

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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REPORT

Of the Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the joint memorial of the Central Committee and the Commissioners appointed by Virginia, Maryland, and the United States, to open books for the subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with sundry petitions from the citizens of Pennsylvania and Maryland on the same subject, respectively report:

(Continued.)

In another letter, addressed to a member of Congress on this subject in 1784, General Washington uses this emphatic language: "For my own part, I wish sincerely every door to that country (the West) may be set wide open, and the commercial intercourse with it rendered as free and easy as possible. This, in my opinion, is the best if not the only cement, that can bind these people to us for any length of time; and we shall be deficient in foresight and wisdom if we neglect the means of effecting it. Our interest," he says, "is so much in unison with this measure, that nothing short of that ill-timed and misapplied parsimony and contracted way of thinking, which intermingles so much in our public councils, can counteract it."

If the policy which opposed this measure, more than forty years ago, was justly pronounced by Washington *unwise, ill-timed, contracted, and illiberal*, what would be *say of it now?* Since then, a new world, as if by magic, has sprung up in the West; the wilderness has yielded to the hand of industry; ships have taken the place of the Indian canoe; and splendid cities and towns, and cultivated fields, have risen and spread themselves over the ruins of savage huts. Then the means of the country were limited; the nation was in debt and exhausted by the Revolutionary conflict which had just terminated. It then the policy that opposed this measure was justly considered "contracted and illiberal," what must be said of it now, when the means and resources of the country are ample, and when the inducements to this measure, both in a commercial and political point of view, have so greatly increased with the increasing growth, population, and resources of the Western States, and as they increase in weight, so it is the part of a wise policy to increase the number and the strength of the ties which bind them to the East.

But to return to the narrative. It appears from an examination of the proceedings of the Potowmack Company, incorporated by the concurrent acts of Virginia and Maryland, in 1784, that they went on to expend in the prosecution of the improvement of the natural bed of the river, until they expended \$311,555, the amount of their subscribed stock, twenty years tolls and the further sum of \$174,000, borrowed by the Company of the State of Maryland, banks, and individuals, without having accomplished the object, which is now admitted, on all hands, can be obtained, only by an independent and continuous canal, placed above the influence of tides or freshets. For the accomplishment of such a canal, the States of Virginia and Maryland, by concurrent acts of legislation, have recently incorporated a company; in these acts the Congress of the United States, on the third of March, 1825, and the State of Pennsylvania on the 7th February, 1826, passed acts of concurrence; all of which have received the approbation of the original Potowmack Company, and nine commissioners have been accordingly appointed, three by the President of the United States, and three by each of the States of Virginia and Maryland, to open books for the subscription of stock for the completion of the first section, as far as the great coal mines near Cumberland; and these commissioners are now waiting the final report and estimates of the Board of Internal Improvement to enable them to enter on the discharge of the duties of their appointment.

The final report and estimates on this subject have not yet been made. The report of the Board of Internal Improvement, made during the last session, established, however, the important fact as to the practicability of the project; and while on this subject, the Committee beg leave to refer to the following facts and results, disclosed by the report drawn up by J. L. Sullivan, Esq. a member of the Board, as illustrative to the whole. Speaking of the supply of water on the Deep Creek route, it is stated that "this quantity appears to be treble that required, nor have we included those reservoirs which might be formed on Deep Creek and the Glades, nor that of which the Pine Swamp west of the Youghiogheny may be capable, nor one which might be formed by a dam above the Great Falls, allowing for sixty days drought, which has never occurred, and large locks in constant operation."

"The obstacles," says the report, "to a communication by the Potowmack route, with the Western States, lessens to a point, when compared with the magnitude of the objects, whether in a commercial or politi-

cal relation to the prosperity of the country." It is also demonstrated, that "the canal can pass at the summit 3000 tons per day; which, at 200 days in the year, gives 600,000 tons. This, at 2 cents per ton per mile," the distance being 326 miles, "will give \$3,900,000 per annum of tolls, the distance now being ascertained to be 346; the tolls of course, would be 4,152,000 dollars." It is also stated in this report, that "the section of the country which will be accommodated by this canal, comprehends one-sixth of Virginia, one-fourth of Pennsylvania, with the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky containing eighty-five millions of acres, and at least one million six hundred thousand inhabitants — But not these only—all beyond them are interested in an ultimate system of internal communications, and all, too, on this side, since our internal prosperity is the support of our external commerce—our navigation, which cherishes our best means of preserving peace, by efficiency in war. The eight Western States contain two hundred and forty-eight millions of acres, and at least two million five hundred thousand inhabitants. If the land may average five dollars an acre, its value is twelve hundred and forty millions of dollars, and to this may be superadded the four territories, containing seven hundred and eighty-six millions of acres, much of which is already likewise valuable. How small a per centage on this value would amount to the cost of all the internal improvements! How certainly good communications must double that value!"

Finally, it is said, "reviewing the whole ground, the Allegany mountains, stretching through the centre of the Union, so far from being a barrier to the most economical form of communication, is in fact, to be rather considered the great laboratory of that element (water) which is essential to this branch of the internal improvements, in the contemplation of the General Government."

Since the report of the Board of Internal Improvement, before adverted to, further surveys have been made, resulting in the discovery of a new summit level, for the canal, between the Casselman river and Will's creek, where an ample supply of water is said to exist, and to which, should it be found necessary, the whole of the supply of the Deep creek summit might be transferred by a feeder. This new summit is nearly 400 feet lower than that of Deep creek, and about 26 miles nearer, from Cumberland to the Youghiogheny. This very important saving of lockage and distance, on the most difficult and expensive section of the work, gives the Casselman route a decided preference, though it will require a tunnel of greater length than the other.—Another strong argument in favor of this route is derived from the consideration that it approaches within a very short distance of the waters of the Juniata, by which, in the opinion of an experienced engineer, who has examined the country, a connexion may be formed with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, so as to obtain the great object of uniting Pittsburg and Philadelphia, by a continuous canal, without any material increase of distance, over the route proposed by the State of Pennsylvania, and at, perhaps, less than one-fourth of the expense which would be incurred in constructing it upon either of the Pennsylvania routes. The distance by the Juniata route, the shortest yet discovered from the mouth of the Juniata to Pittsburg, is from the mouth of Juniata to Pittsburg 353 miles; the west branch route 365 miles, and the Clearfield route 394, while the whole distance, by the proposed route, connecting with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, between the same points, it is believed, will not exceed 286 miles, as follows: from Pittsburg, by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to the point of divergence, at the mouth of Little Will's creek, 132 miles; thence to Bedford, 24 miles; and thence to the mouth of the Juniata, 130 miles, requiring for its accomplishment only 162 miles of canal, through an easy and cheap route, without having to encounter the difficulties and expense usually incurred in constructing tunnels, deep cuttings, &c. This connexion is further recommended by the consideration that it will relieve the State of Pennsylvania from the immense cost of uniting the Eastern and Western waters at her sole expense, by bringing to her aid the united efforts and aid of the U. States, Virginia, and Maryland; besides, by this route, a continuous water communication will be opened between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, by the nearest, and perhaps the only practicable route, passing through three counties, Somerset, Bedford and Fayette, with a population of 61,000 in 1820, while Cambria, Indiana, and Armstrong, on the Juniata route, had but 22,000, (these are the only counties not intersected by both routes;) the policy of Pennsylvania, therefore, cannot be doubtful.

Probable cost.—It is a matter of regret

that the Board of Internal Improvement have not been able, with every effort on their part, to have their report and estimate prepared in time to communicate to Congress during the present session, but the committee are assured it will be in readiness at the commencement of the next session, so as to enable Congress then to act understandingly on the subject. According to the plan of construction proposed by the Board, which is of the most magnificent and durable character, the cost will not, perhaps, fall short of twenty millions of dollars, to complete the canal from this city to Pittsburgh, a distance, by the route selected, of about three hundred and forty-six miles, including tunnels, reservoirs, feeders, and every other possible expense—greatly below the cost, per mile, of the Delaware & Chesapeake Canal, to which the U. States have subscribed a large amount of stock. Still, the Committee are aware that the estimate will at first be calculated to alarm many of the friends of the measure, before they are made acquainted with the dimensions and durable character of the plan of construction, or have compared this work with what has been accomplished by other Governments, where the inducements and advantages were inconsiderable compared with this. Even Spain has encountered and overcome much greater difficulties than are presented by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in the construction of the *Reynosa* Canal, which ascends an elevation of 3000 feet in the short space of three leagues, (1000 in less than a quarter of a league,) more than the utmost elevation of the Alleghanies. One of the Roman Emperors, (Claudius,) it is said, employed 30,000 men for twelve years, in the construction of a single canal; and Holland, scarcely half as large as one of our States, has expended upwards of three hundred millions pounds sterling in the construction of canals alone—more than double the whole amount of the expenditures of this Government, in peace and war, since the establishment of the present constitution; and these canals, it is well known, furnish the great source of the immense wealth and commerce of Holland, as well as every where else where they have been adopted. In England, they have constructed twenty-two independent canals across the highlands or mountains which separate that country as the Alleghanies do this. These are but a few instances, to show what has been accomplished in other countries, greatly our inferiors, (except England,) in every thing else; and shall we yield to them in the spirit of internal improvement, by retiring from this work, which, according to the most extravagant estimate, cannot amount to the revenue of a single year? And when was there a period in our history so auspicious to the commencement of the great work of internal improvements as the present? At peace with all the world; unconnected with Europe, and strangers to the storms which disturb her repose; unique in our situation; abundant in our resources; the freest Government on earth, and a country embracing in its wide dominion every variety of climate and soil; intersected every where with vast mountains and rivers and lakes extending their arms from the East to the West, and from the West to the East, imploring, as it were, the aid of industry and art, to unite them in the bonds of perpetual union; making them the fruitful sources of wealth, of intercourse, and harmony, to the countless millions that repose upon their borders; awakening, by their plastic touch, to new activity and life, every branch of industry, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; opening, every where, new and abundant sources of wealth, which must otherwise forever remain dormant and unknown.

(To be continued.)

*See Appendix.

†These canals are generally six feet deep, and sixty wide, and yield it is stated, at the rate of \$2,250,000 for every forty miles navigation.

Lord Nelson and Lord Norbury.—It was once our lot to hear celebrated barrister of the Irish Court, who had been a short time before horsewhipped at the foot of Nelson's Pillar, in Sackville street, so severely as to be carried home bleeding, with the severity of the punishment, cross-examining a man who had inflicted another for an assault. "Pray, Sir," said the counsel, with the usual barristerial insolence, "were you well beaten?" "Yes, Sir," said the man, quite as well as you were at the foot of Nelson's Pillar." The counsel turned pale with rage and mortification, and turning to Lord Norbury, "My Lord," said he, "I appeal for the protection of the Court against this impertinence." "The Court," cried Lord Norbury, "can never refuse its protection to any one who has bled under the immortal Nelson."

Irish paper.

Literary.—Messrs. Carey & Lea have now in the press, a very curious book, containing an account of the whole internal navigation of the United States, giving a full account of 102 canals! made, making, and projected—to be accompanied with maps showing the routes. They will also publish shortly, Mills' excellent History of the Crusades, and his History of Chivalry, each in one vol. 8vo.

WINCHESTER, (Va.) June 16.

LITHOTOMY.—Andrew Clark, of this town aged 17, who had been afflicted with the stone for the last 14 years, and who lately visited Philadelphia to have it extracted, returned on Monday last in perfect health. The operation was performed by Dr. Physic, in presence of a number of the profession, and the time occupied was just three minutes. The stone is one inch long, three fourths of an inch broad, and half an inch in thickness, and very much resembles the first joint of the middle finger of a large hand. Although the patient is 17 years old such was the effect of the disease as to retard his growth, and give him a sickly, feeble appearance, more resembling an invalid of 10 or 12. He was accompanied to Philadelphia by his brother, Mr. Charles H. Clark, of Romney, the fortunate owner of one fourth of the \$100,000 prize in the Maryland State Lottery—the first draft upon which was in favor of an unfortunate brother, whom poverty had compelled thus long to suffer under one of the most excruciating diseases to which the human frame is liable.—Rep.

How to win a wager.—Not a hundred years since, a lady, dressed in a fashionable style, called at a store in Broadway, (New York) and wanted to purchase a lace veil of about thirty dollars value. She tossed them about somewhat, and showed a great delicacy of taste, if occasioning much trouble to a store keeper is considered any evidence of that accomplishment. At last after an half hours examination, she disliked the shawls, but concluded to purchase a few shillings worth of ribbon, which was measured out to her with alacrity. The gentleman in waiting having some suspicion that all was not right, on handing her the ribbon, expressed a desire to know what was beneath her shawl. "What impudence," said she; but he persisted, and even mentioned the name of the police officer. This word had a potent effect, and down dropped a couple of fine lace veils, that might be worth fifty or sixty dollars. She looked a little embarrassed at first, but plucking up her presence of mind, she said, she had made a wager with a friend that she would not steal, but put a couple of lace veils under her shawl, in spite of the Argus eyes of the Broadway salesmen," and, continued she, "I beg you will just give me a written acknowledgment, that I have won the bet." We believe, however, that the lady made a cool retreat with the voucher of her dexterity.

Nat. Advocate.

From the N. Y. American, June 17.
A libel suit was commenced against the editors of this paper in October, 1824, by Erastus Root, then Lieut. Governor of the State of New York, for a publication made by us, charging him with being intoxicated in the Chair of the Senate, at the afternoon session of the memorable 5th August, of that year. The venue of this suit was laid in the county of Delaware, the residence of the plaintiff. This venue was, on the application of the defendants changed by the Supreme Court to New York. On a re-hearing, however, it was at the instance of the plaintiff restored to Delaware county, where he swore to having more than 10 essential witnesses, though on the trial, one only residing there was produced by him. On Tuesday last this cause was tried before Judge Betts, and after a long and critical investigation, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of \$1400 damages, and 6 cents costs. This very extraordinary verdict, (for so we must pronounce it, and so when our readers shall do us the favor to read the detailed report, which it is our purpose, as speedily as possible, to make of the evidence, we flatter ourselves they will think it) was mainly procured by the very express directions which the presiding judge gave to the jury, as to the law applicable to the case. These directions, on the three leading points in the cause, were to the following effect:

First, that the defendants could not succeed in justifying the publication in question, unless they proved the intoxication & appearance of the plaintiff exactly as they had described it in the libel, with all the attendant circumstances;

Secondly, That inasmuch as the writer had undertaken to speak of what he saw, the general contemporaneous belief and opinion at Albany that the plaintiff was intoxicated, as charged by the defendants, could not be received, either in justification or mitigation of damages.

Thirdly, That the general character of the plaintiff as to intemperance, could not be received by the jurors in mitigation of damages, unless it was of the same quality and degree as charged in the libel, that is to say, that if the publication charged drunkenness, proof of a general character for habitual intemperance could not be received in mitigation or justification.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that from such law, laid down with great and peculiar emphasis, we have taken leave, under the advice of counsel, to dissent, and that it is our intention, by a bill of exception, to submit these and other points of the case to higher tribunals.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—

By the arrival at New York on Tuesday forenoon of the packet ships Manhattan and Silas Richards from Liverpool, and the Edward Bonaparte from Harre, London journals to the 23d, Liverpool of the 24th, and Paris of the 13th of May, have been received.

From the New York Statesman, June 20.
Fall of Missolonghi.—All Christendom will learn with deep regret, that Missolonghi, the bulwark of Western Greece, has at length fallen into the hands of the Turks, after sustaining with matchless resolution, three of the most despotic sieges of modern times, and fighting like the worthy descendants of glorious ancestors. The whole of the garrison were put to the sword. At the last moment, when no hope remained, the remnant of the garrison formed a square battalion, with the women and children in the centre, and endeavoured to force a passage through the ranks of their merciless assailants, but were all massacred, selling their lives most dearly.

Missolonghi had repulsed the Turkish armies in innumerable and most desperate combats; thousands of the unbelievers perished under its walls, and it was considered the last hope of Grecian liberty. It has fallen, and with it, we fear, the long cherished prospect of the restoration of Greece. The disciplined Egyptians were led on by officers who bear the name of Christians!

The places which yet remain in possession of the Greeks, are Napoli di Romania, Athens, Corinth and the Islands. It is believed that neither of the fortresses will long be able to hold out against the conquerors of Missolonghi. The island inhabitants have shown great apathy during the last year. It is said there is no union among the Greek leaders, each wishing to command, and none being willing to obey. Discord and suspicion distract their councils and extravagance and speculation have wasted their resources. Under such circumstances, the only remaining hope of deliverance is, that some of the Christian Powers will espouse their cause.

LIVERPOOL, 20th May.
GREECE.

Fall of Missolonghi.—We lament to state that dispatches were on Monday received at the Colonial Office, from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, announcing that the fate of the long defended fortress of Missolonghi was finally decided on the night of the 22d and 23d ult. It appears that the garrison, having become desperate from the total want of provisions, and the failure of the Greek fleet, under Admiral Mialis, to throw supplies into the town, determined to retire from the place. A sortie was accordingly made by 800 men, under 2 chieftains, with the hope to gain possession of one of the batteries upon the sea shore, which was defended by a large body of Arabs; and the town was partially set fire to at the same time, with the view of diverting the attention of the besiegers. It was hoped, that, by this attack, a way would be opened for the remainder of the garrison; but this plan had been foreseen by the Turks, and their posts were so strongly reinforced, from which they kept up a tremendous fire, that the Greeks, attempted in vain to force a passage, by carrying the battery; the body, led by the two chieftains, dispersed and endeavoured to save themselves by gaining the mountains. They then poured into the town, and put to the sword, or made prisoners, all who opposed them. The loss sustained by the Turks on this occasion is not reported; but the obstinacy of the conflict may be estimated by the fact, that although between 2000 and 3000 Greeks perished in the town, and at the foot of the mountain, only 150 are reported to have been taken alive. Of the women and children, a considerable number are said to have destroyed themselves, or to have been drowned in the ditches adjoining the town; but above 3000 of this description have been returned as prisoners. The alarm caused by the dispersion was quickly communicated to those who were to follow in the hazardous enterprise, and they sought shelter in the most tenable places near the town.

In the midst of the confusion the Turkish troops rushed on from the sea and land side and took possession of the fortifications to which they set fire. It does not appear that Ibrahim Pacha was wounded, as had before been stated. He had, on the 2d of April, offered terms to the town, engaging that the lives of the inhabitants should be spared, and that they should be at liberty to proceed to any part of the Turkish dominions; but these proposals were rejected. Thus, after a protracted and almost hopeless resistance, ending in desperation, arising from the most terrible privations, have the brave defenders of Missolonghi nearly all perished under the sword of the merciless invaders of their rights and territory; and Christian nations have calmly permitted the sacrifice, without interposing the slightest aid or mediation to avert this murderous destruction of human life! What may now be done, after this devastating war has raged unchecked in the Morea till almost every field is covered with the slain, would do but little towards palliating this unworthy apathy; but we trust, for the honour of human nature, that something may yet be done to prevent further carnage. The rulers of the greater European states

appear to be actuated, in their acquiescence to Turkish tyranny, by a policy unworthy of enlightened nations—and a change in which is devoutly to be wished,—for we may venture to say, that to pursue it further is to continue to outrage the best feelings of the people of this country, and, we may add, of the enlightened and humane throughout Europe.—*Mercury.*

NEW YORK, June 26.

The packet ship *Lewis*, Captain *Macy*, arrived this morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th May. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of Paris papers to the 25th of that month.

Greece and Turkey.—We have before us intelligence from Vienna of the 17th of May which announces that the "Ottoman Porte has fully acceded to all the conditions stipulated in the *Ultimatum* of the Emperor Nicholas. The Turkish Cabinet has already designated two plenipotentiaries to proceed to the frontiers. The hostages moreover have been set at liberty and positive orders given for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia."

We regret to state, on the authority of letters from the Levant, that the brave *Canaris* has perished off Missolonghi, with the vessel which was under his command. When the news of the fall of Missolonghi reached Constantinople, the Turks gave themselves up to the most barbarous expression of joy. The Janissaries proceeded to the Hotel of the Russian Consulate, and threw several heads and ears of Greeks into the windows.

The *Judburgh Gazette* contains the following intelligence of the 3d of May, from Odessa:—

"Letters of the 26th ult. from Constantinople announce that the Honorable Stratford Canning received a Courier from St. Petersburg with despatches from the Duke of Wellington, enjoining his Excellency to employ his utmost efforts to induce the Porte to accede to the *Ultimatum* of Russia. The French, Austrian, and Prussian Ministers second Sir Stratford warmly, at the same time carefully separating the cause of the Greeks from the affairs of Russia. Mr. Canning has hitherto employed his good offices in vain; and it is to be lamented, that the influence of England with the Porte has been on the decline for some time. Intelligence has arrived at Constantinople of two Turkish frigates having been burned on the 14th or 15th ult. and several smaller vessels captured or destroyed. At Sebastopol, upon the Black Sea, the principal naval station of Russia, there are, at this moment, sixteen armed vessels fully equipped, and ready to set sail."

Great exertions are making to aid the Greek cause by subscriptions in various parts. The reigning Duke of Brunswick had prepared for a journey, but being informed that the proceeds of the Theatre on a certain night was for the aid of the Greeks, he put off his journey to be present at the Theatre. The King of Prussia has authorized the Journals of his kingdom to publish lists of the subscriptions, raised for the Greek cause. At Berlin, the magistrates and clergy are actively engaged in collecting money, &c. for the same cause.

At Paris the Ladies' committee have collected 50,000 francs. At Munich a considerable sum has been raised. One individual gave 45,000 francs. A public collection has been made at Geneva. On the 18th of May there was to be a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music in the Dutch Reformed Church, at Schildam, for the benefit of the Greeks.

The Paris papers state that Lord Cochran had quitted Brussels for Greece.

A letter from Trieste of 7th May, mentions that a vessel had just arrived at that port from Alexandria, which announced that, in the course of the month of March, a Greek squadron disembarked at a short distance from Bairut in Syria, and seized about three millions of piastres. It would have made a similar attempt at Cyprus, but was prevented by adverse winds.

Extract of a private letter of the 1st of May, from Bucharist:—"Our Hospodar has delivered to the Seraskier 200,000 kilos of corn, which destined for victualing the Turkish fortresses on the Danube."

The following agreeable narrative from a friend, an officer in our navy, will be found interesting. It is written with ease and is so free and full of information, that although it was not intended for publication, we have thought our readers would take much interest in it, and it is therefore we are happy to oblige them.

Steam Boat, Hibernia, April 17, 1826.
I avail myself of the first opportunity that has presented, since leaving Washington, of giving you some account of my movements. I left that place in the mail coach, with two other passengers, who proved agreeable companions. Tuesday morning, 11th April, 1 o'clock, A. M.—reached Frederick Town about three, and took in no less than twelve additional passengers:—got to Hagers Town at 10 o'clock at night—found there several old acquaintances, with others collected to hear the particulars of the duel between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph. Finding I should have but little time to sleep, determined not to attempt it. After getting supper, shaving and smoking a few segars, the stage was announced, at one o'clock. We passed through Hancock, and Cumberland and reached an inn 35 miles beyond that place, the head of the Potomac River, where the national road commences, about 10 o'clock. Suffered much from the cold, —got supper, but did not go to bed. By the time I had burned three segars the stage was ready. Settled myself in the bottom of the coach and got a good nap, notwithstanding the rough road, and furious

driving. Dined at Brownsville, on the Monongahela, where some of our company left us to take the steam boat next day for Pittsburgh. Crossed this beautiful river navigable by steam boats 50 miles higher, in a ferry boat, and got to Washington, Pennsylvania, at 8 o'clock, took supper, went to bed for the first time since starting, and got a few hours sleep. Set out, as usual at one o'clock, and reached Wheeling, Virginia, 29 miles, at 8 o'clock—got shaved, breakfasted and embarked in two hours, on board the new steam boat De Wit Clinton, bound to Louisville, Kentucky. During our whole route to Wheeling, which is 91 miles below Pittsburgh, the weather was cold—the mountains covered with snow four inches deep, and had been much deeper a few days before we crossed. From the top of Laurel mountain, the highest of the Allegany Ridge, we had a most delightful prospect of the beauties of nature. There is but little cultivation—and few houses, except taverns. The Roads good, except in one or two places—The whole distance from Washington to Wheeling, except 26 miles, turnpike—This noble and useful road (the Cumberland) is continued on the Ohio side of the river, and will not stop short of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri. My fellow passengers, and I may add, fellow sufferers, happened to be agreeable companions—one of them with his son, of ten years old, just from New Lanark, on their way to New Harmony, in the state of Indiana, particularly so. We soon became quite sociable. He intends to place his son, and only child, a most promising one, at school there, and, if he likes the place, and is satisfied with their prospects, will join the society, and send for his wife and some relations to join him. From his account, derived from the best sources of information, the school will be superior to any in this country or even Great Britain.—They have lately received a valuable accession in a French lady and gentleman who teach on the Pizzilozian Plan. At this school are received students from any part of the world, who are educated as their friends wish. They do not encourage the learning of the dead languages, but pay particular attention to English, and French, Mathematics, Surveying, Navigation, Chemistry, History, Natural Philosophy, the principles of Jurisprudence, Opticks, Drawing, Music, Dancing, &c. The students who belong to the society, while prosecuting their studies, learn some useful trade, and boarders may do the same. The strictest attention is paid to cleanliness, health and morality—the teachers are constantly with their pupils, night and day—they have liberty to attend public worship at any of the chapels or meeting houses in the village. The whole expense attending a boy at this school, including books, tuition, bedding, board, washing, clothing, medicine and attendance—in short, every thing, is one hundred dollars per annum. It appears to me that no place I ever heard of offers a better chance for obtaining a useful education, and, certainly, none so cheap.

The Clinton got off about 11 o'clock and proceeded down the beautiful Ohio at the rate of 14 miles an hour. At this time I took a violent cold, which, as usual, distressed me greatly. Saturday evening stopped at Cincinnati, (Ohio) to deliver some iron which detained us several hours—distance run 358 miles. Mr. Applegath (the English gentleman above mentioned) and myself went up and strolled about the town, one of the most considerable in the western country; but it was too dark to admit of a good view. Sunday morning 16th stopped at Madisonville, Indiana, to land goods—went on shore—it being my first appearance in that state—it would be tedious and uninteresting to enumerate the villages we pass—at noon landed at Louisville, Kentucky, also new to me—went to a tavern and found that the Hibernia was just on the point of departing for New Orleans. Got a hack and rode to shipping port, two miles, embarked, and got off in an hour—a canal is now cutting from Louisville to Shipping Port by which the Rapids will be avoided. At present a set of small boats ply between Pittsburgh and Louisville, and another set, much larger, between Shipping Port and New Orleans. The Hibernia, now on her second trip, is a superb vessel. The accommodations arranged differently from those you have seen. The cabin is above water—and extends as far forward as the machinery will permit. Around it is a gallery—above the cabin are accommodations for deck passengers, extending across so as to cover the galleries—making them complete piazzas. Here we sit and read, smoke—or walk as we choose. When tired of looking at one state, by crossing the vessel we can contemplate another. These boats have in the bow a snag room—a bulkhead crossing the vessel near the head, in case of being snagged, stops the water from every other part of the vessel.

To day Mr. Applegath left us at 10 o'clock, at Mount Vernon, the nearest landing (17 miles) to Harmony. He left Liverpool March 3d crossed an ocean of 3000 miles—ascended a long bay and river to Philadelphia, remained there several days, took the necessary steps to attain citizenship in five years, and now, on the 45th day will reach his point of destination, more than 1000 miles in the interior!

Yesterday overtook and passed a steam boat bound to St. Louis, Missouri—with a keel boat lashed to each side—met several others bound up—passed a number of flat boats—but few family boats—last night entered the Mississippi River. The Ohio commences at Pittsburgh, formed by the junction of the Allegany and Monongahela Rivers, at that place, where they lose their names. Its length to the Mississippi is, where it in turn loses its name, is 941 miles, averaging about 189 miles per day and 2 cents per mile.

GOOD ADVICE.—An old tax-gatherer gave to a young one, his successor, the following advice, on the advantage of civility in his avocation: "Remember said he, "more flies are caught with honey than with vinegar."

the country almost in a state of nature—only a few miserable log huts visible—I have made some acquaintance with Judge of Wasbita—a Swiss—a man of much information. I remember to have seen some of his communications on vines and rot in cotton, in the Farmer. He has travelled a great deal. Speaks highly of the Ouchitwa country—one year made a crop of wheat—after which a crop of Indian Corn—They shear their sheep twice a year. But little attention is paid to any thing except cotton. He was in Naples 1794, during the anarchy which prevailed there for 26 days, in which time, he says, 30,000 persons were massacred—he escaped with great difficulty.

We are now off New Madrid, Missouri,

which

which suffered severely by the earthquake 1811—The current of the River at one time changed and ran up—afterwards the bed of the river was laid bare as though the earth had swallowed the water.

This morning we had a great fright:—The boat in turning a point, to go through a narrow pass, run against a large raft of drift wood, the shock was great—but the damage inconsiderable. On such occasions the accounts of accidents which we read in the newspapers rush on the mind and increase the alarm. Some of these rafts are very extensive—The water on both sides of the River is overflowing the banks, and half leg deep around some of the log huts where we stop to take in wood. Taking in wood requires about four hours out of twenty four—The water is now supposed to be about forty feet above low water mark—great as this rise is, it does not equal that of the Kentucky River, which rises 70 feet. Yesterday passed the new cut off. At a crooked part the river took a short cut across a plantation, of a quarter of a mile, which saved about twelve miles distance round. Many improvements of this kind will probably be made hereafter, by design—much good was done last year in the Ohio by the removal, at low water, of the snags, at the comparatively trifling expense of \$60,000 paid by the U. States. This year the work will continue on the Mississippi—the progress about 10 miles per day. The contractor places two large flat boats near the snag, and then with powerful levers, with iron claws, prizes them up from the bottom—cuts them in pieces, and leaves them to float off on the rise of water. His force 25 men.

While the boat was taking in wood this morning I landed in the state of Mississippi (first time) and walked along shore.

The land is rich but subject to overflowings.

The cattle are in good order, but

suffer much from mosquitoes. They live

on the wild cane, (or reed) which grow all

over this country near the rivers. I saw

several this morning about 28 feet long.

The Judge says he has seen them 36 feet

long. The wild grapes here are now about

the size of duck shot—This fact will serve to

give you some idea of the climate. Judge

commenced planting cotton about 20

years ago—without capital—bought his

land on credit—in two years paid for it,

and bought two negroes—with them, working

himself, he made a crop of cotton, which at 25 cents, brought \$3,000; but he

had to employ a number of Indian women

to help gather it. He now works 16

hands—which he says is enough. Laughs

at the folly of General —, with his

thousand slaves—keeps no overseer—

tells as though he was quite independent—

His father was a rich jeweler, of Geneva,

and was ruined by the French Revolution,

which extended its effects to Switzerland.

From him and another gentleman on

board I have been able to hear of the fortune of most of my old acquaintances—

many and wonderful changes have taken

place. Among others the Judge related

the story of Mrs. —. She was left

a widow with several children, 18 years

ago, rather poor. Her friends assisted

her to set up a shop—she succeeded well

—she suited the business, being a bustling,

talking little body. However, she got

tired of it—wanted to live at ease, bought

a plantation, and, by degrees, put on it,

large and small, 100 slaves—sold the shop,

and retired, determined, now she was rich,

to be happy. She died the first year—

from vexation, as the judge thinks.

Men whom I left immensely rich are

now bankrupts—and some that were poor

are rich—numerous failures took place in

Orleans last winter in consequence of col-

lateral sickness.

About noon passed a thriving village on

the Walnut Hills, the first high land we

have seen for two days, of two years date.

And just after dinner a most beautiful

field of corn in a rich bottom of great ex-

tent, about knee high.

It is calculated that there are now plying

on the Mississippi and its tributary

waters more than 150 steam boats—and

many others are building—in 1818 or '19

there were but two. They cannot run

longer than June or July, when, on account

of the lowness of the water in the Ohio,

they are laid up until it rises, about No-

ember or December. Last night one of

our wheels got loose—the one which struck

the raft—which retarded our progress—it

is now repaired and we are going on well

—expect to arrive early tomorrow morn-

ing—if at one o'clock it will give me one

of the shortest passages ever known from

Washington—eleven days. The distance

travelled will be by stage coach 288 miles

—fare \$21 25.—By steam boats 1848

miles—fare \$37—2086 miles—fare \$58

25, averaging about 189 miles per day and

2 cents per mile.

GOOD ADVICE.—An old tax-gatherer

gave to a young one, his successor, the

following advice, on the advantage of ci-

vility in his avocation: "Remember said

he, "more flies are caught with honey than

with vinegar."

[For the *Eastern Gazette*.]

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 3.

To the People of Maryland.

"Chastened liberty lives in the voluntary choice of an enlightened people, while arbitrary power depends for its existence upon the slavish fear of an ignorant multitude."

Having adverted, in a previous number, to a proposition before Congress, to appropriate the avails of the public lands, amongst the states for the support of common schools, I am induced to employ the strong arguments of an able memoir, upon that subject, to enforce the object of these essays.

It is truly said that a Government like ours, not only depends for its energy and action; but for its very existence, upon the will of the people—They, and they only, can alter, or abolish it—Are the rights of men, or of property, understood, or respected, by the ignorant? Certainly not—Or where is the human character the most degraded? We have too many instances, daily, before us to want an answer to this inquiry.

Will it not follow from the natural operation and effect of the state's munificence, as contemplated by the late law of public instruction, that the ignorant and poor will be aided and enlightened; that the wise and rich will be valued and protected

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAM CATTIN (of Wm.) of Somerset County, as a candidate for the next Congress of the United States.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Can it be possible that the Freemen of Talbot will suffer the Jubiles of their independence to arrive and pass off unnoticed? The anniversary of Independence has recurred only fifty times, and we are so indifferent that we care not whether it comes or not—this evinces a state of feeling that does not become Independent Americans—this criminal apathy portends no good to the country—Are you tired of your independence? Or have you ceased to be proud of it and to rejoice at it? Or are you indifferent whether you keep alive and hand over to posterity the spirit of freedom and noble minded independence, which originated gloriously with your fathers, and which was sacredly transmitted by them to you, both as a pledge of their love of country and their love for their fellow men?—Do you cease to rejoice in the independence of your country? The time comes the calm of despotism, and when some military chieftain shall take the reins of power, you will be low sunk enough to be trampled in the dust.

When my fellow citizens voluntarily decline to celebrate, in a proper manner, the Birth Day of Independence in our country I must say we are "the degenerate sons" of noble sires.

THE HARVEST

Is now over, and a more embarrassed one we never recollect to have heard of—the wet in 1824 was of longer duration, but it began much earlier before harvest, and the injury was done by the time the wheat was ripe—the wet did not continue throughout the whole harvest as it did this year.

The injury sustained is certainly great, but we hope, not so much as was expected—the great loss is in the beating down of the wheat by rain, so that it could not possibly be saved—this loss is unusually great.—The grain is lightened by the incessant rains, and the succession of hot sun and rain caused it to shatter out a great deal more than common. The straw is rendered almost worthless—one half of it, that last saved, will be useless as food, for it will have no sustenance in it. From the best calculations furnished us, we have reason to hope that the loss altogether will not exceed a fourth of the whole grain crop as it stood three weeks ago, and after such a fortnight as the wheat has been harvested in, we think this a pretty fortunate escape.

[COMMUNICATION.] FOURTH OF JULY, And 50th Year of Independence.

By Divine permission, a sermon will be preached at the Methodist Churches, on Tuesday, the 4th day of July, at 11 o'clock, at Easton, at the Trappe, at St. Michaels, at Wye, and at the Chapel, and at each place, after divine service, a collection will be taken to aid and assist the laudable endeavours of the African Colonization Society.

It is hoped and expected, that all such as feel their obligations to ALMIGHTY GOD, for his merciful dispensations towards them, will be found attending on that occasion, and will be as liberal in their contributions, at the Public Collections, as they possibly can, in aiding the aforesaid Society.

* The Gentlemen and Ladies, are respectfully informed—that such as feel disposed to aid and assist the above society, may have an opportunity of doing so, any time within ten days after the public collection taken on the 4th of July, by calling on Mr. William Jenkins, who will receive it, and duly apply the same.

We have seen a letter from Lisbon of the 12th of May, says the New York Mercantile Advertiser, which states that, owing to the extreme dryness of the season, the grain crops had entirely failed, and that it was calculated the supply of wheat on hand was only sufficient for three months consumption.

We remark the following passage in the number of the Edinburgh Review (36th) last received.

"We have the strongest grounds for concluding, that the population of Ireland has doubled in the last 30 years; and, we must believe farther, that it is, at this moment, increasing at the same rate. If the 7,000,000 of Irish of 1821, shall become 14,000,000 in 1851, while the population of England doubles only in 80 years, that of Ireland will be nearly equal in 1851. Looking at this question as it affects the lower orders of Ireland, it presents nothing but what is most gloomy and terrific; for, in place of any prospect of their condition becoming better, it seems manifestly tending to become worse."

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

On Saturday last, the 24th inst. in this town, the brethren of Coats' Lodge, No. 76, held their Festival of St. John, and were joined by a most respectable company of visitors from various Lodges of the Eastern Shore, amongst whom were several of their presiding Masters and Wardens. The Lodge was opened at the Masonic Hall, which was handsomely fitted up for the occasion, and the Brotherhood moved from thence in procession to the Court House, according to the order heretofore published:

TYLER, with a drawn sword.
STEWARDS, with white rods.
MUSIC, (by a band from Baltimore.)

ENTERED APPRENTICES.

FELLOW CRAFTS.

MASTER MASON'S.

SECRETARY & TREASURER.

SENIOR & JUNIOR WARDENS.

A Brother bearing a Taper.

The Bible, Square and Compass.

Two Brothers bearing Tapers.

CHAPLAIN.

PAST-MASTERS.

DEACON—MASTER—DEACON.

The upper Court Room, with the exception of the space assigned for the brethren, was filled with an assemblage of Ladies, whose bright countenances, lighted up by an eager curiosity, shed a lustre on the scene.

The ceremony of the investiture of the Master, Wardens, and other officers, was performed in public and in a very dignified and impressive manner by the late Worshipful Master Doctor Tristram Thomas, who delivered over the jewel and power of his office to the new Worshipful Master, the brother John Leeds Kerr; and the brother William Hayward, Jr., as Senior Warden, the brother Thomas Henrix, as Junior Warden, the brother Thomas W. Lockerman, as Secretary, the brother John D. Green, as Treasurer, and the brother Francis Parrott, as Tyler of the Lodge, respectively received the insignia of their offices.

An impressive prayer was offered up by the Rev. Brother Rawleigh; after which the Brother Robert H. Goldsborough, addressing the Worshipful Master and Brethren, delivered a grave and eloquent discourse upon the principles and advantages of the Masonic Institution, vindicating the order from the many unfounded cavils and objections which have been raised against it.

The Procession, in an inverted order, returned to the Masonic Hall, when the Lodge was closed and the whole assemblage of Brethren repaired to Mr. Lowe's Inn, where a sumptuous dinner was ready for their refreshment, of which they partook, with great hilarity, upon the level.

The following regular toasts were drank in the usual form:—

1. To Him, who first the work began.

2. To the memory of our departed brother, Doctor John Coats.—He was a true Mason—the disinterested Patriot—the unfeigned Friend—the Gentleman and the Scholar.

3. To the fraternity round the globe:—May they all be governed by the true principles of their order.

4. Our country and the craft.

5. Charity:—Let us mark the tokens of distress and let every brother have a heart for pity and a hand open as day for melting charity."

6. To the secret and silent:—Betray not the watchword.

7. The Lodge:—It is open to real worth, with whatsoever mode of faith in religion or politics.

8. May every brother who has a heart to feel, have the ability to give.

9. To the widows and orphans of deceased brothers:—Without initiation into its mysteries, they ought to receive the benefits of masonry.

10. To the memory of him who first planted the vine.

11. The Grand Lodge of Maryland and its Officers:—Increasing in usefulness, it commands the tribute of respect from all subordinate Lodges.

The Brother R. R. Goldsborough, rose and said that as a constituent member of the Grand Lodge, (being the Senior Grand Warden,) he felt himself called upon to return thanks for the compliment, though disclaiming an appropriation of any great share of it to himself, individually. The Grand Lodge, he assured the Brethren, had laboured ardently and faithfully, of late years, and the Craft had received an accession, throughout the State, of many able workmen—many of the most distinguished citizens having been initiated into the order.

The Worshipful Master being called on from the West for his toast, gave the following:—"May we never blame that in brother which we would pardon in ourselves."

The Oration of the day was proposed and drank; and the brother acknowledged the personal compliment in very handsome terms.

The health and prosperity of the Worshipful Master was proposed and drank; upon which he returned thanks. He was wholly unaccustomed, he said, to that kind of compliment, and scarcely knew in what language he should acquit himself of the obligation it imposed, or express his gratitude for the personal kindness which alone could have suggested it on that occasion. The Worshipful Brother concluded by a feeling expression of his conviction that he had many—very many friends—and of his humble hope that he had but few enemies,—certainly not one in that assembly. He said he had conformed his temper to the philosophy of consoling himself for the few injuries he received in a grateful remembrance of the many favours bestowed on him: Every favour extended to him was deeply engraven upon the tablet of his heart: Every wound his feelings suffered at the hand of a foe, was quickly healed by some soothing kindness of a friend; and the memory of it was removed, as the wave obliterates an impression in the sands of the shore.

The health and happiness of the Senior Warden was proposed and drank; when the brother Senior gave expression to his feelings in a few appropriate and eloquent remarks.

The Master knocked with his Gavel and proposed the four Cardinal Virtues, as a toast,

but was suspended by a Song for a few minutes, and then the brethren retired in perfect harmony and fellowship.—Star.

KIDNAPPING.—William White, was committed to jail, and Thomas Smoot held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars, in Alexandria on Wednesday last for Kidnapping. It appears that they had taken a free black boy on board their vessel in James River, and after prohibiting his going on shore at Norfolk, where he belonged, they took him to Alexandria, and sold him to a negro trader for \$275. Before they left the town, however, the boy informed his purchaser that he was free, when White, and Smoot were arrested just as they were about to make sail. Smoot is the owner, and master of a small schooner, and White a sailor in Smoot's employ, both belonging to the Eastern Shore of Maryland.—Balt. Pat. June 23.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I offer myself as a Candidate for the next Sheriff, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.—The Public's ob'dt. serv't.

GEORGE STEVENS.

FROM SMYRNA.—The Boston Daily

Advertiser has files of *Le Spectateur Oriental* to March 31. They contain but little news of the state of affairs in Greece. Almost every paper contains complaints of piracies committed by the Greek cruisers and mystics, on the merchant vessels of the European nations, without discrimination of flag. The paper of the 31st states, as a report, that Col. Fabvier, the French officer, who had been for some time drilling a corps of Greek troops in the European tactics, at Athens, having marched into Negropot at the head of his little band, had met with some successes, and had even taken possession of the fortress of Carabusa. The Spectator, which is reluctant to credit any thing favorable to the Greeks, declares its disbelief of this report, and adds that if true it is of little importance in the general struggle. We regard it as of a good deal of consequence if true, as in that case it is likely to be the forerunner of other events favorable to the Greek cause. The Greeks still held possession of Carabusa in Candia, and there were also bands of Spartiates in arms in the mountains of that island.

A Manchester letter, dated 11th ult mentions that the poor people there complain much of the Corn Laws—"for they say, adds the letter, "that when the American grain was admitted, there was a great exportation of flannels in return, but that now, this trade is entirely cut up owing to the exclusion of foreign corn." The British ministry will find it very difficult to manage between the powerful landed interest, on one hand, resisting any change in the Corn Laws, and the mass of the population calling for their abrogation.

Discoveries in Africa.—We are happy to learn, that Messrs. Cummings, Hilliard & Co. have received a copy of the long expected narrative of the travels of Maj Denham, Capt. Clapperton and Dr. Oudney, in Africa, and have already put it to press. It is pronounced by the editors of the Quarterly Review to be the most interesting work that has been published on the subject of African researches, not excepting the narrative of the brilliant discoveries of Muogo Park. We are inclined to believe, from a cursory review of the work, and from the notices of it we have seen, that this is not an exaggerated estimate of its value.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

From the Malone Franklin co. Telegraph.

Newspaper accounts.—Casting our eyes the other day over the inventory of debts of a gentleman who was about to take the benefit of the insolvent laws, our eyes were attracted by an account for newspapers, and we had the curiosity to find the whole amount owing in this manner; which amounted to the following formidable sum:

For the New York American, \$19 00

Albany Argus, 20 00

Ladies' Literary Cabinet, (N. Y.) 8 00

Rural Repository, Hudson, 2 00

Franklin Telegraph, all paid but 25

Total, 849 25

This statement is given, not because it is very extraordinary, nor for the purpose of reflecting upon the individual who is in the unfortunate predicament above alluded to—but as an admonition to our typographical brethren of the negligence and impolicy of the management adopted or perhaps rather indulged in by them. This is by no means a singular occurrence, and it shows a little what becomes of our worthy fraternity. How much longer the drain might have continued had not this crisis arrived, does not appear.

To a Correspondent.—"A FAKE Voter" shall appear in our next.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES, BALTIMORE, June 26

Flour—Sup. Howard's, per bbl, \$4 62 a 75

Wheat, per bushel, 43 7 a 450

Indian Corn, 91 a 95

Rye, 72 a 74

Oats, 68 a 70

[Pat.]

MARRIED

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Finley, John S. DENNIS, of Worcester county Md. to Miss JULIA ANN, eldest daughter of John K. Howe, Esq.

DIED

In Baltimore, on Sunday evening, last after a short illness, Capt. Spencer Coburn, of this county.

In this county on Sunday last, Mrs. NEAL CONSBY of Mr. Solomon Neal.

In this town on Thursday last Miss PAULINE HANDY.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Subscriber will sell or rent his farm in Caroline county, situated on the public road leading from Gen. William Potter's to Marshy Hope Bridge and Punch Hall, and within five miles of Gen. Potter's public landing, containing about 180 acres. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, store house and granary, together with the necessary out buildings, and is considered to be one of the best country seats for public business in the county, and a neighborhood celebrated for health and friendly intercourse. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those desirous of purchasing or renting, will, of course, view the premises. The above property will be shown by Mr. Willis Charles, who lives adjoining, and the terms made known by the subscriber in Easton.

I will also sell on moderate terms a small farm containing 100 acres, situated in the county aforesaid, about two and a half miles from Collins' Roads, formerly occupied by Mr. Levin Todd. If this farm is not disposed of at private sale before the 26th day of August next, it will be offered at public sale, at Collins' Roads, and struck off to the highest bidder for the same. A credit of 12 months will be given if required.

Attendance will be given by the Subscriber, and June 1.

J. TOMLINSON.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, June 30, 1826.

A. Hon. Stephenson Archer

Capt. Edw'd. Auld

George Andre

Martin Aulford

John L. Aulford

I. Atkinson

K. John Kemp

Thos. P. Bennett

John Bell

Hiram Brown 2

James H. Benson

Mairey Brumel

Squire Bennett

Wm. Barnett

John Blaik

Miss Henrietta E. Bordley

Matthias Bordley.

G. Daniel Chase

Robt. Covey

Miss Elizabeth Chapman

John Cornish

Hosea W. Cantwell

Miss Elizabeth Clark

POETRY.

From an English Paper.

CONFIDENCE AND CREDIT.

The day was dark, the markets dull,
The Change was thin, Gazettes were full,
And half the town was breaking;
The counter-sign of cash was "Stop!"
Bankers and Bankrupts shut up shop;
And honest hearts were aching.

When near the Bench, my fancy spied
A faded form, with hasty stride,
Beneath grief's burthen stooping,
Her name was Credit, and she said,
Her father, Trade, was lately dead;
Her mother, Commerce, drooping.

The smile that she was wont to wear,
Was wither'd by the hand of care.
Her eyes had lost their lustre;
Her character was gone she said,
For basely she had been betray'd;
And nobody would trust her.

That honest Industry had tried
To gain fair Credit for his bride,
And found the lady willing,
But ah a Fortune hunter came,
And Speculation was his name,
A Ruin, not worth a shilling.

The villain was on mischief bent,
He gain'd both Dad and Mam's consent;
And then poor Credit smarted;
He filch'd her fortune and her fame—
He fix'd a blot upon her name,
And left her broken-hearted.

When thus poor Credit seem'd to sigh,
Her cousin Confidence, came by
(Methinks he must be clever;)
For when he whisper'd in her ear,
She check'd the sigh, she dried the tear,
And smiled as sweet as ever!

Practising Balls.
Miss SUTHERLAND begs leave respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Talbot, that her Practising Balls will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room on Friday evenings, the 14th and 28th July. Gentlemen's Tickets can be procured at the Bar, or at Mr. Ring's, Washington street, opposite Church Alley.

May 20

MORE NEW GOODS.

SAMUEL GROOME

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS;

AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ.

6-4 Cambrie Ginghams Burlaps, Osnaburgs

3-4 do Brown Irish Linens

Cross barred Silk do. Mamee and Company's

6-4 Mull Muslins Nankeen

6-4 Book do. plain Blue do.

Plain & tig'd Swiss do. Marseilles Vesting

6-4 & 4-4 Cambrie do. Black Silk do.

Fancy Prints Tabby Velvets

American Blue do. White & Blue Dintins

Gingham Robes Black, Straw, White &

Muslin do. Blue Italian Crapes

Colored Cambries Tambor'd Swiss Hdkts.

Insertions & Floucings Barage & other Silk do.

Dom. Plaids & Stripes Plain Book do.

White & Bro. Shirtsings Lace do. with Bugles

Do. Sheetings Company Bandanas

Bed-Tickings Col'd Camb. & Silk for

Apron Checks Bonnets

4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens Black Senshaw

5-4 Irish Sheeting Green and Black Sars-

White & Brown Russia nett

Sheetings Figured Black Silk for

Irish & German Dowlas Dresses

Raven's Duck White Pongees

5-4 Tow Linens 4-4 Bobinet Lace

Bro. Frch. Drilling Super Blue Cloths

White & Bro. En- Men's Milk Hose, long

glish do. & short, ribbed & plain

Regent's Silk do. Men's Cotton do.

Bro. Frch. Linen Ladies' Embroidered

Corinthian Stripes Plain and Raw Silk

White and Drab Hosiery

Satin striped Flor- Women's & Girls' Cot-

ette

Grecian Stripes Men's and Boy's Leg-

Greek do. horn Hats

Wilmington do. Palm Leaf & Rice Fans

Black Silk Combelt Elegant Feather do.

Black Circassians Oil-Cloth for Tables

Blue Striped Seer- Artificial Flowers

suckers Silks and Kid Gloves

Hat Bindings, Bindings, Bed Lace, Stay

Tapes, Floss Thread, Floss Cotton, Sewing do

Millettin, Suspenders, Black Pins, Children's

Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Braids, Gimp, Twilling,

Bead Purse, Pocket Books, Cologne Water,

Tortoise Combs, Ivory do. Dressing do, Cotton

and Silk Cords, Tapes, Bobbins, Needles, &c. &c.

ALSO—Scythe Blades, SICKLES, WET Stones,

Nails, with an assortment of Hardware and

Cutlery, Glass and Queens'-ware, Stone-ware,

Earthen-ware, Wooden-ware, Paints, OiL, Tur-

pentine, &c. Likewise a general assortment

of HARVEST GOODS & GROCERIES, among

which are some nice FRESH TEAS, WINE,

BRANDY, &c. &c.

The above Goods, with the former stock on

hand, make a complete assortment, and will

be offered at a very small advance for cash.

Easton, June 10.

MORE NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

Handsome and Cheap Goods,

Which added to his former stock, renders his assortment very complete; all of which will be offered very low for cash.

His friends and the public generally are re-

spectfully invited to give him an early call.

June 10

Wanted.

A Deputy is wanted, in the office of the Register of Wills for Talbot County.—A liberal salary will be given to a person well qualified.—And I also wish to employ a young man, who writes a pretty good plain hand, to assist me in bringing up the records of my office.—Letters addressed to me (post paid) will be duly attended to. JAMES PRICE.

Easton, Md. June 17 1826.

The Federal Gazette, Baltimore, will insert the above twice week for 4 weeks.—And the Annapolis Gazette once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Sinclair & Moore

Have now for sale at their Agricultural Repository, PRATT STREET, Baltimore,

HARVEST TOOLS—Viz:

200 GRAIN CRADLES, with the Best English or American Scythes, of the most approved patterns, and are made of different kinds, suitable to the different sections of the country—and as we have been improving on them for three years, we believe they will be generally approved.

50 dozen GRASS SNEADS, a part of which have the Scythes hung to them ready for work.—Also, SCYTHE BLADES for Grain or Grass.

50 dozen of the Spring Steel Hay and Manure FORKS so generally used in the Eastern States.

100 CULTIVATORS, for the cultivation of Corn, Tobacco, and Garden Vegetables, answering all the purposes of the plough at one-third of the expense judiciously used—and also suits well for seedling wheat, if the grass has been kept down.

100 of those highly approved WHEAT FANS are now in progress and will be ready to deliver as orders may come in, a few of which are made stronger and better adapted to large farms; will cost about \$5 more.

In a few weeks we expect to have an assortment of TURNIP SEED, raised from Turnips carefully selected from such kinds as we most approve for table use: such as, the White Flat, White Stone, Yellow Scotch, and Early Dutch, and have lately received from London, some of the Red topped Swedish or Rutabaga TURNIP SEED, which we have proved to vegetate well; together with a very extensive assortment of Garden Seeds and implements of every description.

Buckwheat & Millet Seed would be purchased. June 17 4w S.

For Sale,

The two story Dwelling House and Premises, occupied at this time, by Mr. William Beckly, situate on West street in the town of Easton, next door to the residence of Richard Spencer, Esq. This property is well improved, and one of the most pleasant situations for a private family, in the place—to a good purchaser a long credit would be given if required. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. Joseph Thomas at Easton.

PHILEMON THOMAS, Agent for Wm. R. Dawson.

June 17 4w

SHERWOOD FOREST FOR SALE.

This beautiful farm contains upwards of 270 acres of Land with a proportion of Timber. An elegant DWELLING and other out houses, some of which are in bad order. It is situated about two and a half miles from St. Michaels, on the post road leading to Haddaway's ferry, and on the head of a beautiful creek abounding with fish and oysters—to a safe purchaser the terms will be made very easy. Persons wishing to purchase can view the premises by calling on Mr. James Denny, the present tenant—and Terms made known by application to

THOMAS SHERWOOD or ALEXANDER B. HARRISON. June 3 3w

For Sale.

I will sell the FARM on which I reside, and which I purchased a few years since of Mr. Loftus Bowdle.—This farm is situated in Bailey's Neck, on Third Haven creek, directly opposite the 'Double Mill,' one of the Steam boat Maryland's stopping places.—The farm contains about One Hundred and Fifty acres.—The soil, in the highest degree, fertile—sources of manure inexhaustible—Fish, oysters, ducks, terrapins, &c. of the first qualities, in their season, and a neighborhood celebrated for hospitality, peace, harmony and friendly intercourse—and for health and beauty of situation, this is unrivaled by any on Third-Haven creek. Those desirous of purchasing, will of course, view the premises, which they are invited to do, where the terms and further particulars will be made known by May 6 tf R. P. EMMONS.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the FARM where he lately resided, handsomely situated in Talbot county, about three miles from Easton, and containing about

420 ACRES

and is as comfortably situated as any in the county, off the salt waters there is a Brick Dwelling House Kitchen and Smoke House, together with all the necessary out buildings, which consist of wood; the buildings are not in good repair, at this time.—There is about one hundred and twenty acres of wood or timber land, and about twenty acres of good meadow grounds, together with a plenty of marsh, and is well watered with never-failing streams, together with as good an assortment of fruit of different kinds as almost any in the county. It can be divided into two farms, one containing about 230 acres the other about 190, each to have a plenty of timber. I will sell either parcel, or the whole. I deem it unnecessary to say any more about it, as I conclude that no person will purchase without viewing it; the property will be shown by Mr. Benjamin Kemp, who resides on the premises, and terms made known by the subscriber, near St. Michaels.

James DENNY.

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county. Feb. 11

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the EASTON HOTEL—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything in season, afford by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance of their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. This house has got two letters on each arm, on the right arm J. G. pricked in with ink, which he says was done by his young master, William Montague, says he came off with a certain Joseph Hudson, who sailed a boat called the Nonsuch of Richmond. The owner of the house, Sheriff of Talbot county.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts. ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 tf

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant, RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

THE THOROUGH BREED STALLION,

By Sir Archy—bred by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, will stand the present season at one of the subscribers' stables in EASTON, at the low price of fifteen dollars the spring's chance, which Ten Dollars will discharge paid by the first of October next—\$5 the spring's leap, and \$20 to insure a mare with foal 25 cents in each case to be paid to the groom. The season will be extended to the first of August, or longer if required.

RINALDO is fifteen and a half hands high, and 5 years old this season, is a horse of uncommon bone and muscular powers. He is deep or blood bay with black mane, tail, n: legs—has never covered a mare, having us: arrived from Roanoke in Virginia. He was got by Sir Archy, (who is now covering at \$75 the spring's chance;) his dam Miss Ryland, by Gracchus, Dute by Silvertail, Vandy by Celar, Mark Anthony, Jolly Rodger—see American Farmer of April 9, 1824. Although a train of fortuitous circumstances enable the subscribers to offer the services of Rinaldo unprecedently low, yet it is a fact, susceptible of proof, that he

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. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1826.

NO. 29.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Five 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.

REPORT.

Of the Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the joint memorial of the Central Committee and the Commissioners appointed by Virginia, Maryland, and the United States, to open books for the subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with sundry petitions from the citizens of Pennsylvania and Maryland on the same subject, respectfully report:

(Continued.)

If internal improvements have adorned and enriched other countries, why shall they not ours? What country under heaven presents such advantages or such inducements? If the traveller in Europe be everywhere delighted on his journey by magnificent roads and splendid canals, shall he come here to be disappointed? Shall this proud Republic lag behind the monarchs of Europe in improving its own condition, in conferring benefits and blessings on its people? Or, should the time come (which God forbid!) when this happy government, sharing the fate of former republics, shall fall beneath the power of some successful Caesar, shall it be permitted to the proud usurper, looking abroad over the desolate land, to ask, in triumph, the fallen friends of liberty—where are the benefits left by your boasted Republic? Where the foot-steps of its power, or the monuments of its glory? Where the remains of any of the boasted blessings which it has conferred upon the people?

This it is in our power to prevent: it is our duty to do so. We should not be deterred by the expense; we have the means, and they cannot be better employed. The large amount required for this work is not so much owing to its intrinsic difficulties as to the magnificence and durable character of the plan proposed for its accomplishment. This will appear by a comparison with other estimates, made by experienced Engineers, for the first section, as far as the coal mines at Cumberland.

The first survey and estimate of this section was made by Thomas Moore, Esq. Chief Engineer of Virginia, who, according to the plan then proposed, estimated the cost from this City to Cumberland at \$1,114,300

The next estimate was made in 1822, by Messrs. Moses T. Hunter, William T. T. Mason, William Nailor, Athan Feawick, and Eli Williams, Esqrs. commissioners appointed for that purpose, by the States of Virginia and Maryland, aided by Messrs. Moore and Briggs, as Engineers; they estimated the cost of this section at \$1,578,954

General Abner Lacock, late a Senator in Congress, aided by David Shriver, Esq. who had an intimate knowledge of the subject, (whose investigations and writings on the subject are hereto annexed,) formed an estimate, and offered, in connection with other responsible men, to undertake its construction, for \$2,500,000.

Yet the cost of this section, according to the plan proposed by the United States' Engineers, will exceed eight millions of dollars. And when it is considered that this work is not intended for the present age merely, but is intended to last for ages to come, and give vent to the commerce between the Atlantic and Western States, when their population may have increased to tenfold, the plan will not perhaps be regarded as extravagant, and the more especially, when we also consider that this canal is intended to open a communication from the Chesapeake to New Orleans, almost equal in extent to a voyage across the Atlantic, and that, in performing this voyage, it will require nearly the same expense with a vessel of fifty as with one of a hundred tons; and to this consideration in favor of the plan proposed, the committee would add another, which should not be overlooked, that the quantity of water required to fill a lock to pass a boat of fifty tons, will not be materially increased to pass one of double the burthen.

General Remarks.—Mr. Gallatin, in his report on the subject of a general system of internal improvement, made in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, in 1808, says—"The early aid of the Federal Government is recommended by still more important considerations: the inconveniences, complaints, and dangers, which may result from a vast extent of territory, can no otherwise be radically removed or prevented, than by opening speedy and easy communications through all its parts. Good roads and canals will shorten distances, facilitate commercial and personal intercourse, and unite by a still more intimate community of interest the most remote quarters of the United States. No other single operation within the power of Government, can more effectually tend to strengthen and perpetuate

the union which secures external independence, domestic peace, and internal liberty."

The committee concurring in these views of that distinguished and enlightened statesman, rejoices in the contemplation of the period as not far distant, when, from the operation of causes which are both active and powerful, must soon make it the interest and duty of this government to adopt a general system of internal improvements, having for its object the construction of such roads and canals as may be "necessary and proper to carry into effect" three of the powers expressly conferred upon Congress by the constitution, viz:

1st. "The power to regulate commerce among the several States," to which belongs all commercial roads and canals.

2d. "The power to establish post offices and post roads," to which appertains all roads for the transportation of the mail; and

3. The power to provide for the common defence," &c. which carries with it the right to construct such roads and canals, as may be "necessary and proper for the national defence."

The active and efficient causes, which, in the judgment of the committee, will soon lead to the adoption of this system, are,

1st. The speedy extinguishment of the national debt, which, according to the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, made during the present session, it appears that by the annual application of the surplus revenue, the whole of the redeemable portion of the national debt, (except the three per cents, and bank stock,) may be discharged by the 1st day of July, 1829, leaving a surplus at the close of that year in the Treasury, of \$10,652,528 69, which, added to the estimated surplus of 1830, will give to that year a surplus beyond all the ordinary expenditures, of 25,652 528 69, and an annual surplus thereafter of fifteen millions of dollars, applicable to objects of internal improvements, in such manner as Congress may direct; and this result, it appears, will be produced without making any allowance for an increase of revenue from the increasing wealth and population, and of course, increased consumption of the country, which is the source of revenue, or for any increase from the increased sale of the public lands; and also, without allowing for any diminution of expenditure from the inevitable reduction of the pension list, now amounting annually to near a million and a half of dollars, or for a diminished expenditure on the public building or fortifications, now nearly completed, or the expiration in 1827, of the act appropriating \$500,000 annually for the Senate, would be as follows, viz:

4 per cent. 5 per cent. 6 per cent.
Interest. Total. Interest. Total. Interest. Total.
\$3,591,727 29 \$15,591,727 29 \$3,411,727 29 \$10,431,727 29 \$3,011,727 29 \$10,591,727 29
\$6,671,166 73 \$450,580 94 \$6,671,166 73 \$450,580 94 \$6,671,166 73 \$450,580 94

Thus discharging the whole of the national debt, (except thirteen and a quarter millions of 3 per cents, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government,) affording, in the mean time, eighty-nine millions six hundred and sixty-four dollars forty-eight cents, to objects of internal improvement, which, if vested as stock in roads and canals, yielding 5 per cent. per annum, (little more than half the receipts of the New-York canal,) it would yield an annual revenue to the Treasury, of four million four hundred and eighty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars seventy-two cents, equal to half the ordinary expenditures of the Government, and which would add an equal amount to the annual surplus applicable to these objects. On thirty canals in England, the tolls averaged in 1812, 30 per cent. per annum; and the stock had risen in value 600 per cent. per annum. The Loughborough Canal yielded 170 per cent. per annum, and the stock, originally \$100 per share, was worth £3,500.

It may not be improper here to remark, that the result, as stated in the foregoing table, is produced without counting on any increase of revenue from tolls and from the increase of our national wealth and population, or any diminution of expenditure from the extinction of the pension list, and the completion of the fortifications and other public works, which will shortly be accomplished, now requiring several millions a year. The Committee, however, cannot concur in so much of the plan proposed by the Committee of the Senate as contemplates the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, without retaining any control over its application and expenditure: Congress certainly ought, at least, to retain the right of selecting the objects within the States, on which their money should be expended. The proceeds of the tolls, however, might be divided among the States according to population,

to be applied to purposes of State improvements. The Committee object especially to the plan proposed in the Senate, because it would put it out of the power of the Federal Government to discharge the duties which it owes to the nation, by providing for the construction of such roads and canals as may be "necessary and proper," for the "regulation of commerce between the several States," "for the common defence," and for the transportation of the mail; which are severally enumerated in the Constitution, among the powers and duties of the Federal Government, and which it is bound to execute and fulfil to the extent of its means. But if the whole surplus revenue be absolutely surrendered up to the States, the National Government can accomplish nothing, and of course, great national objects, such as the canal under consideration, will remain neglected. This canal is an internal concern of no State, yet it is calculated to unite and benefit all the States; the internal navigation which it opens from the Chesapeake to New Orleans, will wash the shores of nearly half the States in the Union, and receive in its course the produce of several others, whose rivers flow into the Potomac, Ohio, or Mississippi; yet it is external to all these States, (except Pennsylvania,) and of course these individual States have neither the power, or perhaps disposition, to devote their means to it, when other objects, internal, and of course more interesting to them, claim a preference.

[To be continued.]

AMUSEMENT.
From the Louisiana Advertiser.
Oh! that mine enemy would take a newspaper.

John! Oh John!—do you hear? run to neighbor Liberal's and ask him if he will oblige me by the loan of the morning paper a few moments, just to look at the ship news and the advertisements.

"That's just what I said yesterday morning, daddy, when I went to borrow the paper, and you know you kept it two hours and he was obliged to send for it."

"Well then, say something else to him, John, do you hear John? and give him my compliments, John, do you hear?"

"Yes daddy!"—(Exit and returns.)

"Well John, have you got the paper?"

"No, daddy, neighbor Liberal is walking about the room waiting for Mr. Newsmonger to finish reading the Louisiana Advertiser, or Mr. Longwind to drop the Gazette, which he has got almost asleep over."

"This is provoking! I wonder why they don't take the papers themselves, and not troubling their neighbors."

"Why don't you take a paper daddy?"

"Why—why—if I did, I never could get a chance to read it. An impertinent set of spongers!—go again, John. There must be one out of four liberated, and I know it will give neighbor Liberal pleasure to gratify me only for a moment."

"Well John, what success?"

"Can't get a paper, daddy.—Mr. Liberal has got the Mercantile Advertiser away from Mr. Scriblerus, and Mr. Du-little is looking over his shoulder while he reads it, and he'll want it next."

"This is beyond all bearing; it is now 7 o'clock, and I suppose I must wait till after breakfast before I can get the news, and who the d—l (in a violent passion) would give a *markee* to read a newspaper after breakfast.—Do you hear, John, go again, John, and wait till one or the other of the papers is out of the hands of these infernal gormandizing monopolizers, and be sure to catch it, John, and then tell Mr. Liberal, that I will return it instantly; do you hear, John?"

"Yes, daddy!"—(Exit)—(Enter Swallow)

"Good morning, neighbor Egernous—any thing new?"

"News! fire and faggots, I have sent a dozen times to Liberal there, to request the loan of his paper, only for a moment, and he has the impertinence to refuse me."

"Refuse you?"

"Not exactly refuse me, but he permits such fellows as Longwind, Neither-side, Scriblerus, and Newsmonger, to pour over them for hours, not only (through a mistaken courtesy,) depriving himself, but his neighbors, from getting early intelligence of what is passing in the world."

"My goodness!—be they reading 'em now."

"Yes," (sighing.)

"Well, that's abominable! Why don't you take a newspaper yourself?"

"Why don't you take one? you are always enquiring after 'Noos' as you call it."

"Why, I did take one, but the printer don't leave it at my house any more, 'cause I haddent about the price, and wouldn't pay him."

"That's a good reason for the printer; if not for you. Well, John did you get the paper?"

"No, daddy, just as that Mr. Neither-side was done, is came Mr. Hookit, and Mr. Knabit, and I came back."

"Confound my ill luck!—go back, do you hear? and ask Mr. Liberal if he will be kind enough—do you hear? kind enough to lend me any northern paper he may have, or if he has not one, ask him to lend me yesterday's paper again, or the day before or the day before that, or last Saturday's, or do you hear? any of the last week's papers, do you hear?"

"Yes, daddy."

"I am determined on going right away and subscribe for a newspaper: I will not be so pestered with the trouble of borrowing from unaccommodating neighbors."

"You are right, Mr. Egernous, the printers only ax five dollars right down, and then you have a whole year to pay 'other five dollars in, and then you can dispute the bill and they will send the newspaper three months after that, afore it is settled—them folks what bring the paper always throw it into a what had taken, if never thinking the subscriber is done over."

"Here comes John—well John have you got the paper?"

"No, daddy, the neighbors borrowed all the old papers, and Miss Tattle sent to get the morning papers as soon as they were done with."

"The devil she did—then I may hang up my fiddle till sundown, for when she begins to read, 'tis from alpha to omega.—Give me my hat John, do you hear? Never mind breakfast; neighbor Swallow, will you accompany me to the printing office? I will subscribe immediately; five dollars did you say? I will give twenty five dollars before I would suffer such impertinences. If I lend my paper I wish I may be—"

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

[For the Easton Gazette.]
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 4.

To the People of Maryland.
"Ubi scientia ibi libertas."

"The general extension of education is the best assurance of free government, the public prosperity will keep pace with the progress of literature—science and freedom will march hand and hand—science will disclose the blessings of liberty, and freedom encourage sober reflection, and beneficial research, whilst ignorance debases man, and prepares his mind for subjugation, and disgrace."

The giant of literature, in his justly celebrated tale of *Rasselas*, through the poet Imlac, in answer to the inquiry of an Eastern Prince, with reference to the power of the Europeans, says—"They are more powerful than we, because they are wiser—Knowledge will always predominate over ignorance, as man governs the other animals"—This is a truth self evident and undeniable—it is because of the greater extension of literature, and the consequent comparative depression of despotism, that the states of Europe are more enlightened, and more powerful than those of Asia—and, possessing as we do, the happiest form of free government, under which the lowest and most obscure of our citizens, may at right, aspire to the highest, and most dignified appointment, it becomes the policy, and obvious duty of our legislators, and men of influence, to exert their wisdom in devising plans, and providing means to extend the blessings of useful knowledge, to every child throughout the state—that every bud, or germ of genius, may be expanded or emerged from dust and degredation—for we may well accord, with a genuine poet in believing that

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear,
Full many a flower has bloom'd to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air."

The just and appropriate remarks of the learned author of the *Old Bachelor* occur in the prosecution of this subject—In detailing the views of a correspondent he says, in substance, it is owing in a great degree to the ignorance of the common people that our Gentlemen have the direction of our public affairs, without any great deal of knowledge, and this puts me in mind of a story I heard some years ago—I was at the house of a very worthy man, and several others were there—they were talking of the great want of learning among the common people, and of the necessity of something being done by the Assembly—The question was about the removal of the seat of government then under discussion in the assembly,—and after several very good speeches had been made, an ignorant member rose, and went on for a short time stammering and blundering, until at length he said, "some gentlemen rejected against this bill because it was not constitutional—for his part he did not know whether it was very constitutional, but he would vote for it because it would tolerate some irregularities which aggravated his constituents very much"—at this the whole house was in commotion—He further proceeds—"But many people say that the far greater part of us are too poor to educate our own children"—This however, in many cases may be owing to the want of a proper desire for it.

"A year or two ago several of us employed a school master to teach our children, and as he was thought to be better than the common run, we agreed to give him as high as fifteen dollars a scholar, but some refused to send their children, saying the price was too high—As I was going to town one day, I met one of these men coming home, with one of his negroes driving a cart—We stopped to speak to each other, and after awhile, I told him I was sorry to hear that he did not intend to encourage our school—he said he was really very sorry, but he had a large family to maintain—I tried to convince him, however, that he was very able, but he seemed to think that he knew his ability, and the interest of his family better than I did; so I could not prevail with him—On looking into his cart, I saw a nice pair of half boots and asked him whose they were—he said that he had bought them at the price of nine dollars, for his son Harry, a lad of sixteen years old, and spoke warmly against the extravagant price that such things had got up—I next asked him what pretty flowered thing that was I saw in his cart—he said it was what they called a bong box, and well they might, for that, and what was in it, had cost him a banging price—That nothing would do for his daughter Lucy, but she must have a fine bonnet—Observing a cask in his cart, I asked if he had got a dram along too—O yes, he said, it was a barrel of excellent old peach, and he thought he had got a pretty good bargain in it, for it was warranted at least three years old—Neighbour, said I, smiling, now suppose you had let alone buying those boots and that bonnet—Harry and Lucy are both too young to be looking out for sweet-hearts; and some cheaper things might have done for them yet awhile—And as for the brandy, although it is a very good thing, if used cautiously, it is dangerous to have much to do with it, and, I believe, we are all as well, or better without it, and the money we have given for these luxuries would have paid for all your children at our school a whole year." Now all this was good advice, and full of wisdom, as applied to the side, expensive and defective course of country schools, and the mistaken notion of expense has been urged against the general and improved plan of public education, when the truth is, and the experience of many years has fully demonstrated and established it, that the cost of instruction in primary schools, for all the youth of every

grade and every sex, will not exceed sixty seven cents a year on each member of the community, and that not one in a hundred would pay as much for the improved instruction of all their children, as they now pay for the precarious teaching of a single one.

The fact is worthy of repetition—Yet with the light of knowledge, derived from practice, and long experience, blazing upon us from the East, and from the North, there are found among us those who grudge the common diffusion of this blessing—The man of sordid disposition, and arbitrary temper, whose soul resides within his purse—proud of his vaunted, or presumed, wisdom, conceives it to be his policy to withhold intelligence from the poor, that he may have the advantage of their labour, at his own price and on his own terms—whilst the man of liberal sentiments, and generous feeling is more delighted in the free and general extension of useful learning to each and all—that the whole country may be enriched by the improvement of all its intellectual treasures, that every latent spark of genius may be drawn forth, and in fine, that all the essentials of social enjoyment may be enhanced to the utmost verge allowed to man.

And, unhappily, there are some others, well esteemed in the common concerns of life, who having acquired a good education through the means of public institutions, consider it right to monopolise and reserve their blessings amongst themselves—in the delusions of self-love they cannot see the equal claim of even the poorest individual, and in the indulgence of a short sighted and mistaken view, they are unable to appreciate the actual source of their elevation, for which, in fact, they are indebted to the great mass of common people—the bone and sinew of the land, the very rampart of our liberties.

The Sage of Sparta considered the establishment of schools as the highest concernment of legislation—He considered children as the peculiar property of the state, and that the charge of their education became the province and primary duty of sovereign power—And Lycurgus was surely right, for as knowledge is the source of power, of public wealth, and private happiness, it becomes the people, through the medium of their legislature to devise, and furnish a proper system, and efficient means to ramify the streams of learning to every district, and in fact, to every door—that the mass of virtue, and intelligence may be augmented and the genial blessings of our institutions be enjoyed.

With high respect,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.
Princess Anne,
June 26, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.
Mr. GRAHAM,

The very timely appearance of the names of two gentlemen as electoral candidates, appears to have excited but little concern, and has been followed by a portentous calm. If the independent voters of this county are determined to settle quietly down into perfect apathy and indifference, and to endure without a struggle the despotic and aristocratic sway of a small caucus clan, it shall not be for the want of one warning voice. The manner in which these gentlemen have appeared before the public, is, in my opinion, a little suspicious.

This caucus clan have discovered that public caucuses are unpopular, and accordingly mature their plans in secret conclaves. Rumour, though sometimes false, is yet often too true; and she declares, that, after many select dinner parties many convivial feasts—many abortions and much labour of the brain—this aforesaid caucus clan, did bring forth two legitimate caucuses: and now, doubtless, they would wish us the poor populace to believe, that their candidates stand before us independent, unsolicited and unpledged. The political character and conduct of those gentlemen are well known to the people of Talbot. They have both been and still are advocates of county, state and congressional caucuses. They have uniformly professed the most inveterate hostility and dislike to all who were ever called federalists and are willing and anxious to perpetuate this opposition and antipathy. They belong to that party of the old democrats who are in favour of proscribing and excluding all federalists from any office whatever; and of dividing the loaves and fishes amongst themselves. Illiberality is at all times very degrading to the human character, and the profession and practice of such principles ought certainly to render any party suspicious and unpopular.

There is a very respectable portion, & that portion a majority too of the old democrats who are opposed to caucus principles; and have good reason to believe that they entertain more liberal and conciliating sentiments than those above described. If two worthy anti-caucus men were to offer as electoral candidates, and boldly proclaim to the world that they had discarded all such selfish and illiberal notions, and were determined to bestow all offices upon the most wise, discreet and worthy, without regard to either ancient or modern distinctions of parties, such could not fail to receive the irresistible support of all liberal minded men, and especially of the federalists and of the anti-caucus democrats.

Now is the favourable opportunity to redeem, and re-animate the expiring honour of Maryland, and to give her that rank amongst her sister states to which her mental and moral worth entitle her. Let all therefore, who are liberal minded, unite in soliciting an opposition to such an unbalanced combination.

A FREE VOTER.

Talbot co. June 20th, 1826.

FROM ENGLAND.—The ship *Como*, at New York, brings London papers to the evening of the 25th May.

CORN BILLS.—On the 24th of May, the Marquis of Lansdowne made some remarks on the corn bills, to both of which he gave his hearty consent. He was of opinion, that even those bills should not be left without giving power to government of suspending the corn laws altogether, in case of necessity. He said, that if allowance of importation was limited, it would only be a deception. If there was a danger of famine, 500,000 quarters would be nothing. He was not to be told that if 500,000 quarters were insufficient, that the limitation should not be effective in case of scarcity, as they should then be thrown upon their own resources. There was nothing, however, which could justify the government in going beyond that which was fixed by law, and therefore that should be placed upon firmer and sounder principles. Until the laws on the subject were revised, that could not be effected. After some remarks, the further consideration of the warehouse corn bill was postponed to the next evening, for the purpose of affording time to make some necessary alterations. The importation corn bill next came under consideration, and after a short debate, the bill passed the committee without amendment. Some petitions against the bills were presented in the upper house.

Advices had been received in London from Constantinople, dated the 5th of May, confirming the accounts received by the French papers, that the Turkish government had acceded to the demand of Russia. On the 24th, the Earl of Aberdeen presented a petition, in the House of Lords, praying that some exertions should be made to save the Greeks from extermination.

Mr. Wakefield, who carried off Miss Turner, had been committed to Lancaster Castle to take his trial for felony, under the statute of Henry VII. In the course of the examination he denied that he had sent any communication to the *John Bull* newspaper, either with or without his name. [This alludes to the curious account of the affair which has been lately published.] When Miss Turner was examined, Mr. W. was agitated considerably. Miss Turner's uncle was the principal evidence against Wakefield.

An experiment had been made with Mr. Brown's newly invented Pneumatic Engine for propelling a carriage against the ascent of a sharp acclivity, which was successfully tried upon the steepest part of Shooter's Hill, where the ascent gains 134 inches in 12 feet. Mr. Brown's Engine is constructed upon a four wheel carriage. In ascending the Hill seven persons sat on the shafts.

A new iron roof, 55 feet in span and 150 in length, nearly completed over Mr. Mandeville's extensive premises at Lambeth, London, suddenly fell in, by which 2 or 3 persons were killed, and about twenty wounded. The weight of the roof was about 50 tons.

The Spitalfields weavers have been rewarded with 5 guineas by the Society of Arts, for a specimen of velvet equally perfect on both sides.

LONDON, May 25.—Consols opened this morning at 79 3-8, and advanced to 79 3-8 for the full account of the money price is 79 1-8.

Most of the Foreign securities partake of further improvement. Mexican 6 per cents are 68 1/2, and Colombian 5 per cents 43 1/2. Russian bonds have advanced to 78 1/2. Greek remains stationary at 15 1/2, as well as Spanish at 7 1/2 a 8. Danish are 55, Brazil 15 1/2.

City 4 o'clock.—Consols have closed at 19 8-8. Mexican 6 per cents 62 1/2 a 3. New Colombian 42 1/2 a 4.

The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts continue favourable.

Petitions are continued to be presented to Parliament, praying against negro slavery in the West Indies.

From the *New York American*, June 30

The recent measures adopted in England for the admission of foreign grain, (for it is to wheat, rye and barley that the term corn is applied in England, where they have not what we call corn), are, we observe exciting attention in the agricultural parts of our country, and are referred to as likely to affect considerably the price of wheat here. It may not perhaps be useless to enquire how far such a result is likely to occur.—The purport of the two bills before Parliament we believe to be, of the one to admit for consumption all the warehoused corn now in the British ports, and of the other, to import, if and when, the ministers shall judge advisable, 4,000,000 bushels from abroad. In proposing the first measure to Parliament, Mr. Canning estimated the quantity of corn in bond, at from 2,000,000 to 2,400,000 bushels, equal perhaps to four or five days consumption for Great Britain. The additional quantity which ministers may admit is equal to eight or ten days more.—The United States have never, we believe, exported in any one year over a million and a half bushels of wheat; though in the shape of flour they have exported equal to six million bushels. Perhaps the average export from all the ports of the Baltic may be estimated at eight million bushels—Supposing then that it shall be deemed expedient by ministers to admit from abroad 4,000,000 bushels of grain, it appears that much more than that quantity may, taking for our guide, the averages of past years, be had either from the Baltic or the United States. As therefore there will be a competition, great profits can scarcely be calculated on. It must then be inquired what prices may be probably maintained in England, for wheat sent there; and in order to ascertain this, it is necessary to revert to the statements in Parliament, of those who favored the

admission of foreign grain. It was computed by them, that 6d. sterling per quarter, or 6s. sterling per bushel of 60 lbs. for wheat, would be a fair remunerating price to the English agriculturist; & with a view to secure this to him, the duty on foreign wheat to be admitted was graduated at 12s. per qr. or 1s. 6d. per bushel. On these data a computation may be founded, by which to govern in some degree speculation from this country. The present price of wheat here is

\$1, equal to 1s. 6d. sterling, 4s. 6d.
Add for freight, 1s.
" duty in England, 1s. 6d.
" expenses of shipping & commission on selling, 1s.

Sterling, 1s. 7s. 6d.

But the price to be calculated on in England is only 8s. per bushel; leaving therefore, which could justify the government in going beyond that which was fixed by law, and therefore that should be placed upon firmer and sounder principles. Until the laws on the subject were revised, that could not be effected. After some remarks, the further consideration of the warehouse corn bill was postponed to the next evening, for the purpose of affording time to make some necessary alterations. The importation corn bill next came under consideration, and after a short debate, the bill passed the committee without amendment. Some petitions against the bills were presented in the upper house.

At 1 o'clock a large concourse of citizens assembled at the court house, when the Declaration of Independence was read, with great force & propriety, by Thomas P. Bennett, Esq. who was previously requested by the Committee of Arrangements to perform that duty. A letter, also, written on the 5th July 1776, by the venerable John Adams, (now one of the three venerable survivors of those who signed the Declaration of Independence,) prophetic of the final issue of the revolutionary contest, was read and listened to with deep interest.

A large portion of the assemblage then retired to the upper hall of the Court house, and there sat down to a sumptuous dinner, provided for the occasion by Mr. Lowe.

Nicholas Hammond, Esq. at the particular solicitation of the Committee of Arrangements presided, and was supported by John L. Kerr and Robert H. Goldsborough, Esqrs.

The following regular toasts were drunk with the highest cheer and unanimity:

1. The Jubilee of American Independence—May the termination of the next half century find fifty millions of our posterity free, like us, to celebrate this glorious Anniversary.—9 cheers.

2. The memory of Washington, the Father of his country—The virtues blended their rays to illustrate his character.

3. The People—The only legitimate source of power; they hold no privileges by the grant of their rulers—3 cheers.

4. The President of the United States: The people owe to their servant a fair and liberal estimate of his motives & measures: try him—prove him.

5. The heads of Departments: If united in harmonious councils for the true interests and happiness of their country they will receive the people's plaudits.

6. Franklin—The fire of patriotism mingled with the light of Philosophy.—6 cheers

After the sixth toast being drunk, Mr. Kerr, one of the Vice-Presidents, here rose and said, that the pleasing expectation had been entertained, by several gentlemen, that they would be favored with the presence of our old friend and revolutionary patriot, General Benson; but he was now requested to announce to the company that indisposition had prevented his attendance. With the discharge of this duty, however, he had, he said, the agreeable task assigned to him of offering, under the General's own hand, a toast which he had forwarded in token that his best feelings and recollections were with them, and Mr. K. read the following:

"The memory of the patriotic ladies of South Carolina, who poured in the oil of comfort, fed the hungry, and clothed the naked of the Southern army, when languishing in prison and in bonds."

Mr. K. then proposed that, in connexion with this sentiment, they should drink the health of the estimable author of it—the Revolutionary soldier and patriot, Major General Benson.—9 cheers.

7. The Union of the States: Unlike the Gordian Knot, it cannot be severed by the sword of an ambitious tyrant.—9 cheers.

8. All foreign People and Potentates: Peace with them all—entangling alliances with none.—3 cheers.

9. Thomas Jefferson: The venerable author of the Declaration of Independence.—9 cheers.

10. The Congress of '76: They first saw the Star that pointed to the birth-place of Freedom.

After the tenth toast, Mr. R. H. Goldsborough gave the following as a volunteer:

"Bunker's Hill"—Never more awfully grand than when decked with the corselets of those illustrious spirits who bravely fell in the defence of their country's rights.

11. The Representatives of the People: Once fairly chosen, may they never misrepresent nor be misrepresented.

12. The South American Republics: Their elder sisters of the North are not jealous of their advancement.

13. The Ex-Presidents of the U. States

"The beam of their descending sun is warm with affection for their country.—9 cheers.

14. Congress—May their deliberations be distinguished by wisdom and energy, uninfluenced by executive patronage or the restless spirit of faction.

15. The Constitution of the U. States.—A practical refutation of the doctrine of despots.—6 cheers.

16. The Army and Navy—Their valor has shed a blaze of glory on "the Star Spangled Banner."—9 cheers.

17. The army of the revolution—Glorious desecrates the column which gratitude erects to its memory.—9 cheers.

18. La Fayette—The gallant friend of freedom in both hemispheres.—9 cheers.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

We call the attention of our readers to the piece signed, "A Free Voter," in today's paper; it is expressed with much frankness, and relates to a topic in which the character and welfare of the people of Talbot and of Maryland are deeply interested.

JUBILEE AT EASTON.

The morning of Tuesday, the 4th inst. the fiftieth Anniversary of American Independence, was ushered in by the sound of cannon and the martial music of life and drum. The Artillery, commanded by Capt. Henrix, and the Infantry, by Capt. Green, made a handsome parade, and at an early hour, and exhibited the strongest manifestations of the patriotic feelings with which the occasion had inspired them.

At 1 o'clock a large concourse of citizens assembled at the court house, when the Declaration of Independence was read, with great force & propriety, by Thomas P. Bennett, Esq. who was previously requested by the Committee of Arrangements to perform that duty. A letter, also, written on the 5th July 1776, by the venerable John Adams, (now one of the three venerable survivors of those who signed the Declaration of Independence,) prophetic of the final issue of the revolutionary contest, was read and listened to with deep interest.

A large portion of the assemblage then retired to the upper hall of the Court house, and there sat down to a sumptuous dinner, provided for the occasion by Mr. Lowe.

Nicholas Hammond, Esq. at the particular solicitation of the Committee of Arrangements presided, and

19. The modern Greeks—May the Crescent soon sink beneath the Cross.

After the nineteenth toast Mr. Goldsbrough was called on for a volunteer, when he gave the following:

Hail-fated and unfortunate Greece! Once the home of arts and science and taste and classic lore—May liberty with healing in its wings, under the protection of self-government, speedily soothe all thy sufferings and compensate all thy toils!!!

20. The State of Maryland.

21. Education—It is the life-blood of liberty.

22. The Holy Alliance—A perversion of terms.

23. General Jackson—The hero of New Orleans—9 cheers.

24. The Fair Daughters of America—They alone can forge chains to fetter freedom—9 cheers.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Dr. John Stevens—Long life and prosperity to our old neighbor and acquaintance, Solomon Barrott, a revolutionary soldier. [Mr. Barrott was the only soldier of the revolution present.]

By Capt. Kenney—The frigate Constitution—The first of the fleet that humbled the pride of Great Britain.

By Mr. P. Horney—Littleton Dennis Teakle, Esq.—The father of the proposed primary schools in Maryland.

By James C. Wheeler—Lieut. Wm. Bush, of Talbot county—He died for his country.

By James Parrott.—Our countrymen—May they always remember that virtue is the foundation of their liberty.

By Lieut. John L. Elbert—The officers and soldiers of the late war—May they never be forgotten.

By Dr. John Stevens—Our worthy representative in Congress, the Hon. John Leeds Kerr.

Mr. Kerr returned thanks in substance as follows:

It was alone, he said, the important public trust with which he was invested by the partial voice of his fellow citizens, that could give him any sort of claim to the distinction which had been conferred upon him. Standing towards the citizens present, a highly valued portion of his constituents, in the relation which had been noticed, he was bound, in humble gratitude, to return them his profound acknowledgments for the sentiment just drank.

Drawn off suddenly, Mr. Kerr said, from the duties of a laborious profession, to which he had devoted the better days of his life, and raised to the high and responsible station of a representative of the people in the national councils, he would confess, in great humility, the need he had of their most partial indulgence, and of all allowances to boot. No individual felt more sensibly than he, his own deficiencies; yet it would be acknowledged by every liberal and enlightened citizen, that to learn and understand and master the great and complicated concerns and relations of this mighty empire of freedom, is not the gift of intuition, or the business of a day.

The efficient qualifications of a statesman, he said, are to be attained only by patient study and a long course of public service;

and any man, let his general ability be what it may, will egregiously deceive himself, who shall affect, at once, to take a distinguished lead in the councils of this country.

All that he could promise his fellow citizens, for the future, having but only entered on his probationary state, as a public servant, was, that if he was honored with the continued confidence of the people it should be his pride and heart

felt ambition, to acquire by an assiduous devotion to his political duties, that knowledge of the true interest of his country,

which might enable him to direct the utmost efforts of his poor ability to their service.

As for the little moment of the past he said, in which he had been permitted barely an opportunity of plighting his troth to those, who had honored him with their suffrages, he had this only to say—no more, that he yielded to no man in the integrity of his views or the purity of his intentions, and that his vote, in every instance, had been governed by the dictates of his own best judgment. But he said, he would cease that unpleasant discourse of himself, of which he should ever deprecate the necessity, even when imposed as it had been, by the kind and battering attention of his neighbours & friends. He desired that that auspicious day might be wholly sacred to the feelings of disinterested patriotism, and said that he would not further profane the Jubilee of Independence with his own views of personal advancement. Let us turn our minds, said he, to worthier objects: let me rather point your grateful attention to the war-worn veterans of the revolution, who have survived the storm of fifty winters, since the glorious epoch of deliverance which we now commemorate. Behold them stand in the midst of this generation, after the lapse of seven times the ordinary period of years assigned for the continuance of human life, viewing still and still enjoying the noble fruits of their valour and the toil and the blood of their own youthful days; and whilst we offer the tribute of our gratitude to the living, let us say, thrice blessed! to the names of the departed Patriots, who yielded up their lives in the cause of their country.

He then asked permission to add as his sentiment and toast, "Honor and ease and plenty to the few days of the surviving officers & soldiers of the revolutionary army."

By Thomas P. Bennett.—The Orator, Statesman and Farmer—Robert H. Goldsborough.

The company having resumed their seats, Mr. Goldsborough returned his thanks and said—it is an old remark that it is not good to talk long over your wine,

and after the eloquent observations of the gentleman who had preceded him, he found an additional reason for not intruding upon them many of the less interesting productions of his barren mind.

On such an occasion as the present, and in such a company of his fellow citizens as are now assembled, among whom he had been born and bred up, to receive so distinguished a mark of favor as that the moment before conferred on him, situated as he then was, retired from all public employment, was equally gratifying and flattering—he wished he could make a suitable return, but it was characteristic of this, as well as of many other generous assemblies of our countrymen, to distribute favors beyond the measure of retribution.

It had been now about a quarter of century, just half as long a period as our country had enjoyed independence, since he had first taken a part in the public concerns of the country, and he was happy to say, that as he had never hesitated, upon any proper occasion, to give the frankest utterance to every sentiment he entertained in relation to the public interest or public measures, so he had never ceased to cherish the utmost devotion in his power for the prosperity of this nation, and the welfare of his fellow citizens, with which his own was entirely united. But Mr. Goldsborough said, he must dismiss this theme—such an individual and his cares are no fit topics for the day—any individual is too inconsiderable a subject to dwell on, when we have met to celebrate the great work of American Independence. If a moment more of their time on which he found that he had already begun to trespass, could be extended to him, he would devote that short period to a contrast drawn between the condition of things in our own country and that of every other nation in Europe; from which he hoped to shew that the conclusion could be fairly and irresistibly drawn, that our greater freedom from ills and our greater enjoyment of blessings, were, under Providence, exclusively attributable to the great event we this day commemorate, which produced that rational and wise system of government we now so happily possess, and from which, under the guidance of a brave, temperate, and sagacious people, we derive all that government intended to confer—Mr. G. first took a view of our own country, its system, its finances, and the condition of the people—he then cursorily passed through every nation in Europe, succinctly stating the present condition of each both as to the state the people were in, and the policy pursued, as well as the alliances and dependencies of each; and concluded by offering to the company as his toast:

'This grand Jubilee'—May the restorations which mark its advent according to ancient usage, be the surrender of all former animosities and divisions at the altar of our country's welfare.

By John Leeds Kerr—(after some introductory remarks)—"Our neighbour and fellow citizen, who has honoured us with his services as President of the day: continued health and happiness to him."

Mr. Hammond rose and returned thanks for the compliment offered to him, and in a very impressive and interesting manner, called up some of his recollections of the course and scenes of the Revolution.

He referred to his frequent participations, at a former period, in the celebration of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and to the feelings which had prompted him to unite in the commemoration of the Jubilee—He offered as a toast—

Let Party Spirit yield to Patriotism; and the love of Country will always prevail.

By Capt. J. D. Green—The Hon. Wm. Hayward, Jr. Esq. our late Representative in Congress—Mr. Hayward rose and in a brief but eloquent address, tendered his thanks for the present mark of favour and for the many and often repeated honours conferred on him by his fellow citizens.

By James C. Wheeler—Col. Edward Lloyd "The Statesman and Agriculturist."

By Thomas P. Bennett—The Honorable William H. Crawford: Illustrious in retirement."

The Committee of arrangements are entitled to the thanks and the highest praise of the Company for their excellent accommodations provided, and the perfect order in which every thing was conducted.

MR. GRAHAM,

A number of our neighbours having met together at the Hon. John Leeds Kerr's Farm "Bellville" to celebrate our Independence and having furnished themselves with Fish, Oysters and Crabs, in abundance, and every necessary article, for comfort and convenience, they drank the following Toasts—you will please to give them place in your useful paper—The Easton Gazette.

HOLE-IN-THE-WALL.

July 4th, 1826.

By Mr. James Jackson—May the skins of Kings be converted into Umbrellas to shade the Tree of Liberty.

By Mr. J. W. Abbott—May Liberty prosper forever and the Tree under which we dine long flourish.

By Mr. Henry Dickinson—May the fourth day of July 76, be remembered for the sake of General George Washington, who fought for our Liberty.

By Mr. Jenkins Abbott—May every American reverence the fourth day of July, the day in which we declared our Liberty.

By Mr. Thomas Baker—May Corn be three dollars a barrel and Wheat two dollars a bushel, and every Farmer be able to pay the Black-Smith.—(Mr. B. is a celebrated Black-Smith.)

By Mr. Jenkins Abbott—May our absent Friend long represent us in the situation which he now enjoys.

WEEVIL.—It is stated in an Ohio paper, that if in stacking wheat, elder leaves are strewn over each layer of sheaves, that it will entirely secure the wheat against the ravages of the weevil; it is further stated, that if the wheat is threshed and cleaned and put into casks, and the surface of the wheat covered with elder leaves, it will likewise preserve it. The writer asserts that he has not only saved his own grain by these means, but that all his neighbours who have pursued the same course have been equally successful.

It has been resolved by the Agricultural Society of Maryland, says the Amer. Farmer, to postpone the next Cattle Show, and exhibition of Household Manufactures, until the autumn of 1827, and a committee has been appointed to prepare a scheme of premiums to be awarded at that time.

■■■■■ The Young Men of Easton and its Vicinity who are disposed to attach themselves to a Uniform Company, are requested to meet at the Court House on Monday evening next at early candle light. July 8

PRICES CURRENT....BALTIMORE, July 3.
Flour—Sup.-Howard st. per bbl. \$4 62 a 4 68
" City Mills, superior qual." 4 37 a
Wheat, per bushel 95 a 100
Indian Corn, " 78 a 80
Rye, " 75 a
Oats, " 56 a
[Pat.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
A liberal Cash price will be given for a stout healthy negro wench, without children, who has some knowledge of cooking and is well disposed.—Apply at this office. July 8

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.
Will be sold on Monday the 17th July, at 9 o'clock A.M. the household effects of the late Mrs. Lucretia Teakle—a credit of six months will be given on all sums over \$5 upon the purchaser's giving a note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—under \$5 the cash will be required.

FOR RENT
The House occupied by the late Mrs. Teakle, immediate possession can be had—Apply to RITA TEAKLE. July 8

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Shrievs, late of Somerset County, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of January next, 1827, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th June, 1826.

MARCELLUS JONES, Adm'r.
July 8 3w
All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Wanted
To purchase 50 or 40 likely young negroes, by a gentleman from the South, for which the highest price will be given—for further particulars call at No. 81, Hanover st. Baltimore, on Jessie Shaffer. Baltimore, July 8.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, June 30, 1826.

A. Col. Thos. Jones
Hon. Stephenson Archer Capt. Wrightson Jones
Capt. Edw'd. Auld Thos. Jenkins
George Andre Wm. Johnson
Martin Aulford, Elizabeth Jones
John L. Aulford Joseph Jean
I. Atkinson, James Jackson
K. John G. Janney.

B. K.
Mrs. Eliza E. Banning John Kemp
Thos. P. Bennett Benjamin Kemp
John Bell Parmelia L. Keye 2
James H. Benson Rebecca Kerlege
Mairey Brumel James Kersey.
Squire Bennett Samuel Lee
Wm. Barnett Henry Lials
Miss Henrietta E. Bordley Jacob Loockerman
Jesse Carter James Lawan
Matthew Bordley Mary Laws.

C. M.
Daniel Chase Edward P. Mullikin
Robt. Covey Elizabeth M'Guire
Miss Elizabeth Chapman William A. Martin
John Cornish Robert H. M'Neal
House W. Cantwell Joseph T. Mitchell
Miss Elizabeth Clark Thomas Martin
Jesse Carter Iucretia Neighbors
Secretary of Coasts Lodge Henry Newcomb
No. 76 Cyrus Newlin

D. O.
John Camper Jonathan Ozmont—2
Richard Dardin 4 P.
Elizabeth Dawson Charles Palmer
Capt. Josiah Davis James Parks
John Dawson Thomas Paysans

E. R.
Hon. Rich'd T. Earle Margaret Rage
James H. Eedes Mary Rigby
Wm. Elliot Thomas Robinson of
Mary Edmondson Andrew
Garrison Freeman James Ringold
James Faulkner Joured man
Capt. Jas. Frazier Tobias Rudolph
Edwd. P. Gollorlthn Deborough Rice
Miss Sophia Goldsborough James Battell

F. S.
Orson Goore Francis H. Smith
Mrs. Ann Gale Thomas S. Smith
Miss Elizabeth C. Goldsborough Miss Mary E. Seth
Lidia Stewart Joseph Steingeser
H. William Severe Lambert W. Spencer
Rebecca Hanson Mrs. Leyin Spedding
Rev. Henry A. Hotchkiss T.
Edwd. Hughes Anthony Toomey
Jonathan Huffington Henry Tomlinson
Henry G. Holmes Capt. Ns. Thomas
Henry Holmes Avernor Turner
Susan Holliday Joseph K. Travers
Rigby Hopkins W.
Wm. Handy Mary Webb
T. Hunt Dr. Abel Wooster—2
Richard Hopkins Miss Augusta Wickes

G. Charles White, hatter
J. James Graham, P. M.
Miss Mariana E. Jones John Works

Those who apply for letters in the above list are requested to say that they are advertised.

J. GRAHAM, P. M.
Easton July 1 1826.

Mules Wanted.

The Subcriber wishes to purchase a pair of young MULES, for which he will pay a liberal price.

WM. V. MURRAY.
Clifton Place, Dorchester county.
July 8—3t

To Rent,

For the year 1827, my farm in Dirty Neck, containing 239 acres, and cultivated in three fields, each supposed to contain about 100,000 corn hills. To a good tenant, who can come well recommended, very accommodating terms will be given.

I would also sell the above farm at a moderate price, and on a liberal credit, to a good purchaser.

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, July 8—3t

To Rent.

That well known farm called SMITH'S FOREST, about 4 miles from Church Hill, in Queen Anne's County, on the road to the Beaver Dams causeway. This farm lies level and compact, is a white oak clay soil, divided into three fields, of about four hundred thousand corn hills each, well suited to the growth of fine crops of both wheat and corn. The remainder is in fine white and red oak timber. All the buildings are in good order, having been lately completely repaired, consisting of a comfortable dwelling house, with two good rooms below stairs and two above; a good kitchen, with a loft above, and shed rooms attached to it; milk house, meat house, carriage house, and a well of fine water in the yard; a very large barn, crib, corn house, spacious negro quarter, and large stable.

For terms of rent apply to the subscriber near Queenstown.

ALFRED JONES, Queen Anne's County, E. S. Md.

July 8—3t

Sheriffs Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County court, to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of James Wilson Jr. the other at the suit of the same, for the use of Charles Bruff, against Greenbury Turbut, will be sold at public vendue, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 1st day of August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 o'clock P.M. all

and singular that farm and dwelling plantation, situate, lying, and being in Oxford Neck and on Island Creek, wherein the said Greenbury Turbut now resides, consisting of the tracts or parts of tracts of land called part of Moore Field, part of Judith's Garden, "Adventure and Chance," and part of "Oldham's Reservoir," or by whatsoever other name or names the same may be called, containing the quantity of 120 acres, more or less. Also, two mahogany card tables, one dining table, one mahogany framed looking glass, two cows and one calf, one yoke of oxen, seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Greenbury Turbut, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,

late Sheriff of Talbot County.

July 8

To the Clerk of Somerset County:

We the undersigned, the Commissioners named and appointed by authority of the annexed commission, do hereby certify and return to the Clerk of Somerset County, that in virtue of the powers vested in us by the said commission, and in obedience to the directions of the constitution and form of Government of the state of Maryland, as altered and amended by the General Assembly, in manner and form prescribed by said constitution and form of government, and in virtue of two several acts made and passed the one at December session in the year 1824, chapter 146, entitled "An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Somerset County into election districts," and the other at the next session thereafter, chapter 27, confirmatory of the first mentioned act and for other purposes, having met at the town of Princess Anne, in said County, on the first Monday of May last, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said constitutional acts above referred to, did adjourn from time to time and from place to place, until we had performed and completed the duties required of us by the said acts.

That in the execution of the said commission, and in conformity to the provisions and directions of the said constitution as altered and changed by the two several acts of the General Assembly before mentioned, we have divided and laid off Somerset County into six separate and distinct election districts:—We have also selected and appointed a suitable place for holding the elections in each of the said districts; and having due regard to the population, extent of territory, and the convenience of voters; we have also contracted for and determined the quantum of compensation to be allowed to the proprietors of the places so appointed for holding the elections in each of the said districts; & we do now here distinctly plainly & accurately certify & return, under our respective hands and seals, a description of the limits, boundaries, and designation of the said several election districts so ascertained and laid off by us as aforesaid, with a specification of the several places for the holding of elections therein respectively, so as aforesaid appointed and fixed, and also of the quantum of compensation to be allowed therefor to the respective proprietors of said places, so aforesaid determined in accordance with the provisions and directions of the said acts of Assembly, as follows:</

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." Religio 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. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1826.

NO. 30.

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

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

REPORT
Of the Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the joint memorial of the Central Committee and the Commissioners appointed by Virginia, Maryland, and the United States, to open books for the subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with sundry petitions from the citizens of Pennsylvania and Maryland on the same subject, respectfully report:

(Concluded.)

The Committee now beg leave briefly to present some of the most prominent advantages which the accomplishment of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal promises to the U. S. States, and which, in their judgment, will amply compensate for the cost of its construction; and

1st. *Its advantages in a political point of view.*—For their views on this branch of the subject the committee will merely refer to the arguments and views of General Washington, already quoted, and to the following extract from the Report of the Committee of Roads and Canals at the last session of Congress, in which they fully concur; when referring to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Committee say, "This ob-

ject, regarded as the most important and

"national, was the first to claim the attention of the Executive in carrying into effect the provisions of the law of the last

"session, to procure surveys, &c; and the

"able Board of Engineers, who have given

"the subject a full and careful examination

during the last Summer, have pronounced

"it perfectly practicable, at an expense

"small, compared with the magnitude and

"importance of the object. This work,

"whether regarded in a military, com-

"mercial, or political point of view, is equally

"important. Passing through the centre of

"the Republic, from one extreme to the

"other, opening an internal communication

"of more than 2,500 miles, affording at

"once a powerful bond of the Union, with

"every commercial facility in time of peace

"and war, the most effectual means of na-

"tional defence. Besides its immediate

"connection with the seat of the National

"Government; its central opposition; the

"great extent of inland navigation which it

"opens, touching in its course eleven States

"of the Union, and furnishing a vent for the

"produce of several others. The shortness

"of the canal by this route, connecting the

"Atlantic tides with the steam boat naviga-

"tion of the west at Pittsburg, being less

"than 350, and to Lake Erie, less than 450

miles.

"These considerations, together with the general and diffusive nature of the benefits to result from this work offering great advantages to all the States, yet peculiar to none; as well as the magnitude of the undertaking, point it out as a work peculiarly national in its character, and cannot fail to secure for it the prompt and efficient aid of the General Government."

2d. *Its commercial advantages.*—Some idea of the commercial advantages of this work may be formed, when the fact is stated, that the transportation of merchandise for the supply of the western States to Pittsburgh in one year, has amounted to one & a half million of dollars, and that the amount carried to Wheeling, and other towns on the Western waters, and wagoned on through Ohio, at dry seasons, must have exceeded this amount; most of those wagons had also return loads of agricultural produce, which, with the amount carried by farmers and others, would probably nearly equal the transportation Westward, and should it amount to only half, still it would appear that the country sustains a tax for transportation, of four or five millions a year; whereas, if this merchandise were water-borne on canals, the cost would be reduced to less than half a million. The difference in cost being estimated as 10 to 1; though the usual estimate has been as 20 to 1; besides, the construction of the canal (as in New-York,) would more than double the quantity of trade and commerce; thus the whole cost of the canal would be saved to the country in a few years, yielding, at the same time, on the stock invested, a profit of 6 or 8 per cent. to the government, more than the amount of interest accruing on the national debt, which the national creditors are anxious should be paid, and also returning to the people a portion of the money paid by them into the Treasury, to promote and cherish industry, trade, commerce, and manufactures, and these profits & advantages of course, increasing with the increasing growth and population of the country.

3d. *Its advantages to agriculture.*—These consist not so much in the saving in the cost of transportation, as in the powerful stimulus it would afford to agricultural industry, in the interior and the increased value it would give to agricultural produce, and of course to the general wealth of the country. The difficulties under which the interior at present labours for want of facilities of transportation to the proper markets, are indecible. Immense dis-

tricts of the finest land in the world lay waste and uncultivated, because the produce will not bear transportation unless converted into spirit to brutalize mankind; forests of the finest timber, which might be sources of wealth, but encumber the ground; and often that which is in the greatest demand in one portion of our country, lies neglected and useless in another.

To illustrate the importance of this work to the interests of agriculture, the Committee beg leave to add one other statement.

By the census taken in 1810, sixteen years ago, it appears that there was manufactured in that year, in a few of the western counties of Pennsylvania, 371,436 barrels of flour and 38,723 of whiskey, making together, 410,158 barrels, amounting to 62,261 tons, which transported on the canal at 2 cents per ton per mile, would cost \$430,846 12; but if it had been transported

wagons to Atlantic markets at that time,

"A judicious system of roads and canals, constructed for the convenience of commerce, and the transportation of the

more than 2,500,000; thus it appears, that a saving only, without any reference to military operations, is, itself, among the most efficient means for the more complete defence of the United States." Without advert to the fact, that the roads and canals, which such a system would require, are, with few exceptions, precisely those which would be required for the operations of war; such a system, by consolidating our Union, increasing our wealth and fiscal capacity, would add greatly to our resources in war. It is in a state of war, when a nation is compelled to put all of its resources in men, money, skill, and devotion to country, into requisition, that its government realizes, in its security, the beneficial effects from a People made prosperous and happy by wise direction of its resources in peace.

But I forbear to pursue this subject, though

so interesting, and which, the farther it is pursued, will the more clearly establish the intimate connexion between the defence

and safety of the country and its improvement and prosperity, as I do not conceive that it constitutes the immediate object of this report.

What then would be the saving on the system, by consolidating our Union, increasing our wealth and fiscal capacity, would manufactured products, not only of the Western part of Pennsylvania, but also of West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and, in short, all the interior and Western portions of the Union, bordering upon the Ohio and its tributary streams? To which might be added an equal saving on the back loading of merchandise, transported on the canal, for consumption in the west.

4th. *Its advantages as to Mines of Ore, Coal, and Quarries of Stone.*—The fact is too notorious to require repetition, that the mountains and interior portions of our country, and especially the region through which the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is located, abounds with inexhaustible mines

of the richest ore, and the finest coal in the world, which lie hidden and useless in the bowels of the earth, for want of the means of transportation, and which might be made

sources of unbounded profit and accommodation, adding millions annually to the National resources, giving profitable em-

ployment to labor, stimulating industry,

increasing general wealth, supplying our

country with means alike necessary in peace

& war, and for which we are now dependent

on foreign countries, and annually paying them a heavy tribute. Millions are annually sent abroad to feed and employ for

foreign labour, manufacturing and agricultural,

to the neglect and injury of our own, to procure what abounds in the utmost profusion

at home buried, and dormant in the bowels of the Earth, and requiring nothing but

the plastic and vivifying influence of these facilities of transportation to spring at once into useful and prosperous activity, yielding

not only an abundant domestic supply, but a surplus for exportation.

5th. *Its advantages in reference to Villages, Towns, Water Power, and Manufactures.*—These are objects not unworthy of consideration. The facility and inducement offered throughout the whole extent of this canal, for the building up of villages and towns, and erecting an almost infinite variety of mills, furnaces, forges, and other water works, thus creating, as if by magic, busy scenes of active industry, bur-

dening commerce & prosperous trade, where shortly before was howling wilderness and gloomy desert. This is no picture of fan-

cacy, but matter of fact, to which every one who has passed along the New-York Canal, can bear ample testimony. And who can

for a moment doubt, that equal, if not greater results would be produced on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, especially when they consider its decided superiority over that of New-York, in the immense inland navigation which it connects and opens, touching its extent from the Chesapeake to New Orleans nearly half the States in the Union, throwing into this common channel their surplus produce, and receiving through it their supplies of merchandise in return; to which may be added its superiority in reference to climate, central position, and the inexhaustible mountain supplies of coal, ore, and timber.

6th. *Its Military Advantages.*—In a country like ours, spreading over an im-

ense continent, with an exposed military frontier, of at least four or five thousand miles, depending for its defence at all times not upon standing armies, but upon the militia, the citizen soldiers, dispersed throughout every portion of the Nation, the best and most efficient means of attack or defence will always be found in the facilities offered by good roads and canals, for the rapid concentration, and rapid move-

ment of the physical forces wherever their presence may be required, whether to repel invasion from abroad, or quell insurrections at home.

Nothing can so effectively deter the spirit of foreign aggression, or nip domestic treason in the bud, as the existence every where of those facilities by which the whole force of the country can be at once concentrated and precipitated upon it, crushing it in embryo, before it can mature its plans or ex-

ecute its designs.

If proof were wanting

to illustrate the advantages of roads and

canals in time of war, the Committee would

refer to the waste of blood and the waste

of expense of living, produced by opening an

treasure during the late contest produced

easy communication with the finest mar-

ket in the world, and to the most abundant

instances on the Northern frontier,

mines of the first rate coal—placing this

costing \$100 per barrel, and \$1,000 for the

city, for all the purpose of trade and inter-

transportation of a single piece of cannon,

which on account of the delay were useless,

more than equal to forty-five miles of trans-

portation by land.

8. *Its advantages to the sale and value of the Public Lands in the West.*—It is believed that nothing is better calculated to induce and facilitate the sale and settlement of the public lands, than opening to them those facilities of communication by which they can convey to the best markets the products of the soil: for, without the advantage over the canals constructing along the Atlantic seaboard in this, that the canals running near and parallel to the seaboard, (to which the United States have liberally contributed,) are mere improvements of an existing navigation along the coast; but this canal, penetrating the interior and Western portions of our country, is not an improvement merely, but it is the creation of a navigation where none before existed, and which, of necessity, must, and will be used by all; & this accounts for the products of the New-York canal, over which, along the Atlantic seaboard in this, that the canals running near and parallel to the seaboard, (to which the United States have liberally contributed,) are mere improvements of an existing navigation along the coast; 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breathe, says the New York American, scythe. The former had the scythe and adhered to the "Common Farmer" for his preface—the spirit of a prophet—the confidence of a patriot, and the determination of one ready at any moment to lay down his life for the cause he had espoused. Its predictions have become history—and on his head has beamed and will beam the unfading "rays of light and glory." The letter follows:

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1776.—Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever decided among men. A resolution was passed unanimously, "That these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

The day is passed.—The 4th of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the GREAT ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL! It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to the Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations—from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forever! You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, blood, and treasure it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these states: yet through all the gloom I can see a ray of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not. Yours, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

For the Easton Gazette.

To E. K. WILSON, Esq.

Sir,

You have been announced as a candidate to represent the sixth congressional district composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties in the next Congress of the United States—I am fully aware of your talents, your experience, your public worth, your private virtues—You have every claim to respect—You cannot but be apprised that a faction as audacious in its aims, as it is unprincipled in its material, is arraying against the present administration—such a state of things every man who feels any interest in the welfare of this country must deprecate, & endeavour to avert—it behoves then those who wish to see the government conducted on just and enlightened principles of policy, neither upheld by ministerial parties nor embarrassed by factious opposition to inquire into the views of those who solicit their suffrages as candidates for Congress—I beg therefore respectfully that you will, through the same medium this inquiry is made, explain the course you will pursue if elected a member of the 20th Congress.

A VOTER of the 6th Congressional District.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

It is truly gratifying to see so many respectable characters coming out as electors—men too who are calm and dispassionate in their sentiments, who desire to see a good Senate, not a party one—Among these candidates we find a member of the Executive Council—Judges, and other able men. The sentiment of Maryland, no doubt, if fairly collected, is to have a Senate of the very ablest men in the state, without regard to party politics, regarding only the high character and abilities of the Senators themselves—This is as it should be and the people ought to rouse up and interpose in their own behalf and get such electors, and such only, as would pledge themselves to discard party and look for the most distinguished, learned and elevated men.

Z.

A Camp Meeting will be held in the woods adjoining the town of Church Hill in Queen Ann's county, to commence on the 24th of August—there is a spring of excellent water adjoining the woods in which the Camp will be held.

Who will not blush for the character of civilized man on reading the following?

"COLORADO RIVER, April 29.

On the 2d inst. a party of Indians, 16 in number, came to the house of one of our citizens under the pretence of friendship, but who in the course of the day became very impudent and manifested signs of hostility. It was in consequence, thought advisable to embody a parcel of men, not for the purpose of defending only, but also of attacking them. Runners were immediately started through the settlement for that purpose; they were attacked at day light on the succeeding morning, and thirteen of their number were killed, the balance three of them, two of whom were wounded, escaped to their village. Spies were sent after them to ascertain if possible what might be their further intention, who upon arriving at their village, found them all in lamentation and bustle, and who were not permitted to stay among them. They could learn nothing decisive, except being told "that the Americans were not good." Under the apprehension that they will seek to revenge themselves of our settlement, we have all left our homes and are fortifying ourselves in the interior with all speed; but I much fear this unfortunate event will be the ruin of our settlement.

Among the other reasons which have led me to this conclusion is the fact that there are but few of us, who will be able to raise any corn; for myself I cannot attempt to attend my place. I shall therefore, have my bread to buy the next season, and in all probability my meat likewise, as my hogs runaway, from the fort, to my old place and are killed by the Indians."

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

Last week, two men were on their way to my house from my harvest field, where in they had been at work; the one with a scythe and cradle, and the other with a

DIED.—On Thursday the 6th inst. Mr. Wm. COLLINS, of this county.

—On Friday the 7th inst. Mr. HENRY MULLENKIN, of this county.

—On Saturday last, Mrs. SARAH, wife of Mr. Benjamin Kemp, of this county.

—On the same day, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of William Lee, of this county.

—In Queen-Anns county on Thursday last after a lingering illness, Wm. E. MECONEKIN Esq. in the 53d year of his age.

PRICES CURRENT....BALTIMORE, July 10

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$4 62 a 4 63

City Mills, superior qual. 4 37 a

Wheat, per bushel 90 a 92

Indian Corn, " 75 a 76

Rye, " 70 a

Oats, " 53 a

[Pat.

JULY 15 6w

The Cambridge Chronicle, Chestertown Telegraph and Centreville Times will insert the above 3 times and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Attention!

The "Easton Sharp-Shooters" are ordered to meet on Saturday 22d day of July instant at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House, in full uniform with their arms and accoutrements in complete order—a punctual attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance to the company, will be submitted to their consideration.

By order,

T. P. APPLEGARTH, O. S.

N. B. Persons who may be disposed to join this company can make application on the above mentioned day.

July 15.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at The Wilderness, the seat of Col. Daniel Martin on Thursday next the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. By Order

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

July 15

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp-meeting will commence on Thursday the 17th August next, and close on the Tuesday following, in Talbot County, a few miles from Easton, in a most elegant grove, near the Chapple, the pleasant situation and comfortable accommodations, induces us to invite all our friends, Ministers and people.

July 15

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

July 12th 1826.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in Easton, on the first Monday, viz: 7th of August next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Charter.

By order

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

Easton, July 15

FARMS FOR RENT.

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing year the farm now in the occupancy of Capt. Benjamin Roe, and the farm adjoining, occupied by Mr. Henry Holmes, in Talbot County, near Hillsborough, these farms are very convenient to a public landing and mill, and will be rented to good tenants on moderate terms. Apply to

HENRY NICOLS.

Hillsborough, Caroline County Md. t

July 15

SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester county Court, in Chancery sitting, will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the town of Snow Hill, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 3 o'clock, P. M. on Friday the 11th day of August next, all the real estate lying and being, situated in Worcester county, whereof John Truitt (of Benjamin) late of the said county died, seized, consisting of part of a tract of land called Mount Ephraim, containing about 120 acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with security to be approved by the Trustee for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and will be allowed a credit of twelve months. After the payment of the whole purchase money, the decree authorizes the Trustee to execute a deed to the purchaser.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said John Truitt (of Benjamin) to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, into the office of the Clerk of Worcester county Court, within six months from the said day of sale.

IRVING SPENCE, Trustee.

Snow Hill, July 15.

VALUABLE GRIST MILL & SAW MILL

FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Kent county Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 26th July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Stanley's Tavern in Chestertown, that valuable mill seat with about 30 acres of land thereto attached and the Grist Mill and Saw Mill thereon, which is situated at the head of Morgan's Creek in Kent county, and heretofore owned and occupied by Col. Thomas Wilson.

The Mill was undergoing a thorough repair, at the time of the death of the late Mr. Corse, who was the owner, and without much loss of time or great expense, may be put in first rate order.

Immediate possession will be given. It is said and believed, that this mill has the best stream in the county; and the situation is exceedingly desirable.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with security satisfactory to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money in four equal instalments, of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, with interest from the date.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.

Chestertown, July 15. 3w.

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE,

Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.

MINT.

LEMON.

BARLEY.

HOREHOUND.

CINNAMON.

ROSE, and

PENNY DICE Candies.

MINT DROPS.

SUGAR ALMONDS.

SUGAR PLUMBS and

KISSES.

SUGAR RADISHES.

31 1/4 cts. per lb.

No. 130, Market st. Baltimore.

July 15 6w

The Cambridge Chronicle, Chestertown Telegraph and Centreville Times will insert the above 3 times and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

25 cents per lb.

July 15 3w

John S. Bridges, Agent.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the FARM where he lately resided, handsomely situated in Talbot county, about three miles from Easton, and containing about

420 ACRES,

and is as comfortably situated as any in the county, on the salt waters there is a Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen and Smoke House, together with all the necessary out buildings, which consist of wood; the buildings are not in good repair, at this time—There is about one hundred and twenty acres of wood or timber land, and about twenty acres of good meadow grounds, together with a plenty of marsh, and a well watered with never-failing streams, together with as good an assortment of fruit of different kinds as almost any in the county. It can be divided into two farms, one containing about 230 acres, the other about 190, each to have a plenty of timber. I will sell either parcel, or the whole. I deem it unnecessary to say more about it, as I conclude that no person will purchase without viewing it; the property will be shewn by Mr. Benjamin Temp, who resides on the premises, and terms made known by the subscriber, near St. Michaels.

JAMES DENNY.

Feb. 11

For Sale.

I will sell the FARM on which I reside, and which I purchased a few years since of Mr. Loftus Bowditch—This farm is situated in Bailey's Neck, on Third Haven creek, directly opposite the Double Mill, one of the Steam boat Maryland's stopping places—The farm contains about One Hundred and Fifty acres—The soil, in the highest degree, fertile—sources of manure inexhaustible—Fish, oysters, ducks, terrapins, &c. of the first qualities, in their season, and a neighborhood celebrated for hospitality, peace, harmony and friendly intercourse—and for health and beauty of situation, this is unrivaled by any on bird-Haven creek. Those desirous of purchasing, will of course, view the premises, which they are invited to do, where the terms and further particulars will be made known by May 6 tf R. P. EMMONS.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF New and Cheap GOODS.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a very large and beautiful supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Which added to his former stock, renders his assortment more general and complete than he has heretofore presented to their notice.

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, June 3 tf

Martin & Hayward

have received a handsome assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or in Exchange for Wool, Feathers or Country Tow Linen.

Their customers and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them an early call.

Easton, April 29, 1826.

MORE NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

Handsome and Cheap Goods,

Which added to his former stock, renders his assortment very complete; all of which will be offered very low for cash.

His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

June 10

NEW GOODS

The subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received an additional supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which renders their assortment equal, to any in this place, and will be offered as low for cash.

GREEN & REARDON.

Easton, June 10.

Practising Balls.

Miss SUTHERLAND begs leave respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Talbot, that her Practising Balls will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room on Friday evening, the 14th and 28th July. Gentlemen's Tickets can be procured at the Bar, or at Mr. Bing's, Washington street, opposite Church Alley.

May 20

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

At the Old Stand opposite the Court

House.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has purchased the entire stock of Mr. Joseph Scull in the above line, and has added considerably to the assortment, and made such arrangements as will enable him to manufacture all kinds of Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at as low prices as they can be purchased at any store in Easton, and better than any that are brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore or New England. He assures them that his work shall be made of the best materials, and manufactured by the best workmen, and hopes they will call and examine it, hear his prices, & purchase his boots & shoes, in preference to any others offered for sale in this place, as he has reduced his prices to suit the times. His work will be sold very low for CASH only.

WM. WHITE.

N. B. All work warranted.

July 1

TO GRAZIERS AND BUTCHERS.

One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber, near Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md.

J. C. WILSON, Jr.

July 1—18

The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to this office.

THE THOROUGH BREED STALLION,

RINALDO

By Sir Archy—bred by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, will stand the present season at one of the subscribers' stables in EASTON, at the low price of Fifteen Dollars the spring's chance, which Ten Dollars will discharge paid by the first of October next—\$5 tenebriole leap, and \$20 to insure a mare with foal 25 cents in each case to be paid to the groom. The season will be extended to the first of August, or longer if required.

RINALDO is fifteen and a half hands high, and 5 years old this season, is a horse of uncommon bone and muscular powers. He is deep or blood bay with black mane, tail & legs—has never covered a mare, having arrived from Roanoke in Virginia. He was got by Sir Archy, (who is now covering at 375 the spring's chance) his dam Miss Ryland, by Gracius, Dusty by Silvertail, Vandy by Celar, Mark Anthony, Jolly Rodger American Farmer of April 9, 1824. Although a train of fortuitous circumstances enable the subscribers to offer the services of Rinaldo unprecedently low, yet it is a fact, susceptible of proof, that he cannot be purchased for less than \$2,000. We are mainly indebted to J. S. Skinner, Esq. to whose care and direction Mr. Randolph entrusted this noble animal, for enabling us to offer his services at a price within the reach of every farmer, and so much below the price now paying by citizens of other states for the services of horses from the same stud. Good pasture may be procured in the neighbourhood of Easton for mares from a distance; and as Rinaldo will not travel, all mares must be brought to his stable.

The following extract from the advertisement of Roscoe, a brother to Rinaldo, now covering in Virginia, will be found applicable to him:

"Like his sire, he is fit for the dray, wagon, or coach, as well as the turf, the field, and the road, in short for every purpose to which this noble animal can be applied, but that of a shooting pony."

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON

EDW'D. S. WINDER.

June 10 w

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants; his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year;

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25.

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

S. L.

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subcriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of

every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

July 1 3w

For Sale,

The two story Dwelling House and Premises, occupied at this time, by Mr. William Beckly, situate on West street in the town of Easton, next door to the residence of Richard Spencer, Esq. This property is well improved, and one of the most pleasant situations for a private family, in the place—to a good purchaser a long credit would be given if required. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. Joseph Thomas at Easton.

PHILEMON THOMAS, Agent

for Wm. II. Dawson.

June 17 4w

Lands to Rent.

To be rented at reduced and very moderate rents, for one or more years from the first of next January, all my lands in Hunting Creek Neck and Poplar Neck in Caroline county.

These lands comprise extensive & firm marshes on Choptank River, on which they bind about two miles, and are therefore valuable for stock. The lands in Hunting Creek Neck are also offered for sale, in farms of suitable sizes, at very low prices, and on a long credit—Persons wishing to rent may apply either to myself, or to Daniel Cheatum, my agent, who resides near these lands—Those who are disposed to purchase, will be pleased to address themselves to me.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, 3

June 17 12w

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Caroline held in the Court House in Denton, on the 1st Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing seven Directors to manage the affairs of the institution for the next year.

By order,

JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.

Bank of Caroline,

Denton, June 17, 1826.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of an act of Assembly passed 1824, No. 169, authorizing the creation of territorial jurisdiction at Smith's Island, Cojus Straight on the Chesapeake Bay; for the erection of a light house thereon. The undersigned commissioners in virtue of the authority vested in them, have appointed a meeting on the premises, on the 22d of August, 1826, for the purpose of making an estimate of the value of such lands, as the United States shall require for the purposes aforesaid.

JESSY HUGHES,

WM. ROACH,

JOHN RIDER,

ARNOLD E. JONES.

DANIEL BALLARD.

Princess Anne, June 24 4w

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber in the state of Ohio, in 1825, a negro fellow who calls himself NATHAN—about 6 feet high, stout made, yellowish complexion—was employed some time on board the Norfolk steam boat, plying between the city of Baltimore and Norfolk—He was sold to the subscriber by Mr. Clayland, of the Eastern Shore, (Md.) on account of a theft he had committed on board the Norfolk steam boat—Nathan has been seen in Baltimore and no doubt is now in that city or Norfolk—The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described negro in any jail in the United States.

JOHN B. ORY,

State of Louisiana, or

JAS. C. WHEELER,

Easton, E. S. of Maryland

June 10.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

5th day of June 1826.

Ordered that the report of Samuel Harrison, trustee for the sale of certain property in the cause of Samuel Harrison & Alexander B. Harrison against Henry Haddaway, Samuel Haddaway, Betsey Haddaway, Lucretia Haddaway & Thomas L. Haddaway, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first Saturday of next Term of this Court, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton at least two months before the said first Saturday of the next term aforesaid.

The report states the amount of sales to be four hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty cents.

RICH'D T. EARLE.

True Copy.

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

July 1 3w

ORPHANS' COURT,

SOMERSET COUNTY, June 20, 1826.

On application of William Costen, Executor of Isaac Harris, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, by advertisements set up at the Court House door and Steppenham's Ferry, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Easton Gazette.

Test,

JAMES POLK,

Register of Wills.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isaac Harris (of No. 1) late of Somerset county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 4th of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of June, 1826.

WILLIAM COSTEN, Sen.

Executor of said deceased.

July 1 3w

MARYLAND, sc.

Caroline County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber one of the justices of the Orphan's Court of Caroline county by petition in writing of Joshua Minner of the county aforesaid, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can at present ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Joshua Minner having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown." Religio 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. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1826.

NO. 31.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Five 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.

VALUABLE GRIST MILL & SAW MILL
For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Kent county Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 26th July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Mr. Stanley's Tavern in Chestertown, that valuable mill seat with about 30 acres of land thereto attached and the Grist Mill and Saw Mill thereon, which is situated at the head of Morgan's Creek in Kent county, and heretofore owned and occupied by Col. Thomas Wilson.

The Mill was undergoing a thorough repair, at the time of the death of the late Mr. Corse, who was the owner, and without much loss of time or great expense, may be put in first rate order.

Immediate possession will be given.—It is said and believed, that this mill has the best stream in the county; and the situation is exceedingly desirable.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with security satisfactory to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money in four equal instalments, of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty four months, with interest from the date.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee,
Chestertown, July 15 3w

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

July 12th 1826.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in Easton, on the first Monday, viz: 7th of August next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Charter.

By order

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

Easton, July 15

Camp Meeting.

A Camp-meeting will commence on Thursday the 17th August next, and close on the Tuesday following, in Talbot County, a few miles from Easton, in a most elegant grove, near the Chapple, the pleasant situation and comfortable accommodations, induces us to invite all our friends, Ministers and people.

July 15

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The subscriber will rent to a good tenant for the ensuing year, his farm near Chancellor's Point in Talbot County—this farm is laid off in three fields of about 80,000 corn hills in a field, and well adapted to the cultivation of wheat and corn, &c. &c. Those wishing to rent will call on the subscriber who will state the terms.

WILLIAM ROSS,

Chancellor's Point, Talbot co. Md.

July 15 3w

Mules Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a pair of young MULES, for which he will pay a liberal price.

WM. V. MURRAY.

Clifton Place, Dorchester county.

July 8—3t

Sheriffs Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of James Willson Jr. the other at the suit of the same, for the use of Charles Bruff, against Greenbury Turbut, will be sold at public vendue, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 1st day of August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. all and singular that farm and dwelling plantation, situate, lying, and being in Oxford Neck and on Island Creek, whereon the said Greenbury Turbut now resides, consisting of the tracts or parts of tracts of land called part of Moore Field, part of Judith's Garden, "Adventure and Chance," and part of "Oldham's Resurvey," or by whatsoever other name or names the same may be called, containing the quantity of 120 acres, more or less. Also, two mahogany card tables, one dining table, one mahogany framed looking glass, two cows and one calf, one yoke of oxen, seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Greenbury Turbut, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,

late Sheriff of Talbot county.

July 8

WANTED

To purchase 30 or 40 likely young negroes, by a gentlemen from the South, for which the highest price will be given—for further particulars call at No. 81, Hanover st. Baltimore, on Jessie Shaffer.

Baltimore, July 8.

From the American Farmer. RARE RIPE WHEAT.

MR. SKINNER,

Talbot county, July 6, 1826.

You may recollect, that a few years past, I wrote to you to ask the favour, that you would make an inquiry among your numerous correspondents, for some of the "Early, or Rare ripe Wheat," as it is called; and notwithstanding your kind exertions you were unable to procure it, or to learn whether it was still cultivated.

I grew that wheat twenty-two years ago, and for three or four years immediately preceding. The unfortunate wet season just before and during harvest, in 1804, affected this wheat particularly, because it ripened earlier than the other kinds, and was, on that account, more exposed at a critical period to the destructive influence of the wet. All wheat was excessively injured that year by wet, but the early wheat, from the cause I have mentioned, most of all. This wheat was then universally condemned, and has never been cultivated in Maryland, as far as I can learn, since, until within the last three years. Upon reflection I was persuaded that this sudden rejection of that wheat was injudicious and unreasonable.

The ruinous destruction of the wheat crop by the Hessian fly, has produced the necessity for a most active inquiry and exertion to elude its ravages, and my petition to you to endeavour to procure the early wheat, was founded upon a conviction, derived from a knowledge of the character of that wheat, that it would probably be most exempt from the effects of the Hessian fly. In this county we seed with perfect security against the effects of the Hessian fly in autumn, by commencing after the first week in October—but we are altogether dependent upon the course of the weather in the spring, as to the degree of injury we sustain. A cold, moist, and what is called a latter spring, effects the progress of wheat less than that of any other plant, & in such a season it gets such a growth and such strength before the fly makes its appearance (as it requires much warmer weather to bring it forth,) that it resists its ravages in a great degree, where there has been proper attention to manuring and cultivation. A very forward, warm and genial spring is almost uniformly destructive to the wheat crop, because it brings the fly into existence and action much earlier, and causes its depredations to be commenced upon the wheat plant in that stage when it is younger, smaller, and weaker, and of course less capable to resist or to bear them.

Generally speaking, the first effect produced by the fly in the spring, is visible from about the 20th of April to the 1st of May, according to the season; and that injury is continued for two or three weeks, when the insect arrives at that stage when its destructive influence ceases to be felt, and the wheat plant has from that time until the 25th of June (the ordinary period of wheat harvest with us,) to recruit and to mature.

Upon these facts I reasoned in relation to the early wheat. This wheat bears late seeding as well or better than any other sort of wheat, and is least of all subject to rust or scab: few instances, if any, are known, when it ever suffered from rust. It can be used, therefore, with a certainty of avoiding the autumn fly; it is always forwarder than any other sort of wheat in the spring by at least ten days or a fortnight, and becomes jointed by the time the Hessian fly first makes its appearance. In that state the young fly can make but little impression on it; it is too far advanced to suffer from its depredations.

Two years ago, I fortunately procured five bushels of this early wheat from a kind friend who had obtained it the year before from the state of Delaware. My friend's wheat was seeded in a piece of good land, and I had an opportunity of seeing it frequently from the time it was needed (early in October,) until harvest, and I carefully marked its progress. The Hessian fly did not affect it at all. On the 1st day of May it was strongly jointed and produced a beautiful crop. The effects of the fly in all other wheat were very visible and much felt. I seeded my wheat the following autumn about the 3d of November, the last of my crop; the ground wet and heavy and in a bad state. The wheat came up badly, as might have been expected; looked ill during winter, and grew off in spring puny and not much to my satisfaction. The attack of the fly was rather early and severe last spring, and I thought if it could injure the early wheat, it had the best possible chance to destroy mine, which was unusually weak and unpromising. Whilst other wheat suffered, the early wheat regularly progressed, unaffected to all appearance, & truly too, by the fly, and made as good a crop, considering the unfavourable circumstances under which it was seeded and its bad aspect during the winter, as could have been expected. I reaped more than twelve bushels to the acre. The seasonable month of May of last year aided this as well as the fly affected wheat.

Like all other wheat, my early wheat was much injured by the weevil fly in the stack, and as I desired to keep it pure, it was kept in stack to the last, that I might the better clean up and keep it separate

from all other kinds. Being longest in stack it was most affected, for I did not get it out until the first of September. I ought to state too that this early wheat was nearly fortnight sooner in stack than any other wheat. That it was not injured by the storm of the 4th of June last year, I count nothing on, as the occurrence of the storm and the period it came, were accidental things. All the other wheats happened to be blossomed at the time of that storm and suffered; the early wheat had passed through that stage and fortunately escaped. The grain was fine and heavy.

I seeded this wheat again last autumn, from the 1st to the 20th October; but owing to the weevil fly it came up badly. The failure this season in the wheat crop from defective seed last autumn is very general. Being absent from home during the winter, I did not see this crop on the ground from the 24th of December until the 10th of March following, when, although not very fine, it was greatly superior to my expectations from it, when I recollect the appearance it presented when I left home in December previous. Up to the first of May this year, (1826,) the spring season was favourable for wheat of all kinds; but the drought then commencing, the destruction of the fly has been great. My early wheat was uninjured by fly this season; other wheat near to it, and seeded after it, was a good deal injured; other wheat again, seeded at the same time, in a different field, was much destroyed. I commenced harvesting this wheat this year on the 9th of June, and secured a good crop from the ground before the general harvest and the wet weather came on.

From my former knowledge of this wheat, and from the experience of the two past years, I am persuaded it is the wheat that will not only most frequently escape the effects of the Hessian fly, but that it will hardly ever be injured by it.

It has been thought that this wheat will not yield well, because the head is short;

yet it ought to be remembered, that no wheat head is so well filled generally, and we seldom find any wheat that averages

better to the acre or to the stack.

When the old white wheat succeeds, or the blue straw, I believe no wheat yields so abundantly; but the early wheat never fails to give you good grain, from its early maturity. It depends, of course, like other wheat, for its product, on the quality of the land and the season. But I believe it will average more pounds of grain in any given number of years, upon the same land, than any other wheat that we know of. It is thought too, by some, that this wheat is a tender species. Of this I have no evidence, but the opinion of those who assert it, some of whom are entitled to much credit, is that it is the wheat which is most easily affected by the Hessian fly.

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When the old white wheat succeeds, or the blue straw, I believe no wheat yields so abundantly; but the early wheat never fails to give you good grain, from its early maturity.

It depends, of course, like other wheat, for its product, on the quality of the land and the season. But I believe it will average more pounds of grain in any given number of years, upon the same land, than any other wheat that we know of. It is thought too, by some, that this wheat is a tender species.

Of this I have no evidence, but the opinion of those who assert it, some of whom are entitled to much credit, is that it is the wheat which is most easily affected by the Hessian fly.

It has been thought that this wheat will not yield well, because the head is short;

yet it ought to be remembered, that no wheat head is so well filled generally, and we seldom find any wheat that averages

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ing to this office eat a piece of last year's April 1st at the size of a Pea, and in 24 hours afterwards no less than twenty-four Worms were expelled—and another case in the neighbourhood, of a child aged 17 months eat about a half an Apple, and one loosed were expelled, and we are happy to say that in no instance have we heard as yet, that the remedy has failed in having the desired effect.

JOHN ADAMS.

From the Essex Register of Thursday, July 5.

Death of John Adams.—On Tuesday last closed the half century since the patriots and sages of this country proclaimed its independence, and with its parting rays the spirit of the elder ADAMS ascended to Heaven. That bold and energetic spirit which inspired the councils of America with the determination to become independent has ascended on high, and that eloquent tongue which urged its declaration on the fourth of July, 1776, on the fourth of July, 1826, was palsied in death. Thus has terminated, and gloriously terminated, the virtuous and patriotic life of JOHN ADAMS—blessed by his country, honored by the world, and immortal as history. Amidst the bosom of his family, the patriarch of the revolution has closed his immortal career, viewing, as the patriarch of old, before his closing eyes, the expanding glories of his country, the fruits of his exertions, and the blessings purchased by him for posterity. The ideas which occupy our minds in contemplating his character and the period allotted by heaven for gathering him to his fathers, fill our hearts with such feelings as disable us from searching in books for the record of the many memorable incidents of his life, and we can only present such facts as are present to our memory. His virtues and services will employ the most eloquent tongues in the nation, and his history be written by its ablest historian. His life and history are the history of liberty and the rights of man, triumphing over oppression, and founding a lasting empire on the broad foundation of the people's will, and the happiness of the governed.

President Adams was educated at Cambridge, and to the profession of the law. So eminent was his standing in that profession, that at an early age he was appointed Chief Justice of the State, but he declined this office. Amid the force of excitement produced by the Boston massacre, he dared to undertake the defence of the British troops. His success in this trial was complete. It evinced his talents and his strong sense of justice and official duty. A less intrepid spirit would not have dared to stem the current of popular indignation by engaging in such a cause. But it is not in his professional life, but his political, that we are to trace his glorious career. He soon sacrificed his profession and every thing to the liberties of his fellow-citizens and the independence of his country. In 1770, he was elected a representative from Boston, and in 1774, a member of the Council, but was negatived by Gov. Gage, from the part he took in politics. From 1770 and previous, and until 1776, he was constantly engaged, and took a leading part in all the measures which were adopted to defend the colonies from the unjust attacks of the British Parliament. He inquired the cause of the salutes, and was told it was the fourth of July. He answered, "It is a GREAT AND GLORIOUS DAY." He never spoke more. Thus his last thought and his latest words were like those of his whole life, thoughts and words which evinced a soul replete with love of country and interest in her welfare.

of Washington, Mr. Adams was elected his successor.

During the administration of Mr. Adams, party spirit raged without restraint. Too independent himself to wear the trammels of either party, he was warmly supported by neither. Too open for concealment, and perfectly void of guile and intrigue, he practised no arts to secure himself in power. At the expiration of his first term, Mr. Jefferson, the candidate of the Republican party, and his successful competitor, received four votes more than Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams then retired to private life at his seat in Quincy.

When the foreign aspect of our country became clouded, and difficulties overshadowed it, he came forth the warmest advocate of the rights of the country, and of those measures of the administration calculated to sustain them. His letter in defence of our seamen against foreign impressment, is one of the ablest and most irresistible arguments in the English language. So satisfied were those who had been politically opposed to him, of his merits and services, that he was selected by the Republicans of Massachusetts, as their candidate for Governor, on the death of Governor Sullivan—but he declined again entering into public life. He was one of the Electors, and President of the Electoral College, when Mr. Monroe was elected President of the United States. Having been the principal draftsman of the Constitution of this State, when the Convention was called to amend it in 1820, he was unanimously elected their President. On his declining this honor, unanimous resolutions were passed by this great assembly of five hundred, selected from all parties, expressive of their exalted sense of his merits and public services.

The private character of President Adams was perfectly pure, unsullied and unstained. There was no Christian or moral duty which he did not fulfil; the kindest of husbands and the best of fathers. To the excellent precepts and education which he gave his children, the nation are undoubtedly indebted for having at this time at their head his eldest son.

President Adams was serene and tranquil to the last. Conscious of having performed his duty, and of life well spent and devoted to his country, the blasts of calumny which assailed his declining years never ruffled the serenity of his mind. He regarded them as little as the troubled elements, for he knew that like them they would soon subside, and that then, every thing would be, like his own bosom, peace and sunshine. To say that he had weak points and foibles, is but to say that he was a man. But his defects were those of a bold and daring spirit, an open, generous & confiding heart. He knew no guile, and he feared none. Having no selfish purposes to answer, he practised no arts to effect them. At the age of ninety, at the completion of half a century from the commencement of that revolution, he had been instrumental in effecting, he sunk by gradual decay into the arms of death. He lived to see his country's liberties placed on a firm and immovable basis, and the light of liberty which she diffused enlightening the whole earth. On the Jubilee of Independence, his declining faculties were roused by the rejoicings in the metropolis. He inquired the cause of the salutes, and was told it was the fourth of July. He answered, "It is a GREAT AND GLORIOUS DAY." He never spoke more. Thus his last thought and his latest words were like those of his whole life, thoughts and words which evinced a soul replete with love of country and interest in her welfare.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.
The Richmond Enquirer of Friday contains the following brief notice of the long and useful life of this lamented patriot.—A part of it the reader will observe, is from manuscript in his own hand writing:

'He was born on the 2d of April 1743, in the county of Albemarle, at Shadwell, a country seat which now belongs to his grandson, within a short distance of Monticello, and within half a mile of his Rivington mills. He was, of course in the 84th year of his age. He received the highest honors, at the college of William and Mary; and studied the law under the celebrated George Wythe, late Chancellor of Virginia. Before he had attained his 25th year, he was a distinguished member of the Virginia Legislature, and took an active part in all the measures which they adopted in opposition to the usurpations of Great Britain. In 1775, he is said to have been the author of the protest against the propositions of Lord North. He was subsequently transferred to the General Congress at Philadelphia, where he distinguished himself by the firmness of his sentiments and the energy of his compositions. Of these qualifications no other evidence could be required than the imperishable document which declared us

'Free, sovereign, and independent States.' From 1777 to 1779 (for certain portions of those years) he was occupied with Wythe and Pendleton, in revising the Laws of Virginia. In 1779 he succeeded Patrick Henry as Governor of the State. In 1781 he composed his 'Notes on Virginia,' than which no work of equal dimensions has ever attained to greater reputation. In the summer of 1782, he was in Congress at the moment when the Virginia Legislature were framing a State constitution. The draught of the instrument, which he transmitted on that occasion, was not received till the day when the committee were to report the result of their labours. They were so much pleased with his preamble, that they adopted it as a part of their report; so that, as it is now well understood, our Bill of Rights and the Constitution were from the pen of George Mason: the preamble was T. Jefferson's. In 1784 he left the United States, being associated in a plenipotentiary commission,

with Franklin and Adams, addressed to the several powers of Europe, for the purpose of concluding treaties of commerce. In October, 1789, he obtained leave to return home; and, on his arrival, was made the first Secretary of State, under General Washington. His correspondence with the French and English ministers is a proud monument of his genius. He, alternately, rebuked the cold cunning of Liston, and the rash ardour of Genet. His reports on money and weights and measures—on the fisheries—and on the restrictions on commerce, are ample attestations of the enlarged views of the philosopher and the financier.

In 1797 he was elected Vice President; and four years after, President of the United States.

For eight years he conducted the Government with a strength of talent, a purity of purpose, a respect to constitutional principles, which might serve as a model to his successors. His acquisition of Louisiana, alone, now calls down the loudest praises from every tongue.

But what is deficient in the preceding narrative must be made up from a curious & authentic Memoir, now laying before us, in the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson. He was called on by a particular occasion to state some of the circumstances and services of his life—and from this curious document, for which we are indebted to the kindness of a friend, we lay the following extract before our readers. It furnishes some information, in that touching style for which the author was so remarkable, which, now that the great man has descended to his tomb, it may not be improper to lay before the public:

"I came of age in 1764, and was soon put into the nomination of Justices of the county in which I live, and at the first election following, I became one of its representatives in the legislature.

"I was thence sent to the Old Congress. Then employed two years with Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Wythe, on the revision and reduction to a single code, of the whole body of British statutes, the acts of our Assembly, and certain parts of the common law.

"Then elected Governor.

"Next to the Legislature, and to Congress again.

"Sent to Europe as Minister Plenipotentiary.

"Appointed Secretary of State to the new Government.

"Elected Vice President and President.

"And lastly, a Visitor and Rector of the University.

"In these different offices, with scarcely any interval between them, I have been in the public service now 61 years; and during the far greater part of the time, in foreign countries, or in other States.

"If legislative services are worth mentioning, and the stamp of liberality and equality, which was necessary to be impressed on our laws, in the first crisis of our birth as a nation, was of any value, they will find that many of the leading and important laws of that day, were prepared by myself, and carried chiefly by my efforts, supported indeed by able and faithful coadjutors.

"The prohibition of the further importation of slaves was the first of these measures in time.

"This was followed by the abolition of entails which broke up the hereditary and high handed aristocracy, which by accumulating immense masses of property in single lines of family, had divided our country into two distinct orders of nobles and plebeians.

"But, further to complete the equality among our citizens, so essential to the maintenance of republican government, it was necessary to abolish the principal of primogeniture: I drew the law of descent, giving equal inheritance to sons and daughters, which made a part of the Revised Code.

"The attack on the establishment of a dominant religion was first made by myself. It could be carried at first, only by suspension of salaries for one year, by battling it again at the next session or another year, and so, from year to year, until the public mind was ripened for the bill for establishing religious freedom, which I had prepared for the Revised Code.

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"I think I might add the establishment of our University. My residence in the vicinity threw of course on me the chief burden of the enterprise, as well of the buildings as of the general organization and care of the whole. The effect of this institution on the future fame, fortune, and prosperity of our country, can as yet be seen but at a distance. But an hundred well educated youths, which it will turn out annually, and ere long, will fill all its offices with men of superior qualifications, and raise it from its humbled state to an eminence among its associates, which it has never yet known, no, not in its brightest days. Those now on the theatre of affairs, will enjoy the ineffable happiness of seeing themselves succeeded by sons of a grade of science beyond their own ken.

"Our sister states will also be repairing to the same fountains of instruction, will bring hither their genius to be kindled at our fire, and will carry back the fraternal affections, which, nourished by the same Alma Mater, will knit us to them by the indissoluble bonds of early personal friendships. The good Old Dominion, the blessed mother of us all, will then raise her head with pride among the nations, will present to them that splendor of genius, which she has ever possessed, but has too long suffered to rest uncultivated and unknown, and will become a centre of alliance to the states, whose youths she has instructed, and, as it were, adopted.

I claim some share in the merit of this great work of regeneration. My whole labors, now for many years, have been devoted to it, and I stand pledged to follow it up, through the remnant of life remaining to me."

[For the Easton Gazette.]

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 6.

To the People of Maryland.

"Be wise O ye Kings; be instructed O ye Judges"—"If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself; but if thou scornest, thou alone shall bear it"—"Who is wise, and he shall understand these things?"—"Behold I have taught you statutes"—that you should do in the land—keep, therefore, and do them; for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations, which shall hear of these statutes?"—"How much better is it to get wisdom than gold? and to get understanding rather to be chosen than silver"—"Man's wisdom maketh his face to shine"—"Wisdom is justified of her children."

The sublime and salutary influences of education were demonstrated, and well established by the sacred motto and succeeding arguments of my last essay—since which the communication of a neighbouring gentleman, alike distinguished, and pre-eminently so, for pure piety and profound erudition, as for courtesy of deportment, and an ardent zeal in the highest of all human callings, has furnished an opinion, and supplied matter of incalculable value to sustain the law of public instruction—He says

"Except with the really sordid, and such as are morally incapable of apprehending and appreciating the advantages of education, there can be but one sentiment in the community upon the abstract question you are discussing and developing—I had, before any conversation between us on the subject, given my humble approbation of the scheme, which you have proposed"—"The historical connection between real christianity and good letters, which you have luminously traced and exhibited, in your No. 5, and which doubtless is founded in fact presents a fine view of the subject—to which I beg leave to add, although it is but little more than an echo of your own thought, that it is known to the learned that christianity was introduced into the world in an age of the highest mental culture & philosophy; and that the existing circumstances were such as to give to the doctrines of our holy faith, a strict though fair trial; that the trial evidently succeeded in substantiating the claim and truths of the christian religion, and wherever they were proclaimed, generally in the total wreck and overthrow of idolatry and superstition—it is equally well known to the learned, as an historical fact, that the genial soil of christianity is the disciplined soul of an enlightened community, and that, from the christian era to the present time, every distinguished revival of religion, the greatest prosperity of the church, has always been in an age equally distinguished for its science and literature—The opposition to the law in question will ultimately have no ill effect as to its approval by the suffrages of the people—enlightened discussion will only serve to disclose its legitimate character and claims."

An interesting and important fact set forth by this learned and distinguished gentleman, has been overlooked, or not commonly known and estimated—The most prevailing impression seems to have been that the origin of our religion was in an age of gross ignorance, or barbarism; & this arose and very naturally, from a regard to the low standing, or ordinary occupations of the first Apostles of Jesus Christ—As many of them were poor watermen, or publican, or taxgatherers—We have, however, to remind those who are under this impression, (and would that every neglected child of poverty and ignorance could read and understand the same) that the advent of our ever Blessed Saviour, by the Divine dispensation, occurred in an age when letters were at their highest state of cultivation—He was born under Augustus Cesar, the fostering father of literature, and the place of his birth and ministry, were under the Roman government; and it might be supposed, if it were not verified by sacred, as well as profane proofs, that emanations of the light of knowledge had extended to, and influenced the minds of the people of her provinces; and it is, also, worthy of remark that the sacrifice of the Redeemer happened under the reign of Tiberius, when letters had begun to decline, and when ignorance and the basest mental servility had dimmed their light. & led his subject-men into a pandemonium of slavery and crime; and it may not, perhaps, be irrelevant here to observe that when the christian faith had been too firmly established to be uprooted, even by the ignorance succeeding the dark ages, yet superstition, the child of ignorance, perverted its sacred doctrines so lamentably, that the annals of the world cannot produce a picture of such dark horrors, as ignorant uncultivated christians have handed down to shock, and to warn the minds of men.

It must have occurred to every enlightened reader of the *Bible*, that the laying on of the 'live coal' upon the lips of Isaiah by the Seraphim (Isaiah VI. 6th and 7th) might be taken as a sublime type of the purifying effects of knowledge—A light which gives fervour to the heart and fructifies the understanding; and which would fit and qualify, many an heart, (full of the divine, but now dormant, seeds of usefulness) to do the errand of his Lord—Even the poor mechanic, whilst benefited in his ordinary occupation by the fruits of education, might console his weary hours of labour by reflecting upon passages of that book, which all can find time to read, if at the disposal of Mr. Jefferson.

they have but the ability and the will—come unto me all ye that labour, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest"—and, if his taste for reading has been at all cultivated, he will employ his hours of leisure, or recreation, in useful researches after knowledge, which hours might, otherwise, be spent in low and debasing occupations—But if the poor, the majority of our youth, are left to grope in hopeless ignorance, how many a future holy agent will want the inspiring touch of sacred fire, and remain dumb to call, 'whom shall I send, and who will go for us?'—My countrymen 'the harvest truly is plenteous,' and, 'the labourers' cannot be too many in this nor in any other high and useful calling, for which an universal extension of education might prepare minds which, without it, would vegetate 'as grass' which 'the wind passeth over,' 'and it is gone,' and the place thereof shall know it no more.'

Every person who reads the scriptures must have observed that in the selection of the Apostles the ignorant and poor, as well as the learned and rich were chosen; and it cannot have escaped the intelligent mind, that if the ignorant were called they went not out to preach and to teach, unendowed—They were miraculously inspired with a knowledge of letters and languages, before even they, although their faith entitled them to be chosen, were deemed qualified to teach others that which they themselves felt to be, the true faith—the doctrine of Jesus Christ, and His crucified.

It is admitted that many of the Apostles were ignorant when first called to their divine office; yet no one whose mind has ever been raised to a just admiration of the sublime, though simple, grandeur of Matthew's Gospel, the poor publican—No one who has felt his soul purified, and his faith fixed by the fervent zeal, and powerful exhortations, of poor Peter, the fisherman, will for an instant imagine that they remained ignorant, or unlearned—Faith, or enthusiasm, may do much to excite the feelings of men, by that natural elocution with which even savages are endowed—But men must be informed with humane letters to reason—To have their thoughts so systematically arranged as to carry permanent convictions and belief to the minds of others—Hence were the learned labours of the Fathers persecuted; which nothing but enlightened reason, combined with faith, could have enabled them to perfect, and to transmit for the guidance, and support, of the intermediate and present shepherds of Christ's flock upon earth.

Shall we then, my fellow citizens, seeing the exalted calling to which letters have been chosen—inspired letters!—calling ourselves a christian people, shall we renounce the example of Him who is knowledge, shut the door of wisdom on our brethren, and like the Jews of old, in one sense, again stoned the Prophets—God forbid!—And for what?—Shame where is thy blush!—for the fear of that taxation—for which, in fact, there is no cause of fear, as has been shewn and demonstrated.

I have feebly essayed in the preceding, and in this number, to put this subject in a point of view, not less real than commanding—the highest point of all!—And I have endeavoured, in previous essays, to prove that as freemen it is our policy, and true interest to shed abroad the light of knowledge—To improve and strengthen the moral, and to fortify the physical sinews of the state—'The wise man alone is free,' was a maxim of the stoics; and 'I would have you wise unto that which is good,' was a benevolent expression of the learned saint Paul.

With high respect,
Your faithful servant,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKE.
Princess Anne, July 8, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM,

It is too well known, that this state as well as every state of the United States, has been harassed by two parties, which has brought incalculable evils upon us! It is high time, this spirit should be put down. As there appears to be a disposition in the people to join almost with one accord, with the exception of a few demagogues, whom it is hoped, the good people of this country will put down and bring such mortals to their proper level.

I can't say, that I accord altogether with the "Free Voter," who appeared in your paper Saturday was a week, and therefore shall make no comments. It is true, it will be difficult to find two men in this county or any other county entirely free from the baneful influence of party, but I think, I am about to propose two gentlemen as electors for the next Senate, as much freed from the old party spirit as it is possible, and I am persuaded if every county will select two such men, this vile detestable party spirit which has been so abominable and brought down so many evils upon a virtuous people, will soon be no more, and that Maryland will have a Senate which will do honour to us. Permit me therefore to offer as electors for this county Col. Daniel Martin and Mr. Samuel Harrison as free and independent men as can be found in this or any other State, men who cannot have any thing so much at heart as the honor and interest of their country, men who cannot have any other views than such as will ultimate in good government. It will be unnecessary to say more, as they are so well known to every man who has a vote to promote the good of the State.

ANOTHER FREE VOTER.
Talbot County July 18th, 1826.

It is stated in a New York paper, that a few days before his late illness, Mr. Jefferson was pressed for an immediate sum of money, notice of which was received in New York, when the Committee of the Jefferson fund immediately placed \$7000 at the disposal of Mr. Jefferson.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—By the Packet ship *Algonquin*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday from Liverpool, our correspondents of the *National Gazette* and *Freeman's Journal*, have received London papers to the evening of the 6th ult., and Liverpool to the 8th.

It is said that trade and manufactures had revived in a degree; but the improvement was not considerable. The *London Courier* of the 5th, after observing that it does not share in the gloomy anticipations of some editors, "who think that the reverse which the commerce and manufactures of the country have recently experienced, is the signal and the commencement of decline in the national wealth and power," adds, "yet it cannot be denied that those interests are in a state of great depression; that the navigation of the country excites lively alarm among those most interested in its support, that large classes of people are in a state of desuetude; and that circulation and credit are undergoing changes, the effects of which few persons even profess clearly to foresee." The *Liverpool Albion*, of the same date, contains a long, elaborate essay on the "state and prospects of the Cotton trade," which concludes thus,

"Upon a review of the whole subject, we cannot see any reason for despondency respecting the cotton market. On the contrary, we see every reason for hope. Its present view is evidently encouraging; and the prospects as to the future are more favorable at this moment than after the events of the last five months, the most sanguine among us had the courage to anticipate."

The British Parliament was to be dissolved, and the elections for the new one engaged a large share of the public attention and the pages of the newspapers. Even the *London Courier* calls for the choice of really independent men, and the *Morning Chronicle* says—

"Our readers may be assured that the work for the next Parliament will not be light. The occasion demands active and clear-headed men, able and willing to fight against selfish monopolists and extravagant consumers of the resources of the nation."

It is mentioned in the *Courier* that the Peruvian government had "refused to close with an offer of two millions and a half of dollars, to purchase the mines in its territory." According to an official communication of the Secretary General of that government, the minimum price for which they will be sold is three millions of dollars; and it appears by computation that there are about five thousand mines (*bocas minas*) belonging to the State. The offer is addressed to America as well as Europe.

On the 2d June, the opposition in the French Deputies, bitterly upbraided the ministry, for not having a military establishment, proportionate, in extent, to the establishments and attitude of the other great powers of Europe. General Montmirail observed—

"The national dignity required that the peace establishment should be on a more imposing footing. . . . The Kingdom of the Netherlands (he said) has 180,000 men under arms; Prussia has an army of 200,000 soldiers, besides the battalions of *Landwehr* and *Landsturm*. The military force of the German Confederation, amounts to 300,000 men, and may, at the first signal, be raised to 450,000. England, whose position dispenses her from keeping up a numerous army, has, nevertheless, military resources well organized.—Russia has more than 700,000 men, without including her military colonies. To this military state of the European powers, we have only to oppose an army which does not amount to 200,000."

On this the *London Morning Chronicle* makes the following commentary.

"O unfortunate people of France! though you amount in number to thirty millions, and the Prussians only to ten millions, and the Netherlands to five millions, yet your government will not indulge you with an army so large as that of the former, and little larger than that of the latter. That governments, relying on the permanence of peace, and believing that the ability to carry on a war successfully depends mainly on husbanding the resources, and relieving the burdens of a nation during peace, and knowing besides, that if France ever be involved in war, it must be through her own ambition, and not that of the King of the Netherlands, though he does maintain 180,000 men, chooses rather to repeal twenty millions of taxes, than to add a hundred thousand men to your army, to strike an awe into your neighbors! But let us hear what the Minister of Finance can allege in justification of himself against these heavy accusations."

"France (he says) has been represented as not in a condition to maintain a struggle with foreign powers, as unable to provide for the wants of the different services; and it has even been said, that it was imprudent to repeal taxes on the mere probability of an increase in the receipts. Fortunately, Gentlemen, all these fears, exist only in the imagination. You shall judge, gentlemen, if it is imprudent to diminish the burdens of the tax payers—we know already the receipts of the four first months of 1826, they exceeded by 6,642,000 francs the receipts for the same months of the former year; and by 12,510,000 francs, the receipts calculated on the Budget. We thought that in such a situation of prosperity and increase, the first duty of a Minister was, to contribute to the general prosperity by a diminution of taxation, in order that we might the more easily find new resources, in case they should ever become necessary."

"How confounded Lord Palmerston would be with an Opposition like this, disappointed with his labors to keep all our establishments on a footing worthy of the great military nation which gained the battle of Waterloo; and how confounded Mr. Hume would be with a Ministry, so lost

to glory as to prefer taking off taxes, to adding to the national expenditure!"

"While France has, ever since the Peace, been proceeding in an uninterrupted career of prosperity, it is painful to think that the same period in this country has been marked by uniform distress in one division or another of our population. At one time, the distress was agricultural; at another, manufacturing—at one time we had transition from war to peace—at another we had excess—at another scarcity—at another over trading; but we have always been laboring under convulsions of some kind.—France, that country which some of our great land-holders pitied so much this last session, because it was without the blessings of primogeniture, and game laws, does not, to be sure, pay twenty millions for cotton which she sells for ten—she has not, like us, had the advantage of driving a like profitable speculation in wool—she has not been favored with the purchase of South America, by the introduction of improved machinery, with which we may hope to be one day as rich as the Spaniards—but she has been regularly advancing in wealth and industry.

"The strength of a government is in the ease and happiness of the people, and not in the number of men under arms. The French have no cause to envy, either the Prussian peasantry of soldiers, or the English peasantry of paupers."

BALTIMORE, July 17.

FROM RUSSIA.

Capt. Dickinson, of the ship *Triton*, arrived at Boston on Wednesday, informs that the Empress Elizabeth, widow of the late Emperor Alexander, of Russia, died about the 10th of May, on her way from Taganrog to Moscow.

The fate of the persons concerned in the revolt on the accession of Nicholas would soon be made public. It was said that none would suffer death; but that they would be exiled to Siberia; for a longer or shorter period, according to the degree of guilt.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

THE TALBOT MEETING.

Agreeably to the notice published in the several newspapers in the town of Easton, by order of the Commissioners of the Town, a meeting of the citizens of Talbot county was held in the Court House at Easton, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July, 1826, when the objects of the meeting were stated by Nicholas Hammond, Esq. who concluded by proposing that a Chairman be appointed, and Major General Benson was selected and took the chair.

The following Resolutions were then offered by John Leeds Kerr and adopted by the assembled citizens.

Resolved, That, as it is the peculiar duty of Republican people to bestow on their departed patriots and benefactors a just meed of grateful respect and admiration for the disinterested exercise of their talents and zeal in the cause of their country, and as, at the most trying and perilous crisis of our Revolution, the late departed patriots, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, were the most distinguished promoters of that high emprise and noble daring, with which this People resolved finally to dissolve the political bands which had connected them with another, and to assume, amongst the nations of the earth, the separate and equal condition to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them, and, throughout that arduous contest, at every hazard and with every sacrifice, devoted their whole hearts and great abilities to the cause of liberty, and, since the establishment of our free and happy government, have served the nation in the most important trusts and most exalted stations—it is, with a high but mournful gratification, the citizens here present do declare their deep sense of the illustrious services and their esteem for the renowned civic virtues of their deceased countrymen.

Resolved, That, as a token of their veneration for the memory of those departed patriarchs of liberty, the citizens here present agree to wear crepe on the left arm, for the period of thirty days, and recommend to their fellow citizens at large to assume the like badge of national mourning.

Resolved, That Thursday, the 27th inst. be set apart as a day sacred to the memory of the two deceased Sages and Patriots and in honour to their distinguished virtues and talents, so long devoted to their country's service; and that the citizens in town and country be solicited to abstain on that day from business of all kinds.

Resolved, That a Committee of Arrangement be appointed for the purpose of inviting all the citizens of Talbot county to unite together on Thursday, the 27th inst. in a solemn procession of mourning for the death of these departed worthies, and that that Committee invite and request some patriotic citizen to deliver an eulogium on their virtues and public services.

Resolved, That _____ be a committee for the foregoing purpose.

The blank in the last resolution having been filled by the nomination of the meeting with the names of the following gentlemen, to wit:—John Leeds Kerr, William Hayward, Jr. Robert H. Goldsborough, John Goldsborough, Lambert Reardon, Edward N. Hambleton, John M. G. Emory, George W. Nabb, Richard Spencer, Thomas Hennix, Daniel Martin, Thomas P. Bennett, and Dr. Nicholas Hammond.

It was further *Resolved* that these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and published in the *Easton Gazette* and *Republican Star*. P. BENSON, Chairman.

Perry Hall, July 22 3w.

The Committee appointed by the foregoing Resolutions have made the following orders:

That the citizens of Talbot county be invited to assemble at the Court House, in Easton on Thursday, the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and there to form the procession.

The Artillery shall fire 13 minute guns, commencing with sun rise—Minute guns during the procession and 13 minute guns at sunset.

The town bell shall toll during the procession and at sun rise and at sun set.

The Clergy of all denominations shall be invited to aid the ceremonies by their sacred offices.

The order of the procession shall be as follows:

The Reverend Clergy.

Surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.

The President and Corporation of the town of Easton.

Aged Citizens.

Civil Officers.

Citizens.

The Orator of the Day.

The Committee.

William Hayward, Jr. Esq. has been selected and requested to deliver the eulogium on the dead and has accepted that appointment.

The Committee most respectfully invite their fellow citizens to attend the proposed meeting on the 27th inst. at the Court House, in Easton, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to unite in the solemnities of the occasion.

We are authorized to announce Stephen Reyner Esq. as a candidate for the suffrage of the citizens of Talbot county to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Com. PORTER has arrived in the city of Mexico, and has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Mexican Navy.

The Great Capital paid.—On Saturday, say the *Norfolk Beacon*, we announced that Mr. Simon B. Werckmuller, of this Borough, was the fortunate owner of ticket No. 31,320, which drew the capital prize of *Thirty Thousand Dollars* on Wednesday last, in the Maryland State Lottery. We since learn the ticket was presented at the office of the Messrs. COHEN, and the Cash, as usual, paid on demand.

Harbouring Apprentices.—At the June term of Baltimore City Court, came on the trial of William K. Mitchell for harbouring two apprentices of Hester Crockett from the 1st of May to the 30th June, 1826, inclusive. He was found guilty, and the counsel for the prosecution contended that Mitchell be sentenced to pay \$1,66 2-3 for every hour each apprentice was harboured, according to the act of 1748, which declares, that persons harbouring servants shall pay one hundred pounds of tobacco, or \$1,66 2-3, for every hour each servant is harboured, one half to the party grieved and the other to the State. The penalty incurred by Mitchell, according to this act, amounts to *four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars*. The Court agreed with the prosecuting counsel, but delayed passing sentence in consequence of the suggestion that a compromise would take place.—*Balt. Pat.* July 12.

A man in New Orleans advertises that he has "invented a coach for travelling through the air with safety." The Advertiser says he can carry the mail and one or two passengers with him; and that his vehicle is completely manageable, except in severe gales of wind, when he can descend from his aerial voyage at pleasure. If proper assistance be given him, he will by next Christmas be ready to ascend from any appointed place, manoeuvre and manage his coach with nearly the swiftness of a fowl, and show to the world that man can travel through the air as well as on water!!

MARRIED

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. JUMP, Mr. RICHARD C. LANE, of Caroline co. to Miss MARY SHERMAN, of Talbot county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. SCULL, Mr. DAVID McMARAN to Miss MARY ANNE ASHON, both of this county.

On Friday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. THOMAS, Mr. ARCHIBALD B. PRICE to Miss JANE KELLY, both of this county.

In Queen-Anne's county on Thursday the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. JACKSON, WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN, Esq. to Miss MARIA L. daughter of the late Philemon Hemmey, all of Talbot county.

DIED

In this County on Thursday the 13th inst. after a long and painful illness Mr. NOAH MAXWELL, in the 48th year of his age.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1826.

Ann Chilton administratrix and Thomas Carter administrator of Wm. Chilton, deceased, petitioners

against Rachel Talbot, Joseph C. Talbot, Sam'l Talbot and others, defendants

for the sale of the real estate whereof Nathaniel Talbot deceased, died seized, for the payment of his debts will be offered at public sale, on the farm where Joseph C. Talbot now resides, on

Thursday the twenty fourth day of August next, between the hours of ten of the forenoon and four of the afternoon of that day, all those tracts, parts of tracts or parcels of land of which the said Nathaniel Talbot died seized, that is to say, the farm whereon Joseph C. Talbot now resides and also all that tract or parcel of land now in the tenure and occupation of Rachel Talbot.

The sale will be on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said Nathaniel Talbot, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the Clerk of Caroline county court within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS BURCHENAL, Trustee

for the sale of the real estate of Nathaniel Talbot, deceased.

July 22 4w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

Two farms in Caroline county, near Denton, one of which is well improved both as regards buildings and fruit, and has an excellent fishery belonging to it—These farms are as fertile as any in their neighbourhood, and healthfully situated—they are joined and will be rented together or separately as may best suit.—The rents will be made very low to good tenants.

Apply to IGNATIUS RHODES,

in Talbot co. or to his son in Easton.

July 22 4w

Farms to Rent.

Oakland and Cooks-Hope situated in Edmondson's Neck, and occupied at present by Mr. Thomas Dewlin, will be rented to good tenants on reasonable terms, for the ensuing year.

WANTED

An Overseer for the ensuing year—None need apply except such as can produce the most satisfactory testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and capacity.

J. ROGERS.

July 22 3w.

Attention!

The "Easton Sharp-Shooters" are ordered to meet on Saturday 22d day of July just at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House, in full uniform with their arms and accoutrements in complete order—a punctual attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance to the company, will be submitted to their consideration.

By order,

T. P. APPLEGARTH, O. S.

N. B. Persons who may be disposed to join this company can make application on the above mentioned day.

July 15.

PRICES CURRENT...BALTIMORE, July 17.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$4 62 1/2

" City Mills, superior qual. 4 37 1/2

Wheat, per bushel 88 a 95

Indian Corn, " 75 a 76

Rye, " 65 a 70

Oats, " 50 a 53

[Pat.]

July 22

3w.

MARYLAND:

Worcester county. Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 11th July, 1826.

On application of John R. Pitts, administrator of Nathaniel E. Bratten, late of Worcester county deceased, it is ordered that he give exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, Md.

In testimony that the above is truly copied

from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the

public seal of my office, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1826.

LEM

MORE NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

IT'S JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

Handsome and Cheap Goods,

Which added to his former stock, renders his assortment very complete; all of which will be offered very low for cash.

His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

June 10

NEW GOODS

The subscriber beg leave respectively to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received an additional supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which renders their assortment equal to any in this place, and will be offered as low for Cash.

GREEN & REARDON.

Easton, June 10.

Martin & Hayward

have received a handsome assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS,**

which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or in Exchange for Wool, Feathers or Country Tow Lines.

Their customers and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them an early call.

Easton, April 29, 1826.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF New and Cheap GOODS.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a very large and beautiful supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which added to his former stock, renders his assortment more general and complete than any he has heretofore presented to their notice.

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, June 3 *tf*

For Sale.

I will sell the FARM on which I reside, and which I purchased a few years since of Mr. Loftus Bowditch—This farm is situated in Bailey's Neck, on Third Haven creek, directly opposite the 'Double Mill,' one of the Steam boat Maryland's stopping places—The farm contains about One Hundred and Fifty acres—the soil, in the highest degree, fertile—sources of manure inexhaustible—Fish, oysters, ducks, terrapins, &c. of the first qualities, in their season, and a neighborhood celebrated for hospitality, peace, harmony and friendly intercourse—and for health and beauty of situation, this is unrivaled by any on Third-Haven creek. Those desirous of purchasing, will of course, view the premises, which they are invited to do, where the terms and further particulars will be made known by

May 6 *tf* R. P. EMMONS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A liberal Cash price will be given for a stout healthy negro wench, without children, who has some knowledge of cooking and is well disposed.—Apply at this office.

July 8.

To Rent.

That well known farm called SMITH'S FORREST, about 4 miles from Church Hill, in Queen Anne's county, on the road to the Beaver Dam causeway. This farm lies level and compact, is a white oak clay soil, divided into three fields, of about four hundred thousand corn hills each, well suited to the growth of fine crops of both wheat and corn. The remainder is in fine white and red oak timber. All the buildings are in good order, having been lately completely repaired, consisting of a comfortable dwelling house, with two good rooms below stairs and two above; a good kitchen, with a loft above, and shed rooms attached to it; milk house, meat house, carriage house, and a well of fine water in the yard; a very large barn, crib, corn house, spacious negro quarter, and large stable

For terms of rent apply to the subscriber near Queenstown. ALFRED JONES. Queen Ann's County, E. S. Md.

Practising Balls.

Miss SUTHERLAND beg leave respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Talbot, that her Practising Balls will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room on Friday evenings, the 14th and 28th July. Gentlemen's Tickets can be procured at the Bar, or at Mr. Ring's, Washington street, opposite Church Alley. May 20

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

At the Old Stand opposite the Court House.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has purchased the entire stock of Mr. Joseph Scull in the above line, and has added considerably to the assortment, and made such arrangements as will enable him to manufacture all kinds of Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at as low prices as they can be purchased at any store in Easton, and better than any that are brought from Philadelphia, and Baltimore or New England. He assures them that his work shall be made of the best materials, and manufactured by the best workmen, and hopes they will call and examining it, hear his prices, & purchase his boots & shoes, in preference to any others offered for sale in this place, as he has reduced his prices to suit the times. His work will be sold very low for CASH only.

W.M. WHITE.

N. B. All work warranted.

July 1

TO GRAZIERS AND BUTCHERS.

One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber, near Princess Anne, Somerset county, Md.

J. C. WILSON, Jr.

July 1—*tf*

The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to this office.

Lands to Rent.

To be rented at reduced and very moderate rents, for one or more years from the first of next January, all my lands in Hunting Creek Neck and Poplar Neck in Caroline county.—These lands comprise extensive & firm marshes on Choptank River, on which they bind about two miles, and are therefore valuable for stock. The lands in Hunting Creek Neck are also offered for sale, in farms of suitable sizes, at very low prices, and on a long credit—Persons wishing to rent may apply either to myself, or to Daniel Cheezum, my agent, who resides near these lands—Those who are disposed to purchase, will be pleased to address themselves to me.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge. *3*

June 17 12w

For Sale,

 The two story Dwelling House and Premises, occupied at this time, by Mr. William Beekly, situate on West street in the town of Easton, next door to the residence of Richard Spencer, Esq. This property is well improved, and one of the most pleasant situations for a private family, in the place—a good purchase a long credit would be given if required. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. Joseph Thomas at Easton.

PHILEMON THOMAS, Agent
for Wm. R. Dawson.

June 17 4w

DENTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, who will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 *tf*

EASTON HOTEL.

 The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything in season, afforded by the market of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms

The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

N. B. Horses, Giggard Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

S. L.

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the **FOUNTAIN INN**, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

THE THOROUGH BREED STALLION,

 By Sir Archy—bred by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, will stand the present season at one of the subscribers' stables in EASTON, at the low price of Fifteen Dollars the spring's chance, which Ten Dollars will discharge, paid by the first of October next—\$5 the spring leap, and \$20 to insure a mare with foal—25 cents in each case to be paid to the groom. The season will be extended to the first of August, or longer if required.

RINALDO is fifteen and a half hands high, and 5 years old this season, is a horse of uncommon bone and muscular powers. He is deep or blood bay with black mane, tail, & legs—he has never covered a mare, having just arrived from Roanoke in Virginia. He was got by Sir Archy, (who is now covering at 273 the spring's chance,) his dam Miss Hyland, by Gracchus, Dusty by Silvertail, Vanity by Celer, Mark Anthony, Jolly Rodger—see American Farmer of April 9, 1824. Although a train of fortuitous circumstances enable the subscribers to offer the services of Rinaldo unprecedentedly low, yet it is a fact, susceptible of proof, that he cannot be purchased for less than \$2,000. We are mainly indebted to J. S. Skinner, Esq. to whose care and direction Mr. Randolph entrusted this noble animal, for enabling us to offer his services at a price within the reach of every farmer, and so much below the price now paying by citizens of other states for the services of horses from the same stud. Good pasture may be procured in the neighbourhood of Easton for mares from a distance; and as Rinaldo will not travel, all mares must be brought to his stable.

The following extract from the advertisement of Roanoke, a brother to Rinaldo, now covering in Virginia, will be found applicable to him—

"Like his sire, he is fit for the dray, wagon, or coach, as well as the turf, the field, and the road, in short for every purpose to which this noble animal can be applied, but that of a shooting pony."

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON

EDWD. S. WINDER.

June 10 *w*

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber in the state of Ohio, in 1823, a negro fellow who calls himself NATHAN—about 6 feet high, stout made, yellowish complexion—was employed some time on board the Norfolk steam boat, plying between the city of Baltimore and Norfolk—He was sold to the subscriber by a Mrs. Clayland, of the Eastern Shore, (Md.) on account of a theft he had committed on board the Norfolk steam boat—Nathan has been seen in Baltimore and no doubt is now in that city or Norfolk.—The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described negro in any jail in the United States.

JOHN B. ORY,

State of Louisiana, or

JAS. C. WHEELER,

Easton, E. S. of Maryland.

June 10.

To the Clerk of Somerset County:

We the undersigned, the Commissioners named and appointed by authority of the annexed commission, do hereby certify and return to the clerk of Somerset county, that in virtue of the powers vested in us by the said commission, and in obedience to the directions of the constitution and form of government of the state of Maryland, as altered and amended by the General Assembly, in manner and form prescribed by said constitution and form of government, and in virtue of two several acts made and passed the one December session in the year 1824, chapter 146, entitled "An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Somerset county into election districts," and the other at the next session thereafter, chapter 27, confirmatory of the first mentioned act and for other purposes, having met at the town of Princess Anne, in said county, on the first Monday of May last, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said constitutional acts above referred to, did adjourn from time to time and from place to place, until we had performed and completed the duties required of us by the said acts.

That in the execution of the said commission, and in conformity to the provisions and directions of the said constitution as altered and changed by the two several acts of the General Assembly before mentioned, we have divided and laid off Somerset county into six separate and distinct election districts:—We have also selected and appointed a suitable place for holding the elections in each of the said districts, having due regard to the population, extent of territory, and the convenience of voters; we have also contracted for and determined the quantum of compensation to be allowed to the proprietors of the place so appointed for holding the elections in each of the said districts; & we do now here distinctly plainly & accurately certify & return, under our respective hands and seals, a description of the limits, boundaries, and designation of the said several election districts so ascertained and laid off by us as aforesaid, with a specification of the several places for the holding of elections therein respectively, so as aforesaid appointed and fixed; and also of the quantum of compensation to be allowed thereto to the respective proprietors of said places, so aforesaid determined in accordance with the provisions and directions of the said acts of assembly, as follows:

1. For the election district hereby designated as No. 1, the following lines and boundaries are established, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Newastico creek, thence running up by and with the channel of said creek to Justus' mill, thence up, by and with the main branch leading into said creek, until the said branch intersects the main highway or county road leading from Salisbury to Barren Creek, thence by and with the said road to the southern end of Spring Hill lane and road, from thence by and with said lane and road to the northern end thereof, and thence continuing on by and with the county road to the divisional line between the states of Maryland and Delaware, so as to include and comprehend within the limits, metes and bounds of said election district designated by the No. 1, all that part of Somerset county lying northwardly of said lines and boundaries; and the place appointed by us, the commissioners aforesaid, for holding the elections in said district, called and known as No. 1, is at Barren Creek Springs.

2. For the election district hereby designated by the No. 2, the following lines and boundaries are established, to wit: Beginning at a point where Gum Mill branch intersects Quantico creek, thence running up by and with said branch to Gum Mill, from thence with a direct line drawn across and through the woods to the county road called the Wicomico road, thence with the said road to the divisional line between the lands of Francis Brady and Sarah Fowler, and from thence with the said divisional line and fence to the river Wicomico, so as to embrace within the limits, metes and bounds of said election district, designated by the No. 2, all that portion of Somerset county lying and being northwardly and eastwardly of the lines and boundaries last described, and southwardly and westwardly of those above described in regard to the location of the first election district, and the place appointed by us, the commissioners aforesaid, for holding the elections in said district, called and known by the name of Williams' Town, heretofore Terrapin Town.

3. For the election district hereby designated by the No. 3, we have laid off and assigned all that part of Somerset county which is embraced and included within the lines and boundaries established as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on Wicomico river where the lines & boundaries of the second election district, described as above, terminate, from thence reversing the said lines and boundaries, and running by and with the same to the intersection of Quantico Creek, with Gum Mill branch, as mentioned in the location of the second district, above described, thence down by and with the said creek to Nanticoke River, thence down by & with the channel of said river, or the divisional line between the counties of Somerset and Dorchester, to the mouth of the river Wicomico, and from thence up, by & with Wicomico River to the place of beginning; and the place for holding the elections in said district, called and known by the No. 3, as appointed by us, the commissioners aforesaid, is at a certain place called and known as George D. Walter's school house.

4. For the election district hereby designated as No. 4, we have laid off and assigned all that part of Somerset county which is included and comprehended within the lines and boundaries established as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of St. Peter's creek, thence running up, by and with said creek to the head thereof, at a bridge near the residence of the late David Bowman, and to the county road, thence up, by and with the said road to Gravelly branch, from thence down by and with the said branch and little Monie creek, into which said branch empties, to the mouth of said creek at Monie bay, thence down said bay, and bounded by the south side thereof and Wicomico sound, around to Haynes' point, including all the adjacent isles appertaining to Somerset county called "Big Deila Island," "Little Deila Island," "Spring Island," and "Hollands Island," or by whatsoever other name or names they may be called or known, and from thence running up the Monokin river to the place of beginning at the mouth of St. Peter's creek aforesaid; and the place appointed by us, the commissioners aforesaid, for holding the elections in said district, called and known as No. 4, is at a certain place now belonging to Capt. Henry White, and where a certain Edward Fowler formerly lived, situated in the neighborhood or hundred called Dames' Quarter.

5. For the election district hereby designated as No. 5, we have laid off and assigned all the portion of Somerset county laying and being southwardly and eastwardly of the river Wicomico, and of the lines and boundaries above described in regard to the location of the fourth election district, and northwardly and eastwardly of the following lines and

boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Monokin river, thence running up by and with the said river to the mouth of Back creek, thence up, by and with the said creek and from thence by and with the public bridge and road across the said creek, and from thence by and with the public road around by Curtis' Chapel to Stevens' Ferry at Pocomoke river; and the place appointed by the commissioners aforesaid for holding the elections in said district, called and known as No. 5, is the public court house of Somerset county, in the town of Princess Anne.

6. And for the election district hereby designated as number six, we have laid off and assigned as directed by said constitutional acts, all that portion of Somerset county here-tofore known and distinguished by the number three, lying and being southwardly of the lines and boundaries last described in relation to the location of the fifth election district; to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Monokin river, thence running up, by and with the said river to the mouth of Back creek, thence up, by and with the said creek to the public bridge & road across the said creek, and from thence by and with the public road around by Curtis' Chapel to Stevens' Ferry at Pocomoke river, including all the islands adjacent and across the sound; and the place appointed by the commissioners aforesaid for holding the elections in said district, now called and known by the No. 6, as aforesaid, is at a certain place commonly called Brinkley's tan yard.

</div

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE TH
Religio purif
PRESS IS FREE.—“Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown.”
“The Hear
and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.”

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1826.

NO. 32.

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.

Tuition.

The subscriber, having employed a Gentleman of capacity and experience to instruct his Children, would be willing to take three or four Boys into his family. The Greek, Latin and French languages are taught, together with all the Branches which go to constitute a complete English Education.—The situation is dry & healthy, with fine water.—Board, Tuition included, \$100 per annum.

ROBERT BROWN,

Woodfield near Queenstown, Queen-Anns Co. July 22. 3w.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, on the 10th instant. MARIA SMITH, who says she is born free, and from Philadelphia. She had on when committed, a black bombazine dress and black bonnet, is five feet four and a half inches high, yellow complexion, with a small scar on the right side of her head, arm and shoulder, occasioned by a burn. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property and pay charges, or she will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sh't.

June 24

WANTED

To purchase 30 or 40 likely young negroes, by a gentlemen from the South, for which the highest price will be given—for further particulars call at No. 81, Hanover st. Baltimore, on Jessie Shaffer.

Baltimore, July 8.

To the Clerk of Somerset County:

We the undersigned, the Commissioners named and appointed by authority of the annexed commission, do hereby certify and return to the clerk of Somerset county, that in virtue of the powers vested in us by the said commission, and in obedience to the directions of the constitution and form of Government of the state of Maryland, as altered and amended by the General Assembly, in manner and form prescribed by said constitution and form of government, and in virtue of two several acts made and passed the one at December session in the year 1824, chapter 146, entitled “An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Somerset county into election districts,” and the other at the next session thereafter, chapter 27, confirmatory of the first mentioned act and for other purposes, having met at the town of Princess Anne, in said county, on the first Monday of May last, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said constitutional acts above referred to, did adjourn from time to time and from place to place, until we had performed and completed the duties required of us by the said acts. That in the execution of the said commission, and in conformity to the provisions and directions of the said constitution as altered and changed by the two several acts of the General Assembly before mentioned, we have divided and laid off Somerset county into six separate and distinct election districts:—We have also selected and appointed a suitable place for holding the elections in each of the said districts, having due regard to the population, extent of territory, and the convenience of voters; we have also contracted for and determined the quantum of compensation to be allowed to the proprietors of the place so appointed for holding the elections in each of the said districts; & we do now here distinctly plainly & accurately certify & return, under our respective hands and seals, a description of the limits, boundaries, and designation of the said several election districts so ascertained and laid off by us as aforesaid, with a specification of the several places for the holding of elections therein respectively, so as aforesaid appointed and fixed, and also of the quantum of compensation to be allowed therefor to the respective proprietors of said places, so as aforesaid determined in accordance with the provisions and directions of the said acts of Assembly, as follows:

1. For the election district hereby designated as No. 1, the following lines and boundaries are established, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Newastico creek, thence running up by and with the channel of said creek to Austin's mill, thence up, by and with the main branch leading into said creek, until the said branch intersects the main highway or county road leading from Salisbury to Barren Creek, thence by and with the said road to the southern end of Spring Hill lane and road, from thence by and with said lane and road to the northern end thereof, and thence continuing on by and with the county road to the divisional line between the states of Maryland and Delaware, so as to include and comprehend within the limits, metes and bounds of said election district designated by the No. 1, all that part of Somerset county lying and being northwardly of said lines and boundaries; and the place appointed by us, the commissioners aforesaid, for holding the elections in said district, called and known as No. 1, is at Barren Creek Springs.

2. For the election district hereby designated by the No. 2, the following lines and boundaries are established, to wit: Beginning at a point where Gum Mill branch intersects Quantico creek, thence running up by and with said branch to Gum Mill, from thence with a direct line drawn across and through the woods to the county road called the Wicomico road, thence with the said road to the divisional line and fence between the lands of Francis Brady and Sarah Fowler, and from thence with the said divisional line and fence to the river Wicomico, so as to embrace within the limits, metes and bounds of said election district, designated by the No. 2, all that portion of Somerset county lying and being northwardly and eastwardly of the lines and boundaries last described, and southwardly and westwardly of those above described in regard to the location of the first election district; and the place appointed by us, the com-

missioners a foresaid, for holding the elections in said district, called and known by the name of Williams' Town, heretofore Terapin Town.

3. For the election district hereby designated by the No. 3, Somerset county which is embraced and included within the lines and boundaries established aforesaid, to wit: Beginning at a point on Wicomico river where the lines & boundaries of t. district, described as above, & as boundaries reversing the said lines, and running by with the intersection of Quantico Creek, Mill branch, as mentioned in the location of the second district, above described, thence down by and with the said creek to N. River, thence down by & with the said river, or the divisional line between the counties of Somerset and Dorchester, to the mouth of the river Wicomico, and from thence up, by & with Wicomico River to the place of beginning; and the place for holding the elections in said district, called and known by the No. 3, as appointed by us, the commissioners aforesaid, is at a certain place called and known as George D. Walter's school house.

4. For the election district hereby designated as No. 4, we have laid off and assigned all that part of Somerset county which is included and comprehended within the lines and boundaries established as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of St. Peter's creek, thence running up, by and with said creek to the head thereof, at a bridge near the residence of the late David Bozman, and to the county road, thence up, by and with the said road to Gravelly branch, from thence down by and with the said branch and little Monie creek, into which said branch empties, to the mouth of said creek at Monie bay, thence down said bay, and bounded by the south side thereof and Wicomico sound, around to Haynes' point, including all the adjacent isles appertaining to Somerset county called “Big Deils Island,” “Little Deils Island,” “Spring Island,” and “Hollands Island,” or by whatever other name or names they may be called or known, and from thence running up the Monokin river to the place of beginning at the mouth of St. Peter's creek aforesaid; and the place appointed by us, the commissioners aforesaid, for holding the elections in said district, called and known as No. 4, is at a certain place now belonging to Capt. Henry White, and where a certain Edward Fowler formerly lived, situated in the neighborhood or hundred called Dames' Quarter.

5. For the election district hereby designated as No. 5, we have laid off and assigned all that portion of Somerset county laying and being southwardly and eastwardly of the river Wicomico, and of the lines and boundaries above described in regard to the location of the fourth election district, and northwardly and eastwardly of the following lines and boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Monokin river, thence running up by and with the said river to the mouth of Back creek, thence up, by and with the said creek to the public bridge and road across the said creek, and from thence by and with the public road round about Curtis' Chapel to Stevens' Ferry at Pocomoke river; and the place appointed by the commissioners aforesaid for holding the elections in said district, called and known by the No. 5, is the public court house of Somerset county, in the town of Princess Anne.

6. And for the election district hereby designated as number six, we have laid off and assigned as directed by said constitutional act, all that portion of Somerset county heretofore known and distinguished by the number three, lying and being southwardly of the lines and boundaries last described in relation to the location of the fifth election district, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Monokin river, thence running up, by and with the said river to the mouth of Back creek, thence up, by and with the said creek to the public bridge and road across the said creek, and from thence by and with the public road round about Curtis' Chapel to Stevens' Ferry at Pocomoke river, including all the islands adjacent and across the sound; and the place appointed by the commissioners aforesaid for holding the elections in said district, now called and known by the No. 6, as aforesaid, is at a certain place commonly called Brinkley's tan yard.

The commissioners deemed the employment of a surveyor or chain carriers unnecessary to a due performance of the duties required of them by the said act, passed at December session 1824, and therefore declined to exercise the authority conferred by the 5th section of that act.

And agreeably to the requirement of the confirmatory act above mentioned, the said commissioners have contracted for the use of the respective places selected for the purpose of holding the elections in each of the said districts, with the exception of the public court house of the county in the fifth district, and have accordingly determined that for each and every day said places may be used for the purpose of holding the elections in pursuance of the provisions of said acts, there shall be allowed to the several and respective proprietors of said places, as the quantum of compensation therefor the sum of five dollars, to be levied, collected and paid, as other charges upon the County are. Given under our respective signatures and seals at Princess Anne this 20th day of June, Anno Domini 1826.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, L. S.
LEVIN BALLARD, sen. L. S.
THOMAS WHITE, L. S.

MARYLAND Sct.

In testimony that the foregoing is a true copy of the original now on file in the office of the Clerk of Somerset county Court, I hereto set my hand and affix the seal of said county Court this 22d day of June Anno Domini 1826.

GEO. HANDY, Clk. S. C. C.

July 8 4w

S

A cause for Felicitation.—Well may the editor of the Buffalo Journal head his article “Seasonable Relief,” that announces a change in the names of the streets of that village, which have hitherto borne the following insipid appellations: *Stadnitski, Vanstaphorst, Schimmelpennick, Busti, Vollenhoven*.

A Pierhead sketch at Liverpool.—The following amusing sketch is taken from the Liverpool Albion:—

Imagine yourself on the Prince's Dock Pierhead about two hours before high-water, The wind is blowing from the south westward. The well-known flags at the Light-house denote that there are ten ships and fifteen brigs off the port, besides “boards” for several snows. The pierhead is pretty full already, and merchants, shipowners, and idlers are flocking towards it.—“Well,” says a merchant, addressing a lusty gentleman in a great coat, “well, what's off, Mr. —?” “Ten ships, fifteen brigs, and four

snows,” replies the lusty gentleman. “Are there any private signals?” inquires another.

“Yes; there is one for the Manx packet,” answers the same gentleman. “Who the deuce cares for the Manx packet!” exclaims the disappointed inquirer.

“Is the New York packet off?” “I think she is,” replied the gentle man, looking through his spying glass; “I see old Urimson is now at Cropsey's post, going to hoist the signal.” “There, a by stander, another signal has just gone up to the northward of the Lightouse. I think its Barton's.” “See,” shouts another bystander, “there's a signal just going up on the tenth pole to the southward. That's Brown's, for the Philadelphia pack-

er.” Thus the conversation is kept up among the assembled crowd, and numerous telescopes are fixed alternatively on the various polls and on the Light house. At length, the masts of a vessel are seen over the low sandhills near the Rock. All eyes are now turned in that direction. As soon as she passes the Rock, innumerable glasses are directed towards her. She shows no signals, and the pierhead loungers are puzzled to make out what vessel she is. It's the —,” says one. “No, it's the —,” says another. “I'll bet you a new hat that she's neither the one nor the other, but the —,” remarks a jolly looking gentleman, with a ruddy complexion: “I know her by her high quarter deck and her bust head.”

The vessel, just at this moment, provokingly shows her Holyhead numbers, and demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the trio, that not one of them was right in his guess.

“There's another over the land,” observes a person who is looking through a glass.—“It's the New York packet!” exclaims the active and intelligent agent for a certain metropolitan establishment: “I see the black ball in her duck's tail flag.” The vessels now come round two or three at a time, and the persons on the pier head are busily employed in conjecturing what they are and from whence they came.

The knowledge which some of these inhabitants possess of ships is frequently surprising; they can often tell, without the aid of a glass, a vessel the moment she shows her nose (as they call her head) round the Rock, and can also tell who she belongs to, how much her owner gave for her, and whether he made or lost any money by the last voyage.

By this time the vessels have approached the pierhead, and the gentlemen present their spying-glasses at them just as a file of soldiers present their muskets when about to fire a volley. Words are now interchanged between the ship and the shore, and a variety of interesting particulars ascertained.

“When did you sail?” inquires another.

“Was there any news when you sailed?” asks an anxious politician. “No; all was quiet,” replies the captain.

“How was cotton selling at Charleston?” demands a merchant from another vessel.

“Bowds were as high as — cents,” rejoins a passenger. Thus the conversation is kept up whilst the vessels are warping into dock.

But who is that female bathed in tears, and supported by her friends? She has learnt, poor woman! that her husband has died during the voyage, leaving her and numerous helpless family to the compassion of the world. She had hailed the appearance of the ship in the waters of the Mersey with mingled emotions of hope and fear, not having heard from her husband for many months. Nor could her anxious eye now discern him among the crowd of people on the deck.—When the ship approached the quay, she could scarcely muster courage to go alongside to inquire after him: at length however, she did so with fear and trembling: the answer she received was more than she could bear; she sank under the shock, and is now borne away by some compassionate friends.

Such is a faint description of the interesting scene which the Pierhead of the Prince's Dock presents almost every day. To the native born it is full of pleasure; and to the stranger, who has never looked upon either ships or their beautiful movements when under sail, it must be a sight full of wonder and delight.

Dean Swift's barber one day told him he had taken a public house, of which the sign was the Pole and Basin, and begged a few lines to put upon it, being sure they would draw in plenty of customers. Swift immediately wrote the following couplet:

“Rove not from pole to pole, but step in here,
Where naught excels the shaving, but the beer.”

From Colridge's six months in the West Indies.

A WEST INDIA PARSON.

The church in Roseau is well situated and tolerably finished without, but the interior is in a miserable state.

Mr. Newmann is great and remarkable; but he is not as great and remarkable as his predecessor, Mr. Audain. This Mr. Audain was a patriot, few of his cloth like him; he was not content with praying against the enemies of his country, he fought against them also.

St. Peter certainly owned a boat, and the authorized translation (Mr. Audain loved

literal orthodoxy) intimates a partnership amongst some of the apostles in a ship. So Mr. Audain built a schooner, and carried on for many years a system of practical polemics with the disputants of the French school to his own abundant profit and notoriety.

It is even yet fresh in the recollections of the inhabitants of Roseau, with how joyful a rapture this holy Dominican once broke off the service on a Sunday, unable to repress the emotions of his triumph on seeing the vessel of his faith sail into the bay, with a dismantled barque laden with sugar, rum, and other Gallic vanities from Martinique.

It was shortly after this event that the star of Audain began to wax dim. His zeal was equally great, his courage undaunted, but his evil destiny met him at every turn.

An acquaintance of mine met him one day in the streets of Basseterre in St. Kitts, surrounded by negroes, to whom he was distributing plantains, yams, potatoes, and other eatables, and holding private talk with them by turns—having caught my friend's eye he came up to him and said,

“I am going to smuggle all these—rascals this evening to Guadalupe.” He did so in his schooner, but remained himself on shore. A privateer of Nevis captured the smuggler before she could get to her market.

Audain became furious, went himself to Nevis, and challenged the owner of the privateer to fight.

The challenge was not accepted, and Audain immediately posted the name of the recusant, as that of a scoundrel, on the court house.

He himself for two days kept watch on the platform with a sword by his side and four pistols stuck in his belt, to see if any one dared to touch the shields.

Audain fitted out another schooner and cruised in her himself. But fate was too heavy for him, though he struggled against it like a man.

On the second day a large vessel was seen to leeward; he ascertained her to be a Spanish trader, and supposing her to be wholly unarmed, bore down upon her as upon a certain prey. When he came within pistol shot, fourteen masked pirates were opened, and as many guns pointed at him through them. Audain was obliged to strike in an instant, and, with his carpenter, succeeded in secreting himself under some water casks in the hold of his schooner.

The Spaniards came on board and cut every man in pieces, except Audain and the carpenter. These two lay all night under the casks, but in the morning, upon further search their asylum was discovered.

They were brought upon deck, and the Spaniards were on the point of bewing them by inches, when their captain exclaimed with rapidity. “Hold all! this man's life is sacred, and the other too, for his sake.” Audain had forsooth done the Spaniard great service at St. Thomas's, & it now saved his own and his carpenter's life.

Up to this time Audain, though occasionally non-resident for the aforesaid reasons, had continued the minister of Roseau. He was a singularly eloquent preacher in the pathos and oratorical, and villainously corrupt withal.

At the sight of the public stage, it would appear that the Patriot felt a mighty swelling of indignation, and forthwith required of the driver to give the road for his own republican equipage.

The stage-driver not being so prompt in obedience as the meek and modest Patriot required, he commenced slashing the stage horses to turn them out of the road.

And the stage-driver, not having any respect for the Patriot before his eyes, but more and more reduced by the instigation of his own impudence, if not by the devil, did actually inflict upon the most sacred person of the Patriot a blow with the lash of his coach-whip.

Whereupon the carriage having passed, the Patriot, foaming with rage, and smarting also from the lash as is most probable, borrowed from his driver his coach-whip, and followed the stage to obtain satisfaction in an horrible way, and with equal weapons.

The battle was again renewed, and again the most sacred person of the Patriot was subjected to the lash.

This so roused his indignation, that he called to his aid the worthy companion who officiated as driver.

Backed by this auxiliary the battle was continued; but the auxiliary having also been exposed to the driver's lash, manifested a disposition to retreat—and the redoubtable Colonel and most excellent republican Patriot and friend of the people, withdrew from the contest, leaving the impudent stage-driver master of the field, and carrying with him no trophy of victory but the comfortable recollection that he had been exposed to the lash of a plebian whip.

This is the substance of the report made of the affair by the stage-driver. We have not as yet heard that of the other side. Indeed we have not been able to learn that the Patriot has made any report upon the subject.

By the way—We have heard it surm

For the Easton Gazette.
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
No. 7.

Eighty thousand children will be "an-nately trained up to knowledge and usefulness, to be the bone and sinew of the body-politic, at an expense so little felt, as to seem like a boon from some unseen hand."

For the purpose of quieting the apprehensions of certain sensitive individuals, and of imparting such information as may tend to establish a common faith, and confidence, in the amplitude of our ability to provide for the public instruction of all our youth in primary schools, throughout the state, whether rich or poor—high or low, it may be proper to expose a view of our permanent expenditures, and contrast them with our ways and means, whether present, or prospective—I proceed, therefore, with an exhibition, and some remarks in illustration.

PERMANENT EXPENDITURE.

For the Executive	
" Judicial & Legislative	Departments \$80,000
Various Officers	9,000
Miscellaneous Charges	11,000

Making \$100,000 which is enough for the ordinary support of our government—Existing burthens of a temporary character are excluded from this view—to wit.

1. Pensions to officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and their widows, \$16,000

The course of nature, in a few years, will extinguish this item.

2. The Penitentiary, 10,000

It is expected that this charge will not only cease with the current year, but be converted, hence forward, into profit—The operations of similar institutions in other states, and the last report of our Directors, are sufficient to justify this expectation.

3. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,

This work, we are informed will be completed in March next, and, thereafter, our investment will yield a handsome revenue.

4. State Ware Houses,

The Governor & Council, having purchased, under the act of the last Session, Chapter 159, valuable property, in the city of Baltimore, amounting to \$120,000 to be paid for, "out of the revenue derived from the inspection of tobacco," the charge of rent will soon cease, and some 30, or \$40,000 will be derived from this source.

5. Washington Monument,

It is expected that the funds assigned, for this object will terminate with the current year.

Making

WAYS AND MEANS.	\$280,000
From Public Stocks	\$50,000
" Bank Tax	15,000
" Lotteries	100,000
" Fines, Licences & Process	65,000
" Inspections	30,000
" Interest on debts	5,000
" Various Minor Sources	15,000

Making \$280,000

The present donations, and the liberal assignments of the last Session, for the support of education, are excluded from the "expenditures," because they are not within the proper view of permanent charges upon the state, and the main design of this exhibition being to manifest the sufficiency of our means to meet the great object in contemplation—On the other hand the direct, or assessed, tax, is, also, excluded, as that will cease, by its limitation, this year.

By the way, with regard to taxes, we do not, generally discriminate between the state and county taxes, and thence arises a great deception and out-cry—it ought to be understood that the state assessments are not five cents a head, whilst the county levies, in many counties, exceed a dollar—These levies are very heavy and oppressive, but it is believed that these enormous and grievous burthens, may be reduced and alleviated—and, in particular, that the court charges may be taken off by one half, at the least—This will be expected of the next or succeeding Legislature.

It will not be contended that the state Lotteries will produce, immediately, the sum stated; but when relieved from the charge of the Monument, and the incumbrances of the universities, they will surpass this estimate, and come in time for these schools, as, if adopted by every county, it would not be reasonable to suppose, that they could be carried into complete, and practical effect and operation to the extent of every district of the state, for several years, and in the mean time, the temporary charges would be expiring in succession, and the public revenue be improving.

One Lottery, in New York, has lately given to their Treasury, \$150,000 for the support of education—Our system is superior—it justly enjoys the highest credit, on account of the solid foundation on which it stands, and the facts detailed in the last journal of the House of Delegates, in pages 109 and 110, are enough to prove that the state Lotteries may give, annually, from 100, to \$200,000—And as to the expediency in a moral or political point of view, of employing Lotteries, as a source of revenue, it is merged in the impracticability of excluding other tickets—for so long as our neighboring states will continue to grant Lotteries, the obvious effect of a disconcordance on our part, would be injurious to exhaust our means, for their exclusive use and profit—We should, in fact, become the dupes of their schemes.

—And it has often been remarked that the most stern and rigid opponents of this re-

source for the general purposes of the state, who have urged in argument their very immoral and pernicious tendency, have been the most pressing to obtain Lotteries to build Churches or promote some private speculation—from the foregoing it appears that the permanent expenditures of the state for the ordinary support of government, will not exceed, \$100,000

And that our Ways and Means may be safely counted at 280,000

It is, therefore, clear, that we have no cause of apprehension, or alarm, of any resort to direct taxes, or state assessments upon the counties, even in case the internal improvements should all be carried into operation, and I may quote, as opposite on this occasion, the words of a financial committee in the journal before referred to in page 197—they are as follows—"Should the Legislature deem it proper to commence a system of education or of internal improvements they will perceive that the means of paying interest on such loans as may become necessary will not be wanting—And if the revenue, from causes which cannot be foreseen, should fall short of the anticipations of your committee, the deficiency may be easily supplied from sources which as yet have been untouched, and which will readily suggest themselves to future Legislatures."

The suggestion of loans has reference to internal improvements which would be discharged by their own means, as has been proved by the experience of all nations, and reduced to moral certainty—As for the whole of our investment, we should not only draw a full proportion of all its proper benefits, but superior and exclusive advantages from the construction of the works altogether on our side of the Potomac, and the consequent disbursements in our state of vast sums of money drawn from Virginia, Pennsylvania, the coffers of the general government, and of foreign capitalists—And from the continuous connection of towns and villages and public houses, all along the whole line from Cumberland to Baltimore, to yield an increase of revenue from retailers and tavern licenses, and other concomitant ameliorations, exceeding a liberal rate of interest upon the gross of such investment—

And those receipts it must be observed would be over and above the direct income from tolls and profits which would flow in to fortify and enrich our Treasury.

But besides our own intrinsic means, we have good cause to anticipate the munificent aid of the United States—There are two propositions now pending before the Congress—One is to apportion the avails of the national domain amongst the members of the Union for education and internal improvement.

This would give, for our share, about \$50,000 a year.

The other would give us greater means—it is, after paying off the public debt, which from the last report of their fiscal committee, is in a rapid course of liquidation and extinguishment, to distribute, the whole surplus revenue for such beneficial purposes as the states might devise, or determine upon—This would give, as our proportion, nearly a million annually—It is expected that one of these will be adopted, or the former first, and the latter in succession thereafter.

Now I would ask Mr. Teackle "from his long experience, and practical knowledge of our finances and resources" if that sum can be paid annually out of the Treasury of the state of Maryland, without a tax, and a heavier tax than was ever levied on this state since it existed, being, in my opinion, more money than is levied on the counties for all the several county levies and direct tax.

To conjecture efficient aid from the general Government would be to build a castle in the air. We want no guess-work, nor speculative schemes, but facts founded upon the solid principles of Justice and Truth, in matters where our interest is so deeply concerned.

And now in my turn I emphatically ask—"can there be a man so mean, or so devoid of a proper sense of common justice & sound policy as not to oppose the principles of a ruinous system.—There cannot be in these times, a man so hardy—for such a creature would well deserve our reprobation.—He might be a proper subject"—to practice electioneering fraud, "but utterly unworthy of the style or suffrage of a free citizen." We oppose it,—not in consequence of the inequality of contribution, not because the hills and mountains shall be brought low, the valleys exalted and the rough ways made smooth—but because the expense must and will be taxed on the farmers of the State, and we are already too much depressed.

If Mr. Teackle must needs "soar to fame" upon the pinions of a school Bill, I would advise him to wait at least a half century longer, when perhaps the grand canal will be in operation, and pour its rich effusions into the lap of our Treasury—then and not much sooner will matters be ripe for his philanthropic and well meant scheme.

A COMMON FARMER.

With high respect,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE
Princess Anne, July 13, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr GRAHAM,

In reading Mr. Teackle's first essay on Primary Schools, I have thought that I have discovered some errors—which has induced me to throw together the following crude remarks. And I do assure him, that the intent of this is to avoid the mischievous influences of misrepresentation, or of such mistaken views or misapprehensions, as might tend to deceive the public mind, and thus bring a tax on the people, grievous indeed to be borne, which some men would not touch with one of their fingers.

I am a plain farmer with very limited opportunities for information on subjects connected with the Treasury of our state, yet from the knowledge, that I have collected from the reports of that department of the state government to the last Legislature—and the reports of the committee of ways and means, I am well convinced that the teachers of primary schools to educate all the youth of this state cannot be paid out of the treasury without a tax.

The wisdom of the last Legislature, could not find ways and means to pay the expenditures from the treasury, without a tax. And where other resources, than are now in operation can be hunted up, I am at a loss to conceive. I hope we will not have recourse to granting indulgences, to any greater extent than now is in practice.

Passing by Mr. Teackle's lammata (but without a smile) we come to his corollary, in which he states that there will remain to be provided by the state, over and above what can be appropriated out of the treasury in its present fiscal situation 133,000 dollars, and an annual necessary sum of 10,000 dollars. Now I think I can prove, satisfactorily, to any rational mind, that his calculations are most egregiously erroneous; nor will I go beyond the limits of his essay for data.

The report of the superintendents of common schools, to the Legislature of New York will exhibit, in high relief, the vast disrepancy between the number of school districts, and number of children taught in New York, and the number of school districts, and number of children Mr. Teackle would make you believe could be taught in this state. Upon examining the New York report I find, according to arithmetical calculation (for I do not understand Euclid) the average number of children for each school to be about 50.

Mr. Teackle states that 400 schools will be sufficient to convey the benefits of education to a convenient distance of every door for 60,000 children the average number of which is 150!!! Does any person believe he is in earnest, and if he does really think so, can we depend on his judgment. According to the proportion of districts to children, in the New York report, instead of 400 our state should be divided into 1200 districts, and that number of districts would not be too many to accommodate 60,000 youths. This would be an average of 50 children to the district. The population of our state is more sparse, than that of New York, and therefore we cannot expect, that we can collect to our country schools as many children (much less, three times as many) as are taught at the schools in that state. Very few neighbourhoods in this state, with the abstraction of cities and villages, can collect fifty children to one school. And if Mr. Teackle's statement be correct, as it relates to the number of youth. I know it cannot be controverted by a successful argument, when it is stated that not less than 1200 school districts will be sufficient to convey the benefits of education to a convenient distance of every door for 60,000 youth, in our sparse population. Which is three times the number of districts, that Mr. Teackle designed, and consequently three times the expense. So that if Mr. Teackle's 133,000 dollars deficiency to be provided by the state, be multiplied by three, we shall have a more correct amount—Say 399,000 dollars! But leaving the cities and villages out of the question—multiply his 120,000 dollars by three and it makes 360,000 dollars, from which sum deduct 23,000 dollars which Mr. Teackle thinks can be paid out of the Treasury—then there will remain 337,000 dollars to be provided by the state.

This would give, for our share, about \$50,000 a year.

The other would give us greater means—it is, after paying off the public debt, which from the last report of their fiscal committee, is in a rapid course of liquidation and extinguishment, to distribute, the whole surplus revenue for such beneficial purposes as the states might devise, or determine upon—This would give, as our proportion, nearly a million annually—It is expected that one of these will be adopted, or the former first, and the latter in succession thereafter.

Now I would ask Mr. Teackle "from his long experience, and practical knowledge of our finances and resources" if that sum can be paid annually out of the Treasury of the state of Maryland, without a tax, and a heavier tax than was ever levied on this state since it existed, being, in my opinion, more money than is levied on the counties for all the several county levies and direct tax.

To conjecture efficient aid from the general Government would be to build a castle in the air. We want no guess-work, nor speculative schemes, but facts founded upon the solid principles of Justice and Truth, in matters where our interest is so deeply concerned.

And now in my turn I emphatically ask—"can there be a man so mean, or so devoid of a proper sense of common justice & sound policy as not to oppose the principles of a ruinous system.—There cannot be in these times, a man so hardy—for such a creature would well deserve our reprobation.—He might be a proper subject"—to practice electioneering fraud, "but utterly unworthy of the style or suffrage of a free citizen." We oppose it,—not in consequence of the inequality of contribution, not because the hills and mountains shall be brought low, the valleys exalted and the rough ways made smooth—but because the expense must and will be taxed on the farmers of the State, and we are already too much depressed.

If Mr. Teackle must needs "soar to fame" upon the pinions of a school Bill, I would advise him to wait at least a half century longer, when perhaps the grand canal will be in operation, and pour its rich effusions into the lap of our Treasury—then and not much sooner will matters be ripe for his philanthropic and well meant scheme.

A COMMON FARMER.

With high respect,

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE

Princess Anne, July 13, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr GRAHAM,

In reading Mr. Teackle's first essay on Primary Schools, I have thought that I have discovered some errors—which has induced me to throw together the following crude remarks. And I do assure him, that the intent of this is to avoid the mischievous influences of misrepresentation, or of such mistaken views or misapprehensions, as might tend to deceive the public mind, and thus bring a tax on the people, grievous indeed to be borne, which some men would not touch with one of their fingers.

I am a plain farmer with very limited opportunities for information on subjects connected with the Treasury of our state, yet from the knowledge, that I have collected from the reports of that department of the state government to the last Legislature—and the reports of the committee of ways and means, I am well convinced that the teachers of primary schools to educate all the youth of this state cannot be paid out of the treasury without a tax.

For the Easton Gazette.
The Bill for the Election of Governor by the People.

The time is rolling on—we approach the election, the period when the people ought to speak in a voice of remonstrance or of instruction to their delegates, and nothing has been thought, certainly nothing has been said of that terrible measure, "The bill to elect the Governor by the People."

To elect the Governor by the people would be the same thing as to pass a bill to give up, the election of Governor entirely to Baltimore—for Baltimore, with any one large county, could then elect the Governor nine times out of ten—Will the people of Maryland agree to a measure of this sort? Why change the present mode? It has served us very well for fifty years—to be sure we have had some miserable creatures as Governors, but do we believe if we surrender this choice virtually to Baltimore control exclusively, that we shall have better Governors, or fewer indifferent ones? Let us be as we are—let every county in the state have an equal participation in the election of Governor, at least give none part of the state absolute control in this matter over the rest. A Governor ought to be the Governor of the state, not of a party, nor of a particular section of the state. He should feel his obligation to the whole people of the state, not to a small part of the state. It is not intended by this to make a stroke at Baltimore, nothing more is meant than to prevent Baltimore from being tempted to make a stroke at you, & to follow up the blow, Improve Baltimore, do her all the good you can, multiply her resources and her means of commerce, and you do wisely, because you will promote thereby the welfare of the whole state. But do not increase her political power.

It is an old saying and a true one, we had better let the Constitution alone, if the evil complained of is not intolerable; now we are sure it is not intolerable, because we have lived happily and prospered well under our present mode of electing the Governor by the Legislature for fifty years past. This proposition to elect the Governor by the people, is one of the old projects of high party times, when men were half mad, to answer party ends alone.

All Baltimore then might be said to be, what was called, democratic—and if they could have had the election made by the people, the great population of Baltimore city, being mostly democratic, would have certainly insured a democratic Governor—But even then, when all were crazed with party fury, there were a great many sensible and good democrats who were opposed to this. For us now, at a calm and reflecting moment, to have recourse to this measure, would be madness in the extreme—in the name of common sense and common prudence, let us not hesitate about this measure—let us put it down at once. It passed the last session, and if passed in the same way this session, it will be the law of the land, so no time is to be lost—we must not trifle in the matter.

A word about the passage of this law last session—it passed by one vote only—several voted carelessly, not supposing that any one would vote carelessly on this grave question but themselves—others again thought it made no odds how they voted, the bill would be rejected in Senate; and thus, because every man did not stand to his duty, instead of depending upon his neighbour, the bill actually passed when there was not a majority for it. This loose sort of legislation now has to be corrected, and we must do it decisively, that we may put a stop to this dangerous measure.

It sometimes happens that the House of Delegates pass bills against their own judgment, under a hope that the Senate will reject them—or they vote for bills in the House because they think it may be popular, although they do not approve of them and throw the odium of rejecting them upon the Senate, saying the Senate is strong, and can afford to do a good thing and run some risk of popularity, before their time comes, but the people will approve of their conduct—but we, the House of Delegates, are elected for one year, and we shall be turned out upon the first impression, before the people have full time for reflection.

This, fellow citizens, shows the importance of an able, a wise, and a firm Senate.

As this was an unusual occurrence, the servant alarmed, feared to disturb the Baronet till he had received the instructions of her ladyship, who having waited the return of her husband a considerable time, had at length retired to his room. The servant therefore sent one of her women to inform her of his master's arrival, and, then, with the assistance of the chairman, removed the chair into the library, where they themselves were sent below to wait for further orders.

The minor performers having left the stage the principal now remained solus—my brother having awakened, and raised the lid of the chair, & finding himself housed, at first naturally thought some kind person had conducted him home—but great were both his surprise and alarm, when he discovered that he was in a strange house.

Eager for explanation, he was proceeding to ring the bell, when he heard a loud knocking at the street door, and at the same instant the loved cause of his pursuit, the identical fair one of the opera rushed into the room. Breathless with joy and astonishment he stood motionless, when the baronet's wife, deceived by the imperfect light of a single wax taper, and half blinded by her agitation, rushed into her supposed husband's arms, who, "nothing loth," was about to return her embrace, when lo! the real husband entered and stood agast. Rage deprived him of utterance; his wife, confounded by her error, seized her husband's hand and wept in silent trepidation, while Richard, completely sobered, explained and apologized.

By degrees the baronet yielded to the naïveté of my brothers account, his own reflections, and the corroborating testimony of the chairman, when suddenly his passion again broke forth, and he exclaimed, "this is not the only provocation I have received from you. Do you know a Captain Smith?"

"Sir?" I have heard, replied my brother of such a man this evening for the—"

"Hear me, then, sir!" interrupted the impudent Baronet; passing up St. James' street

From Reynold's Memoirs.
EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE.

"After dinner, my brother, hot with the Tuscan grape, and high in blood, accompanied

not half an hour ago, and assisting in emancipating this Captain Smith from a ring of pick-pockets, he would not leave me till he was informed where he was to call to return his thanks. I gave him my own address as I thought, but unluckily it proved to be your card. He had no sooner glanced his eye over it, than he cried, 'So sir, I have found you at last!' and was proceeding to use the most intemperate language, when fortunately for both parties, a friend explained to him his error; otherwise, sir, there I should have been as much indebted to Mr. Richard Reynolds for the loan of his name and character, as I am here for the unexpected pleasure of his company.'

To conclude, it was at length determined to postpone all further discussion till the morrow; Richard pledging his honor that the baronet should then, one way or other, have satisfaction. My brother kept his word, for having gone to the Bedford, and learnt from Capt. Smith himself, that another Mr. Richard Reynolds had been his traducer, he and the captain proceeded together to Grosvenor street; where, instead of the anticipated exchange of shots, they exchanged apologies, and there the matter amicably terminated.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

THE MOURNING PROCESSION.

In conformity to the invitation of the Committee of Arrangement appointed by the late Talbot Meeting, a large concourse of citizens assembled in the Court House, at Easton, on Thursday the 27th inst. for the purpose of paying the due and solemn respect to memory of the departed patriots of the Revolution, JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON.

At the appointed hour, the procession was formed and moved in the order prescribed, (as heretofore published,) from the Court House through the principal streets of the town, during which the town bell tolled and minute guns were fired.

On the return to the Court House, an eloquent & appropriate address of thanksgiving and prayer was offered up to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. SCULL.

The Orator of the day, WM. HAYWARD, Jr. Esq. then pronounced an eulogium on the revolutionary merits, high attainments, and virtues of the deceased patriots, which fixed the attention of the whole assembly, and received universal applause.

The Rev. Mr. HOTCHKISS then offered up a prayer, and the meeting was closed with due solemnity.

It was highly gratifying to observe a group of soldiers and officers of the Revolution, headed by the venerable Gen. BENSON, who was conducted to the meeting by a Committee specially appointed for that purpose.

A Committee having been appointed for the purpose of soliciting a copy of the oration of Mr. HAYWARD, reported that he had consented to furnish one for publication, which shall appear in our next paper.

To the voters of Queen Ann's county.—We are authorised to say, that PHILEMON B. HOPPER, and THOMAS C. EARLE, Esqs. will, if elected, serve as Electors of the Senate of this State.—Times.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp-Meeting for the Kent Circuit will commence the 10th proximo, at Stewart's Woods, about 5 or 6 miles from Chestertown.

A loan of \$350,000 to complete the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, was taken in Philadelphia on the 11th instant, immediately after the Books were opened, at a premium of 3, 26—100 per cent. The offers exceeded the sum required, by \$175,000. The facility with which this loan has been obtained, augurs well for the success of those which it may be necessary to obtain in this State, to further the great objects of internal improvement authorised by the last legislature.

THE CHEROKEES.

In consequence of the refusal of the Cherokee Council to permit Mr. Fulton the Civil Engineer of Georgia, to make the surveys necessary to the contemplated Canal or Rail Road between Tennessee and Georgia, it is stated in the Georgia Reporter, that Gov. Troup has directed several companies of cavalry to hold themselves in readiness to march for the protection of the Engineers; and it is understood that the Baldwin troop will proceed immediately on this service.

The Sparta papers also contain a cavalry notice calling upon the Hancock troops of cavalry, to volunteer their services for the same purpose.

Counterfeit Quarter Dollars.—We have before us a quarter dollar which was, yesterday cut with others of the same description, at the Bank of the United States. It is in workmanship, equal to the genuine Spanish coin, and in colour and general appearance, well calculated to deceive. The date is 1790, and the reign Carlos IV. We have just returned from a Silversmith, to whom we went to inquire what were the component parts of the counterfeit—he said he really could not tell, but that he would not have hesitated to have taken it from any one who should have offered it

It is lighter than the genuine coin, and remember, the date is 1790.

Phila. Press.

KIDNAPPING.

Three men, calling themselves John W. Watson, Elijah Moore, and Isaac Dicker-son, belonging to the schr. Sukey, of Vienna, on the Eastern Shore of this state, were arrested at Norfolk last week for kidnaping. Watson the captain, and Moore, offered two coloured women and a child for sale, but it being suspected they had no legal right to them, warrants were issued by a magistrate directing all the parties to be brought before him. On examination it came out that the women had been enticed on board the vessel by Moore, a few days before, while at Baltimore. The mother of the child is a free woman now living in Baltimore, who had entrusted it to the care of one of the women entrapped. A number of people in Baltimore know the two women to be free. Moore says his residence is in Somerset county. Application, it is said, has been made to the Governor, requesting him to demand the offenders of the Executive of Virginia, that they may be brought to punishment.

This is the second instance of kidnaping which has come to our knowledge within a few weeks. It has been but a short time since a waterman from the Eastern shore was committed to the goal of Alexandria for actually selling a free coloured boy, who he had decoyed on board his boat at another place. These occurrences should operate as salutary cautions to all free blacks, and prevent their carelessly placing themselves in the power of strangers, however fair the professions they may make.—*Balt. paper.*

MARIETTA, (Pa.) July 19.

Donegal Corn.—We are informed that Col. F. Boggs, residing about one mile from this borough, has a field of corn, containing ten or twelve acres, superior to any ever raised in this township. A respectable stranger, our informant, from the western part of this state, hearing of this superior crop, felt a curiosity, with several other gentlemen of Maytown, to see it.

On measuring several of the stalks, two feet from the ground, they were found to measure seven inches in circumference, and twelve feet three inches high. The stalks vary but little in size through the field. This corn was planted on the 13th of May, making 60 days from the time planted until measured.—*Pioneer.*

The following letter from a respected friend at Lexington, Ky. announces the horrible catastrophe which preceded the execution of the miserable wretch who committed the cold-blooded and atrocious crime of assassinating SOLOMON P. SHARP, under the influence of hate and vindictiveness merely, of which, being judged to death by man, he has gone to render an account to his God.—*Nat. Intel.*

Lexington, 8th July, 1826.—Pursuant to his sentence, BEAUCHAMP was hanged yesterday at Frankfort, after killing his wife and attempting to kill himself. About the time of day at which he was to be executed, he asked the guard to allow him to converse with his wife alone. The men left the room and soon heard a scream from Mrs. B. They ran back, and found her expiring, with two stabs in her breast, and her husband attempting to kill himself. He had inflicted on himself one wound, but not a mortal one, when his arm was stopped by the guard. As one knife only was found in the jail, it is not certain whether Mrs. B. was killed by her husband or by her own hand. Both of them had taken a large portion of poison, which failed in its purpose, and the knife was the last resort.

Mrs. B. had been urging her husband to this course, and promised to accompany him in death, but he refused for a long time. A more desperate pair can seldom be found in any country. Neither of them believed in the Christian religion, nor had the least respect for religion. Gentlemen of great legal attainment had given opinions that no law existed to punish murder, and I presume the prisoner expected a pardon.

When that failed, he returned to his natural desperate feelings. I write on the information of persons arriving from Frankfort, believing the result of this most distressing case will be interesting to you.

The circumstances may not be correctly given—that both Beauchamp and his wife are dead there can be no doubt.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

Again the Western Mail brings us a tale of horror. The following is an extract of another letter, for which we are indebted to the gentleman who furnished us with the information respecting the fate of the Beauchamps, husband and wife:

LEXINGTON, July 10, 1826.

"ISAAC B. DESHA, charged with the murder of BAKER, cut his throat on Saturday morning the 8th, and the opinion of the attending physician was, that he could not recover.

The wind pipe was cut through, and he was speechless. Pen, ink, and paper, were given to him, and he wrote that he was not guilty of the charge for which he was confined. This makes four persons

who have, within a short time, destroyed their lives on account of the charge of murder—two for the murder of Walton, in Henderson county; Beauchamp and Desha,

beside the wife of the former, who stabbed herself, as it appeared from her own account before she expired. The death of

Beauchamp and Desha will tend very much to relieve the country from subjects calculated to inflame public feeling."

PRICES—SUGAR...BALTIMORE, July 24
Lb. 100 lbs. per bushel. \$4 50 a
City Mills, superior qual. 4 25 a
Wheat, per bushel 78 a 82
Indian Corn, " 74 a 77
Rye, " 65 a 70
Oats, " 53 a 55

It is lighter than the genuine coin, and remember, the date is 1790.

Emigration.—There arrived in New York, on Saturday, in the steerage of the ship Josephine, from Liverpool, fifty eight passengers—in the Panther thirty, and in the Robert Fulton one hundred and thirty five; making an accession of inhabitants at one port, in a single day, of two hundred and twenty three; besides the ordinary mode of increase.

The National Advocate does not appear to know that the state of Virginia possesses a statue of Washington. Virginia took the lead in that description of honors to Washington. That Commonwealth, as long as thirty years ago, had a statue of her illustrious son executed by one of the first artists of Europe. The sculptor was Houdon, of France.—That the resemblance might be as perfect as possible, the artist was sent for to the United States to take the cast from the person itself of Washington, and he succeeded well.—The statue stands in the capital at Richmond, and is adorned with an inscription from the pen of Mr. Madison.—*Nat. Int.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Publicola, Common Farmer, 'Cormie's Friend' and L. F. P. have been received.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Tristram Needles, to Miss Sarah Ferris, all of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Isaac Shields to Miss Elizabeth Croney, all of this county.

OBITUARY.

Departed this eve on the 20th July, at Olney, near Princess Anne, Somerset county, Eastern Shore, Md. Mrs. Elizabeth Green Whittingham, a native of Jamaica, consort of Samuel Whittingham, Esq. in the 25th year of her age, after a protracted illness of six months, which she bore with christian fortitude and pious resignation.

"By foreign hands, her dying eyes were closed By foreign hands, her decent limus composed By foreign hands, her humble grave adorned By husband, relatives & strangers mourned."

BOAT RACE at Easton Point, Talbot county.—On Thursday the 31st day of August, precisely at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the morning, the General Freeman and the Lady of the Lake, will start from Easton Point and run three miles—one & a half miles down Tred Haven and return to the starting pole.—The wager to be a fish party for one hundred friends.

The Boats are to be manned with a Cockswain and four Oarsmen each.—The General Freeman is dressed in white.—The Lady of the Lake white bottom with blue gunwales.

Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to witness this beautiful contest of skill and taste. Judges to be selected on the day of race.

July 29

Boot and Shoe MAKING.

The subscriber feels grateful for the very liberal support which he has received since carrying on the above business, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of materials, selected with care and attention by himself, which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and sell on the most accommodating terms.—From having in his employ the best workmen that can be procured, and by giving the strictest personal attention to business, he feels a confident hope that he will be able to please all those who may honour him with their custom. It is his intention to have work made in the best and most fashionable manner, with a particular regard to stability and neatness.

Easton, July 29. JOHN WRIGHT.

N. B. J. W. has a variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's work now on-hand, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in this place.

BALTIMORE & EASTON PACKET.

THE SCHOONER,

JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET & GRAIN BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore every SUNDAY and Baltimore every WEDNESDAY, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at nine o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickars, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain; he has employed Capt. Thomas Rox, who is well acquainted with the business and in whom every confidence can be placed. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He intends when necessary, to consign the grain entrusted to him for sale to James Carroll, Esq. of Baltimore, and shall devote his own time and attention to receiving freights and settling the business at his office at Easton Point or at the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, in Easton, every Saturday.

THOMAS E. FERROTT.

July 29

VALUABLE LANDS

For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder at the Court house door, in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and three o'clock on Tuesday the 29th day of August next, so much of the real estate of the late Mr. Anthony Ross, dec'd, as may be necessary to pay the debts; situated in Island Creek neck in said county, wherein Mr. Wm. Slaughter at present resides.—The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and will be allowed a credit of twelve months.—After the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be given to the purchaser.—The creditors of the said Ross are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof into the office of the clerk of Talbot county court, within six months from the day of sale.—A plot of the land will be shewn on the day of sale—persons wishing to purchase will apply to Mr. Wm. Slaughter who will shew the property.

J. S. MARTIN, Trustee.

July 29 3w

HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

An Examination will take place in the above school on Friday the 25th August—Parents, Guardians & its patrons are invited to attend. It will be gratifying to the trustees if literary Gentlemen would be present.

July 29

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION

Of the Pupils in the subscriber's FEMALE SEMINARY, will be held on THURSDAY the 3d of August next, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Patrons of the Institution and the Public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

D. RING.

Easton, July 29 1w

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the farm near the Three Bridges, at present occupied by Mr. Isaac B. Parrott. Apply to SAM'L T. KENNARD.

Easton, July 29.

VALUABLE FARMS

To be Rented.

To be rented for the ensuing year the lower farm and plantation on Tilghman's Island; and also the farm and plantation of the late Mr. Joseph Haskins near Hunting Creek—upper Mill in Caroline county. Tenants who can be well recommended will be accepted.

For terms application to be made at the Bank at Easton.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

Easton, July 29 3w

To be Rented

For the next year, a valuable Farm situate in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Messrs. E. Winder and Fayette Gibson—it was formerly in the occupancy of Mr. Ananias Gossage as a tenant, it is now rented to Mr. Andrew Skinner.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

agent for Dr. Jas. Tilton.

Easton July 29 1826. 3w

JOHN H. BELL, Ac'm't.

of Littleton Pollitt.

LAST PRACTISING BALL.
MISS SUTHERLAND'S ball which has been advertised for Friday the 29th instant, will be held on THURSDAY evening the 3d of August. This will certainly be the LAST BALL this season. Gentlemen's tickets 50 cents each can be procured as formerly.

Easton, July 29 1w

ORPHANS' COURT,

Somerset county, July 18th, 1826.

On application of John H. Bell, administrator of Littleton Pollitt, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, by advertisements set up at the Court House door, and some other suitable public places, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Easton Gazette.

Test, JAMES POLK, Reg'r.
of Wills for Somerset county.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Littleton Pollitt, late of Somerset county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, at or before the thirtieth day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eighteenth day of July, 1826.

JOHN H. BELL, Ac

POETRY.

THE BURIAL OF THE YOUNG.
There was an open grave—and many an eye
Look'd down upon it. Blow the able hearse
Mov'd on as if reluctantly it bore
The young unweary form to that cold couch
Which age and sorrow render sweet to man:
—There seem'd a sadness in the humid air,
Lifting the long grass from those verdant
mounds
Where slumber multitudes;
—There was a train
Of young, fair females with their brows
bloom,
And shining tresses. Arm in arm they came,
And stood upon the brink of that dark pit,
In pensive beauty waiting the approach
Of their companion. She was wont to fly,
And meet them as the gay bird meets the
spring—
Brushing the dew-drop from the morning
flowers;
And breathing mirth and gladness. Now she
came
With movements fashion'd to the deep-ton'd
bell—
She came with mourning sire and sorrowing
friend,—
And tears of those who at her side were
nur'd
By the same mother,
Ahl and one was there
Who ere the fading of the summer rose
Had hop'd to greet her as his bride. But
Death
Arose between them. The pale lover watch'd
So close her journey through the shadowy vale
That almost to his heart the ice of death
Enter'd from her's. There was a brilliant
flush—
Of youth about her—and her kindling eye
Found such unearthly light, that hope would
hang
Evn on the archer's arrow, while it dropp'd
Deep poison. Many a restless night she toil'd
For that slight breath which held her from the
tomb,
Still wasting like a snow wreath, which the
sun
Marks for his own, on some cool mountain's
breast,
Yet spares, and tinges long with rosy light.
—Oft o'er the musings of her silent couch,
Came visions of that matron form which bent
With nursing tenderness to sooth and bless
Her cradle dream: and her emaciate hand
In trembling pray'r she rais'd—that he who
say'd
The sainted mother would redeem the child.
Was the orison lost?—Whence then that peace
So dove-like, settling o'er a soul that lov'd
Earth and its pleasures?—Whence that angelic
smile
With which the allurements of a world so dear
Were counted and resign'd? that eloquence
So fondly urging those whose hearts were full
Of sublunar happiness, to seek
A better portion? Whence that voice of joy,
Which from the marble lip in life's last strife
Burst forth, to hail her everlasting home?
Cold reas'n'ers be convinced. And when ye
stand
Where that fair brow and those unfrosted
locks
Return to dust—where the young sleeper
waits
The resurrection morn—O! lift the heart
In praise of Him, who gave the victory.

For Sale.

I will sell the FARM on which I reside, and which I purchased a few years since from Mr. Loftus Bowditch—This farm is situated in Bailey's Neck, on Third Haven creek, directly opposite the 'Double Mill,' one of the Steam boat Maryland's stopping places—The farm contains about One Hundred and Fifty acres—The soil, in the highest degree, fertile—sources of manure inexhaustable—Fish, oysters, ducks, terrapins, &c. of the first qualities, in their season, and a neighborhood celebrated for hospitality, peace, harmony and friendly intercourse—and for health and beauty of situation, this is unrivaled by any on Third-Haven creek. Those desirous of purchasing, will of course, view the premises, which they are invited to do, where the terms and further particulars will be made known by May 6 tf R. P. EMMONS.

Sale of Lands.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester county Court, in Chancery sitting, will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the town of Snow Hill, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 3 o'clock, P. M. on Friday the 11th day of August next, all the real estate lying and being, situate in Worcester county, whereof John Truitt (of Benjamin) late of the said county died, seized, consisting of part of a tract of land called Mount Ephraim, containing about 120 acres. The purchaser will be required to give bond with security to be approved by the Trustee for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and will be allowed a credit of twelve months. After the payment of the whole purchase money, the decree authorizes the Trustee to execute a deed to the purchaser.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said John Truitt (of Benjamin) to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, into the office of the Clerk of Worcester county Court, within six months from the said day of sale.

IRVING SPENCE, Trustee.
Snow Hill, July 15.

TO GRAZIERS AND BUTCHERS.
One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber, near Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md.

J. C. WILSON, Jr.

July 1—
The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber will sell or rent his farm in Caroline county, situated on the public road leading from Gen. William Potter's to Marshy Hope Bridge and Punch Hall, and within five miles of Gen. Potter's public landing, containing about 180 acres. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, store house, and granary, together with the necessary out buildings, and is considered to be one of the best country stands for public business in the county, and a neighborhood celebrated for health and friendly intercourse. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those desirous of purchasing or renting, will, of course, view the premises. The above property will be shown by Mr. Willis Charles, who lives adjoining, and the terms made known by the subscriber in Easton.

I will also sell on moderate terms a small farm containing 100 acres, situated in the county aforesaid, about two and a half miles from Collins' Roads, formerly occupied by Mr. Levin Todd. If this farm is not disposed of at private sale before the 26th day of August next, it will on that day, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, be offered at public sale, at Collins' Roads, and struck off to the highest bidder for the same. A credit of 12 months will be given if required.

Attendance will be given by the Subscriber or his agent. J. TOMLINSON.

June 1

Farms to Rent.

Oakland and Cooks-Hope situated in Edmundson's Neck, and occupied at present by Mr. Thomas Dewlin, will be rented to good tenants on reasonable terms, for the ensuing year.

WANTED

An Overseer for the ensuing year—None need apply except such as can produce the most satisfactory testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and capacity.

J. ROGERS.

Perry Hall, July 22 3w

Farms for Rent.

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing year the farm now in the occupancy of Capt. Benjamin Roe, and the farm adjoining, occupied by Mr. Henry Holmes, in Talbot County, near Hillsborough, these farms are very convenient to a public landing and mill, and will be rented to good tenants on moderate terms. Apply to HENRY NICOLS.

Hillsborough, Caroline County Md. tf

July 15

Lands to Rent.

To be rented at reduced and very moderate rents, for one or more years from the first of next January, all my lands in Hunting Creek Neck and Poplar Neck in Caroline county.—These lands comprise extensive & firm marshes on Choptank River, on which they bind about two miles, and are therefore valuable for stock. The lands in Hunting Creek Neck are also offered for sale, in farms of suitable sizes, at very low prices, and on a long credit—Persons wishing to rent may apply either to myself, or to Daniel Cheezum, my agent, who resides near these lands—Those who are disposed to purchase, will be pleased to address themselves to me.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, Md.

June 17 12w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The subscriber will rent to a good tenant for the ensuing year, his farm near Chancellor's Point in Talbot county—this farm is laid off in three fields, each field containing about 130 thousand corn hills and is well calculated for the growth of wheat, corn, &c.—The house is large, convenient and in complete repair, with all the necessary out houses—there is a very fine orchard on this farm—the situation would be an excellent one for a physician. For terms apply to Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber,

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot County, will meet on the first day of August next, for the purpose of electing a Collector of the County tax.

By order of the Levy Court,
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clerk.

July 22

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clerk.

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1826.

A. n Chilton administrator and Thomas Carter administrator of Wm. Chilton, deceased, petitioners against Rachel Talbot, Joseph C. Talbot, Sam'l Talbot and others, defendants, devisees & heirs of Nathaniel Talbot deceased, for the sale of the real estate whereof Nathaniel Talbot died seized, for the payment of his debts will be offered at public sale, on the farm where Joseph C. Talbot now resides, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of August next, between the hours of ten of the forenoon and four of the afternoon of that day, all those tracts, parts of tracts or parcels of land of which the said Nathaniel Talbot died seized, that is to say, the farm wherein Joseph C. Talbot now resides and also all that tract or parcel of land now in the tenure and occupation of Rachel Talbot.

The sale will be on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money within 12 months from the day of sale. The creditors of the said Nathaniel Talbot, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the Clerk of Caroline county court within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS BURCHENAL, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Nathaniel Talbot, deceased.

July 22 4w

Easton Academy.

An examination of the scholars in this institution will take place at the Academy on

Thursday the 3d day of August next, and on

the day following; at which the parents and

guardians of the pupils, and the patrons and

friends of the Seminary are invited to attend.

RS. HAMMOND, Pres't.

Easton, July 22—2w

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

New and Cheap

GOODS.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a very large and beautiful supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which added to his former stock, renders his assortment more general and complete than any he has heretofore presented to their notice.

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, June 3 tf

NEW GOODS

The subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received an additional supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which renders their assortment equal to any in this place, and will be offered as low for Cash.

GREEN & REARDON.

Easton, June 10.

MORE NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK.

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

Handsome and Cheap Goods,

Which added to his former stock, renders his assortment very complete; all of which will be offered very low for cash.

His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

June 10

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1826.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg'r. of Wills for Worcester county.

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

That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nathaniel E. Bratten late of Worcester 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 on or before the 25th of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of July, 1826.

JOHN R. PITTS, Adm'r. of Nathaniel E. Bratten, dec'd.

July 22 3w

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE,

Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.

MINT,

LEMON,

BARLEY,

HOREHOUND,

CINNAMON,

ROSE, and

PENNY DICE Candies.

MINT DROPS,

SUGAR ALMONDS,

SUGAR PLUMBS and

KISSES,

SUGAR JELLYSHES, 5½ cts. per lb.

No. 130, Market st. Baltimore.

July 15 6w

The Cambridge Chronicle, Chestertown Telegraph and Centreville Times will insert the above 3 times and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

DENTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the

public generally, that he has taken the well

known Brick House in Denton,

occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will

be accommodated with the best of

every thing in season, afforded by the mar-

kets of the place, and his own habits of per-

sonal attention and those of his family, he can

assure the public of the best accommodations

in his house. The subscriber has most ex-

cellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he

will keep constantly on hand the best liquors

that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will

be constantly supplied with the best of provi-

sions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times

be furnished with private rooms at the short-

est notice—travellers and the public genera-

lly are invited to give him a call. The sub-

scriber is provided with rooms to accommodate

the court and bar during the session of our

Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 tf

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his

friends and the public, from whom he

has for so many years received the

most flattering patronage, that he

will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—

where his customers will be accommodated