrator of Robert Lambdin, Jr. 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 3d day of September 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 Robert Lambdin, Jr. late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 16th day of March next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of August, 1824.  
PETER D. LAMBDIN, Adm'r.  
of Robert Lambdin, Jr. dec'd.  
Sep. 11 3w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, & the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, to me directed, against Alex. Hemsley, to wit: at the suits of Royston A. Skinner, Adm'r. of Mordecai Skinner, 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. George, use Matthias George, use Benjamin S. Elliott, use William B. Roll, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, administrators of Joseph George, Henry Lindman, 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 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 Hemsley, a valuable stock of mules, horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, to wit: five yoke 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 ox carts, ploughs, harrows, spades, hoes and every description of Farming Utensils, amongst which are two wheelbarrows, 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  
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shfr.  
August 21 1f

## 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 5th day of October 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.  
Sep. 11 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 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.

## THE STEAM-BOAT



## MARYLAND

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

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

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent River, and arrive there by nine o'clock next morning.

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

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

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

## RICHMOND COUNTY MEETING.

(State of Georgia, Mr. Crawford's residence.)

The statements in this address are awful and serious—they are new to us—as they come from a public County Meeting of Mr. Crawford's own state, signed by Chairman and Secretary and calls upon respectable names to attest its statements, we can refuse it a place, let the people judge.

Fellow citizens: In pursuance of the purposes of this meeting, we shall close with a few general remarks upon the importance of our national welfare, and the preservation of our equitable form of government. Forty eight years has elapsed since the planting of the tree of liberty in this western hemisphere; and forty one years since the close of those bloody conflicts through which we struggled under a kind Heaven, to rear the precious trunk, and extend its branches of national felicity throughout these United States, and invite the sons and daughters of oppression from foreign climes of monarchy and despotism, to partake with us in the blessings incident to peace, and a free independent government. And now, to perpetuate these national and dear bought blessings, we view it incumbent upon the people to unite in liberal but just sentiments towards those fellow citizens who have signalized themselves in the affairs of state, and in the field, in support of the dignity of our country, and the dispensing of justice and wisdom from the heads of our national fountain.

The present crisis seems fraught with much political ambition and party spirit for the important office which is soon to be filled with a successor to our worthy fellow citizen, James Monroe. It is truly an important station—one from which the modest politician, conscious of the arduous duties, and the responsibility which must necessarily ensue, from his conspicuous opportunity of exercising his influence over the future welfare of at least nine millions of souls, would shrink from a bold desire to assume the sceptre of equal rights over a nation where every man is at liberty to be jealous of his rights, and question the policies of his rulers. Time with his supreme command has rolled round the period which excite us, together with the nation, to new emotions and predilections, for our future political happiness.

Reason and self-national preservation dictates our united and dispassionate support of such men at our ensuing elections, as may point out to the world our national sagacity, in preferring that unenviable fellow citizen to the Presidential chair, who will take the responsibility, before his God, of nine millions of his brethren's political welfare upon his shoulders, and leave them as free, independent, and wise, at the end of eight years, as he found them. The great question now is, who shall be that man? Shall it be Adams, Jackson, Crawford, or Clay? We object to Crawford for several reasons. First: Because he seems to have ascended the ladder of political fame by a kind of forced march, incident to a combination of long planned invention, who have wrecked their political subtlety to allure the good independent understandings of the people for at least ten years, to palm him upon us as our next President.—Secondly: We find the moving organs of this sort of faction, are a certain train of self-interested expectants to office, who say they wish to effect a radical change in our government. Yes, fellow citizens, radical indeed.

When we suffer ourselves to be flattered out of our rights to think, and act, for ourselves, by the magic wand of art, we become supporters of intrigue, as the moving impulse to undermine our national liberties and equal rights.

If radicals are necessary at this time, we must admit that the administration of our government and laws (in which Mr. Crawford has been conspicuous), have hitherto been corrupt and base. And, also, that the foundation of our independence was conceived and brought forth in corruption. Is it possible this can be a fact? If not pray where, then, the necessity of these self-virtuous, enlightened, and political combinations of Crawford radicals? Have we been raising literary institutions all this time to educate our countrymen to the arts of political subtlety, and of demolishing the simplified pillar of liberty; and rearing the Herculean of republican conversion to monarchy, upon its ruins? If so, we have been nationally substituting the goose quill for the plough, and opened a door for human depravity and corruption, to usurp the rights of man, and draw the veil of oblivion over our freedom and independence.

Thirdly: By too great an importation of foreign ardent spirit into this country, our internal party spirit is excited, from which our intriguing politicians find an avenue to our good humoured depravities, and thereby avail themselves of the foibles of a certain proportion of our population which is common to all nations, to gain an electioneering object. Although an immoral fact, it is better for our countrymen to see the truth, and meet it at once, than be flattered into the road to national ruin, by false proselytes, who wind themselves round our animated feelings at our annual elections, by pressing invitations to take another drink.

And when they are mellowed like the clay sufficiently for moulding to the interest of a sort of political gambling, and a train of radical candidates, then they are invited up to the poles to give in their suffrages; when some are met at the door with an insinuating sang-froid, and requested to show their tickets—(O, who do you vote for?)—and unsuspecting (when thus thrown off their guard,) the fine trap of intrigue, so richly laid in flowing bumpers and fine speeches, they open their hands to inquisitiveness; which opportunity has been converted to an exchange of tickets, (if necessary to their views,) which the radical electioneers have ready prepared under their cuffs. And up goes a certain class of our fellow citizens, with a false suffrage, palmed upon the foibles of human nature. This is the way, in a great measure William H. Crawford commenced rising from a schoolmaster, and common citizen, to his present political eminence. For the honour of our country, we would gladly refrain from stating such facts—but duty compels us to point out the sources of intrigue, without disguise, that our country may be cleansed. It is a lesson to us all, fellow citizens of the United States, from which every true-hearted American should take warning, and more particularly, all candidates for rulers of the people.

It is true, we have a great many patriots in times of peace, who have, from reports, fought and bled for their country, which were never heard of in time of battles; and, to prove their bravery to the world we find them often marching into the field upon the principles of honour, to fight a political single combat, when there is an office or money to be gained by it. We will say no more on this subject.

And, as for General JACKSON, they might as well argue at once that he is a traitor to his country, as to rail out against those military acts of his life, which redounded as much to the interest and salvation of those who would now sink him into the lowest pit of infamy, (if they could raise Mr. Crawford and themselves by it,) as ours.—Enough of this.

Fourthly: When we find, from a long series of political transactions, that a man who would be President of the United States, has been, invariably, in the habit of resorting to a forgetfulness, and a treacherous memory, thinking, thereby, to steer

clear of all the extreme points of detection, in the course of his political voyage of intrigue, we are willing to admit him a man of talents. But we are not to be made unmindful that there are as many kinds of talents in the world as of coins. And such talents as can only gain ascendancy by first brewing a sly political quarrel, and then, by out-manoeuvring with a host of minions and expectants, by changing the offensive for the defensive, so as to steer clear of Cape Truth, we view as justly after power, and artful in self-aggrandizement, at the expense of our public chest, and the future welfare of the nation.

Fifthly: We want no man to rule over us who has, hitherto, exhibited a political ambition, with an eye fixed on the Presidency for at least ten years, with an enthusiasm which has sacrificed at least two of his fellow creatures, who were base enough to become the tools of bribery, (viz: Richmond T. Cosby, and Robert Clary, jr.) at the altar of perjury, to gain an electioneering object in the state of Georgia, during his first political career. For the truth of which, we refer our fellow citizens to the pamphlet published by Governor John Clark, in 1819, styled "Considerations on the purity of the principles of William H. Crawford, Esq.; deducible from his conduct, in connexion with that of Chas. Tait, Esq.," who establishes these two facts, and sundry others, by himself, the concurrence of the former Governor Irwin, the affidavits of John London, and David Adams, Esqs. members of the Legislature, and sundry other persons of respectable standing in the State. Again, there has been too much smoke raised from the first talents of our country, against Mr. Crawford's ambition for high office, and party spirited kind of intrigue, not to be some fire; which seems to us as hidden from our fellow citizens at the North, by the use of bold satellites and hiring prints.

Hence he has derived the unenviable title in this part of the country, not only from the mouths of the people, but from some of our printing presses, "Prince of Intrigue," while he affects to appear to the northern states, in a modest and virtuous back-ground.

It is an old proverb, fellow citizens, familiar to us all, "there cannot be so much smoke without some fire."

We shall state one more fact, to show the world further our reasons, why we would not prefer Mr. Crawford for our next President. Not wishing to descend into his little private meanderings, while formerly a citizen in this part of the country, we deem it worthy of remark, that in our neighbouring county of Oglethorpe, where he was in a manner, raised, and took his first start, the county is unanimously opposed to him, with the exception of three or four families.

ABRAHAM HOWARD, Chair'n.  
WM. SULLIVAN, Sec'y.

## To the Editors of the N. Y. Statesman.

GENTLEMEN: I have noticed in your paper of the 10th inst. several communications from your correspondent in Albany; of the 5th and 7th inst. wherein I am charged with joining the league and voting against the electoral bill. Your correspondent has done me the height of injustice in classing me with those who oppose that bill; the journals of the House will fully explain every vote I have given.

On the first day of the session, resolutions were introduced into both Houses, simultaneously, for an immediate adjournment. I did believe at the time, and my opinion has undergone no change, that both sets of resolutions came from the same manufactory, and I opposed the passage of the resolutions until the Senate should give some expression of opinion in relation to the electoral bill; and after receiving such an expression, I voted to lay the same on the table, for the express purpose of taking the sense of the House on the subject of that bill—I was not prepared to say that we were illegally convened, and could not do any legislative act under the proclamation of the Executive, but I was willing to say, and to record my vote against the call, as an indiscreet exercise of Executive power. The people, to whom so many affectionate and disinterested appeals are made, looked for such an expression from their representative. I voted for the resolutions introduced by Mr. Remond, and which met the approbation of Mr. Wheaton, a leader among the people's men so styled—which was offered as a substitute for mine. That resolution was full and explicit in relation to giving to the people the choice of electors of President and Vice President.

Now, I will ask after receiving so many repeated expressions from the Senate that it was inexpedient to pass that or any other bill during the session whether the people would thank us to continue in session one moment longer at an expense of \$1000 per day? I venture to say that 99 out of 100 would not. Your correspondent has committed an error when he asserts that I have joined what he calls the Albany Regency, consisting of Messrs. Van Buren, Skinner, and others, not that I think it any discredit to be classed with those gentlemen; far from it, for as citizens I highly respect them. As if

regards the sentiments of Col. Young, in relation to the electoral bill, your correspondent has also run into an error—so far from Col. Young having joined with the others mentioned by your correspondent in order to defeat the passage of the bill, he has even been decidedly its advocate. His opinion on this subject was clearly and distinctly understood by every person who sought it, and on all proper occasions was freely and unhesitatingly given. It is true he was not found intruding himself into the room of every member of the Legislature for the purpose of attempting to influence their opinion on a subject which it would become their duty to pass upon under their oaths. On the contrary, he was content to express his decided opinion that the passage of a law giving to the people the choice of electors was both expedient and proper. In this I think every candid person will admit that he pursued that course which every real republican ought and would have pursued. To have done more was neither his province or duty, & it would ill have comported with the high and honorable standing which he has attained with his fellow citizens, to have been found vociferous or dictatorial on this or any other subject. I presume your correspondent alludes to the Presidential question, when he asserts that I have joined the Regency; on that subject my sentiments are well known, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that they neither have nor will undergo a change. I am proud to be styled by your correspondent the leader of the Clay party in this State, although I have never attempted to lead or drive any person. Your correspondent may therefore rest assured, that the 'Regency' will never prevail on me to throw my vote into the scale of William H. Crawford, nor do I believe that there is the remotest probability of Mr. Crawford's getting the vote of this State.

For my own part, I disapprove of the manner in which he has been brought before the people by a minority caucus, which, in my view of the subject, is an act of usurpation, and altogether anti-republican. I am also opposed to the anti-national policy which he always has, and I have reason to believe, he always will pursue. He is attached exclusively to the policy of the seaboard, which is what a certain member of Congress, from South Carolina, called 'the United States proper,' and which he explained to be the country for 60 miles into the interior, parallel with the ocean. Mr. Clay's policy is more liberal, and his views of national policy exhibit him to the world as a most profound statesman.

The bold and independent course with which his conduct has ever been marked, whether when contending for those great leading measures of national policy recently adopted, and which are alike calculated to promote the interest and add new lustre to the character of his own country, or when aiding the emancipation of the oppressed in other quarters of the world from tyranny and thralldom, proclaim in the most interesting language a mind that soars far beyond those grovelling notions which tie down some men to sectional limits, and who can know no other interest save what may happen to exist in certain sections of the Union—I have no hesitation in saying that if the choice of electors were given to the people, that Mr. Clay would get the votes of this State, and, as it is, I can assure you that I consider his chance of success equal at least to any other candidate. Be that as it may, I shall be the last man in the Union that will desert him.—These are my sentiments, which I have signed, sealed, and delivered, with a request that you will give the same a place in your paper.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servant, **GEO. M'CLURE**  
Bath, Steuben County, 18th Aug. 1824.

**CAUCUS.**  
The only instrument by which a minority in the United States, can take the place and power of the majority.

If the principle of the caucus of February 14th shall receive the sanction of the people of this country, a minority may always govern.

If we take the constitution as our guide, we never shall, we never can, depart from the true republican doctrine, that the majority shall govern. But if we adopt the caucus system, as recently asserted, the power of the nation may, and often will, be wielded by a minority. It is the only instrument by which, in this country, the elevation of a minority can be effected; the only measure which affords a point of comparison between the anti-republican governments of Europe and our own institutions. A caucus, to use the language of General Washington, is a 'self-created society,' unknown to the constitution, incompatible with some of its plainest provisions, and in direct hostility with its most essential and vital principle. It is, in fact, when not supported by the common consent of the party forming it, an usurpation as pernicious in its operation as it is erroneous in principle, and most assuredly deserves the universal reprobation of the American people.—*Nat. Journal.*

**From the Richmond Enquirer.**  
**PRESIDENTIAL MEETINGS.**  
A meeting was held on the 23d ult. at Nelson Court House, in Virginia, by the friends of Mr. ADAMS, Col. Z. Nevill in the chair, and J. P. Garland, Esq. Secretary. A preamble and resolutions were agreed to, appointing a corresponding committee, and a committee to superintend the election, and nominating Jno. M. Martin, Esq. of Nelson, as an ADAMS Elector for the District of Albemarle.

A similar meeting was held in Liberty, Bedford county, Virginia; Col. D. Saunders in the chair, and D. W. Quarles, Secretary. This meeting adopted a preamble and anti-caucus resolutions.—They recommend Mr. ADAMS for the Presidency, and General JACKSON for the Vice Presidency, and

nominate Col. Wm. B. Lynch, of Campbell, as an Elector for that District.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Hardy County, Virginia, was held at the Court House, on the 10th ult. Wm. Heath, Esq. in the chair, and J. C. Gamble, Esq. Secretary. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Mr. ADAMS, and appointing a corresponding committee.

A meeting was lately held in Middletown, Monongalia county, in Virginia, at which John S. Barnes, Esq. presided, and Elisha G. Barrett acted as Secretary. At this meeting, Mr. ADAMS was supported, with the exception of one vote (for Mr. CLAY) as President, and Gen. JACKSON as Vice President; Jno. S. Barnes was nominated as Elector, and the usual committees appointed.

Most of the meetings of this description are announced to the public as "numerous and respectable."

**From the National Gazette.**  
The merchants of the country are called upon to vote against Mr. Adams because he voted for the embargo, and to give their suffrages to Mr. Crawford because he voted in the negative. It so happened however, that Mr. C. though he sided with the minority in the first instance, afterwards supported the measure when Mr. A. would have preferred its abrogation and when it became particularly detrimental: Its long continuance formed its main injuriousness to the prosperity of commerce. Can the merchants expect more favour for the interests of their order, from General Jackson or Mr. Clay, than from Mr. Adams, when they reflect upon the nature of the Tariff-system, of which the two former are the strenuous or pledged advocates? In whatever point of view they may regard Mr. Adams, they must deem him the fittest of the candidates for them, while there is no class of the community that cannot consider him as safe in respect to its peculiar objects as any one of his rivals.

The Federalists are solicited to oppose him because he separated from their party in 1808. But, supposing him to be now the ablest statesman among the candidates for the Presidency, and likely to fill that office in the most judicious and creditable manner, will they sacrifice the good of their country to party-resentment? This would be inconsistent with all their professions and with the principles of patriotism. Can they not believe that he was conscientious in lending his support to the administration of that day? and in this hypothesis ought they not to give him credit for his honesty and courage in so doing? If he deserved to suffer for the course which he pursued, was not the penalty paid in the obliquity and persecution which immediately followed?

The friends of Mr. Crawford have most earnestly disclaimed any connexion between him and the federalists at any period. His caucus solemnly denounced them anew. Neither General Jackson nor Mr. Clay would admit of any affinity with them. Their party-feelings have, therefore, no hold. Let them, then, act from public spirit alone, and reflect whether a thorough statesman is not to be preferred to a warrior, for the chief magistracy; whether one whose private life has been always exemplary is not more deserving of their suffrages than one whose personal history will not bear investigation.

"When rogues fall out," &c.—According to the New York papers, 'the all-engrossing subject of conversation' there during some part of last week was a controversy in print between the editor of the New York Advocate and some leading friends of Mr. Crawford, who had subscribed certain sums to keep the paper alive, and one of whom, Mr. Eckford, finally became the proprietor of it, and transferred it to the District Judge, W. P. Van Ness. These gentlemen wished to restrain the editor from 'wanton and unprovoked personal attacks and unceasing efforts to lacerate the feelings of individuals,' but he would submit to no control. He is about to institute a new paper with the same name, the National Advocate, and in his notification of this design, has made the following statement, which may or may not be true, his allegations being of no intrinsic value.

"There is a small select party in this city, (New York) who having peculiar views of their own, not only attempt to control the affairs of the city, the state, and Union, but are industriously employed in managing the whole monied operations of the city. They keep employed a gang of lobby members who hang on the skirts of the legislature, and attempt to overawe and control that body. They are continually devising new incorporations, in order to speculate upon a rise of stock, or rather by fictitious means to run up the stock, allowing themselves time to sell out to immense profits, leaving the unwary to be their dupes. They mingle in the affairs of the banks and insurance companies—elevate or depress the stock at pleasure—interfere in the election of Directors—vamp up old and broken charters, and inundate the country with their bills. To carry their objects into view, they are anxious to control the delegates from this city to Albany and Washington, and wish to place themselves in an attitude which will enable them to say to the next administration of the general government 'We are the influential men of the Democratic party—on all questions relating to the city and state affairs, to contracts, appointments, and national measures, we are the persons to whom application must be made.' It is needless to add, that the administration may never expect to hear the true state of the case, or of the fair claims of any man devoted to their views. They are an intriguing, managing, overreaching, shaving junta, whose support is ruinous, and whose opposition is empty and unavailing."

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## FOREIGN.

By the Indian Chief arrived at New York, and the Amethyst arrived at Boston, London Papers to the 30th July have been received, from which we are furnished with the following extracts:

The British Traveller of the latest date gives the following extract of a letter from Paris, dated the 27th. The writer is said to be high in the confidence of the French Administration.

PARIS, July 27.—It is said that the present Minister will remain in office. He fully enters into the English system. The Holy Alliance will not support Spain in her attack upon the colonies; thus it appears certain that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. It is consequently expected that a great rise will take place in funded property before the end of August.

A report was in circulation in London on the 30th, that Lord Liverpool had resigned, and that he was to be succeeded by the Duke of Wellington.

It is stated in the London Star, that the Mayor of Havre has published a long letter, denying the statements that had been published as to the enthusiasm with which the Marquis de La Fayette was received, on arriving there to embark for the United States.

Accounts had been received respecting Mr. Thornton the English merchant taken by the pirates; he was still detained at Ritti, (Sumatra), and they refused to let him depart under the enormous ransom of 40,000 dollars, about 8000 pounds sterling. Malacca has been declared a free port.

**IRELAND.**  
The Belfast Newsletter mentions the assemblage of about 1000 Ribandmen on the 12th of July at Tullyallen, near Ballygawley, armed with various weapons. A magistrate endeavoured to get them to disperse, but they would not, unless he could promise that an Orange party, assembled in the vicinity, should not pass that way. His remonstrances with the Orange party were equally unavailing, but the latter, it is said, passed along the road quietly, and were not molested by the Ribandmen. After this the magistrate rode off towards Duggannon, and having proceeded a short distance, he saw three or four hundred Ribandmen in a field adjoining the road, and as soon as they perceived him they commenced shouting and calling out, "that's him, here he comes, down with him, pin him, &c."—when he came opposite to where they were, on the road, they fired two shots at him, the bullets of which passed near him, and he saw several guns presented at him, but the morning proving wet, may have caused them not to go off.

**WAR IN INDIA.**  
Letters have been received from Bombay, dated the 22d of March, by the ship Hercules. The greatest activity prevails at Calcutta and Madras; and the whole of the shipping in the country trade were employed to convey the King's and Company's troops on the expedition against the Burmese. Not one ship remained at Bombay belonging to England. It is said that the seizure of Mr. Chew, a branch pilot in India, by the Burman government, was one of the causes of the present hostility with that power. The report of his having been ill-treated by the Burman is contradicted. He had been released and had arrived at Chitrazong. The exchange was at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. the rupee at six months. Sir Edward Barnes arrived at Ceylon on the 18th of January, and next day was sworn in as governor, commander-in-chief, and vice admiral of that settlement.

**PORTUGAL.**  
The latest Lisbon dates are of the 10th July, at which time, considerable apprehensions were entertained of another insurrection in that city, as some commotion had already taken place among the party attached to the interests of the Queen.

LONDON, July 30.  
**The Funds—Stock Exchange.**  
Consols opened at 92 5-8 3-4 for the account; considerable business was done, and several large purchases made, but soon after several brokers of consequence began to sell some large sums, which occasioned a fall to 92 1-4. It was rumoured at an early hour, that Lord Liverpool had resigned; but in the course of the morning the fallacy of the report was ascertained. Consols are at this hour 92 3-8 1-4.

**FOREIGN.**—This being settling day in Foreign securities, the early part was occupied principally in paying and receiving differences; the fluctuations have been great in all the Spanish American Securities, but at present no default has been declared. Columbia Scrip opened at 4 1-4 discount, and Mexican Bonds 52 7-8. The Chilean Bonds are 79, and Spanish 21 3-4. Peruvian Scrip is 18 discount; it has been thirty.

Frankfort papers have arrived to the 23d instant. They are chiefly filled with accounts of hail storms, which on the 15th and 18th instant, ravaged various districts of Germany, and particularly the environs of Mannheim and of Wuelgen, in Wirtemberg. Much damage was generally done to the corn and fruits, and in the vicinity of Wuelgen, such was the violence of the tempest that houses were thrown down, loaded wagons overturned, and trees torn up by the roots. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Frankfort on the 19th inst. on his return from the Netherlands, and Prince Metternich arrived there on the 21st Baron Knegeheim, the Austrian Minister at the Court of Lisbon, had arrived at Vienna from Johannesburg.

An ordinance of the Austrian Police, July 21st, renews the order not to suffer any suspicious foreigner to enter the Austrian dominions, and to send beyond the frontier all those respecting whose opinions any suspicious shall arise, or who shall be guilty of any fault whatever.

## From the Baltimore Patriot.

**Intended Reception of Gen. La Fayette in Maryland.**  
We learn that Governor STEVENS has directed Colonels LLOYD and DICKINSON, his Aids-de-Camp, to proceed to the division line of the states of Delaware and Maryland, to receive Gen. LA FAYETTE, on his arrival there, on the part of the Executive of this state. In the execution of these orders we find by the Elkton Press of Saturday, that Col. DICKINSON has been in that place several days making the necessary arrangements. The General being a naturalized citizen of Maryland, will meet with a most hearty welcome from her citizens.

**STATE OF MARYLAND.**  
HEAD QUARTERS,  
Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1824.  
**GENERAL ORDERS.**  
General LA FAYETTE being expected to arrive in this state, by the way of Wilmington, in a few days, his excellency, the Governor, directs that Colonel Adam Whann, of the 8th Cavalry district, order his regiment to hold themselves in readiness to escort the General from the state line to the town of Elkton, where they will await further orders.

By his Excellency's command,  
**WM. DICKINSON, Aid-de-Camp.**  
Head Quarters,  
Cecil county, Md. Sept. 9, 1824.  
**REGIMENTAL ORDERS.**  
Agreeably to the above order, from his Excellency, the Governor, the 8th Regiment of Cavalry will immediately hold themselves in readiness to march to Elkton. ADAM WHANN, Col. of the 8th C. D. M. M.

**Reception of La Fayette in Cecil County, Md.**  
At a meeting of the committee, appointed to make arrangements for the reception of General La Fayette, Gen. HEZEKIAH FORD was called to the Chair, & Col. WILLIAM C. MILLER appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:  
Resolved, That Gen. Thomas M. Foreman, Col. Thomas W. Veazey, and Col. James Sewall, be requested to wait on Gen. La Fayette, in Philadelphia, and invite him, in the name of the people of Cecil county, to partake of a dinner in Elkton.  
Resolved, That Frisby Henderson, John R. Evans, Levin Gale, Adam Whann, William Hollingsworth, Tobias Rudolph and George E. Mitchell, be a committee to make the necessary preparations for assisting the aids of the Governor in the reception of the General, in a proper manner, at the state line, and order the entertainment required for the occasion in Elkton.  
Resolved, That the citizens of Chester county Pennsylvania, New Castle county, Delaware, and the citizens of Kent, Cecil and Harford, are invited to join the procession, escorting General La Fayette from the Delaware line through Elkton to Frenchtown, (where he will be received by the Baltimore committee of arrangements, in the Steam Boat United States, elegantly decorated for the occasion.)

Resolved that the Revolutionary Patriots and soldiers, who wish to embrace their brother in arms General La Fayette, wear the revolutionary Cockade, and meet in Elkton, at such place as may be agreed on by the committee of arrangement.  
Resolved, That it be recommended to the Innkeepers, in Elkton, to make provision for the accommodation of those citizens from a distance who may join us in doing honor to America's best friend, Gen. LA FAYETTE.  
**HEZEKIAH FORD, Chair'm.**  
**WILLIAM C. MILLER, Sec'y.**

**BALTIMORE, September 10, 1824.**  
**LA FAYETTE.**—The preparations for the reception of the Nation's Guest in Baltimore proceed with activity and spirit.—**HIS RECEPTION WILL BE SPLENDID,** and it will be followed by ENTERTAINMENTS and SPECTACLES which will long furnish a theme for youth to dwell upon with admiration, and which must be gratifying to the hearts of those who have learned by time to estimate the blessings bestowed, under the direction of Providence, by the men who fought and bled for American Independence and liberty.

In making the arrangements, it was impossible to pass over the claim of the ladies of Baltimore.—It was impossible to neglect the gallant allusion of La Fayette, to the female beauty, virtue and patriotism which has ever distinguished our city, therefore, among other manifestations of respect, a SPLENDID BALL and SUPPER will be given on the occasion, and in order that as many as possible may be enabled to participate, the ball will be given in the Theatre; Workmen are now employed in laying a floor over the pit and stage, so that, with other alterations that are to be made, the interior of the Theatre will present the appearance of a spacious and splendid saloon. The supper will be given in the present ball room of the Dancing Assembly Building, all the apartments of which will be thrown open upon the occasion, and be connected with the Theatre by the erection of a covered way.

The military arrangements are of a nature to excel all hitherto seen in the states of this description.—In fact, the military spirit of Baltimore, and throughout the State of Maryland, is proverbial, and the vast number of our superbly dressed uniform corps, must impart a peculiar splendour to the joyous scene. Independent of the vast amount of armed citizens in Baltimore who will turn out on the occasion, quarters have been engaged in this city for Captain CONTER's elegant troop of horse, the Planter's Guards, of Prince George's County. The fine regiment of cavalry, commanded by Col. C. S. RIDGELY, including Captain J. HOLLINGSWORTH's troop, the Elkridge Hussars, will with many others from the state, also be present to join in the welcome of La Fayette to Baltimore.

The vessels in the harbour will be anchored in two lines, elegantly decorated, between which the Steam Boat bearing the General, and the Steam Boat in company will pass to the point of landing.

We understand that all the Steam Boats of this port, following the example of those of New York, will meet the General's Boat at North Point to convey him up the river to the place appointed for his embarkation, and there will be a general illumination on the night of his arrival.

As may be seen by the following, La Fayette's stay in New York will be longer than hitherto contemplated.

**NEW YORK, September 8.**  
**FETE AT CASTLE GARDEN.**  
We are authorised and requested to state, that the Fete to La Fayette, intended, to be given by the Officers of Militia and citizens on Friday the 10th is postponed to Monday the 13th inst. owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, which has prevented the necessary preparations from being made. [STATESMAN.]

**MADAME LA FAYETTE.**  
*Extract from Lady Morgan's 'memoirs' of La Fayette.*  
Gen. La Fayette had married a daughter of the illustrious family of Noailles; and the history of female virtue and female heroism presents nothing more rare and excellent, than the life and character of Madame La Fayette. Such Characters (says Charles Fox, speaking of this amiable pair,) should flourish in the annals of the world, and live to posterity, when kings and the crowns they wear must have mouldered into dust.—White La Fayette, rescued by flight from the scaffold in France lay incarcerated in the dungeons of Olmutz, his devoted wife, uncertain even of his existence, had saved herself, by the death of Robespierre, from the guillotine, where so many of her family had perished, sent her young and only son to the care and protection of Gen. Washington; and, accompanied by her two daughters, with a constitution already broken down by suffering and grief, she hastened to Vienna, and obtained, an interview with the Emperor, at whose feet she solicited to entomb herself and her children, in the dungeon of her husband. This was all that was asked and all that was obtained. On the point of falling a victim to conjugal tenderness, reduced almost to the grave by a few months confinement, amidst noxious vapour and unwholesome damps, the permission she solicited to go to Vienna, to consult a physician, was only granted her on the proviso of never returning to Olmutz. The alternative was instantly accepted, and Madame de La Fayette composed herself for death in the arms and the dungeon of her husband. His delivery proved a reprieve to a life so precious. He bore her to his native France, to her own paternal woods of La Grange. Revived, not rescued, she lived to behold the return of her brave son, the re-union of her family—and then sunk into the tomb!

**From the New York Evening Post.**  
**PAYING OFF.**  
Though of late years the character of the sailor has undergone some alteration, that is they are a more reflective and prudent class of beings than they formerly were, yet they still retain a smack of their old generous careless indifferent manner. This has been exemplified in the conduct of the crew of the Franklin.

Before the Purser was prepared to pay them off they raised the wind on shore for a few days by borrowing tens to repay twenties, and they carried stiff sail through the city.

The first luxury and curiosity for a sailor on shore is a ride on horseback or in a carriage, and no animal on earth is more awkward than a sailor mounted. They lashed their horses with a small bit of a rope, clinging forcibly by the mane at the same time, with their heads nearly on the pommel of the saddle, and thus their horses went kicking and plunging up Broadway. Several tattered barouches, filled with the frail sisterhood from Colliers Hook, dressed in tawdry crapes, bespangled and crowned with artificial flowers, with their sailor friends, drove through our fashionable streets, hailing every thing on the way.—The hacks have had a harvest. One sailor would take possession of a coach. "Where shall I go?" said the coachman. "Any where, every where—bear up for the Franklin." "She is over at the navy yard," said the whip. "Well lay, your course for her you lubber—Keep her N. N. E. you shark!"

A jolly rat had just chartered one of Cooper's handsome hacks, and had mounted the box with the driver, at the Park gate, when he was hailed by a messmate.—"Hol ship ahoy—where you bound to?"—"To the Hook." "Heave to and take me on board." "You may go below in the cabin, but d—d if you come on deck."—"Let down your companion ladder." The rat was let down, and in stepped honest Jack, who roared out, "Keep her fall!"

They have also honoured the pit of the theatre with their presence in tolerable numbers, and tolerably in for it. "O that's excellent"—"that's fine," said one, in applauding a sentiment of the play; and, when Parker danced a sailor's burlesque, in character their cheers were enthusiastic. "I know him," said one; "It's Jack Crawly, turned player-man; he's danced that dance a hundred times on our gun-deck Saturday night. Hallo, Jack, don't you know us?"

Thus enjoying themselves, and affording merriment to others, these gallant sons of freedom are tasting the joys of being released from confinement and rigid discipline; and, when released from their loose ease, which soon must be the case, they enter for another cruise, gaily singing. "When my money's all gone, what I gained in the wars."

Washington which goes here, our evening, to be used Maryland welcome Alexandri, ceire it fr We lea al Intellig accepted tion. I he observ for e General, will bring mer scene those seen still delig of other t, of p esting and of the veto to grasp much thin many nan former au long abse for the r Knox, of are over, forever la few grey fame has aid whom cherish, v A subli country metropoli last Gene pence cent con be will m Nation w the great —The v Republic freedom, den, Cow the hono other day assembla Pretorius shall rise tear that furrows i low the s ships can the battle not a "Ki a better t us clam to the me "There both of w it is said t assistance will conve and that n at several Atington dormito That alor from the being of covering, but nothin as it was fields of town, whi four friend "Honor of the th of Indep Colonies in the down the A wa Philade informa that they upw: of their age nur establishm of perso to be al The employ ent rec amount The pr within amount ally, is unbrle One the bo of that the city or ducing 505, 30 At Fai beauti compa bourgh of pipe \$5 mil \$202, At ber of me since create tracto in this as in \$202, have To de takes al sun in whi qual 1823 At cente here In by pi \$35 also qual th

Washington's Tent.—The War House, which guarded the care-stricken head of our hero, our friend, and our country's Preserver, arrived at Alexandria on Saturday evening, to be embarked for Baltimore, and to be used by the society of Cincinnati of Maryland, at the approaching festival to welcome LA FAYETTE. The volunteers of Alexandria formed a guard of honor to receive it from the owner, Mr. Custis.

We learn from an article in the National Intelligencer, that Colonel Howard has accepted the offer of the Tent of Washington. In a polite letter to Mr. Custis, he observes—"I have the highest veneration for every thing that belonged to the General, particularly for his tent, which will bring to my recollection so many former scenes." Yes, (continues the article) those scenes have passed away, but memory still delights to dwell on the eventful story of other days—the days of toil and privation, of peril and of glory. Truly interesting and impressive will be the meeting of the veterans; for as they advance in turn to grasp their old comrade's hand, how much thinned will their ranks appear! How many names will be unanswered to, on the former muster roll of early friendship! The long absent La Fayette will in vain look for the much loved forms of Greene, of Knox, of Hamilton, of Wayne. Their wars are over, and each is in "his narrow cell forever laid;" but thanks to Providence, a few grey warriors still survive, for whom fame has wreathed an ever living laurel, and whom their country will delight to cherish, venerate and admire.

A sublime and imposing spectacle to our country and the world will occur in the metropolis of Maryland—La Fayette the last General officer of the Army of Independence, will meet and embrace his ancient comrades, whom, in all probability, he will meet no more. The Guest of the Nation will be placed at a Board, where the great Chief was once wont to preside.—The venerable Conscript Father of the Republic, who signed the charter of our freedom, will be there. The Hero of Camden, Cowpens, Guildford and Eutaw, and the honored remnant of the men of our other days. How illustrious will be this assemblage, in the home of the brave, the Pretorium of Liberty! and when the guest shall rise to give an old soldier's toast, the tear that will glisten in each eye, and fill the furrows in each veteran's cheek, will hallow the sentiment in each heart, ere their lips can give it utterance. Then "let all the battlements their ordnance fire." 'Tis not a King drinks health to Hamlet," but a better than kings, the gallant, the generous champion of America's freedom, drinks to the memory of her immortal sire.

American.  
There are two of these tents or marquees both of which are to be sent to Baltimore. It is said that, when placed on end, with the assistance of curtains and draperies, the tents will conveniently dine one hundred persons, and that nearly two hundred dined under them at several of the Agricultural anniversaries at Arlington. Within the smaller tent, there is a dormitory made of canvass. There are seats that alone guarded his care-stricken head from the storm." The material of this part being of less durable quality than the outer covering, has suffered from the tooth of time, but nothing is added but a little thread. It is, as it was on the heights of Dorchester, on the fields of Brandywine, Monmouth, and Yorktown, when it sheltered the form of our Hero, our friend and our country's preserver.

Honorable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the three surviving signers of the declaration of Independence.  
Colonel Howard, pre-eminently distinguished in these four great actions, severely wounded in the last.

A work has recently been published in Philadelphia which gives some interesting information respecting that city.—It states that there are in Philadelphia and its vicinity upwards of thirty cotton factories, most of them on an extensive scale. The average number of spindles used in these establishments is about 1400, and the number of persons actually employed is supposed to be about three thousand.

The number of breweries is 15, which employ 170 persons, and sell at the present reduced rates, malt liquor to the amount, annually, of \$500,000 in value. The price of malt liquor has been reduced within the last year about one third. The amount of umbrellas manufactured annually, is about \$400,000, and there are 27 umbrella makers.

One of the most interesting articles in the book is a highly satisfactory account of the water works, from which it appears that the entire amount expended by the city on the successive operations for introducing the Schuylkill water is \$1,444,585.36, of which sum, the present works, at Fair Mount, cost \$432,512. A most beautiful plate representing the works, accompanies the last number of the Edinburgh Encyclopaedia. The whole extent of pipes now laid, of wood and iron, is about 35 miles. The cost of pipes to 1824, was \$202,751.13.

At the outset of the undertaking, a number of pipes were imported from England, as models, and another importation has since been made to supply the deficiency created by the failure of an American contractor; but at present the pipes are made in this country, as well as at as low a price as in England. Of the above sum of \$202,751.13 cents, only \$16,940.31 cents have been expended on imported pipes.—To defray the expenses of these operations, taxes are annually laid, and a certain annual sum is paid by the occupier of each house in which the water is introduced. The annual rent paid for the use of the water in 1823, for the city alone, was \$26,191.50 cents, an access of near \$2000 over the interest upon the cost of the water power work.

In 1823, the Schuylkill was introduced into 3954 private dwellings and 185 manufactories, 401 private baths were also supplied with it. The lowest sum annually paid by a private dwelling was \$2, and the highest (by a public institution) \$100.

For the Easton Gazette.  
MR. GRAHAM,  
CAN THIS GOVERNMENT EXIST WITHOUT PRODUCING PARTIES? I say no—for parties are as naturally the offspring of popular governments as children are of men. If opinion is free and discussion unrestrained, difference of sentiment will be entertained upon the same point, and this too by the most honest, most wise, and most patriotic, and best of men.

But besides this the self-interested views and corruption of men are as likely to produce and keep up parties as any thing else—what possible chance can there be then for an entire suppression of parties? Seeing that they must, from the nature of things, exist, the people at large ought to be very cautious how far they give into them, or suffer their feelings and their pride to be enlisted in their behalf.—The people are to get nothing by parties, but a few leaders and active partisans are alone to be provided for.—The people are put off with the gratification of being in the "big heap" and a poor gratification that is alone.—The people at large have no interest but in being well governed, they can partake of offices or honors, they are not fitted for them; and if they were, there are not offices and honors enough for them.

WHAT THEN IS THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE? To take care of themselves, to be cool and cautious—to set their faces against all plans and stratagems that are to make them humble, implicit followers of a party—to scorn your tipling shop electioneers—to feel their own dignity as well as their interest implicated in every measure that is taken, and in every man that is put into every office and station—to take care of their own influence and constitutional powers, and see that they are not only not invaded by any men or measures, but that they exercise these themselves upon all occasions, that they may keep things in right order and in their proper places.

WHAT IS MOST LIKELY TO DESIGNATE PARTIES IN THIS COUNTRY? It will happen in politics as in common life, that subordinate things will yield to greater things; and the election of a Chief Magistrate being the highest grade of election, is destined to give the character to all future parties, which may partake more or less of events, as it may happen.—Thus the adoption of the Federal government's first gave rise and names to parties in this country, federal and anti-federal—which in the progress of the French revolution took the names of federal republican and democratic republican.—Those parties which are arising in consequence of the present contest for the next President—These new parties are termed Radical, and Constitutional or Liberal, but are more generally known by the names of Caucus and Anti-Caucus parties, and these will in a short time now be the only, and the prevailing parties in this country.—For in the present election of President of these United States, Federalism and Democracy have no more to do with it, than the Cardinal's cap or the Pope's slippers have to do with it—and this is a strong argument why the people at large should be very shy of entering into parties with incautious zeal, for they see their leaders abandon a sinking party, as rats do a sinking ship, as soon as they find another party rising that is to give distribution to the loaves and fishes.

THE CAUCUS GENTLEMEN WERE THE FIRST TO GIVE RISE TO A NEW PARTY, sixty-six members of Congress in opposition to one hundred and ninety odd determined that a President of the United States should be elected by their selection, or recommendation—and the reason they assigned for it was, that a Caucus was necessary to govern party, and that if things were left to the constitutional course, their favourite might not be elected and they themselves might be thrown out of place; and to put the best face on things they called the Caucus Candidate, "the People's Candidate"—truly a misnomer—or as common folks say "a devil of a nick-name."

THE ANTI-CAUCUS GENTLEMEN SAID NO.—A Caucus on any terms is a dangerous engine, but a Congressional Caucus to elect a President is wholly inadmissible at all times and upon any occasion—it differs from all other Caucuses in this, viz: that it makes those men (members of Congress) select a President in the first instance who are the only men that the Constitution says shall not select the President in the first instance; and reverses things completely, by making them (the members of Congress) recommend to the people in the first instance, when the Constitution enjoins that the people should select for them in the last. This then, said the Anti-Caucus gentlemen, is too flagrant a violation of the constitution for any man to attempt or for the people to submit to. Besides, this Caucus is a vicarious power unknown to the Constitution or the Law, which reduces the people to the state of subjects and vassals, instead of being the repository of sovereign power. We cannot therefore agree to the Caucus—the constitution and the people must exercise this power alone, and they must control us, we must not attempt to control them.

This brings us to a plain statement of the case—now let the people judge for themselves. All the powers on earth cant aver this state of things—we have therefore to decide which we will obey the commands, or recommendation of the Caucus or the voice of the Constitution and the People.

CURTIS.  
The Baltimore Morning Post, a new daily paper, edited by Paul Allen, and published by Allen and Metchell; made its first appearance on Monday 6th inst.

Easton Gazette.  
EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18.

The reply to the first number of Helvidius is too intemperate for insertion.—We think it contains more ire than is decorous, although it has much of argument and illustration.—It has been remarked by some that Helvidius pressed a little hard upon the limits of decorous writing—we thought it bold and free, but perfectly admissible, although we by no means joined in the course of remark.—We publish on all sides when positions are fair and proper in themselves—it will not do to restrain the liberty of the press and the highly valued right of discussion with too much squeamishness—what is neither against good manners or good morals must, for the most part, claim attention.

We would here take occasion to remark, that that disapprobation expressed by many of Mr. Adams is not intended to be considered as approbation of Mr. Crawford, or as done with a view to aid him—very far from it—but such disapprobation is most frequently intended to work in favour of General Jackson.

Although most persons suppose that the contest for the Presidential Chair will be between Mr. Adams and Mr. Crawford, yet this is so much a matter of mere conjecture at this time, that many believe Gen. Jackson's chance far from being desperate, nor are the advocates for Mr. Clay less sanguine. There are many men amongst us, and men of pith and weight too, who do not like Mr. Adams, but who abhor the Caucus, its proceedings and its whole tendency.—Such men will prefer Gen. Jackson or Mr. Clay, nor could any compromise or result tempt them to vote for the Caucus.—They first make up their mind, upon principles and measures, and then select their man. We wish every voter in the United States would adopt the same course in this and in all other elections.

We deprecate the Caucus because it transcends the powers of the people, subverts the constitution of the country, and lays waste every thing like a republican system, or the equal rights and liberties of men.—It is worse than daddy Accum's "death in the pot."

Chief Justice MARSHALL is to prepare and read an address to GEN. LA FAYETTE, at Richmond.—MR. JEFFERSON and MR. MADISON have been invited to attend on the occasion.

THE NATION'S GUEST.  
On Saturday forenoon General La Fayette was escorted to St. John's Hall, says the New York Evening Post, where the several degrees of masonry were conferred on him in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, of Royal Arch Masons (the having before passed the square) by Richard Pennell, M. D. Deputy Grand High Priest of said Chapter.—There were next conferred on him the several orders of Knighthood in Morton Encampment No. 4, by the same gentleman, who is the present Grand Commander. George Washington La Fayette had previously received the same degrees in the above Chapter and Encampment. On Saturday the Gen. dined with the French gentlemen who have associated to entertain him. In the evening he will visit Chatham Garden Theatre.

The Philadelphia Press says:—Some idea of the feelings and expectations entertained in this city, as to the approaching reception of the great and good LA FAYETTE, may be derived from the fact, that one Balcony in a good situation, in Chestnut street, opposite the State House, is let at the rate of FIVE DOLLARS a head.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.  
Emigration to Hayti.—The Brig Strong sailed yesterday from this port, bound to Cape Haytien, with twenty-one emigrants on board, nineteen adults and two children. They went off in fine spirits, amid the shouts and acclamations of themselves and their friends. They are a very respectable body, most of them mechanics, and several of them well educated. Much good to the cause is anticipated from the accounts of the country which they will transmit to their friends in this country. The Strong had a full cargo of goods, and could not accommodate more passengers. Considering the short time for preparation since citizen Granville arrived in our city, the number of respectable emigrants that with so much alacrity have embraced the liberal offers of President Boyer, is exceedingly flattering, and there is every reason to believe that thousands will avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to follow their friends and brethren to the land of promise.—Fed. Gaz.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Gazette, Aug. 26.  
The celebrated Kentucky horse Whip, has recently been purchased by a sporting gentleman of that place, who, as we are informed, is to take him to New York, with an offer to run him against the Eclipse, for a stake of \$40,000. The money is raised, and Whip is now practising on the Franklinton course.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.  
Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday the 10th inst. while at a battalion muster, at Dick's Field, in Caroline county, a sorrel Horse, bridle and saddle—the horse is about eight years old of good size, with white hind feet and blaze in his forehead—whoever takes up said horse, and returns him to the subscriber, residing in Caroline county, near Dover Bridge, shall receive the above reward.

RICHARD CHEZUM.  
Caroline Co. Sept. 18

PRICES CURRENT.  
BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.  
Wheat white 90 cents—Corn 32 cents.  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.  
Wheat \$0 95 a 1 00—Corn 38 a 42—Rye 38 a 45—Oats 18 a 20.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 11, 1824.  
GRAIN.—The supply of wheat has been limited during the week, particularly from the South, and prices have been fully supported. A cargo of James River Wheat (considered very superior) sold above our highest quotation, but the prices named include fair qualities. Corn has been sold at an advance.  
Northern wheat (bush.) 90 a 95; Western Wheat 1 a 1 3; Virginia new 93 a 96; N. Carolina 80 a 90; rye 48 a 50; northern corn, yel. 47 a 50; do white 48; southern do 38 a 41; oats 25 a 26.

MARRIED  
On Tuesday evening the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. William Hackett, of Queen Ann's county, to Miss Mary, second daughter of Mr. Robert Hardcastle, of Caroline county.

COMMUNICATED.  
OBITUARY.  
Died, at his residence, near Snow-Hill, Md. on Monday the 23d August, George Hayward, Esq. in the 52d year of his age, universally regretted.

Few persons could be taken from any community who would be so missed as this excellent man. Well acquainted with business, of the strictest integrity, and accommodating in disposition, he was generally called upon when amicable arrangements were to be effected between parties who had unfortunately become involved in disputes—he has left an amiable widow and family of children to deplore their irreparable loss.

DIED  
On Tuesday the 7th inst. Levin Winder Wilson, son of Ephraim K. Wilson, Esq. of Snow-Hill.

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. Haddaway, 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. Spence.  
For the District composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford counties.  
General Philip Reed.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.  
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.  
John Bennett, | James Hughes,  
Levin Mills, | Edward Lloyd, Jr. and  
Stephen Reyner, | Richard Spencer, Esq.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.  
John Boon, | Thomas Wyatt,  
Wm. M. Hardcastle, | John Brown and  
Joseph Douglass, | J. S. Colston, Esq.  
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, | Ezekiel Wheatly,  
John Wills, | Francis P. Phelps and  
James B. Sullivan, | William Hutson, Esq.

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.  
Robert Martin,

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.  
B. H. Martin, | Thomas N. Williams,  
Wm. Tingle, | John S. Purnell and  
Charles Parker, | John P. Slemaker, Esq.  
Thomas Hooper,

FOR KENT COUNTY.  
Jonathan Harris, | Joseph Ireland, Jr. and  
J. G. McClean, | James Hodges, Esq.

New Saddlery.  
JOHN G. STEVENS  
Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has just received from Philadelphia and is now opening, at his stand, nearly opposite the court house, a general assortment of  
NEW SADDLERY.  
This, with his present stock on hand, will make his assortment very complete. He intends to keep on hand a constant supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks of every description, of manufacture them in the best manner and at the shortest notice. He flatters himself from his experience in business, and with the assistance of good workmen, added to the manner which he has purchased his materials, he will be enabled to give general satisfaction, and sell as low as they can be had elsewhere for cash.

N. B. He also has an assortment of chair, gig, and switch whips, spurs, horse brushes, combs, &c. He also has a GIG, made by Messrs. Camper & Thompson, that he will sell for paper, or at a reduced price for cash.

Sept. 18

Cheap Leather.  
Will be sold on next Tuesday 21st and 28th inst. for cash, a handsome supply of leather, viz: a large parcel of Spanish and Slaughter Sole Leather, Wax Leather, Cordivan, Calf Seal, and Morocco Skins, Bridle Leather, Hog Skins, &c. and expects in a few days a large addition to the above, and intends from the extensive encouragement he has received since in business, to keep constantly a general supply of this valuable article on hand.

CHARLES H. GIFFIN.  
Sept. 18

P. S. Highest prices for hides and wishes to purchase about 400 this fall.

REMOVAL.  
David M. Smith,  
TAILOR,  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to that formerly occupied by Mr. Beardon, in Washington street, opposite the Bank, and next door to the Easton Hotel, where he solicits a continuance of their favours, and informs them, that he has now in his employ the journeymen formerly in the employ of Mr. Beardon, as also some excellent workmen from Baltimore, which will enable him to execute all orders in his line, in the most fashionable style and with punctuality and despatch.

N. B. D. M. S. has made arrangements in Baltimore and Philadelphia by which means he will receive the fashions from those cities as they arrive from Europe.  
Sept. 18

Tayloring.  
The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken that well known stand, lately in the occupation of Mr. David M. Smith, next door to the Easton Hotel, and that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

From his long experience in the above business, he flatters himself to have his work executed in the neatest and most fashionable style, that his every exertion will be made to please all those who may be good enough to encourage him—that he will be strictly devoted to business, and that he will work on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.—The subscriber will take three or four Boys, as apprentices to the above business provided they can come well recommended.

JOHN ARMOR.  
Easton, Sep. 18

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.  
Will be sold at public sale, under and in virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 6th, 7th and 8th days of October, at the late residence of Charles Goldsborough of the county aforesaid, deceased, all or such part of the personal estate of the said Charles Goldsborough, as shall be necessary for the payment of his debts.

There will be Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils and many valuable articles of Bedding, &c. &c. for sale on each day.—Persons wishing to go to farming or housekeeping, will have a better opportunity of supplying themselves with such things as are necessary for those purposes, than has occurred in this county for many years.

Every purchaser shall have a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, but before a removal of the property, he must give a bond, bill or note, with approved security, for ensuring a punctual payment of the money, with interest from the day of sale. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. Adm'r. of Chas. Goldsborough, dec'd  
Sept. 18

AN OVERSEER WANTED.  
I wish to employ as an Overseer for the next year, a man with a small family, and, in every respect, fit to be entrusted with the management of a large plantation. One over 45 years of age would be preferred, in order to avoid the vexatious interruptions of business from the late militia law.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, Dorchester county,  
Sept. 18

Notice.  
The subscriber having lost or mislaid the certificates for six Shares of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, numbered from 7151 to 7156 inclusive, hereby gives notice that application will be made for a renewal of the same.

N. BAYLIES.  
York-Haven, Sept. 18

The Subscriber wishes to employ by the year, a steady, active young man, who has a knowledge of the Mercantile Business, as salesman in his store, to whom liberal wages will be given. None need apply without the best recommendation.

NICOLS LAYTON.  
Easton, Sep. 18

Sheriff's Sale.  
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Walter L. Fountain, at the suit of Matthew Driver, Administrator De Bonis Non, of Robert Stevens, will be sold on Tuesday the 12th day of October next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.—one negro boy named Jacob, fifteen years of age, to serve twelve years from the first day of January next; also three head of horses the property of said Fountain; Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
Sept. 18

MARYLAND:  
Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court.  
September Term, 1824.  
On application of Peregrine Wilmer, Administrator Debonis Non of Richard Meeds, 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 10th day of September, 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 Richard Meeds, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 30th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1824.

PEREGRINE WILMER, Adm'r. D. B. N. of Richard Meeds, dec'd.  
Sept. 18

# POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.  
**NAVAL CHRONICLE.**

In chorus now join, while my hobby I sing,  
'Tis the deeds of our tars, that have made the world ring;  
For is it not true, when our flags been unfurled  
Its stars have beam'd glory to dazzle the world:  
First *Deeres*, who thought he the Yankees would scare,  
Proudly wrote on his sail "I'm the fam'd Guerriere,"  
Says *Hull*, "are you there," so together they pull'd,  
And in forty-five minutes the *Guerriere* was hull'd.  
Next *Jones* in the *Wasp*, with long sting in her tail,  
Cried luff up my boys, 'tis an enemies sail;  
Soon he came along side, when the short work was done,  
He then took a *Fralick* as sure as a gun.  
Then the dauntless *Decatur*, that warrior of might,  
The mad *Macedonian* encountered in fight,  
When he who had blubber'd for worlds to subdue,  
Soon found a new world that his business could do.  
See the firm *Constitution* our Washington's pride,  
With *Bainbridge* at helm, in true majesty ride;  
Pour a stream from her side like *Vesuvius'* red lava,  
That quite overwhelm'd the whole Island of Java.  
Next *Burrows*, the valiant of bold enterprise,  
His skill with a true English *Boxer* he tries;  
Though he'd ne'er learned the art from *Mendoza* or *Cribs*,  
He pounded *John Bull*, till he broke all his ribs.  
Then a *Peacock* was strutting about in his pride,  
When a *Hornet* like lightning stuck close by his side,  
And stung him so sore that from battle he turn'd,  
Noble *Lawrence* that *Peacock* in ocean inurn'd.  
From its ashes a *Phoenix* old *Neptune* soon rear'd,  
And though call'd a *Peacock* a new bird appear'd,  
Who, quick to his own and brave *Warrington's* fame,  
Made prize of a *Hawk* with a Frenchified name.  
And now rose a *Wasp* of such wonderful force,  
As *Blakely* can tell, e'en to stop rivers course,  
Since the *Avon* no longer can glide to the sea,  
She seized a fleet *Reindeer* and made him her prey.  
Wing'd *Hermes* the light finger'd god of the Greeks,  
Seiz'd the trident of *Neptune* in one of his freaks,  
A land lubber at *Mobile* his god-head defies,  
And blew *Mr. Mercury* back to the skies,  
And now should I sing of the fight of *Champlain*,  
And with *Eries* bold *Heroes* enable my strain;  
But though the *British* fleet they soundly did drub,  
Yet the tale of the *Lake's* like a tale of a tub.  
From *Britains* I'd hold not the praise that's their due,  
For bravely they fight, aye, and skilfully too;  
But *Greek* meeting *Greek*, comes the hard tug of war,  
Though *Yankees* soon prove the best *Grecians* by far.  
Though *valor* her temple, has formed in the breast,  
Of each native *Tar*, yet the pride of his crest  
Is the fair star of *mercy*, that shines ever bright  
To cheer the lorn captive, subdued in the fight.  
But hold! should I sing every *Hero* of fight,  
My song would prevent you from drinking all night;  
Then fill every glass to the true sons of *Mary*,  
The *Heroes* of ocean, *Columbia's* Tars.

\*L'Epervier, i. e. Sparrow Hawk.  
†The *Hermes*, Capt. *Percy*, was blown up near *Fort Boyer*, in the *Mobile*, 11th September, 1814.

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called "WARD'S GIFT," beautifully situated within two miles of *Centreville*, and immediately on the *Post Road* and adjoining two *Grist Mills*; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of *timothy* and *Herd Grass*; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story *BRICK DWELLING HOUSE*, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, *Kitchen*, *Quar-*, *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. Harcastle, Jr.* living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near *Easton*,  
J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 18

## 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 Independent Voters of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN,  
Being solicited by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly—should I be so fortunate as to meet with your suffrages I pledge myself that my best abilities shall be exerted to render general satisfaction.  
JAMES HUGHEY.  
Talbot county, Sept. 4

## 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,  
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

## 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.  
July 31 9w A. S. COLSTON.

## 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 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 18

## 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 18

## 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.  
K. G.

## 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.

## 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

## 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 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 18

## For Rent,

The STORE ROOM and Cellar at the corner of Washington & Federal streets, at present occupied by Mr. James M. Lambdin—This stand is considered equal to any in the town for business of any kind, particularly for a Dry Goods Store—Also, the House at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Meconekin, as a Cabinet Shop. Possession the first of January next.  
SAMUEL GROOME.  
Sep. 11 18

## To Rent,

A Farm in Caroline county, near Denton, in the occupancy of Solomon Sherwood—This Farm will be rented low to a good and permanent tenant—It is unnecessary to add any thing respecting the improvements or quality of the soil, as it is presumed those disposed to rent will view the premises and judge for themselves. For terms apply in Easton to  
ROBT. H. RHODES.  
Sep. 11 18

## 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  
EDWD. 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

## 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. TURBUTT.  
Aug. 14 18

## 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, with a DWELLING HOUSE, a 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

## FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in Queen Anns county, with in 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 18

## VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be sold on Wednesday the 20th of October next, if fair, if not, 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 18

## 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 18

## 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 tolerable 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 hours' 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 18

## For Sale

Three matches of first rate Horses.  
A pair of dark bays, 6 years old, near sixteen hands high, well broke to all kinds of harness, and drive well Tandem—a pair of strong substantial dapple greys, 6 years old, well broke to either double carriage or gig—a pair of sorrels 5 and 6 years old, well broke, 15 1-2 hands high. Any person desirous of purchasing, can know the terms and see the horses by applying to the subscriber.  
JAS. C. WHEELER.  
N. B. The above Horses will be warranted sound, and sold low on a liberal credit, or for good paper.  
Easton, Sept. 4 18

## 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 a mile and repeat, in an elegant saddle and bridle. Good accommodations for man and horse will be furnished on the field by the subscribers.  
The Political couriers 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 HALCY MORRIS, Esq. Secretary.  
E. MARTIN, JR.  
J. GOODHAM.  
Easton, Aug. 14, 1824.

## \$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 13th inst. his clothing were when he absconded, a mixed kersey over jacket, linen trousers and tow linen shirt, low 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 county \$10 and if taken out of the county \$30 and all reasonable charges paid if 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.

## \$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 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 of

## PRISS,

About 30 years of age, low in stature, well made and rather black—she has some children living with me at this time, and some, I believe, living either in Queen Anns or Caroline county; she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John W. Bordley, of Queen Anns,) who is a very small man, by the name of Joshua, and is in the habit of travelling from this state into the state of Delaware: her clothing is unknown. I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or lodged in the Easton jail.  
JAMES DENNY.  
Near Easton, Talbot co. Md. ?  
January 17 18

## \$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the name 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, 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 him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—whenever he takes up said runaway and delivers him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county, (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.  
J. LOCKERMAN.  
Dec. 31 18

## J. Shinn's Panacea.

The subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from \$3 50 to \$2 50, or by the dozen \$24.  
All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis.  
If the citizens of the principal towns, will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.  
This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases, "scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and discharges of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially in syphilis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver."  
CERTIFICATES.  
I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.  
N. CHAPMAN, M. D.  
Professor of the Institutes and practice of physic in the University of Pennsylvania.  
I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.  
W. GIBSON, M. D.  
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.  
JOHN SHINN, Chemist.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823.  
N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's N. B. corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia. Jan 3 1824.

# 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, SEPTEMBER 25, 1824.

NO. 41.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

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

## AN OVERSEER WANTED.

I wish to employ as an Overseer for the next year, a man with a small family, and, in every respect, fit to be entrusted with the management of a large plantation. One over 45 years of age would be preferred, in order to avoid the vexatious interruptions of business from the late militia law.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, Dorchester county, 2  
Sept. 18 4w.

## Notice.

The subscriber having lost or mislaid the certificates for six Shares of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, numbered from 7151 to 7156 inclusive, hereby gives notice that application will be made for a renewal of the same.

N. BAYLIES.

York-Haven, Sept. 18 4w

The Subscriber wishes to employ by the year, a steady, active young man, who has a knowledge of the Mercantile Business, as salesman in his store, to whom liberal wages will be given. None need apply without the best recommendation.

NICOLS LAYTON.

Easton, Sep. 18 3w

## Cattle Show.

By the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, September 24, 1824.

The Board, considering that the Election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States on Monday the 8th day of November next, and the session of some of the neighboring County Courts about the same period, may very much interfere with the arrangements of the Cattle Show proposed to be exhibited on the 4th and the two following days of the same month, and prevent the attendance of distant residents and members, have

Resolved, That the CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR for the Eastern Shore be postponed to Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 18th, 19th and 20th of November next; and that notice be given in the public papers that the Cattle Show and Fair will be held at Easton on THURSDAY in the same manner and with the same arrangements in all other respects as have heretofore been published.

N. HAMMOND, Chairman.

Sept. 4 1f

## NOTICE.

All persons against whom I hold unsettled executions are desired to take notice, that unless they call in a few days and make satisfactory arrangements for paying them off, their property will be advertised according to law—as my period of office will expire in a few weeks, no further indulgence can be given, and I presume none will be required.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

All persons indebted for Officers' Fees, are desired to make immediate payment—My Deputies have directions to enforce collections by execution.

Those indebted for the season of MOREAU, are requested to make payment. E. N. H.

Sept. 11 3w

## Public Notice.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that I (the subscriber) have taken out letters of administration (with the will annexed) on the estate of Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, lately deceased, and that I have employed John Goldsborough, Esq. of Easton, as my agent or attorney in fact, to transact all the business of the said administration.

All persons having claims against the aforesaid Charles Goldsborough, deceased, are requested to authenticate and make known the same to my attorney aforesaid, and all persons indebted to the deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to him, as but little indulgence can be given to any one.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. Adm'r.

of Chas. Goldsborough, dec'd.  
Talbot Co. Sep. 11 3w

## MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of Peter D. Lambdin, administrator of Robert Lambdin, Jr. 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 3d day of September 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 Robert Lambdin, Jr. late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 16th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of August, 1824.

PETER D. LAMBDIN, Adm'r.

of Robert Lambdin, Jr. dec'd.  
Sep. 11 3w

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### HINTS TO FARMERS.

As the season is approaching for the making of CIDER, it may not be unprofitable to give some directions to those who may engage in it, as to the best mode of making it. Good Cider is so delicious a liquor, and bad Cider so paltry a one, that if care will produce the one and avoid the other, it will be well bestowed. Let the mill, the press, and all the materials, be perfectly sweet and clean, and the straw free from must. Apples not ripe at the same time should never be mixed. Apples which fall fully ripe make better cider than those which are shaken; they should be all kept till perfectly mellow. The flavor is supposed to increase as long as the fruit continues to acquire a deeper shade of yellow without decaying. All rotten or decayed apples should be picked out before grinding. The strength and flavor of cider are increased by keeping the fruit under cover before it is ground; but it must be exposed to a current of air, and spread thin, or it will contract an unpleasant smell, which will affect the taste of cider.

The fruit, in grinding, should be reduced, as nearly as possible, to a uniform mass—the advantage which cider receives from the perfect grinding of the rind and seed, are well known, but not so well understood. By the mechanical operation of the nuts, the various fluids which occupy the vessels of the fruit, are mingled with the juices of the rind and seed, and with the macerated substance of the cells themselves. If the juice of an apple be extracted without bruising the fruit, it will be found thin and defective in richness, compared to the juice of the same apple, extracted after it has been some time exposed, in a bruised state, to the influence of the air and the light; it then becomes deeply tinged, less fluid, and very rich; in the former state it apparently contained but little sugar; in the latter a great quantity; much of which has probably been generated since the fruit became bruised; though it may be difficult to explain satisfactorily the means by which this effect was produced. In the operation of grinding slowly, the liquor acquires good qualities that it did not before possess. The pomace should remain in the vat 24 hours previous to being pressed. If the apples be good, the liquor will thereby become more saccharine and be improved.

These directions are principally taken from the writings of William Coxe, Esq. whose acquaintance with the cultivation of fruit trees, and the management of fruit, is probably more extensive and accurate than that of any other in the United States.

Meadville Mess.

[From the American Daily Advertiser.]

I have been among the first to read "The Witch of New England," induced by the name to believe, as I have found to be the truth, that the scene was laid in this country, and that my taste for every thing like the ancient legend of our land, would be gratified. The public are not however, led to read a book from its name; I have copied part of one chapter, which I hope to see in your paper, that in its circulation more general notice may be drawn to the nervous, powerful style, which has painted in this 'first of the Tales of the Traveller,' some of the early dangers to which the first settlers were exposed.

The Spy and the Pioneer, have evinced the decided inclination for writings founded on the history of those times, and it would be well if all indigenous productions held forth the same interest to tempt the reader, as the book I have just read. The selection I send, will, no doubt, allure many to judge for themselves.

"The Witch of New England."—Agnes Bradler pursued her rout homewards rapidly, and not without a degree of anxiety.—Evening had let fall her veil, and though twilight still lingered about the scenery, like the pallid spirit of departed day—her hues were grave and melancholy, and combining with the loneliness of all around, filled the mind of the timid girl with a dread that at times almost overpowered her. She now recollected, for the first time, the caution of her mother; and while ignorant of its reason, her terror and excited imagination, dwelling on the unusual charge, conjured the most fearful pictures.—Pale and agitated, she passed quickly along a path, that led for a short distance on the shore of the river, the banks of which were overhung by the trees.—Could she pass this in safety, she would then be within sight of the parsonage, and within a few hundred yards of some of the straggling houses of the village. She had not proceeded many paces, when, feeling herself suddenly seized, she turned, and, with indistinguishable horror, found herself in the arms of an Indian. The latter, in a low hoarse tone, mingled with respectful tenderness, endeavoured to soothe or calm the wild terror of the female, who, recoiling with instinctive loathing from his touch, seemed dumb, and almost motionless with affright. The savage pointed to a canoe, which she now perceived for the first time, tied to a willow tree near, and made her understand she must enter, and

accompany him: His air, stern and determined, had yet a gentleness when he addressed her, and his fierce martial eye lost its ferocity when fixed in her face, and assumed an expression of adoration, mingled with sadness. The terrified girl now attempted, with the eloquence of grief, and despair, to deprecate the fearful fate that threatened. The Indian listened, not without emotion, but silently, and exhibiting no symptom of change in resolution.—Throwing herself at his feet, she implored his mercy—offered ample reward—the friendship and gratitude of her family—threatened him with the sure vengeance that would follow the perpetration of his crime, but in vain.

The savage maintained his melancholy air and inflexible purpose. At length, started by some noise or rustling in the wood, he seized Agnes in his arms, and bore her in spite of her struggles and cries rapidly to the canoe. Overcome with her exertions and the horror of her situation, she fainted, and the savage placing her in the canoe, entered himself, and pushing from the bank, paddled rapidly down the stream. He used his oars skillfully, and was speedily gaining the middle of the river, when two dogs rushed from the thicket, followed by two men, one of whom carried a rifle. They appeared to have been attracted by the shrieks, which were loud, and uttered as by one in the extremity of terror and distress. They hastily gazed upon them, and as the moon shed a bright and unclouded light on the water, the canoe was soon discovered and hailed. No answer was returned, and the savage redoubled his exertions to gain a safe and level landing at some distance below. "By Heavens," exclaimed one of the men on the bank, "I see a woman in the canoe, and the rower is an Indian." "Yes," answered his companion, "it is indeed a red man, but do you recognize the female?" "No," said the other, "she appears to be bound and motionless, or from her silence she must have fainted with terror."

—The two men, who proved to be Charles and Uncas, ran along the shore for some distance, following the canoe, and repeatedly calling to the rower to stop. The latter, however, returned no answer, but seemed to be exerting every nerve to reach the opposite bank, which he now evidently approached. "He must not be permitted to reach the shore," said Uncas, "if his foot touches the ground the lady will be lost." "I will fire," said Charles, and preparing his rifle, he presented the piece, and again calling to the Indian, warned him of his intention, and once more ordered him to desist and return. With the instinctive sagacity of his tribe, the savage ceased rowing for a moment, drew the still insensate body of Agnes towards him, and placing her in such a manner as nearly to shield him, he again resumed the oar, and pushed vigorously for the bank. "The villain," exclaimed Charles, "and yet there is not a moment to be lost; shall I run the risk and fire?" "Yes," answered Uncas, "but the white hunter must now exert all his skill. I know the red man to be the Sachem Samoset, and the girl is too surely the sister of your friend Edward." An involuntary groan and exclamation of horror from Charles at once evinced his ignorance and present fears—he faltered, and the rifle sunk from his shoulder. He trembled in every limb, as he gazed with a look of despair upon the canoe, now within a short distance of the landing place. "There is not a moment to be lost," said Uncas—"see, young man, the canoe flies rapidly—a few more strokes of the oar and she will touch the shore."—"Good God!" said Charles, "should I miss the wretch and murder her—it is too horrible!"—"Quick—fire!" cried the Indian, "or all will be lost—the great spirit will direct the ball—Fire."

Collecting himself by a strong mental effort, the youth seized his rifle—took deliberate aim—and the report rung through the surrounding woods and hills, answered by a thousand echoes—that at last died away among the distant cliffs.

From the New England Galaxy.

### THOUGHTS ON NOSES.

I have more than once in my day been exceedingly pestered in deciding to my own satisfaction whether a man's nose, was on the whole, advantageous to him. It is doubtless desirable on many accounts. First, because it may smell out food for the other senses. Secondly, because it brings a man's head to a point. Thirdly, because it is a decent repository for snuff when every other cavity of a man's head is crowded with the Indian weed. Fourthly, it is a firm pedestal for that very fashionable ornament,—glasses. Fifthly, because it is of some use in keeping a man's eyes from quarrelling with each other. Sixthly, because people have got into such a habit of wearing them, that they have become as it were necessary to their comfort. If there are any other advantages to be derived from wearing a nose, I have never been able to nose them out. Now the inconveniences and blemishes of a nose are neither few nor small. Let any man pay attention to the subject, and notice how often in the course of a day his nose is in his own way, or in that of some body else; how often he is

receiving some pain, slight, and injury, something disagreeable and mortifying through its instrumentality, and he will be convinced that the pleasure he has received through the same medium, is far from being equal to it. In fact the bare trouble of keeping it in a respectable plight, by means of blowing and wiping,—the inconvenience and disagreeableness of carrying about, and flourishing in every body's gaze a filthy pocket handkerchief, is enough to neutralize all the pleasure and convenience from it.

There is another thing which strikes me, in which a man's nose is fruitful, of much pain. If you should have the misfortune to injure or displease a fellow creature, all his vengeance is directed against your proboscis. It is this feature which seems to monopolize all his spite; and his darling wish appears to be to demolish it. Thus Mathews exclaimed, in the character of an enraged Frenchman, 'I will strike you on de nose!' and it is notorious that in those sparring matches which redound so much to the honour of old England, the principal aim of the combatants is to detach his antagonist's snuffer.

There is another thing in which noses are fruitful of much vexation—their shape. The snout of a man as well as that of a pig, has an overwhelming influence in deciding the expression of his countenance. It is highly necessary to one who is ambitious of obtaining the favour of the ladies, to have a respectable nose dangling from his skull. In fact, he cannot get along without it. If a man have a nose like an elephant, or a guinea pig, he can never hope to obtain the devotion of the fair, although he should have unlimited credit with every tailor and perfumer in the city. A decent nose is indispensable in all affairs of gallantry. Cupid never yet shot his deadly arrows from behind an ill favoured snout. Let all parrot-nosed gentlemen remember this and not suffer their vanity to betray them.

Although all noses are remarkably troublesome to their owners, yet there are some much more so than others. I knew a poor devil, Nick Snuffer by name, who died of nothing under heaven but his nose. It is a new complaint I allow, but it's a fact. Nick inherited from nature a proboscis of most uncommon dimensions. It was not so very stout and large, but it was remarkably long, and the end of it curled in towards his chops in a most singular manner. It was said that his mother was frightened some months before he was born, at seeing an elephant pass through the town on its way to the metropolis for exhibition, and the consequence was, that Nick was born with the animal's nose. Be this as it may, his sniffer has much the air of an elephant's trunk and its size was not less remarkable than its shape. His relations, however, consoled themselves with the hope, that as their calves and lambs had as large legs when they were born as they ever had, so Nick's nose might remain as it was, until his limbs and body should grow into something like christian-like proportions. But, alas! they were disappointed. To be sure his nose but barely kept pace with his body for some three or four years, but no sooner did the unlucky Master Snuffer begin to use his legs, than his snout began to outstrip its rivals. From that time till the day of his death, his nose was eternally in his way. If he tumbled down he was sure to go whack upon his nose, if he ever looked for his hat in the dark he was sure to run his nose against something; if he ever undertook to 'split up oven wood,' a log was sure to fly up and salute him in the nose; if he ever quarrelled with any of the boys, he was sure to get a horrible bruising in the nose; if he ever caught cold, it was sure to settle in his nose; and moreover, that unfortunate member was continually studded with warts, biles, and carbuncles, like an old-fashioned keebuckle. But still Nick kept up a good heart. As his nose was not so handsome as some others, his olfactories were of the first water; and moreover from the uncommon size and shape, his snout afforded him great facility in picking apples and cherries, inasmuch as he could hang by it upon a branch, and pick with both hands. Thus Nick continued to thrust his nose through the world with considerable eclat, until he arrived at the susceptible age of 27; when his heart was most cruelly wounded by the goggle eyes of Miss Deborah Peeper; who, (notwithstanding her venerable beard,) declared herself but twenty five, though it was notorious that her mother had been dead thirty four years. Mistress Deborah, too, had a plentiful nose of her own, but it was essentially different from Mr. Snuffer's being turned up so abruptly; that her nostrils ran parallel with her mouth. It seemed as if nature designed that the snouts of this lovely couple should be hooked together in matrimony; and for a time, every body thought it would be effected. Mr. Snuffer visited the amiable Mrs. Peeper every Sunday night in his go-to-meeting clothes, and the village folks talked about the match incessantly, for about six months, when all at once, the affair was blown up, nobody knew for what; Miss Peeper joined the methodists, and went a lecturing eight nights a week. Poor Nick Snuffer drew his nose after him to his paternal home, and brooded over his disappointment. It was his 'first love,' and he was sensible he

should not survive the stroke. And in fact, from that time, his nose was observed to change gradually to a more purple hue, and to increase amazingly in size, until at last it was somewhat difficult to distinguish his original head from his snout, it having much the appearance of a double headed shot. His nose now became too much for him. He could not hold up his head under it; and continued to decline away, notwithstanding he daily despatched two quarts of New England, to keep the 'cold ice of despair' from striking into his stomach, until at last nothing was left of him but his nose when giving a most obstreperous sneeze, he was silent forever!

There are various opinions, as usual, among the meddling villagers, concerning the cause of his death. Some imputed it to the cruelty of Mrs. Deborah Peeper, (who did not attend the funeral, because brother Blackamoor did not make the prayer); others laid it to the emetics of Dr. Rhubarb; others to the 'beer barrel,' but I have not the least hesitation in ascribing it to his Nose.

Notices of several of the principle Officers of the Revolutionary Army.

There are few, I presume, that bear of the achievements of distinguished men, without forming some idea of their persons and features; and it is pleasing to know whether the reality answers to the idea.—I have therefore made some inquiry respecting the persons of some of the most active officers of the American army, engaged in those operations which it has been a part of our task to describe; and as I believe that you are not incurious on this subject, I will, without hesitation, communicate what I have learned.

Washington has already been described so often, that his whole appearance must be familiar with your fancy. I cannot, however, pass by so imposing a figure entirely unnoticed. With a person six feet two inches in stature, expanded, muscular, of elegant proportions, and unusually graceful in all its movements; his head moulded somewhat on the model of the Grecian antique; features sufficiently prominent for strength or comeliness; a Roman nose, and large blue eyes, deeply thoughtful rather than lively—with these attributes, the appearance of Washington was striking and august. Of a fine complexion, he was accented, when young, one of the handsomest of men. But his majesty consisted in the expression of his countenance, much more than in his comely features, his lofty person, or his dignified deportment. It was the emanation of his great spirit through the tenement it occupied.

Major General Green in person was rather corpulent, and above the common size.—His complexion was fair and florid; his countenance serene and mild, indicating a goodness which seemed to shade and soften the fire and greatness of its expression. His health was delicate, but preserved by temperance and regularity.

Gen. Sullivan was a man of short stature, well formed, and active; his complexion dark; his nose prominent; his eyes black and piercing; and his face altogether agreeable and well formed.

The Lord Stirling was short and thick set somewhat puffy and corpulent. His face was red, and looked as though coloured by brandy, rather than sun-burnt; and his appearance in no manner either military or commanding.

Gen. Maxwell was about the common size, without any thing peculiar either in the features or expression of his face. He was a man of merit, though of obscure origin. His manners were not conciliatory, and it was his misfortune to be often at variance with his officers.

Gen. Wayne was about the middle size, with a fine ruddy countenance, commanding port, and eagle eye; his looks corresponding well with his character, indicating a soul noble, ardent, and daring. At this time he was about 32 years of age, a period of life which, perhaps, as much as any other, blends the grace of youth with the majesty of manhood.—In his intercourse with his officers and men, he was affable and agreeable, and had the art of communicating to their bosoms the gallant and chivalrous spirit which glowed in his own.

The Marquis de la Fayette was one of the finest looking men in the army notwithstanding his deep red hair, which then as now, was rather in disrepute. His forehead was fine, though receding; his eye clear hazel; his mouth and chin delicately formed and exhibiting beauty rather than strength.

The expression of his countenance was strongly indicative of the generous and gallant spirit which animated him, mingling with something of the pride of conscious manliness. His mien was noble; his manners frank and amiable; and his movements light and graceful. He wore his hair plain and never complied so far with the fashion of the times as to powder.

Col. Morgan was stout and active; six feet in height; not too much encumbered with flesh, and exactly fitted for the toils and pomp of war. The features of his face were strong and manly, and his brow thoughtful. His manners plain and decorous, neither insinuating nor repulsive; his conversation grave sententious, and unadorned, and un captivating.

Col. Hamilton is thus described, by Mr. D Laplaine: "Although in person below the middle stature, and somewhat deficient in elegance of figure, Hamilton possessed a very striking and manly appearance. By a most superficial observer, he could never be regarded as a common individual. His head, which was large, was formed on the finest model, resembling, somewhat, the Grecian antique. His forehead was spacious and elevated; his nose projecting, but inclining to the aquiline; his eyes grey, keen at all times, and when animated by debate, intolerably piercing; and his mouth and chin well proportioned, and handsome. These two latter, although his strongest, were his most pleasing features; yet the form of his mouth was expressive of eloquence, more especially of persuasion. He was remarkable for a deep depression between his nose and his forehead, and a contraction of his brows, which gave to the upper part of his countenance an air of sternness. The lower part was an emblem of mildness and benignity."

Major Lee, one of the most vigilant and active partisan officers in the American army, was short in stature, and of slight make but agile and active. His face was small and freckled, his look eager and sprightly. He was then quite young, and his appearance even more youthful than his years.

[Village Record.]

### From the National Journal.

#### MR. CRAWFORD'S CONSISTENCY.

Great credit is given to Mr. Crawford by the opposition papers, for what they call his independent votes on the Embargo, and on the proposed renewal of the charter of the old United States' Bank. There are some facts yet undisclosed, connected with these votes, and with Mr. Crawford's political career, which are worth knowing; and as those journals have refused to insert the "Westmoreland Address," notwithstanding its liberality and forbearance in speaking of Mr. Crawford; and as some of them have violently railed at its reputed author, Major Somerville, for suggesting that Mr. Crawford was unfriendly to the gradual increase of the Navy, it is worth while to disclose a few of them. Without pretending to know from what information that gentleman drew his conclusions, it is easy to show that they are correct, and it might not be difficult to prove that he has spoken too indulgently of Mr. Crawford. If any imputation has been practised on the public credulity by Mr. Crawford's friends, in consequence of his not having been sufficiently conspicuous 15 or 16 years ago to have had all his opinions distinctly noted and remembered, it is time that the veil should be withdrawn, and the truth made known. The public are already informed, that this exclusive and consistent republican's signed, in 1798, an Address, declaring his confidence in the wisdom, justice, and firmness of the Administration of Mr. John Adams, and that after the fall of federalism, he denounced it as regardless of utility in its measures.

But the extent to which he carried his opposition to the administrations of Jefferson and of Mr. Madison, has not yet been sufficiently pointed out. It will be recollected that Mr. John Randolph quarrelled with Mr. Jefferson and his party (except Mr. Gallatin) about the year of 1806 or 7, and succeeded in forming a little malcontent faction, which continued to grow, and to oppose the government until the declaration of war and during the course of it. Who were the members of this opposition to Mr. Jefferson's Administration? Were they not Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, Mr. D. R. Williams, of S. Carolina, Mr. W. H. Crawford, of Georgia, &c. &c.? Was not Mr. Crawford first elected to the Senate about 1807, and did he not identify himself with the Randolph Opposition on the Embargo, and other questions? Did not the rancorous opposition of Mr. Randolph to Mr. Jefferson's administration cause a violent political quarrel in or about the year of 1808, between him and Mr. Eppes, the republican leader in Virginia, and the son-in-law of Mr. Jefferson; and did not Mr. Crawford carry a challenge from Mr. Randolph to Mr. Eppes, and did not Mr. Eppes select his political friend, Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, to bear his acceptance of the challenge, although it was known that he, Mr. Eppes, could scarcely "hit a barn door with a pistol? Although Mr. Crawford voted against the Embargo, did he not, when the republican party determined to repeal it, vote against the repeal, and the next year, declare in a speech, that "the Embargo, although vilified and abandoned here, had proved efficacious," and ought not to have been repealed? Did he not vote with the malcontents against Mr. Madison's administration, and against the republican party; and not only on the Embargo and U. States' Bank, but on almost every great question, from the time he went into Congress, (1807) to 1812? Does not the following extract of Mr. Crawford's speech on Mr. Madison's message, of the 3d January, 1810, prove not only that he was not in the confidence of the Administration, but that his opposition to it was bitter and severe? "The President's message," said he, "has been introduced by the Chairman of the Committee, in support of this bill. Feeble must be the aid which this measure can derive from that source. This message, in point of obscurity, comes nearer to my ideas of a Delphic Oracle, than any state paper which has come under my inspection. It is so cautiously expressed, that every man puts what construction on it he pleases. Is he for war?—The message breathes nothing but destruction and blood-shed. Is he for peace?—he message is mere milk and water, and wholly pacific. Is he for the Bill before you?—The message calls for its passage. Is he a friend to a large standing army?—Why, then, the message means

20,000 regular troops. Is he friendly to the militia?—The message does not call for regular troops, it means militia. Thus, sir, this message means any thing or nothing, at the will of the commentator. If this message is oracular in its meaning, it was no less miraculous in its promulgation. The newspapers, to the east of this, stated that such a message would be delivered and stated its contents nearly one week before it reached the two Houses of Congress. To account for this phenomenon, is neither within my power or province."

Could any declaration be quoted, from Mr. Pickering himself, more indicative of a want of confidence in Mr. Madison's administration, than those of Mr. Crawford, which may be found in the National Intelligencer, of February 2d, 1810? Let it be remembered, that this speech was made in opposition to a Bill for fitting out all our frigates for the protection of our commerce, and that Mr. Crawford there declares, that "if every frigate, sloop, and bomb-ketch in our navy was a first rate ship of the line, it would be even then, wholly incompetent to that object." "If the United States," said he, "were to invest one hundred millions of dollars in vessels of war, and to expend one fourth of that sum annually by employing it for the protection of our commerce, it would still be unprotected, or the nation involved in war."

Let us now see what Mr. Crawford thinks of the American Navy, and what objections he urged against Mr. Madison's naval preparations for war. "The Navy," said Mr. Crawford, "which was created by a federal administration, was, by that administration, reduced to what they called a peace establishment. In this situation, it was found by the late administration, Mr. Jefferson's, who so far from running into the extreme, stopped short in the salutary work of reform." "The new administration, cautiously guarding against the charge of innovation, stopped short of their duty. They ought to have amputated this fungus of the body politic, and restored it to a sound and healthy state. This was not done, and the nation has consequently spent about twelve millions of dollars upon it," (the Navy.) Such are Mr. Crawford's expressions in condemning Mr. Jefferson for not having destroyed the Navy, and yet he is a consistent republican, and not unfriendly to the Navy!"

What did Mr. Crawford afterwards say was the only use of the Navy. Hear him: "That gentleman (Mr. Hillhouse) and his friends are acting consistently in supporting this bill; they are supporting a system which owes its birth to them.—They believed, and no doubt honestly, that a government which relied for support only on the utility of its measures, would be weak and inefficient. They endeavoured to strengthen it by creating a system of patronage, and for that purpose the Navy was built, and for that purpose and for that alone, it is calculated." "Against Great Britain it will be wholly inefficient, or worse than inefficient." Such were Mr. Crawford's opinions, and yet he is a consistent republican, and not unfriendly to the Navy!"

In the speech of Mr. Crawford on the Navy, (see the National Intelligencer of Friday, Feb. 2d 1810,) he argues against the maxim, "that to be prepared for war is the best means of preserving peace," which had been cited by a Senator from Virginia, and shows his want of confidence in Mr. Madison's administration by these remarks: "Gentlemen who think with me, who believe that we shall not have war, and that, so far as depends on our actions, we ought not to have it, will do well to reflect, that when our fleets are equipped and armies raised, we must employ them. We must go to war to justify ourselves to the nation, for the exorbitant expenses which we have incurred by these means." Such are Mr. Crawford's arguments against Mr. Madison's preparations for war, and yet Mr. Crawford is "the illustrious patriot—the consistent republican—the uniform supporter of Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Madison's administrations!" If Mr. Crawford's advice had been followed, where would have been the glory of our naval victories? Where the national honour which now dilates the heart of every American, on whatever land he may tread, or on whatever ocean the winds may waft him?

But how comes it that Mr. Madison afterwards patronised the man who so warmly opposed his administration? Why, for a very plain reason. The war was approaching, the federal party increasing, and Mr. Crawford at the head of a large party in Georgia, whose coalition with the federalists might have paralyzed the executive. To neutralize Mr. Crawford, and detach him from Randolph, was consequently of importance to the government, and this was accordingly contrived and executed. It happened that before Mr. Smith resigned as Secretary of State, in 1811, the executive had some business of a secret nature to the south, and, at the suggestion of the Secretary, the President determined to offer the agency to Mr. Crawford. Now, did not the Secretary write a letter to Mr. Crawford, full of compliment and flattery, inviting him to accept the appointment? Did he not accept it? Did it not, combined with the prospect of a foreign mission, soften his opposition? If it did not, how came Mr. Crawford, after repeated previous declarations "that we ought not to go to war," to return to the Senate the next year, 1812, and without a single additional reason for declaring war, (when, in fact, there was one less, as compensation had been made for the attack on the Chesapeake, vote for it when recommended by Mr. Madison? Was he not; at the next session of Congress, (1812-13,) appointed Minister to France, although he could not speak one word of French?

The attempt of Mr. Crawford's friends to prove that he enjoyed the entire confi-

dence of Mr. Madison at that time, by alleging that he was offered the War Department, would not, if true, redound to his credit; for it would go to establish the fact, that at a moment when our country was invaded, and in imminent danger, and when we stood in need of aid in the War Department, Mr. Crawford preferred the comparatively idle mission to France, with twenty seven thousand dollars, for two year's services, to the arduous duties of the Department of War, with its 10 or 12,000 dollars salary, for the same period. When he returned from France, the year after the peace was concluded, and after Mr. Dallas had nobly discharged the invidious task of reducing the army, and of selecting the officers, Mr. Crawford with great willingness accepted the appointment, although he still continued intimate with the malcontents, who voted for him in caucus the next year, 1816, in preference to Col. Monroe! And has he not been closely connected with those malcontents during all Mr. Monroe's administration, and the opponent of its most liberal measures? Was he not in favour of giving to Great Britain the right of search for slaves on her own terms, and did he not tell Mr. Stratford Canning that it was Mr. Adams who insisted, in the cabinet, on not allowing it unless the British government made the slave trade piracy? After Mr. Adams succeeded in making the convention on our own terms, did not Mr. Crawford, who had been in favour of giving to Great Britain greater privileges, inform his friends, that, owing to his indisposition, he had not been consulted on the final treaty, and advise them, for electioneering purposes, to oppose its passage in the Senate, and to raise a hue and cry, if possible, against it? And did they not all oppose it, with the exception of Mr. Barbour, who, as Chairman, had recommended it, and Mr. Lowrie, who feared public opinion in Pennsylvania?

These facts and inquiries shall suffice for the present. If the friends of Mr. Crawford desire more, let them provoke them.

#### SERTOIRUS.

The friends of Mr. Crawford have presented him to the public as a candidate for the Presidency, under circumstances of a peculiar character, and which deserve to be noticed. Some of them are here enumerated:

1st. In 1816, the friends of Mr. Crawford insisted on a caucus. Mr. Monroe and his friends were opposed to it. A caucus, however, was held, and Mr. Crawford received 54 votes.

In 1824, the friends of Mr. Crawford again call a caucus, and he receives 64 votes, less than a fourth of the whole number of the members of Congress.

2d. The first movement in relation to the ensuing presidential election was made by Mr. Crawford's friends, the Trio in Georgia. They denounced and proscribed the whole administration. Not satisfied with the succession for Mr. Crawford, they attempted to prostrate the whole Cabinet: extirpation or removal! The people of the United States do not appear to approve this doctrine, whether applied to a few officers of the government, or to a whole nation.

3d. They have represented Mr. Crawford as at variance with the whole administration, the object of their malignity and intrigues.

4th. They persevered in their call for a caucus in February, 1824, in opposition to the majority, who wished the question to go fully and freely before the people; and in Georgia first, and then in New York they have opposed, and successfully opposed, the repeal of laws by which the right of suffrage was usurped by the legislatures from the people of those States.

5th. They have invariably represented Mr. Crawford as the only genuine republican among the candidates, while their most strenuous exertions in his favour have been directed against the rights of the people.

6th. Although solemnly and repeatedly required they have never indicated any service that he has performed, or any talent that he has displayed. Is not this enough?

7th. They press Mr. Crawford on the people, as President, though they know that as a Senator he did not support the war; that as a Foreign Minister he did nothing; as Secretary of War, nothing; and in the Treasury Department, nothing; which shows either a devotion to its duties, or more than a very ordinary capacity for performing them.

8th. The friends of Mr. Crawford continue this pressure, though they know that his present office has been a secure ever since his return from Virginia, in the autumn of last year. Will they say how often he has been at his Department: how many times he has attended the councils of the President.

9th. The caucus papers have not scrupled to represent Mr. Crawford as having been convalescent for the last ten months, and more; as if the necessity of making the statement now, did not prove the error of former statements.

10th. Mr. Crawford has always been believed to be hostile to the administration of which he is a member; and his friends, as if to place the subject beyond doubt, are with few exceptions, the bitterest enemies, personally and politically, of the President and the Secretaries of State and War.

11th. Mr. Crawford has been publicly accused of a neglect of duty in not making reports to Congress in relation to deposits in the Western Banks, and of a violation of law in lending public money to the Banks. These accusations have not been answered. The Report of the Committee admits that they are true. But the friends of Mr. Crawford have taken revenge, by attempting to impeach the character of the accuser, as if

the truth of the allegations depended on his evidence.

12th. They have brought forward Mr. Crawford in his feeble state of health as President, with a Vice-President who would probably be required to act as President, and yet for whom it is not believed one man in the United States—no, not one—would vote as President.

#### Crawfordite authority against Mr. Crawford—what more do you want?

Mr. Noah, in his late pamphlet, says: "These gentlemen [to wit, Mr. Eckford, Bank Director, Mr. Thompson, Collector of the port of New-York, and Mr. Targur,] met together, and went into a full consideration of the subject, [the embarrassments of the Advocate.] in all its bearings and relations; and they came to the conclusion, that Mr. Phillips [one of the proprietors] was to retire from the paper altogether, but in consequence of his fidelity towards the Republican party, he was to be allowed \$1000 per annum for three years, and measures were taken to give him a permanent employment, which has since been done."

The reader cannot fail to be struck with the latter part of this provision, to obtain for him permanent employment; and what will be his surprise when he learns Mr. Crawford has carried it into effect, by giving to Mr. Phillips an office in the Custom House worth \$1000 per annum—thus relieving the Advocate from the burthen of this sum!—We hope to hear no more of the corruption of the British Ministry. Walpole's system was purity compared to this. If these things are done so openly now, what may not be expected when Mr. Crawford shall wield the whole patronage of the government? Rumour says that this is not the only instance in which the Secretary of the Treasury has aided his party in New-York. It is whispered that he has authorized the renting and fitting up of a room in Tammany Hall, where the Tammany Society meet, at the rate of \$1500 per annum, for the use of the United States Court, while a room in the City Hall, where the Court has always heretofore held its sessions, was ready for its use, without expense to the government. It seems that among the stipulations, relative to this Tammany Hall, was one that the society—devoted to Mr. Crawford—should have the use of the room free of expense. One of the consequences of this arrangement, we learn, is that the Court has lost a session, Judge Thompson very properly refusing to change the usual place of meeting.

#### National Journal.

The ensuing letters are made public with a view of correcting the groundless assertions of the Crawford papers, respecting the sense of our legislature on the Presidential question. We have uniformly believed and expressed our belief that a majority of the members were opposed to Mr. Crawford, and now produce the certain proofs of its correctness in the testimony of some of the most respectable men of both bodies, and who, although opposed to the Treasury candidate, do not all agree in preference of any one of his competitors. Some of the gentlemen whose names are annexed to the answer to Mr. Wheaton's letter, are in favour of Mr. Adams, some of Mr. Clay, and some, we believe, are undecided, unless in opposition to the caucus candidate. The National Intelligencer affects to treat Gen. M'Clure's assertion, that he will in no event vote for Mr. Crawford, as the mere expression of individual opinion, but that worthy organ of a declining faction will find that it speaks the general determination of an ascertained and fixed majority.

#### ALBANY, August 4, 1824.

Gentlemen: Having been requested by several of my friends, in other parts of the Union, to give them information as to the sentiments of the members of the Legislature of the State, upon the question of the candidates for the Presidency, and not being willing to rely exclusively upon my own means of information, I beg leave to request you to endeavour to ascertain, and state to me your opinion, whether there is at this time a majority of the members for or against the election of Mr. Crawford to the Presidency.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant and friend.

#### H. WHEATON,

The Hon. James Burt, Isaac Ogden, Latham M. Burrows, David Gardiner, of the Senate. James Finch, Gilbert Thorne, Jacob Drake, Cabel Coffin, John Klapp, John Stryker, Daniel Washburn, Samuel S. Gardiner, Edward Hudson, of the Assembly.

#### ALBANY, August 5, 1824.

Dear Sir.—In answer to your note of yesterday, we beg leave to state, that having taken pains to ascertain the sentiments of the members of the Legislature, both at the last and the present meeting, we are satisfied that there is a decided majority of the members opposed to the election of Mr. Crawford to the office of President of the United States. We are, respectfully

James Burt, Isaac Ogden, John Stryker, Latham A. Burrows, Daniel Washburn, David Gardiner, Samuel S. Gardiner, Gilbert Thorne, Edward Hudson, Cabel Coffin, Jacob Drake, John Klapp.

To Henry Wheaton, Esq. of the Assembly.

#### N. Y. American

#### From the National Journal.

#### THE CAUCUS.

It has been said, and repeated a thousand times, that the caucus on the 14th of February last, was held in conformity to the good old republican mode. We should like to see some man, who had a character to lose, come out, singly, before this nation, and make the assertion. We say singly,

because there is an infinite difference between the responsibility which is fixed on one individual by his own act, and that which is divided among many.

A caucus, held after caucuses had been denounced by the people in various meetings throughout the United States; a caucus held by republicans when there was no federal candidate, and in fact, no federal party, at least none organized; a caucus held by a minority of the party, in the face of a great majority who publicly and solemnly refused to attend; a caucus, held where a large majority of the States were unrepresented, or misrepresented; a caucus held under these circumstances, so new and unprecedented, is said to be held in conformity to the good old republican mode! No: there is no individual, who has character enough to be known to the nation, who will, singly, take upon himself to vindicate this preposterous position. The good old republican mode, indeed! Surely those who use such language must think that the people of the United States are easily gulled.

See here to what degradation and slavery caucuses & caucus men lead all who are foolish enough to follow; they who pretend to talk most about the people and the people's rights, and to profess themselves their greatest friends, will by manoeuvring in caucuses & so on to keep in, be the first to rob the people of their rights whenever it suits their purposes.

#### From the New York Statesman.

#### STATE PRIDE.

For some few years past, New York has been accused of state pride by her sister states. And it is not to be denied that she has gloried in many things, and perhaps been somewhat vain. She has been conscious of great and splendid improvements in her condition. She has expended vast sums of money on noble public works, and otherwise displayed great and astonishing resources for a single state. But her sister states ought no longer to be jealous of her pride. Her present degradation surpasses all example. A little juno, popularly named the Albany Regency—consisting of Messrs. Root, Van Buren, Young, Cramer, Sudam & Co. have rendered her the gazing stock of the union—the reproach, scorn, and ridicule of the whole American family. By a well settled, preconcerted plan, they juggled the people out of their votes, and left them to help themselves as they can.

These men and their associates, pretend to be the friends of the people. Nothing can exceed their professions of loving kindness. Two or three years ago, we heard nothing so loud and vociferous as the shouts of these gentlemen about the rights of suffrage. The people were then every thing. Their votes were not to be bartered away for millions. The gold of Mexico and Peru, and all the precious pearls of the oriental world were not to be compared in point of value to the rights of suffrage. In this they were correct. But how is it now about the right of suffrage? A President and Vice-President are to be elected. The people want to vote. They have a clear and undoubted right to vote by the constitution of the United States. O! but you must not vote, say Messrs. Van Buren, Root, Young & Co.; you will not vote for our candidate. You have therefore no constitutional right in the matter. This language they conceive will do for a people who have been heretofore duped by their craft and professions.

New York has no right to be proud at the present moment. She should humble herself and wear sackcloth. She is basely betrayed, and bartered and sold. The people of Rhode Island have a greater vote in choosing President and Vice-President than the people of the great state of New-York! This melancholy fact stares us in the face, and we have not the hardihood to confront it. And yet the very men who disfranchise us, pretended two or three years ago, to place the right of suffrage above all other rights.

#### From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

When the Argus editors assert so roundly that "the national Ticket" (as that composed of Crawford and Gallatin is ridiculously called) "will receive a majority of the legislative votes" of this state, are they aware that their master is now negotiating with a western candidate to throw the Crawford votes of New York into his scale, and that it is more than probable that such will be the result? If they are not aware of the fact, we now apprise them of it. Mr. Crawford is to be withdrawn from the lists about the time that our legislature meets in November, if the Albany and Richmond juntas can make terms with the friends of the candidate from Kentucky! Mark this.

#### From the National Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cahawba, (Alab.) to the editors of the Columbian Observer, as tending to elucidate the character of that knot of political intriguers, of which the Secretary of the Treasury is the acknowledged head. They are determined, it seems, to purchase their way for him to the Presidency. In this instance, we find a former Senator from South-Carolina, Judge Smith, already well known as the active partisan of Mr. Crawford, placing funds in the hands of the Receiver of public moneys at Cahawba, in order to purchase up the press at that place. This Receiver is the son-in-law of Gen. D. B. Mitchell, late Indian Agent, a confidential and zealous friend of Mr. Crawford, and who was dismissed from his Agency by the President, for smuggling slaves from Florida into the United States. This adds another to the many proofs which are daily brought to light, that the great majority of the active leaders of the Caucus and Crawford party, are men without pe-

...principle, who would not hesitate to resort to any means to force the Secretary of the Treasury upon the people of the United States as their Chief Magistrate.

CAHAWBA, Aug. 14, 1824. DEAR SIR: The friends of the administration in this part of the State, are in a dilemma. The radicals have purchased out the old press, at the seat of government, and are now publishing a hot Crawford paper, and liberally refuse to publish any thing favourable to either of the other candidates. The circumstances are these— Judge Smith, formerly a Senator in Congress from the State of South Carolina, was guardian for an orphan child, by the name of Taylor, and being administrator of the estate of Gen. John Taylor, father of his ward, sold in Alabama the last year's crop of cotton, for about 5000 dollars, and placed it in the hands of Geo. Wm. Taylor, of Cahawba, with a request that he would pay some demands against the estate, and make use of the balance as he might deem proper. Judge Smith is the friend of Crawford in South Carolina; Gen. Taylor is the son-in-law of David B. Mitchell, late Indian agent, the particular partisan and friend of Mr. Crawford. General Taylor thought proper to purchase, with the money, a press, and establish a paper, to forward the interest of Mr. Crawford. The owner of the press, Mr. Allen, had been much harassed for money, and his creditors were pressing him, and calculated every day to have his establishment levied on. Taking advantage of these circumstances, Gen. Taylor paid Mr. Allen two thousand dollars in hand, and will pay him the balance in April next. This seems to be a new way to vast orphans estates.

From the Federal Gazette. FOREIGN NEWS.—SPAIN. We have frequently said, that Spain could not settle down quietly under the system pursued by Ferdinand, since the destruction of the Constitutional government. His rule has been too violent, too unjust, too oppressive to last.—It is more than human nature can bear—the victims are too numerous, the horrors too general to be suffered without resistance.—Under such a system the people will rise into insurrection, even when success seems hopeless.—The following statement details perhaps an act of desperation, nothing is more probable, such events in a country so governed are to be expected daily, yet it may be the first movement of a more extensive plan of insurrection.

The Philadelphia Aurora states the arrival at that port of the ship Thalia, Capt. Butler, on Thursday afternoon, from the Island of Sicily, via Gibraltar, in 36 days, and that Capt. Butler makes the following report:— "August 7th I was informed by a respectable inhabitant of Gibraltar, that a reunion of 4 or 500 of the banished Constitutionalists who had been secreted along the coast had landed at Tariffa on the 4th inst. where they were amicably received and joined by the Garrison and have since been joined by a large number of persons from the interior, my informant could not say whether these persons had committed an act of desperation or whether it was a part of a general plan of insurrection.

"General O'Donnell who was at Algeiras, had sent two companies on the 8th to reconnoitre in the neighbourhood of Tariffa who on their arrival there immediately joined the Insurgents. "He had arrested thirty individuals at Algeiras suspected of being connected with the captors of Tariffa and ordered them for Cueta. The Insurgents of Tariffa having received information of it fitted out a boat and captured a vessel that was conveying the prisoners, to Cueta.

"Two French frigates and a Spanish schr. of war had been cannonading Tariffa on the 7th, but the wind blowing fresh from the west and the current setting strong through the gut, they could not hold to windward and bore up for Algeiras: one report says 500, another 1000 French troops had advanced upon Tariffa from the neighbourhood of Cadiz. A body of 200 of the Exiles, who had been living on board of different craft in the harbour of Gibraltar for some months past, left there on the night of the 7th, in small vessels for the purpose of attempting a descent something similar to that of Tariffa somewhere in the neighbourhood of Malaga.

"I left Gibraltar at six o'clock on the evening of the 8th which time the wind was fresh from the Eastward but the 2 French frigates in Algeiras roads showed no disposition to get under way when I passed them, at 10 P. M. when off the point of Gaulesmes 4 miles east of Tariffa I saw the flashes and heard the reports of a sharp skirmish of musketry, which lasted about five minutes; at 11, being abreast of Tariffa and within two miles of the town, I saw and heard a cannonading on the hills back of the town, and could plainly see the course of hot balls and rockets which appeared to be all fired in one direction, namely, diagonally across and towards the bank of the town, as the moon was at the full, and shone very bright, I could distinguish objects on shore, tolerably well, which enabled me to remark that the island and tower of Tariffa were all perfectly quiet; the firing being confined to these small hills apparently about one mile back of the town, from which I conclude, that the constitutionalists had not only kept possession of the island and town, but had made good their footing on the main.

"At half past 11 the firing ceased, with the exception of a single gun at long intervals, and at 30 minutes past midnight the cannonade recommenced and increased in violence until half past 2 A. M. when it became tremendous, and in the short intervals of the cannonade, heavy and continued volleys of musketry could be plainly heard, as the wind was east, and Tariffa bore east, could

hear the firing until 8 A. M. at which time it was lost in the distance. "The last mail from Madrid had brought accounts of a quarrel and affray between the Spanish and French troops in that city, in which many lives had been lost. The Spanish troops in the neighbourhood of Algeiras were much dissatisfied, owing to the badness of their clothing and pay.

METHODIST CONFERENCE. One of the last English papers states that the annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists will this year be held in Leeds, according to the order of the following list of places; London, Sheffield, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester. The representatives from the different districts were to hold a meeting to prepare a rough draft of the stations of the preachers for the ensuing year, afterwards to be submitted to the conference. About 400 preachers were expected to be present, and it was to commence on the 28th inst. The presence of preachers from the West Indies, and three from the island of Ceylon, is expected to render this meeting particularly interesting. The two representatives of the English Methodists who were deputed to visit their brethren in America at the conference which was held at Baltimore, in the month of May last, would also communicate some valuable information on the state of religion in that part of the world.

Easton Gazette. EASTON, Md. SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25.

FAYETTE CONVENTION. On Tuesday the 21st of September, the F. men of Talbot assembled at the Court House, in this town, to give a proper and united expression of their joy on the arrival of GENERAL LA FAYETTE in our Country.

MAJOR GENERAL BENSON was placed in the Chair, and TENCH TILGHMAN, Esq. was chosen to act as Secretary. Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. addressed the meeting in a feeling and eloquent appeal. A committee of seven, selected by the chair, from among our first gentlemen, reported a very handsome and appropriate address and set of resolutions, which we have good reason for believing were from the accomplished pen of the same gentleman who had just before so eloquently addressed the meeting.

They were adopted by acclamation; and Major General Benson, Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. and the Hon. Edward Lloyd were appointed a Deputation, to wait on General LA FAYETTE, and present them— When the Deputation shall have performed their duty, we hope to obtain a full report of the proceedings of the meeting to lay before our readers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. Gen. La Fayette, last evening, very affectionately took leave of Captain Ally, of the ship Cadmus, who brought him to this country, at his apartments, City Hotel; and, at the same time, presented him with a superb writing desk, (made by N. Smith Prentiss, of this city,) replete with every thing necessary for a gentleman's toilette, bearing this inscription:—General La Fayette to his excellent friend Captain Ally, August 15th, 1824. And also sent kind remembrances to such of the officers and crew of the Cadmus, as remained on board, presenting the chief mate, Mr. Daniel Chadwick, a very beautiful and rich case of instruments, suitable for his profession. The Cadmus sailed this morning for Havre. Evening Post.

The Frederick Examiner states that the handsome rifle corps of that city, commanded by Captain HENRY SHELLEY, have equipped themselves, in fine style, and will march to Baltimore to join in the welcome to La Fayette. Other uniform companies in Frederick are also making similar preparations.

The editor of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal, in accordance with the wishes of a correspondent gives the following as the whole name of Gen. La Fayette—Marie Paul Joseph Yves Gilbert Motiers de La Fayette.

Congressional Register.—Messrs. Gales and Scaton, editors of the National Intelligencer, have issued a prospectus for publishing the most interesting speeches of the members of both houses of Congress, on all important subjects that may hereafter come before them, together with a general abstract of the proceedings of each house. The publication is to commence with the next session, and promises to be a very important acquisition to the political department of every library. It has been an irreparable loss already to the country that so many valuable speeches upon our public concerns have been lost for want of such a depository. The talent of those publishers in that department are so well established as to ensure the most faithful discharge of their engagements to the public. The form is to be super-royal octavo, printed in a small legible type—the price to subscribers \$3—to non-subscribers \$4 for a volume, with an appendix, computed to make 500 pages.—Md. Republican.

The Haytien Emigration Society of New-York have chartered the ship Concordia, Captain Bailey, about 400 tons burden, to proceed to Hayti during the first week in October, with 160 emigrants, already engaged. Nat. Journal.

Jacob De Witt, Samuel Stillwell, and Jacob I. Hasbrouck, are appointed delegates to the Utica Convention from Ulster. At the meeting which chose them the following among other resolutions were passed: "Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to instruct our delegates in regard to the nominations to be made at the state convention trusting that they will act upon broad republican principles, and support such men and such measures as will be most likely to restore to the people their rights and to the state its dignity." N. Y. Jmer.

OHIO.—By a late law of the Legislature of Ohio, it is made the duty of the master, at the expiration of the service of an apprentice, to furnish him (the apprentice) "with a new bible, and at least two suits of common apparel."

VERMONT.—A general election, for the choice of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, and Members of the 19th Congress, was held in Vermont yesterday. Gov. Van Ness is a candidate for re-election, without any regular opposition, and most, if not all of the present members of Congress are candidates for re-election.

Great increase of Roman Catholics.—According to returns laid before Parliament about thirty five years ago, the then number of Roman Catholics was 69,376; but according to the statement of certain Roman Catholic writers, the number of souls belonging to their communion amounted, about six or seven years ago, to 500,000. In the year 1781, there were only three Roman Catholic schools of any note in England; but at present upwards of fifty; most of the Roman Catholic chapels, the number of which is actually no less than nine hundred were built within the last thirty years; in the collegiate establishment at Stonyhurst, there are accommodations for 500 pupils, besides professors, managers, and domestics; before the arrival of the Jesuits, there were not more than ten or a dozen Roman Catholics in the immediate neighbourhood of Stonyhurst, but now several thousands; within a few years, there have been erected near that place two spacious chapels, each capable of containing 2000, and yet insufficient for the accommodation of the new converts to Popery; 3000 Roman Catholic children were confirmed in the year 1813, in Liverpool, Manchester, and Preston; the Roman Catholic chapels in Lancashire, and parts of the adjacent counties, are nearly as numerous as the Protestant churches—Jesus's officiate in all of them; the Jesuits of Stonyhurst are lords of that manor, of which they reserve for the use of their establishment, 1000 acres; they invariably dispossess their inconvertible Protestant tenants, as soon as their terms expire, and substitute Roman Catholics in their places; they find means to restrain many Protestant booksellers from selling any books against Popery, while there is a Popish bookseller in a large town, whose shop is abundantly supplied with publications hostile to the cause of protestantism: their ablest orators regularly preach against the doctrines of the reformation and the established church; they frequently despatch agents to Ireland, and appear to be deeply interested in the religious and political concerns of that distressed country.—English paper.

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. Hallaway, 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. Mussey. " 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 TALBOT COUNTY. John Bennett, | James Haghey, Levin Mills, | Edward Lloyd, Jr. and Stephen Keyner, | Richard Spencer, Esq.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY. John Boon, | Thomas Wyatt, Wm. M. Hurdcastle, | Jacob C. Wilson, Joseph Douglass, | John Brown and R. D. Cooper, | J. S. Colton, Esq.

FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY. James P. Leary, Esq. For the District composed of Dorchester County. Dr. Daniel Sullivan, | Bartholomew Byars, John N. Steele, | James Willis, Mathias Traverser, | Ezekiel Wheatly, John Wilks, | Francis P. Phelps and James B. Sullivan, | William Hutson, Esq.

FOR SOMERSET COUNTY. Major George Dashiell, | J. 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. Robert Martin.

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY. B. H. Martin, | Thomas N. Willams, Wm. Tingle, | John S. Purnell and Charles Parker, | John P. Stemmer, Esq. Thomas Hooper.

FOR KENT COUNTY. Jonathan Harris, | Joseph Ireland, Jr. and J. G. M. Clean, | James Hodges, Esq.

PRICES CURRENT. BALTIMORE, Sept. 23. Wheat white 90 a 95 cents—Corn 32 cents.

MARRIED. On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. John Dobson, to Miss Sophia Sherwood, all of this county? — On Thursday evening, last by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Thomas W. Lookerman, to Miss Susan Caroline Applegarth, both of this town. — On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Thomas Stevens, to Miss Clementina Dillon both of Caroline county.

By the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore: RESOLVED, That every member of the society residing on the Eastern Shore, being in arrears, be and he is hereby requested to forward or to pay to Mr. Joseph Haskins, the assistant Treasurer of the society, at the Bank in Easton, by or before the 15th October next, the amount of arrears respectively due by him — And for the greater convenience of the members of the society in the distant counties of this Shore, Gentlemen are selected to receive their subscriptions—and for the information of such gentlemen lists of the members will be furnished to them—and they are moreover requested to procure as many additional members as they can.

THE STRAM BOAT-MARYLAND, will take Ladies and Gentlemen, of the Eastern Shore, to Baltimore at the time of the arrival of Gen. La Fayette and bring them back, the next trip after the exhibition, for the moderate sum of five dollars a piece including dinners going and returning. CLEMENT VICKARS. N. B. The passage money must be paid on the trip up to Baltimore. Sep. 25

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON. SEPTEMBER, 23, 1824. The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in October next. By order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier. Sep. 25 Sw

A well situated Farm and Wood Land FOR SALE. By virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Justices of Talbot county Court, will be exposed to sale, and sold, that Farm and Plantation belonging to James Neall, situate, lying and being on the waters of Bolingbrook Creek, in Talbot county, consisting of a parcel of Land called Miller's Purchase, and of another parcel called Lowe's Rambles, and containing about two hundred and fifty acres of Land, partly occupied by Francis Price, and partly by Foster Price, and bounded by the lands of William Hughlett, Mark Delabay and William Ross. The improvements upon this land are inconsiderable. The soil naturally kind, and by due cultivation, productive. The situation on the waters of the creek and near Choptank River, very favorable for fish, oysters and fowl, and for conveying the produce of the farm to market. The quantity of wood land attached to the Farm is considerable and much exceeds the proportion required for its support. These lands are decreed to be sold to satisfy a mortgage heretofore executed by James Neall, to Robert Moore and Nicholas Hammond, to secure the payment of money.— They will be sold on the PREMISES on THURSDAY the 25th day of November next, to the highest bidder for ready money. The sale to commence at the hour of one o'clock. On the ratification of the sale and on the payment of the purchase money, a deed will be executed to the purchaser or his heirs in fee as directed by the said decree. A plot of the premises will be shown to persons desirous of purchasing them. THOMAS H. DAWSON, Trustee. Easton, Sept. 25 9w

\$20 Reward. STOP THE RUNAWAY.—Absconded on the 21st of August, 1824, a Boy named THOMAS TITTLE, about 17 years of age, light complexion, his left hand stained with durable ink, I think between the fore-finger and thumb, towards the wrist; he took away a new black fur hat, a blue cloth coat, nearly new, blue do. vest, do. blue figured Marseilles vest, blue cloth pantaloons (nearly new) black bombazette pantaloons (ditto) striped domestic pantaloons, one black bombazette coattee, one figured bandanna handkerchief new, one pair of shoes, half soled; and one or two pair of white cotton stockings. I will give Twenty Dollars for taking up said apprentice and lodging him in jail, so that I may get him again. I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring said boy, as I will put the law in force against any one so offending. I suppose Tom to be at his brother-in-law's, Mr. Lodowick Herdrick's near the Ferry, Queen Ann's county Md. JEREMIAH TITTLE. Baltimore, Sept. 25 Sw

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Robert Moore, administrator of William G. Elbert, use of Robert Moore, executor of William Meluy and John L. Kerr, will be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the 19th day of October next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock P. M. the farm of the said Hopkins, where he at present resides, near St. Michaels; also six head of horses, fifteen head of cattle, and twenty head of sheep. Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Also—will be sold at public sale on the same day and at the same place and between the hours aforesaid, six head of horses, one horse cart, and fourteen head of cattle, the goods and chattels of William Scott, seized and taken and will be sold by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, against the said Wm. Scott, at the suit of Robert Moore, administrator of William G. Elbert, use Robert Moore, executor of Wm. Meluy, use John L. Kerr, to pay and satisfy the said writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. Sept. 25 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against James Wainwright, at the suit of Jabez Caldwell, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 19th day of October next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of him the said James Wainwright, both at law and in equity, of, in and to the house and lot in the town of Easton, situate on Dover street, and now in the tenure of Mrs. Sophia Seney, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging—subject to prior executions; Seized & will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri facias and the interest & costs due & to become due thereon. Attendance given by E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. Sept. 25 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of John Clapp, James Goldsborough, James Chaplain, Jr. Lambert Reardon, state use James Wilson, Jr. use Samuel Harden, Joseph Brown, 4th and James Tilton, against Thomas Martin, will be offered at Public sale, on Wednesday the 20th day of October next, on the premises, about two hundred acres of land part of the dwelling plantation, of the said Thomas Martin; seized and will be sold to satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and fieri facias and the interest & costs due and to become due thereon—a plot of the land will be exhibited on the day of sale—sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. Sept. 25 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of an execution against Samuel Robinson, for officers' fees, due and payable by the said Robinson, in the years of 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824, will be offered at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 19th day of October next, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of him, the said Samuel Robinson, both at law and in equity, of, in and to the farm or plantation, where he at present resides, being part of a tract of land called 'Cumberland' and part of a tract of land called 'Clay's Hope,' situate on Irish Creek, and containing seventy three acres of land more or less—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy officers' fees due for the years aforesaid. Attendance given by E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. Sept. 25 ts

THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 10th of March at seven o'clock A. M. from Commerce street wharf for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past seven o'clock, for Easton, by way of Castle Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th will leave Easton, by way of Castle Haven, the same hour for Annapolis, and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis, at two o'clock and continuing to leave the above places as follow: \* Commerce street wharf, Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays—and Easton, on Sundays and Thursdays, at seven o'clock, during the season. Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by seven o'clock next morning. The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, the 15th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf, at nine o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour, for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levi Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriage for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge, without expense. CLEMENT VICKARS. March 13

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Samuel Tenant, to wit: one at the suit of John Dorgan, trustee, for the sale of the real estate of William Merchant, and two at the suits of Isabella Smyth: Also, in virtue of an execution against the said Samuel Tenant for Officers' Fees, due and payable in the years of 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824, will be sold at public sale at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 19th day of October next, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock, p. m. all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Samuel Tenant, of, in and to that farm or plantation on which he at present resides, situate on Miles River, containing the quantity of one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, called by the name of (part of) 'Matthews' Circumvented,' also nine acres of land below St. Michaels, called part of 'Compensation,' also five lots of ground, situate in the town of St. Michaels, viz: No. 9, 10, 27, 28 and 40; also his equitable right, of, in and to one House and Lot, in St. Michaels, late the property of William Merchant, deceased; also one negro boy called Parriss, one ditto called Standley, five head of cattle, one yoke of oxen & three head of horses. Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon; also to pay and satisfy the above mentioned execution for officers' fees. Also on the same day & at the same place, between the hours aforesaid, will be sold at public sale by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of John Graham, (security of Samuel Tenant, in the case of John Dorgan, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Merchant,) of, in and to the farm and plantation on which he at present resides called 'Hatherington's Delight,' containing the quantity of one hundred and fifty acres of land; also eight head of cattle and three head of horses; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the last mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. Sep. 25 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against James Wainwright, at the suit of Jabez Caldwell, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 19th day of October next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of him the said James Wainwright, both at law and in equity, of, in and to the house and lot in the town of Easton, situate on Dover street, and now in the tenure of Mrs. Sophia Seney, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging—subject to prior executions; Seized & will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri facias and the interest & costs due & to become due thereon. Attendance given by E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. Sept. 25 ts

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SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Robert Moore, administrator of William G. Elbert, use of Robert Moore, executor of William Meluy and John L. Kerr, will be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the 19th day of October next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock P. M. the farm of the said Hopkins, where he at present resides, near St. Michaels; also six head of horses, fifteen head of cattle, and twenty head of sheep. Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Also—will be sold at public sale on the same day and at the same place and between the hours aforesaid, six head of horses, one horse cart, and fourteen head of cattle, the goods and chattels of William Scott, seized and taken and will be sold by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, against the said Wm. Scott, at the suit of Robert Moore, administrator of William G. Elbert, use Robert Moore, executor of Wm. Meluy, use John L. Kerr, to pay and satisfy the said writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. Sept. 25 ts

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## New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS

Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has just received from Philadelphia and is now opening, at his stand, nearly opposite the court house, a general assortment of

### NEW SADDLERY.

This, with his present stock on hand, will make his assortment very complete. He intends to keep on hand a constant supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks of every description, or manufacture them in the best manner and at the shortest notice. He flatters himself from his experience in business, and with the assistance of good workmen, added to the manner which he has purchased his materials, he will be enabled to give general satisfaction, and sell as low as they can be had elsewhere for cash.

N. B. He also has an assortment of chair, gig, and switch whips, spurs, horse brushes, combs, &c. He also has a GIG, made by Messrs. Camper & Thompson, that he will sell for paper, or at a reduced price for cash.

Sep. 18 tf

## REMOVAL.

### David M. Smith, TAILOR,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to that formerly occupied by Mr. Reardon, in Washington street, opposite the Bank, and next door to the Easton Hotel, where he solicits a continuance of their favours, and informs them, that he has now in his employ the journeymen formerly in the employ of Mr. Reardon, as also some excellent workmen from Baltimore, which will enable him to execute all orders in his line, in the most fashionable style and with punctuality and despatch.

N. B. D. M. S. has made arrangements in Baltimore and Philadelphia by which means he will receive the fashions from those cities as they arrive from Europe.

Sept. 18 tf

## Tayloring.

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken that well known stand, lately in the occupation of Mr. David M. Smith, next door to the Easton Hotel, and that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

From his long experience in the above business, he flatters himself to have his work executed in the neatest and most fashionable style, that his every exertion will be made to please all those who may be good enough to encourage him—that he will be strictly devoted to business, and that he will work on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.—The subscriber will take three or four boys, as apprentices to the above business provided they can come well recommended.

JOHN ARMOR.

Easton, Sep. 18 tf

## Cheap Leather.

Will be sold on next Tuesday 21st and 28th inst. for cash, a handsome supply of leather, viz: a large parcel of Spanish and Slaughter Sole Leather, Wax Leather, Cordovan, Calf, Seal, and Morocco Skins, Bridle Leather, Hog, Skins, &c. and expects in a few days a large addition to the above, and intends from the extensive encouragement he has received since in business, to keep constantly a general supply of this valuable article on hand.

CHARLES H. GIFFIN.

Sep. 18 3w

P. S. Highest prices for hides and wishes to purchase about 400 this fall.

## The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situated 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

## 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.

## 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 5th day of October 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.

Sep. 11 4w

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, under and in virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 6th, 7th and 8th days of October, at the late residence of Charles Goldsborough of the county aforesaid, deceased, all or such part of the personal estate of the said Charles Goldsborough, as shall be necessary for the payment of his debts.

There will be Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils and many valuable articles of Bedding, &c. &c. for sale on each day—Persons wishing to go to farming or housekeeping, will have a better opportunity of supplying themselves with such things as are necessary for those purposes, than has occurred in this county for many years.

Every purchaser shall have a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, but before a removal of the property, he must give a bond, bill or note, with approved security, for ensuring a punctual payment of the money, with interest from the day of sale. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. Adm'r.

of Chas. Goldsborough, dec'd.

Sep. 18 ts

### FOR SALE,

A Farm situated in Queen Anne 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 tf

### VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be sold on Wednesday the 20th of October next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Centreville, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, several fine tracts of lands in Queen Anne'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

### 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 hours' 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 Anne's Co. ?

July 31 tf

### 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 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 firewood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shewn by Mr. H. 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

## For Sale

Three matches of first rate Horses.

A pair of dark bays, 6 years old, near sixteen hands high, well broke to all kinds of harness, and drive well Tandem—a pair of strong substantial dapple greys, 6 years old, well broke to either double carriage or gig—a pair of sorrels 5 and 6 years old, well broke, 15 1-2 hands high. Any person desirous of purchasing, can know the terms and see the horses by applying to the subscriber.

JAS. C. WHEELER.

N. B. The above Horses will be warranted sound, and sold low on a liberal credit, or for good paper.

J. C. W. Easton, Sept. 4 tf

## TOTHE 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 Independent Voters of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN,  
Being solicited by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly—should I be so fortunate as to meet with your suffrages I pledge myself that my best abilities shall be exerted to render general satisfaction.

JAMES HUGHEY.

Talbot county, Sept. 4

## 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,  
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

## 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

## Sheriffalty.

### 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 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 tf

## 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 8 J. P. W. RICHARDSON.

### TO RENT

#### FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

A Farm, about four miles from Easton,—A HOUSE and about four acres of ground attached thereto, in Deep Neck—a HOUSE and Garden, on the main road, near the Oak—a Brick Store House, well fitted, good cellar and counting room, in St. Michaels, in a good stand, where the subscriber formerly done business—a two story brick Dwelling House, near the Steam Mill, at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Sherwood.

### TO HIRE FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

a number of Hands, Men, Women and Boys.

FOR SALE A LARGE SCOW, that will carry one hundred barrels of corn, built of the very best materials, and on the most approved construction, and substantially copper fastened; from the goodness of the materials, the workmanship and the plan on which this Scow is built, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe her to be the best that was ever built in the State of Maryland. For terms of the above, apply to

SAML. HARRISON.

Canton, Sept. 4 tf

## 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 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

## For Rent,

The STORE ROOM and Cellar at the corner of Washington & Federal streets, at present occupied by Mr. James M. Lambdin—This stand is considered equal to any in the town for business of any kind, particularly for a Dry Goods Store—Also, the Shop at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Meconekin, as a Cabinet Shop. Possession the first of January next.

SAMUEL GROOME.

Sep. 11 tf

## To Rent,

A Farm in Caroline county, near Denton, in the occupancy of Solomon Sherwood.—This Farm will be rented low to a good and permanent tenant—it is unnecessary to add any thing respecting the improvements or quality of the soil, as it is presumed those disposed to rent will view the premises and judge for themselves. For terms apply in Easton to

ROBT. H. RHODES.

Sep. 11 tf

### 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 Throck Haven Creek, at present occupied by Levi Stacker—together with three Houses and Lots in the Town of Easton for terms apply to

EDWD. 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

### FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday the 10th inst. while at a battalion muster, at Dick's Field, in Caroline county, a sorrel Horse, bridle and saddle—the horse is about eight years old of good size, with white hind feet and blaze in his forehead—whoever takes up said horse, and returns him to the subscriber, residing in Caroline county, near Dover Bridge, shall receive the above reward.

RICHARD CHEZUM.

Caroline Co. Sept. 18 tf

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Walter L. Fountain, at the suit of Matthew Driver, Administrator De Bonis Non, of Robert Stevens, will be sold on Tuesday the 12th day of October next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.—one negro boy named Jacob, seventeen years of age, to serve twelve years from the first day of January next; also three head of horses the property of said Fountain; Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sep. 18 ts

## \$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 county \$30 and all reasonable charges paid if 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 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

## \$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.