

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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1825.

NO. 25.

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.

From the National Journal.

The Adventures of Cornel Martingle and his ten Companions.—[CONTINUED.]

I hope the reader does me the justice to conclude that Sam's proposal was instantly agreed to, not without a consciousness, however, on my part, that in this affair, at least, the private had stepped far before his commanding officer. While the troops filed off to the spring, the little dragon, having received his commission, turned once more towards the cottage, and scattered off as happy and as perpendicular as a prince, and, for ought I know to the contrary, as well pleased at the thoughts of performing a generous action as an emperor.

On his return, he passed me with a military obeisance, which the intelligent benignity of his countenance rendered at least pleasing, if not graceful—took his station in the rear, and we resumed our march.

The level country over which we were now travelling was of no great extent, though, as it became more hilly, it was not less luxuriantly clothed with verdure; oaks and poplars, of most majestic growth, were seen not only in the valleys, but on the sides and even on the tops of the highest hills; and our talkative Trumpeter, who professed to be well acquainted with its topography, gave us to understand we were approaching the shores of the Chesapeake—nor did he speak without reason; for on gaining an eminence, we saw its waters; so distant, however, that they were known only by a bluish line which appeared upon the horizon, and by the light marine vapour which just stained the ether above.

Taking heart at this discovery, we pressed gallantly forward, but the shades of night began to fall thick around us, without any appearance of the house at which we expected to quarter, and which we were given to understand stood close to the shore. We had passed a long ridge of hills, and though objects were no longer distinguishable, we became sensible, not only by the gradual and continued descent to the plain below, but by the sudden change of the atmosphere, that we were close to the margin of our great Mediterranean. Myriads of fireflies flitted through the gloom; the whip-poor-will screamed—the frogs croaked; and that unpleasing state of uncertainty, not to say apprehension, which arises from the circumstance of traversing roads, in the dark, with which we are entirely unacquainted, had gradually produced a general silence in the ranks; and we were passing swiftly, though warily, on, when the report of cannon came full andullen on the night breeze; as it swept in from the Bay.

"There goes that villainous saltpetre," cried the Trumpeter, "which many a good tall fellow has destroyed. Well, I protest I am grateful that the masque of night is on our cheeks; for I know there is some among us who think there is not so merciless a wild beast in the world as your load-ed pistol, let it be a canon."

"Silence," said I, sternly—for 'tis inconceivable how much I considered the importance of my charge augmented by this proof of our vicinity to the enemy.—"Silence; and as you have undertaken to show the road, lead on. Mr. Flourish?" He did so without reply. In a few minutes we emerged from the wood, and found ourselves on the sandy beach of the Chesapeake, along which we proceeded at a brisk trot; and the Trumpeter had just directed my attention to a twinkling light, assuring me it came from the house which was to be the end of our night's march, when a hoarse voice from the bank above us, calling out "who goes there," brought us to a halt.

"Cornet," said the Trumpeter, "I have known something of these Bay-side men before; let me tell you, they are proper lads of their quarters—fellows, as Evan Dhu says in the famous novel, that won't cry 'barley' in a 'brutie.' Now, Cornet, just let me take the liberty to say, that these fellows of the shade are not over fond of us citizens; and if it comes to knocks, as I believe on my conscience it will, we must show'em the metal we are made of. Here is only you and me, Ben Stot and Sam Stitch, to support the honor of a great city."

Then turning round—"Hallo, Stich," cried he, "do you know how fond these English knaves are of goose; they never let one escape?" "So I hear," replied the Tailor, "nor an old rooster either."

"This tune goes merrily," cried I, well pleased at the cheerful voices of my companions. "Flourish, I do believe you are a spirited fellow, for alz; and, as to little Sammy, he is absolutely a hero. But, silence, now! here comes a horseman clattering down you hill, 'bloody with spurring, fiery hot with speed'."

[To be Continued.]

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So saying, he led the way round the point of a jutting cliff, whose base was washed by the waves, rolling in on the shore with a hollow mournful sound, the effect of which was not a little increased by the impenetrable darkness which hung over the wide expanse of water on one side, and the black cavernous face of the cliff on the other. Just as my horse was stepping into the surf, I heard the voice of the little tailor exclaiming, in a tone of angry remonstrance, "get on, can't ye, what the dickens do you stop for? don't you see the man has waded through it; if you're fear'd on it, make way for them as ar'n't?" This appeared to have the desired effect, for the men, who had actually hesitated, moved on, and a few moments placed us in full view of the American camp.

The spot was only marked by three or four large fires, well supplied with pine logs, which served the double purpose of keeping off the damps and the mosquitoes, rising from the marsh, on the brink of which they were blazing.

"Never trust me," said the Trumpeter, "but this same sleeping Colonel is a man of more meat than I had given him credit for: He has led his ragged ruffians where they are sorely peppered—hark to that hum; it actually rises above the roar of the surf, as some huge, over-gorged, blood-sucking gallopiniper, leads on his embattled myriads to war."

"But, Cornet," he continued, "look at that: you scene rather represents the confusion of the camp of King Agramonte, than that of a peaceful sleepy rest-taking Colonel of militia. What can have stirred up the hive at that rate?"

"There is some come, as sure as a gun," cried our guide, who was foaming it along before us. In the next instant he was challenged—"Who comes there?" "Oh, it's me," returned the guide. "Me, and who the devil is me," said the vigilant sentinel, "and who have you got there?" "Nonsense," was the reply, "you know well enough who it is; and for these here troops, they're a parcel of light-horsemen from ——. But what is all that bustle about, Johnson?" "Bustle! why, the British are landed at the mouth of Back Creek, and are all a marching up to Beach Hill!" "Oh, heavens," cried our guide, "the old gentleman is not at home, nor the Captain either; and the dear poor young ladies—"

It is not without some reason that Philadelphia is called the Athens of America, since, among other advances in civilization, the people sometimes wash their hands and faces. This practice was introduced about seven years ago, by the Marquis of Tweedale and his suite. It was at first violently opposed as an aristocratic custom unworthy of freemen; but it gradually made its way, and there are now few, except the radicals and ultra democrats that demur to the practice. The popular opinion is, however, rather against it, and it is seldom that a person, with clean hands and face, is elected to an office, unless he can demonstrate his republicanism by a red nose, a black eye, or some other unequivocal mark of his high calling.

The city has also a nightly watch, a peculiarity I did not observe either at Boston or New York. Here watchmen are obliged to call the hour through the whole night—an excellent regulation, as I suppose, since this is a pretty good evidence of a man being awake. But the spirit of democracy evades every salutary regulation, it seems, and I was assured by a worthy alderman, a native of England, that these fellows, from long habit, call the hour as regularly sleeping as waking, so that this afforded no additional security to the citizens.

The aldermen told me, that not less than three or four watchmen were robbed at their posts every night; and nothing was more common than a fellow to be bawling out "all's well," when somebody was actually picking his pockets.

The alderman related a humorous instance:

It seems a sturdy watchman, who, being considerably the best of the gang at a nap, was always placed at some responsible post, was in his box nodding, when a wag of a thief took off his cap, and put in its place a nightcap, which he had stolen from an old apple woman who had lived near the ferry stairs in High street, & to whose house he carried & left the watchman's hat. The old dame, upon discovering the thief, set out, bright and early, with the watchman's cap on her head, for the want of a better, to lay her complaint before the police, when, as luck would have it, she saw the vigilant child of the night, still nodding in his box, with her cap on his head. The Amazon seized her property, and cried out "stop thief," with such astonishing vigor, that she actually awoke the watchman, although people who best knew him thought it impossible. The watchman, rubbing his eyes, and seeing the apple woman with his cap on her head, naturally concluded that the cry of "stop thief" applied to her. Upon which, he carried her to the police, to which the lady followed with great alacrity, supposing she had the watchman in custody. When arrived at the police, there was the deuce to pay. The watchman charged the apple woman with stealing his hat, and the apple woman charged the watchman with stealing her cap—the police officer scratched his head, and the clerk gnawed two goose quills to the stump. But what was most to be admired, two lawyers were entirely puzzled to death to decide between the two; and to puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, is proverbially difficult. In conclusion,

JOHN BULL IN AMERICA.

The following extracts are from "John Bull in America," a work which justly ridicules the general style of ignorance and superstition adopted by many of the foreign tourists who have written on our country. The work abounds throughout in the happiest touches, exhibiting a vein of humor, but keen and satirical, which will no doubt prove the best corrective to the silly misrepresentations with which these tourists, sketches and travels, for the most part are filled.—*Sat. Ev. Post.*

The city of Philadelphia, (every thing is a city here,) is a little higgledy piggledy place, with hardly a decent house in it, and whose principal trade consists in the exportation of Toughy and Pepper Pot. It is situated between two rivers, the Delaware on the West, and the Schuykill on the East; the former is a decent sort of a river, but nothing to be compared to the Thames, or the Avon. The streets, for the most part are laid out in the shape of a ram's horn, at the little end of which commonly reside that class of people who have been unfortunate in business.—Hence the common phrase of "coming out at the little end of the horn." There are no public buildings, nor indeed any thing else worthy of a stranger's notice, and so I pass them by as unworthy of notice.

I took lodgings, (for I hate your first rate hotels,) at the sign of the Goose and Gridiron, where for the first time since my arrival in the States, I tasted sweet bread. I was at loss to account for this phenomenon, until I found my landlady was an English woman. It is a singular fact, noted by all travellers in this country, that, go where you will, the bread is sure to be sour. Whether this is owing to the yeast, to the bad taste of these republicans, or to some intrinsic quality in the wheat, I cannot say. I am rather inclined to the latter opinion, because the grapes in this country, as well as the apples, peaches, and every species of fruit I tasted, are as sour as vinegar. There must be some acidity in the soil or air, or both, to produce this disagreeable singularity: or perhaps it is owing to the turbulent spirit of democracy after all.

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The watchman was broke, as the safest course; but the sovereign people, considering him as an oppressed citizen, immediately elected him an alderman.

There is a great show, or rather affectation, of little. More and the good people crowd in their cause, and deal, on account of the oldest paper in the States being published here. It is called the Port Folio, and is really so old, that it may justly pronounced quite superannuated. But I did not find any other special indications of a flourishing state of literature. To be sure, here and there you meet with a young lady that can read large print, and a young gentleman that can tell a B from a bull's foot by the aid of a quizzing glass. But there never has been an original work produced here, of American manufacture; and the only translation I ever met with, is that of the almanac into High Dutch. They likewise boast of one Franklin, a great hand at flying kites, and one of the first manufacturers of lightning rods. I heard him spoken of respectfully at home so I am willing to allow he was clever. But, after all, what have these people to boast of on this head? Both Washington and Franklin, and indeed all the respectable sort of men, who figure in the history of this country, were born under the king's government, and are, therefore, to all intents and purposes, Englishmen.

As these innumerable republicans have neither religion nor morals, so are they entirely destitute of gratitude. It will hardly be believed, but it is nevertheless a fact, that Mr. Jefferson, the author of their famous declaration of independence, the oracle of republicans, the former president of the United States, and, after Satan, the prince of democrats, the man whom the people toast at all the public meetings, and pretend to revere next to Washington, is at this moment, an actor on the Philadelphia boards for bread! I saw him myself, or I would not have believed it, bad as I think these miserable republicans. Yet, with this discreditable fact staring them full in the face, they are every day boasting of their gratitude to their benefactors, at the gorgeous feasts given to General Lafayette. I hope the Quarterly will touch them up on this score in the next number. Of their other surviving presidents, Mr. Madison, as I was assured, teaches a school in some remote part of Virginia, and Mr. Adams lives in great obscurity somewhere in the neighborhood of Boston. This is a natural consequence of abolishing the excellent system of pensions and sinecures. I confess, I felt a little ill-natured satisfaction, at the fate of Jefferson and Madison, when I considered that the first picked a quarrel with England, on pretence of maintaining the rights of his country, and the other had the wickedness to declare war against her, while she was struggling for the liberties of Europe, now so happily secured in the keeping of the Holy Alliance. Nor indeed could I find in my heart to be sorry for Mr. Adams, who was one of the prime movers of the rebellion, and a principal pillar of the revolution. Nothing can furnish clearer proof of the divine right of kings, than the fact, that history does not record an instance of a man, who took arms against his sovereign, on whom some signal punishment did not fall, by special interposition of Providence?

* The author has confounded our old favorite, the comedian, with Thomas Jefferson, the late president. But this is a mistake pardonable in a stranger.—[Post.]

SHAVING.—It is the custom in catholic countries, to shave the monks gratis, on their making application in the name of the Father. A mendicant friar entering a barber's shop, and crossing himself, said, "Shave me for God's sake." Strap, to be even with him, for the unprofitable job he had brought him, selected a razor like a saw, lathered him with cold water, and began to scrape, or rather rasp, the priest's face, till the tears streamed down his cheeks. During this painful operation, a cur in the street set up a most pitiful yell. "What's the matter with the dog?" cried the barber; "I wonder what they are doing to him?" Shaving him I suppose, said the friar with a groan.

From the *Savannah Republican*.

A story was once told us of a person who packed the different parts of a large broken grindstone in the centre of a bale of cotton, by way perhaps of helping to defray expenses, or by way of replacing it with a whole one without loss: The cotton was sold at a good price, and went to Liverpool, where it was disposed of to a manufacturer. On being opened, the grindstone was found quietly and snugly bedded in the centre of the bale; but not being a convenient article to manufacture into cloth, it was forwarded to the shipper in this country, and by him was sent on to the person at whose gin it had been so adroitly put up, with a bill of cost for two passages across the ocean, added to the price paid for it according to its gravity in its first transfer. And it is said on its arrival at its proper location, a small child recognizing an old acquaintance, immediately cried out, "La pa, here is the old grindstone come back again!"

How far this circumstance may have been accurately detailed, we know not; but we do know that we were twice ourselves called to view several bales of cotton, from the interior of which, rocks were taken which would have afforded no small aid in building a stone wall, though not then being wanted for that purpose, the seller was requested to separate the rock from the cotton, and to dispose of each at itself, that the relative value and weight of each might be accurately ascertained. In these cases the fraud was charged to the packer at the gin, who being promised a small reward for making the bales heavy, had contrived to do it by packing in the stones, instead of the more laborious process of pressing in the cotton. The fraud was unknown, as was stated, to the owner; but the circumstance merits the notice of the owners of cotton gins, whose credit may be injured, whenever their workmen increase the specific gravity of cotton bales, by enclosing in them any article not properly belonging to the cotton family.

NEW YORK RACES.—We extract the following account of the races over the Union Course, from the Evening Post of the 24th ult.

The races commenced yesterday.—There were two trials of speed. The first was a match between two three year old colts, *Post Boy*, by Russell, and *Niagara*, by Eclipse, one mile heats, for \$1900. The contest was a close one, and decided in two heats, *Post Boy* winning the first by about a length in the clear, and the second by little more than a head. Both colts ran in very handsome style and were skillfully managed by the boys who rode them; particularly the one who managed *Post Boy*. While on the last quarter of a mile in the second heat, his colt then the leading horse, being hard pushed, bolted off the course; but was taken up very handsomely by his rider, and almost instantly brought on again, put to his work in good earnest, and regained the ground he lost, which he afterwards maintained to the end of the race. Time of running—first, 1m. 56s—second heat, 2m. 1s.

The next trial was between Mr. Laird's *Count Piper*, and Gen. Wynn's mare *Vanity*, from Virginia, for a purse of \$4900, two mile heats. In this match, which was made up some months since, was included Mr. Purdy's horse *Lance*, but having injured himself in training, was withdrawn by paying \$500 forfeiture, which left the field to be disputed by the two first named horses. During the whole of the racing and to within a few minutes of the time for bringing the horses on the ground, there was great uncertainty whether there would be a race. *Count Piper* was a little lame in one of his fore legs, which was somewhat swollen and the skin broken in several places, which led to the belief that he would be withdrawn or fail in the contest, and bets were freely offered of two to one in favor of *Vanity*.

The hour of two o'clock having arrived, the horses were called to the stand, and stripped in elegant order, with the exception of one lame leg, and all doubts vanished in a moment as to there being a race; still betting went on, of two to one on *Vanity*. In a few moments, they were set off at the tap of the drum, *Count Piper*, rode by Mr. Laird, taking the lead, and *Vanity*, rode by Mr. Taylor, from Virginia, following close upon his heels, but unable to pass him; or push him to the top of his speed any inch of the whole two miles—he came in ahead several lengths. The complexion of things was now materially changed, and bets were two to one that *Count Piper* would win the race.—The time having elapsed, they were started on the second heat. *Vanity*, now determined to do her best, suddenly darted off, like an arrow from the bow and, in her burst of fury, left the *Count* in the first half mile, near a hundred yards behind. Mr. Laird did not attempt to follow his opponent very closely, by straining his horse, but kept a steady pull upon him until his leg became a little limber, when he gradually let him out, and on the first quarter of the second mile passed *Vanity*, and performed the remainder of his work at his ease. Time of running the 1st heat 3m. 58s, second heat, 3m. 55s. Weight of the riders, Mr. Laird, 109—Mr. Taylor 113.

lost the race. For this day's purse are entered, Mr. Badger's mare Isabella, Mr. Van Mater's horse Snap, Mr. Kelsey's mare Vixen, Mr. Jones' horse Suffolk, and Mr. Cole's mare Agnes. And a match race for \$2,000 was to be run in the forenoon.

May 25.

The Races.—Yesterday, the club-purse at Union Course was taken by Mr. Jones' horse Fairplay, and the match won by Mr. Lynch's filly Ariel, running the two miles in three minutes and fifty two seconds. The following horses are entered for this day's purse: Mr. Snedeker's Winsnapper, Mr. Coles' Moonshine, Mr. Redon's Sir Archy, Mr. Smock's Oscar, Mr. Jones' Frailty, Mr. Badger's Vanity, and Mr. Sand's Flaggator. The air being cool, and the course in good order, fine sport was anticipated.

May 26.

N. Y. Union Race Course.—The third and last day's purse of the Spring races, of \$200, two mile heats, was started for yesterday by seven horses, viz: Mr. Simcock's Oscar; Mr. Jones' Frailty; Mr. Laird's Flaggator; Mr. Cole's Moonshine; Mr. Redon's Sir Archy; Mr. Snedeker's Winsnapper; and Mr. Kelsey's Lady Fawn. The two last named horses were distanced in the first heat, and Moonshine in the second. The first heat was performed in 5m. 56s. the second in 3m. 54s. & the last in 4m. 3s.

Heats	1st	2d	3d
Oscar,	3	1	1
Frailty,	4	2	2
Flaggator,	1	3	3
Sir Archy,	2	4	drawn
Moonshine,	5	dist.	—
Winsnapper,	dist.	—	—
Lady Fawn,	dist.	—	—

In the afternoon there was a Scrub Race between Winsnapper and a mare owned by Mr. Jackson, one mile heats, which was won by the latter with great ease.

BALTIMORE May 28.

CANTON RACES.

Four horses started yesterday for the Proprietor's Silver Cup—one mile heats, over the Canton course. The weather was very fine, and the running if possible, more interesting than that of the preceding day. Four heats were run, each of them closely contested—and the Silver Cup was awarded and delivered by the judges to Mr. Jones, the owner of the winning horse. The horses came out as follows:—

Mr. Sleeper's horse,	1, 2, 2, 2
Mr. Mercer's horse,	2, 1, 3, 3
Mr. Martin's horse,	3, Bolster,
Mr. Jones' horse,	4, 3, 1, 1

This day at 12 o'clock, a hasty caprice, two mile heats, will be run for over the Canton course. Entrance \$30, and a subscription of \$50, making in the whole \$200, for which the following horses have been entered, viz:—

Selina, aged, entered by Gov. Wright.
Rhodrick Dhu, 4 years, entered by Colonel Sewell.

Nolle Mo Tangere, 5 years, entered by Mr. Brightwell.

Blackbeard, aged, entered by Capt. Budd.
Pidgeon, aged, entered by Mr. Potter.

[From the Salem Gazette, May 24.]

CAPE ANN FOREVER!

It seems to have been decreed that Cape Ann shall be the scene of all the wonderments, connected with the inhabitants of the briny ocean, in this quarter. We have now another story to relate, which, though it will not fill the public with so much wonder as did the famous Sea Serpent, has too much real novelty in it to be passed by unnoticed. The story has been told for the last day or two here, by everybody to everybody, and everybody, we presume, believes it. We will not vouch for its authenticity, because those who saw and testified to the existence of the sea serpent lost so much credit, and attracted so much ridicule by it. We will go so far however as to express our firm belief in every thing which we here relate, giving it to our readers just as we have it from the mouth of everybody.

It is said that some time last week, as a new fishing schooner about 60 tons belonging to Gloucester, was lying on what is called Middle Ground, at anchor, fishing the seamen were suddenly alarmed by observing that their vessel was moving, and very rapidly on her way home. They were in such a maze that they did not even inquire of one another by what miracle they were thus dragged from their fishing ground. When the schooner had gone some ways, and the astonishment of the crew was in a small degree decreased, a large whale was seen to rise to the surface of the water, at about a cable-tow's length from the vessel, and blow. He shortly disappeared, and behold the mystery was solved, for the schooner was again drawn swiftly through her element. Again the whale appeared, and spouted, and the fishermen discovered that the water was red with blood. The crew were men who could not dwell upon blood and carnage with composure, and they earnestly besought their captain to cut the cable: but he was made of sterner stuff, and said 'no, recollect our schooner's new—and the cable and anchor are new—if they must go to hell, let's all go together.' Shortly the whale again sunk, and the vessel was no longer moved. Attempts were then made to weigh the anchor, but it was found impossible; and after working at the windlass two hours, they were directed by the skipper, who appears all the time to have been as calm as a clock, to go to the fishing again. So they lay until the following day, when they were spoken by a vessel that wanted to purchase fish. They represented their distress to the master of this vessel, who kindly sent four hands on board, with whose assistance the anchor was raised; and when they took it on board, a portion of the entrails, and a large piece of the skin of the whale was upon it.

The probability is that the whale struck upon the anchor so violently as to drive it into its body; that it rose in the agony and dragged the vessel, till overcome with pain and loss of blood, it sank and died.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, May 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Louisa Matilda Wood, (the 24th of April packet,) arrived last evening from Liverpool. By this arrival London papers to the evening of the 23rd of April have been received, one day later than before received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Courier of the 22d ult. is nearly filled with the debates in the House of Commons, on the preceding night, upon the Catholic Bill. It passed the second reading, by a majority of 27—509 members being present. This vote decides the fate of the bill in the House. But we have no means of judging whether its fate will be any better in the lords, than has been that of its predecessors. In 1813, Mr. Grattan's bill passed by a majority of 2, in a house of 448 members. In 1821, Mr. Plunkett's bill passed by a majority of 11, in a house of 497 members. It was subsequently thrown out by the lords, by a majority of thirty nine out of 297 votes. The opponents of the bill thought it a happy omen that the bill should have been rejected by a majority of exactly the number of the articles of the established church. The debate spoken of above, was a very able one. Mr. Cannon, although so much indisposed as to be obliged to leave the house before the question was taken, acquitted himself with his usual ability.

Liverpool Market.—A letter from Liverpool of the 23d, one day later than before received, says that the sales that day amounted to about 4000 bales; the market was very firm.

The King of England has granted a respite to Mr. Savery, of Bristol, convicted of forgery. This is looked upon by some as indicative of an intention to modify the British laws on the subject of forgery.

GREECE.

Notwithstanding the favourable accounts we have received continually from Greece, we must confess that we sometimes tremble when we read of their internal divisions, and the defection of some of their ablest Generals. Our fears are now revived, and our apprehensions increased. It will be recollect'd, that on Thursday last we published the substance of letters from Naphil de Romania, Zante, and Cephalonia, upon the authenticity of which the London Courier said it had every reason to rely, representing the success of the Greek arms, particularly against the Egyptian troops who landed at Modon under Ibrahim Pacha. We now regret to find in the Courier of the 22d, letters from Zante (March 22) and Smyrna (March 21) relating to the same events, but giving all the advantages to the Turks. The Courier says—"We lay them before our readers, merely remarking, that the channel through which they have reached us is most respectable. Where the truth actually lies, we must wait for further information."

Extract of a letter dated Zante, March 22.

The Turks this year have pushed on Ibrahim Pacha has effected a landing at Modon and Coron with 15,000 men, and the vessels are gone back for others. They (the Egyptian troops) are gone in the direction of Calamata, and have burnt many villages. The blockade of Patras has been unavailing, as Mahmoud has passed into Patras in his ten gun brig, with many vessels under convoy, loaded with provisions from Prevesa. Immense forces are collecting by the Turks in Albania. Ulysses has gone over with Trelawny to the Turks. It is now thought here that the Turks will subdue the Greeks this year?

Extract of a letter dated Smyrna, March 21.

Ibrahim Pacha has landed at Modon and has taken possession of Navarin, Calamata, and some other Minor places in the west; whilst on this side (the north east side) it appears that Odysseus has deserted the Greeks, and has joined the Turks under Omar Pacha, and that they, together, have taken Corinth, so that the Turks, even in winter, are gaining ground in all quarters.

GERMANY.

The Royal Household of Austria had arrived at Munich, on their way to Italy.

A Vienna paper of April 8 states, that M. Karl Krauter has obtained a patent for one year for a new invention, of which the following is the literal specification:—A carriage, with a moving straight, and endless iron rail-way, for the conveyance as well of burdens, however heavy, as of travellers, with very little friction and shaking, as easily, quickly, and without noise, as with carriages on fixed iron rail-roads without any greater expense of propelling power, up or down hill, and in any optional lateral direction, over paved or unpaved roads, whether passing over meadow, clay, or sandy ground; lastly, without causing dust or dirt in the roads, and without injuring them.'

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the brig Monroe, in 28 days from Gayaway, the New York Evening Post has received papers of that place of the 27th, and Dublin papers of the 26th, containing London dates to the evening of the 23d April.

Despatches had been received from Sir A. Campbell, dated Rangoon, Dec. 10 and 15, announcing a series of brilliant victories obtained over the Burmese by the British and native troops. The entire hopes of the king of Ava had been destroyed, his army utterly ruined, and 240 pieces of ordnance, together with 3000 stand of arms the whole of the camp equipage, and 30 war boats, taken by the British. Nothing was said of the king of Ava's death.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced a bill into the House of Commons, to modify the law authorizing the collection of duties on spirits. It was his intention to reduce the duty on foreign liquors from 10s to 5s 10d. per gallon,

and that most of the restrictions on Distilleries should be removed.

A letter in the Dublin Morning Post, dated London, April 23, says that the Catholic bill 'will be lost,' a new reaction having commenced among the dissenters to oppose it.

Accounts from Zante to the 15th March, repeat the statement, that the Egyptian troops, 3000, which landed on the coast of Modon, had been attacked by the Greeks, and cut to pieces, and that the invading fleet was blockaded by the patriots.

Letters from Milan of the 7th April, mention the arrival there of several persons belonging to the Holy Alliance, to make preparations for their reception. It was not certain whether there would be a representative on the part of England. There had been an affray at Madrid between the King's Guards and the Royal Volunteers, during a religious procession. Several individuals were wounded and two women crushed to death.

LATE FROM BUENOS AIRES.

We are furnished by a friend with Buenos Ayres papers to the 2d of March, in which we find the Treaty with Great Britain just ratified by the legislature.—D. A. Translated for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Ar. I. There shall be perpetual amity between the dominions and subjects of his Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, and the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata and their inhabitants.

2. There shall be a reciprocal freedom of commerce between the territories of his Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata.

The article details the privileges to be enjoyed in entering the ports, residing in the country, &c.

3. The King of Great Britain agrees, that the inhabitants of the said provinces shall enjoy a great privilege of trade and navigation in his dominions out of Europe, as any other nation whatever.

4. No new or greater duties shall be imposed on the importation of the articles of production, cultivation or manufacture of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, into the dominions of his Britannic Majesty, nor on the importation of the articles of production, cultivation or manufacture of either of the contracting parties, on the exportation of any description of articles, to the territories or dominions of the other, than are now paid or shall be paid on the exportation of the same to any other foreign country; neither shall any prohibition of importation be laid by either, which does not extend to all other nations.

5. Provides that no new or greater duties or charges shall be paid by either party,

in the form of port charges, tonage, duties,

salvage, pilotage, &c., on vessels belong-

ing to the other, of a burthen more

than 120 tons, than are paid by their own vessels.

6. The same duties shall be paid, at the introduction of any article of British pro-

duct or manufacture, into the United Pro-

vinces, whether it is brought in British or

Buenos Ayres vessels; [and vice versa;

also, the same system is established with

regard to exportation.]

7. To prevent any misunderstanding on

what shall constitute a vessel of either na-

tion, it is stipulated for the present, that all vessels built in the dominions of H. B. M. owned, manned and commanded ac-

cording to the laws of Great Britain, shall be considered as British vessels; and that all vessels built in the territories of the said provinces, and duly owned and commanded by the citizens of the same, or any of them, and whose captains and three fourths of whose crews are citizens of the said provinces, shall be considered as belonging to those provinces.

8, 9, 10 & 11. [These articles relate to

the rights and privileges of individuals,

the appointment of Consuls, &c. &c.]

12. The subjects of His Britannic Ma-

jesty, residents in the provinces of Rio de

Plata, shall not be disturbed, persecuted

nor molested on account of their religion,

but shall enjoy perfect liberty of con-

science, being allowed to perform divine

worship either in their own houses, or in

their own private churches and chapels,

which they shall be permitted to build and

maintain, in convenient situations approved

by the government of the said provinces;

and the subjects of H. B. M. who shall die in the territories of the provinces, shall

be allowed burial in their own cemeteries,

which they shall be free in the same man-

ner to form and maintain. [Equal privileges

are also stipulated to the other party.]

13. [This article relates to the disposal

of private property.]

14. His Britannic Majesty, anxiously

desiring the abolition of the Slave Trade,

the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata oblige themselves to co-operate with H. B. M. for the accomplishment of so beneficial

a work, and to prohibit all persons residing

in the same provinces, or subject to their

jurisdiction, in the most efficacious manner

and by the most solemn laws, from taking

any part in that traffic.

15. The present treaty shall be ratified,

and the ratifications exchanged in London,

within four months, or sooner if possible.

In testimony of which, the respective

plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed it with their seals.

Dono in Buenos Ayres, Feb. 2, 1825.

MANUEL J

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

TAKE HEED.

The Freeholders of Talbot county are respectfully informed that suits have been instituted by the representatives of Louisa Browning, one of the Devises of Charles, late proprietor of the province of Maryland, against certain individuals of this State, for the recovery of arrears of *quit-rents* for many years alleged to be due for the lands they respectively hold. If judgments should be recovered against the defendants in those suits, every land-holder in the state will in consequence be subject to the like suit and recovery as to the *quit-rents* claimed for the land in his possession: If judgments should be rendered against the plaintiffs, it is probable the claim will be prosecuted no farther: And it is presumable that the present actions have been instituted with the main design of settling the question not only in those cases but in every instance.

As all the Freeholders in the state are more or less interested in the decision about to be given, it appears to be just and reasonable that they should contribute, in proportion to their respective estates, to the defence of those actions—The Contribution of each will be moderate; and time, trouble and expense may be saved by this union of means.

The Freeholders of Talbot county are therefore requested to assemble together at the Court House in Easton on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June instant, at two o'clock, for the purpose of fully understanding the nature of this claim, and of taking such just and lawful measures in their defence as in their judgment shall be proper.

A FREEHOLDER.

Talbot county, June 2d, 1825.

Appointment by the President.—Lewis Shook, of Pennsylvania, to be Consular Commercial Agent of the United States at Matanzas, in place of Francis Adams, deceased.

The Naval Court of Inquiry, appointed to investigate the conduct of Com. Porter, having concluded the business before them, and reported the facts to the Navy Department, adjourned on the 24th ult. *sine die*.

On Saturday last, at noon, says the Norfolk Beacon, Commodore BARON entered on the discharge of his duties as Commandant of the Navy Yard at Gosport. He was conveyed to the yard in a handsome twelve oared barge, where he was received on his landing with great cordiality and respect by captain JAMES RENSHAW, the late Commandant, and presented to the officers of the Yard. In approaching the Commandant's house, he received the usual honors from the Marine Guard, under the orders of lieut. BOTTRELL, and was introduced to all the master workmen of the respective departments, who were assembled at the gate to receive him.

Mr. ROBB, who arrived at Norfolk on Saturday last, from East Florida, says the Beacon informs that Mr. SMITH, Marshall of East Florida, arrived at St. Augustine about the 14th inst. from Key West, who stated that Commodore WASHINGTON, with a part of the squadron, were at Key West when he left there, all well, and that one of the pirates recently sent to Havana, had been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung, and that immediately after his conviction, two merchants at Matanzas shut up their stores and decamped.

From a gentleman who arrived at Norfolk on Friday last, says the Beacon, from St. Thomas, we learn, that another gang of pirates had been hung at St. John's (Porto Rico) making in all 36 including the 11 which we previously had accounts of.

The latest advices from New York, says the Democratic Press, gives no hope of a restoration of health or strength, to the Rev. Mr. SUMMERSFIELD. It is now confidently believed, that the complaints which have so long afflicted him, under so many various forms, have settled into a confirmed *Dropsy*.

Dreadful Hail Storm—The Elizabeth City, N. C. Star, of Saturday last says, that a section of this country, on the N. E. side of Little River in extent about half a mile wide, and 8 or 10 miles in length, was visited by the most alarming hail and rain storm ever experienced in this country. Much injury has been done to the crops of wheat, (which was sown out and in bloom) corn and cotton—the stock much bruised, and the poultry killed, besides much other damage in broken windows, &c. One of our informants says, the hail where it drifted along the fence, was nearly half leg deep, and that some of the stones were literally as large as a common size man's fist.

A most destructive fire occurred at Providence, (R. I.) on Tuesday the 24th ult. which commenced in the three story house occupied by Mr. B. G. Allen, cabinet maker. The fire spread with great rapidity, and the following buildings were destroyed: R. G. Allen's cabinet shop and dwelling house, the Universalist Church; the three story building occupied by Capt. Saml. Young; the three story building occupied by James Rhodes; a large house on Union street, occupied by Oliver Carpenter, and the adjoining dwelling house, occupied by R. S. Updike, and the dwelling house on the north side of Westminster street, occupied by Mr. Fenner. Several other buildings were injured. One hundred bales of cotton was stored in the cellar of the Universalist Church.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Route.

CUMBERLAND, MD. May 23.

The corps of the United States' Topographical Engineers, under command of Capt. McNEILL, are now engaged in prosecuting their surveys and estimates in the Glades, in this county.—We understand that they have descended Crab Tree Creek, and will soon reach the mouth of Savage, where their operations will terminate in this county—Col. Abert having commenced there and proceeded eastward.

Capt. McNEILL and company, after having reached the mouth of Savage, will im-

mediately proceed to examine the Cassel- man's river route.

Col. ABERT and company, we learn, are at present encamped a few miles below Old-town, in this county, to which place they have finished making surveys, &c.

The Columbus (Ohio) Gazette informs us that the Commissioners have decided that the route of the Ohio Canal shall be along the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga valleys in consequence of the report of the Engineers recommending that course. It was expected that the first ground would be broken about the 4th of July. The Gazette observes, that 'nine tenths of the State are engaged in this mighty work, heart and hand.'

Some idea may be formed of the great interest excited by the proceedings of the Canal Commissioners in Ohio, from the following circumstances: As soon as it was decided that the Tuscarawas route should be selected, the towns lying in the vicinity of that route became scenes of the most extravagant joy. At Cadiz, about 25 miles distant from the nearest point which the Canal will touch, a general and splendid illumination took place; and at New Philadelphia, in defiance of the town ordinances, cannon, guns, and pistols, were fired; and the drums and bells of the town put in requisition. In the evening, the streets and court house were brilliantly illuminated.—*Nat. Jour.*

We understand that Rufus King, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, has positively engaged the centre cabin of the Old Line ship Pacific, to sail on the 1st of June for Liverpool. Mr. King will, we are informed, be accompanied by his eldest son, Mr. John A. King, as Secretary of Legation, his lady and family.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

Mr. Alexander Everett, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid, is expected here to embark for his destination via Havre, about the 1st June.—*Nat. Journal.*

From the Washington (Pa.) Reporter, May 23.

DINNER TO HENRY CLAY.—On Wednesday evening last, this eloquent and distinguished American statesman, the able supporter of the 'home system,' and champion of the liberty and freedom of the people in Spanish South America, arrived in Washington, on his way from Washington City to Kentucky. On Thursday a respectable number of the citizens of this borough, and the neighbourhood, invited him to partake of a public dinner, at Mr. Morris' hotel.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Mr. LEARN, the Postmaster General, has just added another to his claims on public gratitude for zeal and ability in the discharge of the duties of his Department. We are informed that he has given notice to the mail contractors in this place, that he will shortly make it their duty, on occasions of great importance to the commercial community, to send express mails on their lines, at the rate of 11 miles an hour, and thus, by affording to all the news of important changes in the markets, to put a stop to the system of speculation which has lately been so extensively practised by individuals of one commercial town on those of another, who were not possessed of the same means of information.

We congratulate the public on having at the head of this important Department of the Government, a man who has already done more to facilitate and systematize its operations, than all his predecessors together. To our fraternity his labours have been particularly serviceable, and we believe they are every where properly appreciated.

From the N. Y. Statesman, May 24.

THE CHARLESTON ELECTION.

The candidates for election to Congress from the district of Charleston, S. C. are gentlemen of talents and distinction well calculated to sustain the high reputation of that district in our national legislature. Col. Drayton is the officer recommended by Gen. JACKSON to President Monroe, to fill the station of Secretary of War; and Major Crafts is known to the literary world by his elegant lucubrations in the Courier, from which they are so frequently extracted into other publications.

The election commenced on Monday last, and was to continue two days.

SAVANNAH, May 19.

THE CROPS.—We have conversed with several intelligent planters from the southern, middle and western parts of our state who inform us that the Cotton crops are by no means as promising as they were last year this time, owing to the extreme wet weather that prevailed during the last month, and the cold and bleak winds which have been experienced since the plant has come up. This weather has materially checked its growth; and it is feared that nothing like full crops will be realized the present year. It appears by the following article which we extract from the Courier, that has made its appearance above ground has died from the cold nights and dews which we have experienced this spring.—*Republican.*

Post Office, Wheeling, 18th May.

Gentlemen:—Believing you to feel interested in the welfare of the 'Nations Guest,' I hasten to inform you of a serious misfortune which befel him on his passage from Nashville to Louisville. The steam boat Mechanic, which had been chartered to convey him to Nashville, and thence to Louisville, ran on a snag, about 150 miles

below Louisville, and sunk in a few minutes. The General and all the passengers got safe to shore; but I am sorry to inform you, that his carriage, baggage and papers, as well as that of the other passengers was lost, with the exception of five trunks. The steam boat Paragon, with full freight for Orleans, passing down shortly after the accident, was hailed by her owner, Mr. Neilson of Louisville, who happened to be passenger in the Mechanic, when she struck.

—The Paragon rounded to, and brought the General and all the passengers to Louisville, where he arrived safe, on the 11th inst.

RICHARD MCCLURE.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

The Rev. George Morrison, principal of the Harford county academy, was deliberately shot a few days since by one of his pupils, named James Smith, about fifteen years of age.

Two or three months since Mr. M. had occasion to chastise Smith for misconduct.

Shortly afterwards the vacation of the school occurred; during which time Smith provided himself with a large pistol, determined it seems to shoot Mr. M.—On the morning of the unhappy affair, Mr. M. reprimanded Smith for abusing one of the smaller boys; and at the dinner adjournment, when the children were dispersing and Mr. M. had got about a hundred yards from the Academy, Smith ran up behind him, and resting his pistol upon a fence, fired at him; after which he attempted to escape, but was soon overtaken and lodged in jail from whence he was removed by a writ of habeas corpus to Baltimore; when Judge Archer, after a patient hearing of the case, refused to admit him to bail, whilst Mr. Morrison's life was considered in danger. The ball yet remains in the body, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

We mentioned, yesterday, the arrival of the Colombian frigate Venezuela, at New York, and mentioned a bearer of despatches was expected by her. We now learn that she has brought out Don FRANCISCO LOPEZ, who is bearer of a Treaty of Commerce, and an arrangement for the suppression of the Slave Trade. On approaching the city, the frigate fired a salute, which was answered by the fort at Governor's Island. She is English built, carries 32 guns, and 213 men.—*Nat. Jour.* 26th ult.

From the National Intelligencer.

Gen. LAFAYETTE arrived at Wheeling, Va. we hear, on the 24th inst. though we have no newspaper account of his movement between that place and Louisville. At Louisville, he was received, as he has been every where, with great enthusiasm. There he found, as he has done elsewhere, "Lafayette" Troops to salute him, committees of distinguished men to receive him, anxious crowds and bevy of beauty to welcome and caress him, and brethren of the mystic order to give the right hand to their beloved brother. By his side in the barouche was Col. ANDERSON a veteran who served as one of his aids in the Revolution.

On the 12th he crossed the River to Jeffersonville, in Indiana, where he was received by the Governor and People with enthusiasm and kindness. Returning to Louisville, he proceeded thence to Frankfort, the seat of government of Kentucky, whence we have not heard from him until we hear from him at Wheeling. From Frankfort he was to go to Lexington, which place, we perceive by the Reporter of the 16th, he was to enter on that day. Thence he has passed through the State of Ohio, to Wheeling. In the plan of his route, laid down before his departure, he was to have been at Wheeling on the 21st. He is only three days behind his time, accidents notwithstanding. The next we hear of him will probably be at Albany, on his way to Boston, to attend the laying of the foundation of the Bunker Hill Monument.

The following extract of a letter from the General is published in the Philadelphia paper:

Extract of a letter from Gen. Lafayette to a Gentleman in this City, dated Louisville, May 12.

"In the night of the 8th and 9th inst. we ran foul of a snag, which lay two feet under water, and so well infested our steam boat that it pierced through our upper deck, and sunk the boat in a few minutes. We had time, however, to come out of the ladies' cabin before the water had penetrated through the partition, and all landed safely without any life being lost. The Paragon, which was descending the river, in the morning, was good enough to take us on board, and bring us to this place. The accident is not imputable to any one; the conduct of the Captain of the Mechanic was such as to entitle him to the thanks which you will see in the St. Louis Gazette. You will find in another part of that newspaper an error, which I wish much to be corrected. It is, that I have only lost my carriage and my hat: the latter was most obligingly replaced by a manufacturer of Louisville. But among the lost trunks is that which contained all the papers which I had preserved during my journey; all my letters to be answered; and a great number of answers which I had prepared during twelve days' navigation. This loss throws all my correspondence into confusion: I have not saved a single memorandum; and as to every thing anterior to the shipwreck, I must rely on the indulgence of my friends.

"I expect to be, on the 28th or 29th of this month, at Pittsburgh, and arrive at Boston on the 16th of June, by the way of Albany. I hope to be at New York on the 4th of July, thence go to Washington, taking Philadelphia in my way, to take leave of several respected friends, and embark for France on the 15th of August."

Remarkable Fact.—The wife of Mr. Davis

who resides near this place has had by two husbands, 29 children in thirty years; the youngest was yesterday 7 months old.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

WILLIAM WOOD.

It will be recollect that this William Wood was tried and convicted in Philadelphia some years since, as one of the accomplices of the Hares and Alexander, in the robbery of the Mail; two of his companions were executed and himself sentenced to the state prison in Philadelphia whence he was pardoned out. His next enterprise of importance was an attempt to rob a Mr. Winship, a respectable butcher, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Patterson. Mr. W. was returning from the city with the proceeds of his marketing, and was met by Wood and his comrades and knocked down. He, however, obtained the advantage over them, and the robbers made off; Mr. W. after obtaining assistance, pursued, and Wood was taken as he was about crossing the ferry. He was again sentenced to the State Prison in New Jersey. His third, & probably his last, enterprise, was the picking of Mr. Jackson's pocket in the theatre.

After conviction he stated 'that he did not himself pick Mr. J.'s pocket, though he was concerned with the gang, but that he had in his life picked pockets enough to state the largest roof in New-York. This case furnishes one out of a thousand others where the pardoning powers granted to Executive Officers, have been abused by listening to the representations of interested friends or yielding to a mawkish feeling of mistaken mercy.—*Balt. Chron.*

THE NEXT CATTLE SHOW.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held at Campton, the seat of Governor Stevens on the 26th day of May inst.

It was Resolved, That the scheme of the

Exhibition and the scale of premiums of the Cattle Show of 1824 be adopted as the scheme and scale to be observed at the Exhibition and Fair to be held in next November; and that so much of the said scheme as relates to the crops, for which premiums are to be awarded, be forthwith published for the information of those who may be disposed to show their value and to become competitors.

SAM'L. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

Easton, May 28, 1825.

CROPS.

For the best crop of one acre of potatoes producing not less than 200 bushels \$5 00

For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Parsnips not less than 75 bushels \$5 00

For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Carrots not less than 50 bushels \$5 00

For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Mangold Wurtzel not less than 250 bushels \$5 00

For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Rutabaga not less than 75 bushels \$5 00

In every instance satisfactory evidence as to the cultivation and the product must be exhibited, together with samples of the crops; and also a statement of the time when the crop was sown and planted.

June 4 3w

Notice.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the seat of Daniel Martin Esq. on Thursday, the 9th of June ensuing at ten o'clock; at which the members are respectfully invited to attend.

SAM'L. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

Talbot Co. May 28, 1825.—(June 4)

TAVERN TO BE LEASED.

The subscriber offers for rent for any term of years, which may be desired, from the end of the present, that excellent establishment occupied by Mr. Ridgway as a Tavern. The establishment is, and has been uniformly the Steamboat-way house, and commands a large share of the local business; its situation is central and pleasant, and the houses are in good repair.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, June 4 1f

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ninth instalment of fifteen dollars on every share of Stock in this Company, will be due and payable on Saturday the 12th instant, at the Office of the Company, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.

H. D. GILPIN, Treasurer.

Persons residing in Maryland may pay their instalment at the Bank of Easton.

June 4 3w

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

A general meeting of the Stockholders in this institution will be held at their Banking-house, in the city of Baltimore, on Tuesday the 5th day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of electing sixteen directors for the ensuing year.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cash.

June 4

DIED

In Vienna, on the evening of the 10th ult.

Miss Mary Whittington.

At

Dr. N. Hammond

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1825.

NO. 26.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per an-
num payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in-
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

From the National Journal.

The Adventures of Cornel Martingle and
his ten Companions.—[CONCLUDED.]

“What ho, thou courier of the dark,” cried Flourish, who always assumed, as I found, the right of speaking first on all occasions, “what brings my lord’s express?”

“By gracious,” said the man who was mounted behind me, “tis the old Gardner from Beach-Hill.” For God’s sake Harry, what’s the matter? “If ever you mean to do good,” exclaimed the man thus addressed—“Ride, spur, the hell hounds are in the house. Oh! my young ladies—my dear young ladies.” “Oward, onward, I shout-ed.” Oward, was repeated from every mouth. “My dear young Miss Julia,” cried the old Gardner, who pressed on at my side. “She’s bin looking out for you, these two or three hours.” “For me,” said I. “Yes, Sir, she sawd you on the road, when she stop’t to see a sick omans.” “Nay, then, Diomed,” cried I, “you must feel the spur, tho’ I never touched you with it before.”

The generous steed, notwithstanding his double load, threw up his heels as tho’ he disdained other incitement to his utmost exertion than his master’s will, and in a few moments we were at the summit of the hill. Sailors were seen with lighted brauds, roving about the yards, from one out-house to another. We pressed on to the front of the house; a small band of marines were drawn up before the door—they were thrice our number; but had they been fifty-fold as many more, an attempt would have been made to force a passage through them, for female shrieks, again and again, came from one of the apartments. With des-
peration which nothing but the occasion could justify, we drove our horses headlong at this guard; my poor Diomed was staked on a bayonet; but I disengaged myself as he fell, and one sweep of my sabre clearing the way of the fellows who opposed me, I rushed up the steps, and into the room. Here were six persons splendidly dressed; I will not dignify them by the name of men, much less of officers: two were endeavouring, with the most brutal violence, to separate the lovely sisters, who were clinging with grasps of agony to each other; the other four appeared to be en-joying the scene. I endeavoured to say, “Unhand them, villains, and defend yourselves,” but my emotions choked me. I discharged my pistol at one. Flourish, who was at my elbow, did the same at the other; and they both fell; at the same instant a lunge was made at my breast, which was parried by little Sam, who, jumping on a chair, gave the assailant a blow on the head, which laid him breathless at my feet. For a moment only, the odds were no longer against us, but as we rushed at the wretches, who had not yet ventured into the fray, they discharged their pistols, and I lost both my friends—they sunk to the floor. My situation had now been desperate, had not the bulky form of Ben Stott pressed through the door, followed by three of the militia whom we had brought behind us; their guns were instantly leveled, and, though the English, falling on their knees, implored quarter, in the most abject manner, it would have little availed them, had not a faint, though still shrill voice, been heard from the floor, crying ‘spare them, for my sake.’ Hold up your guns, my friends,” said I, “tis the request of a dying hero.” We must put a cord or two round them, however,” said Stott; “we have got more work to do yet.” The operation of binding was performed with far more despatch and dexterity, than ceremony. “And now,” said the sturdy trooper, “let’s see what is going on without.” Casting an anxious and hasty glance round the room to see what had become of the young ladies, whom, however, I could not perceive, and with a heart-breaking groan, at witnessing the prostrate forms of my brave compa-nions; I turned to follow him, when volley was fired in the court yard, and the roar of conflict again commenced. Throwing myself into the midst of it, (tho’ I must even acknowledge that the tremendous stride of Ben Stott was before me,) I found that the party who had possessed themselves of the horses of the dismounted troopers, and whom we had outstripped on the road, were now hotly engaged with the marines, who, on being joined by the sailors, had rallied and determined to make battle. It raged with the utmost fury for some minutes, and victory yet hung suspended in the air, doubtful on what side to alight, when the clatter of horses’ hoofs seemed to shake the ground, and a voice was heard, which though powerfully strong, was clear as a trumpet with a silver sound, crying ‘here I am, my brave, my noble friends, only let me come at them, I will make up for lost time;’ and in an instant his sword was flashing among the ranks of the enemy. ‘Captain Faulkner, Captain Faulkner,’ shouted the militia at the same time that they pressed on the foe with redoubled fury. De-

prived of their officers, and never for a moment supposing this newly arrived succour consisted of one man only, the British though their numbers were greatly superior, fairly ‘went to the right about,’ and retreated to their boats. ‘My sisters, my sisters,’ cried the Captain as soon as he could draw his breath, ‘tell me at once.’ ‘They are safe, and well,’ said two or three voices; ‘thanks to this brave young gentleman,’ pointing to me. The agitated young man threw himself upon me, and after straining me to his bosom, exclaimed, ‘come, let us go to them.’

When we entered the passage, the door of a different room from the one in which the conflict had taken place was open; thither my friends were removed; they were placed on couches, and the lovely beings in whose defence their blood had been shed, were bending over them, with looks in which unutterable gratitude and sorrow were blended. With noiseless step they rose, glided to their brother’s arms, who folded them repeatedly to his heart. ‘But who,’ cried he, as if he asked the question with difficulty, ‘who are these?’ ‘The brave, the brave defenders,’ said I, ‘of beauty, innocence and virtue, my dear companions, and whom, though I have known but a day, I feel as if I had loved for an age.’ ‘On, God,’ cried Faulkner, ‘restore them, and forgive me,’ he added, covering his face with his hands, ‘that I was not here.’

‘Nay,’ said poor Flourish, with an at-tempt at an air of gaiety, which went to my heart, as I contrasted it with that by which I had so lately been amused; ‘never be down hearted, Captain, at the thoughts of loosing such grinning honour as this of ours; your turn may come round yet.’

‘My dear fellow,’ said I, ‘I am glad to hear you speak so cheerfully. Your wound is, I hope, not so bad as we supposed i.’

‘Why, ‘Tis not as deep as a well, or as wide as a barn door,’ replied he, ‘but it will settle all the earthly accounts of poor Tom Flourish: you may depend on that, Cornet.’

‘And you, my noble little friend,’ said I, taking Sam’s hand, the icy coldness of which made me shudder, ‘how do you seek?’

‘Going fast, Cornet,’ said he; ‘yet one thing I must say first, and then I have nothing more to do but to trust in Christ: I have a little sister, sir—poor thing, she has not a friend in the world but her poor brother Sam. She lives with my master, sir; and, to tell the truth, it was to coax them to be kind to the dear child that I took his place this morning. Oh, sir, she had nobody to look to—nobody to love—nobody to help her, and hearten her up, but only me—and she only eleven years old. There are a few small matters in my box, sir, at home: see that my poor Lucy has them. But, oh, who will comfort her?’

‘I, I will,’ said I, as soon as my uncontrolled emotion permitted me to speak, ‘I will be a brother, a father to her.’

‘And I,’ said the lovely Julia, kneeling and taking his hand, ‘I will be a sister to her. One week shall not pass before she shall be living with me in this house.’

‘Oh, what mercy! what mercy!’ cried he, making an effort to raise and close his hands together, in which we assisted him—‘there was nothing but that to keep my thoughts from heaven—and now, Lord, I am thine, all, altogether thine.’ His hands gradually sank again by his side, and his generous spirit appeared to part from its tenement of clay, without a pang.

The solemn pause which succeeded was first broken by the unfortunate Trumpeter. His voice was greatly altered; it had become husky and hollow, and the death-rattle was perceptible in his throat. ‘Cornet,’ he said, ‘I have got no sister to recommend to your care. Some relations, to be sure, there are; but I set them so well up, when I was in blast with the lottery ticket, that they have been able to look down upon me ever since—but let it pass. I die in peace and charity with them, and all mankind. Some little matter is due me at the office: get it, Cornet, and let it be used for the special purpose of fitting out Miss Lucy Stich for her new service, advising her, by all means, to change her name as soon as she comes to a proper age to know what an ugly name it is.’ And now, Cornet, one thing distresses me; and that is, to think what a lonesome time you will have going back. Well, to be sure, we had a pleasant excursion down, except for the small accident happening to Sam and myself, of being killed at the end of it—but

‘Life’s a jest, and all things show it, I thought so once’—

‘And now I know it,’ he would have said, but he was interrupted by a kick-up, which finally ended in strangulation, and the poor Trumpeter breathed his last.

Mrs. Martingle insists on my mentioning that this promise was most fully complied with. It may further be added, that a most excellent girl is Lucy, and that on the twenty-first of June last, she was happily married to Mr. Benjamin Stott, Jr. By the same token, the old man soon after I settled at Beach Hill, bought a farm in the neighbourhood, having declined all the branches of his former business except, as he is wont pleasantly to say, ‘that he still kills his own mutton’

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

From the London New Monthly Magazine.
Illustrious example of Gratitude.

A young man was passing with his regiment through Lyons, in 17—, where he fell sick, and was obliged to remain at an hotel. He was very ill supplied with money, and his purse was speedily exhausted by the expense of his malady occasioned him: his hostess, untouched by his destitute situation, had him carried into a granary, where all the furniture she allowed him was a palliasse and a chair, and all the sustenance, a little barley-water: refusing to call in the aid of a physician, to avoid the responsibility in which she apprehended such an additional charge might involve her. It happened that the first floor of this furnished hotel was occupied by two Genevieve ladies, Madame and Mademoiselle Agiee, who had visited Lyons for the benefit of change of air: they were both advanced in years, Mademoiselle Agiee being near fifty. These two ladies were clever and well informed; but, according to the Genevieve habit they did injustice to their real merit by a pretension to something beyond it, and the pedantry completely national. The fate of the young soldier interested all the domestics of the hotel, and the particulars of his friendless condition reached the ear of Mademoiselle Agiee through her maid, who had acquainted her at the same time with the cruelty of the landlady, who threatened to send him to the hospital. The maid succeeded in awakening the sympathy of her mistress, who immediately sent for a physician, informing the hostess that she would answer all expenses, and that it was her pleasure the sick man should be removed without delay to a comfortable chamber. The humane Abigail, meanwhile, never quitted the chamber of the invalid whom she had taken so happily under her protection.

Weakened by his illness, which had been aggravated by neglect, the young soldier, was in a frightful state of delirium, when the physician visited him, and during the process of changing his apartment, so that, when he recovered his senses, he was greatly astonished to find himself in a well furnished chamber, and believed himself dreaming. Near his bed was a faithful nurse, whom he began to question, but who contented herself with replying that a friend who took an interest in him had given orders that he should be properly attended. Days, and even weeks escaped thus, till at length the young soldier, recovering his strength, insisted on being informed to whom he was indebted for so many benefits. There was in the expression of his countenance something that commanded respect, which perhaps even excited fear; the good woman named her mistress, and, with all possible delicacy, related to him the miserable circumstances in which she had found him. He entreated to see Mad. Agiee, that he might lighten his heart of some of its gratitude; he was not yet able to rise, nor was he permitted to read; but he was nevertheless sufficiently reinstated to feel the weight and weariness of an idle life. Mademoiselle Agiee consented to the demand of the young soldier, and paid him her first visit; she remained with him only a few moments, but promised to return and bring him books, desiring him to make his choice, and offering to read for him till he should be no longer forbidden to occupy himself. He accepted her proposal with joy, and selected the ‘Life of Turenne,’ and a book on ge-
ometry.

Every day Mademoiselle Agiee passed some hours with the convalescent soldier, who listened eagerly as she read, often interrupting her to make observations which were always just, and some times very striking. He did not seem easily inclined to confidence, and it was not till some time had thus elapsed, that one day, as if led on by a military ardor beyond his power to restrain, he began to speak of his projects to Mademoiselle Agiee; she smiled as she listened to him. ‘In truth,’ said she, ‘I believe we shall one of these days see you a colonel.’ ‘Colonel?’ replied he in a tone of indignation. ‘I shall be a General—and perhaps—’ but he interrupted himself, as if alarmed at what he was about to say, and perhaps even internally rebuked himself for what he had said. ‘Until now,’ said Mademoiselle Agiee, ‘I have never asked you a single question, either with regard to your country or family. By your accent, I conceive you to be a foreigner, although you belong to a French regiment? I am a Corsican, and my name is Napoleon.’ The young man was buoyed up with joy, and said, ‘Life is a jest, and all things show it, I thought so once’—

‘And now I know it,’ he would have said, but he was interrupted by a kick-up, which finally ended in strangulation, and the poor Trumpeter breathed his last.

Mademoiselle Agiee every day became more and more interested in Napoleon, and when he was entirely recovered, she equipped him, and supplied him with the money necessary to enable him to rejoin his regiment. On taking leave of his benefactress, the young man was much affected. ‘Believe me,’ said he, ‘I shall never forget what you have done for me! You will hear of me.’ He departed, and Mademoiselle Agiee with her mother returned to Geneva. Very soon the name of Napoleon became celebrated; and Mad. Agiee, in reading the gazettes, exulted in the successes of her protege, who meanwhile, seemed to have entirely forgotten her. Years passed away, when some time before the battle of

Marengo, Bonaparte passed through Nyon, a little town of the Canton de Vaud, twelve leagues from Geneva, on his way into Italy; he could only stay a few hours—he sent an aid-de-camp to Geneva, with orders to enquire for a lady, named Agiee, very ugly, and old, and to bring her to him; such were his directions. In Geneva, as in all small towns, every body is known; and the aid-de-camp succeeded in finding Mad. Agiee; she was become nearly blind, and very seldom quitted her own house, but the name of her hero seemed to inspire her with new strength, and she desisted not to follow his messenger. Bonaparte was impatient, and came to meet his friend on horse-back, attended by his staff, as far as Versoix; as soon as he perceived her carriage, he spurred on to receive her, and the feelings of Mademoiselle Agiee on this rencontre may better be imagined than expressed. ‘Gentlemen,’ said Bonaparte turning towards his suite, ‘you see my benefactress, she to whom I am indebted for life; I was destined to every thing when she succoured me. I am happy and proud to be obliged to her, and I shall never forget it.’ Mademoiselle Agiee passed two hours at Nyon with Bonaparte at the hotel of the Croix Blanche, where he detailed to her all his plans, and on taking leave of her, repeated the same words he had uttered at Lyons. ‘You will hear of me.’

From that hour to the epoch of his coronation, she received from him no token of his existence; but fifteen days before the coronation, General Hullin was announced to Mademoiselle Agiee. He desired her to prepare to accompany him, as Bonaparte was resolved that she should witness his glory; he was furnished with the strictest and most minute orders. Mademoiselle Agiee was permitted to carry nothing with her, beyond what was merely indispensable during the journey; and in spite of her age and her infirmities the day after the General’s arrival she set out. On arriving at Paris, she alighted at a house in the Place du Carrousel, opposite the palace of the Tuilleries; there she found domestics in the livery of Bonaparte, and, in short, a completely furnished mansion; a well stocked wardrobe had been prepared for her; Bonaparte had recollect even her favorite colours, and had omitted nothing he imagined would give her pleasure; she had a long audience of Napoleon; he assigned her, besides a house, carriage, and domestics, maintained at his expense, an annual income of six thousand francs.—He continued to present towards Mademoiselle Agiee the most marked regard, often consulting her even on the most important affairs. On the fall of Bonaparte, Mademoiselle Agiee lost the house and advantages, he had conferred upon her, but I have reason to believe, that her pension was always regularly paid by the agents of Napoleon, till her death, which happened, I believe, in 1822. It is from herself that I received the details I have given; it is easy to imagine with what animation she descended upon her hero; even without partaking her enthusiasm, it was impossible not to listen to her with interest; besides, noble and generous sentiments belong to our intellectual existence, no matter what country we belong to, or what are our opinions, the emotions of the heart wait not to consult our prejudices. Mademoiselle Agiee died in the Hotel de la Roche-foucauld, Faubourg du Roule, at Paris, of which she inhabited a small wing, after having quitted her house in the Palace du Carrousel.

A. D. T.

Comfort for Bachelors.—*Matrimonial Statistics.*—The following is a fair statement of Matrimony in some of the principal towns of England in 1816.

Wives eloped,	1132
Husbands run away,	2348
Legally divorced,	4175
Husbands and wives that exhibit to the world the most perfect <i>Paradisaic</i> bliss in public, calling each other ‘my beloved Sophia, my kind Charles, my charming Edith,’ &c. but who pinch and scratch each other all night,	5934
Living in open hostility,	17845
Secret discontent,	13276
Mutually indifferent,	55240
Passing for happy,	27
Hardly happy,	15
Truly happy,	5
Total,	100,000

Georgetown Metropolitan.

The following lines are not unfair specimens of the wretched and contemptible rhymes which frequently accompany the notices of marriages, like scare crows hung up to deter all silly birds from entering into the green fields of matrimony. Few there will hereafter be, if this miserable taste continues to flourish, who will consent to expose themselves by appearing in public in company with such detestable advertisements of their happiness.—*Nat. Reg.*

In Canterbury, (N. H.) BENJAMIN DOE, Esq. author of sundry astronomical works, &c. to Miss NANCY MOORE.

Venus grow dim! bright Mars your fires forego!

Since Nancy is no Moor, but turned to Doe!

Randolph desist and cease your dark grimaces!

At this new effort to increase Doe faces.

Portsmouth Jour.

HANDSOME BAR MAIDS.

We republish the following advertisement for the benefit of the “beauties and

handsomest” girls of New York, taken

from a New Orleans paper of the 30th ult.

The editor says that this is the first attempt to introduce there the practice at Paris of procuring the handsome females to attend on customers in coffee houses, where the profits of the bar in a great measure depend on the fair charms of the keeper.

“Wanted, two handsome ladies, to assist in two bar-rooms, and to whom liberal wages will be given. Beauties from New York, Charleston or Savannah would be preferred. Due attention will be paid to applicants at No. 60, Camp street.

April 31.”

[N. Y. E. Post.

From the National Journal. Instances of longevity, most remarkable in its extent, are to be found in our country. We are informed of an individual now living near Lake Champlain, a German by birth, whose age is stated to be 133 years, being one of the life guards at the coronation of Queen Anne, and, at that time 18 years of age. According to this statement, he would be 141 years of age. In Charlotte county, Virginia, we also hear of a remarkable couple, Alexander Berkley and his wife, the former in his 118th, and the latter in her 107th year. This old man, Scotchman by birth, served under the Duke of Marlborough, and emigrated, after the death of Queen Anne, to America. In all these instances, the individuals have been accustomed to the practice of abstemiousness; as much, perhaps, from necessity as inclination; but the fact itself whatever the cause or motive, leads to the inference, that the paucity of these instances of longevity, in our country, is to be attributed to the injurious indulgence of the animal appetite. Life requires but little to sustain it; and the more simple and limited our diet, the less are the digestive functions depressed and weakened, and the greater the activity of the bodily and mental powers. Gluttony brings in its train drowsiness, dyspepsia, apoplexy. Temperance is the parent of agility of body, elasticity of nerve, and clearness of perception. If there be in our earthly composition any spark of the fire of genius, intemperate eating and drinking will unquestionably stifle and extinguish it; while, on the contrary, temperance will cherish and extend it.

LADKAH SHEEP.—An English traveller, named Moorecroft, in Tartary, among other novelists which have attracted his attention in natural history, makes special mention of the Ladkah sheep. This animal he describes, when full grown, as being scarcely as large as an ordinary lamb of five month old; ‘yet in the fineness of its fleece, the flavour of its flesh, and the peculiarities of its constitution, it is said to be inferior to no race. It is as completely domesticated as the British dog. In the night it shelters in a walled yard, or under its master’s roof; in the day it feeds often on the surface of granite rocks, where cursory observation can scarcely discover a speck of vegetation. If permitted, it will pick up crumbs, drink salted or buttered tea or broth, or nibble a clean-picked bone. It gives two lambs, and is born twice in a year. Mr. M. has procured some of them to import into England. We believe our climate did not well suit the full-blooded merinos. Suppose we procure some of these? By the account given, they would live luxuriantly amongst the most rocky and barren parts of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

which repulsed tribe after tribe of the Arabs, and, when reduced to one fourth of their number, having doubtless lost all their officers in the different encounters, were barbarously murdered after submission? To us there appears to be every probability that such is the fact. The *Wasp*, it will be recollect, sailed from Portsmouth in July, 1814, on her first cruise, and was remarkably successful in annoying the commerce of the enemy, having, up to the 21st September, besides capturing a British Sloop of War, and, it was supposed, sinking another in a night-fight, made thirteen prizes. The thirteenth, the *Atalanta*, arrived safe at Savannah, having left the *Wasp*, on the 23d of September, off the *Madeira Islands*, and not knowing what her destination was. Taking this fact, with the uncertain time of 'several years ago,' and not having heard of any British ship then lost in that direction we see strong reason to believe that this ship, thus accidentally heard of, was the long lamented U. S. Ship *Wasp*. To be sure the number of the crew is said to have been 300. But this may be an accidental exaggeration, and the prisoners on board the *Wasp* may have swelled the number of her crew from 250 to about that amount. As to the report that the vessel was English, the Arabs formed their judgment from the dress and the language, and could not distinguish, from these outward tokens, United States' Americans and English, if, indeed, they are aware of distinct nations wearing the same garb and speaking an identical tongue. Could not some relic be obtained, through Mr. Wiltshire, of the clothing or books, or arms, of these wretched victims of African barbarity, by which curiosity could be gratified on this head? It may be said, such curiosity is idle, and that it is immaterial to their surviving countrymen and friends whether their remains repose in ocean caves or desert sands; but great curiosity is felt in regard to many things in which we take vastly less interest. We should be obliged to intelligent naval gentlemen for any hints which may go to confirm or to overthrow the conjecture which we have ventured to throw out upon this subject.—*Nat. Int.*

From the N. York Evening Post, June 2.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.

This morning about six o'clock, just as the steam boat Legislator put off from the wharf at the foot of Beaver-lane for New Brunswick, a loud explosion was heard, which, it was soon ascertained proceeded from the flue of the boiler having burst, which we are sorry to relate, caused the death of Francis Raney, the cook, a black man aged 22, belonging to New Jersey and scalded several others. It is said that there were about 60 passengers on board.—The following are the circumstances which transpired on the examination of the coroner's inquest:

Capt. Lawrence Fisher being sworn, testified that he is the commander of the boat. The fires were built and the steam was raised this morning as usual. While he was standing on the wheel-house, giving directions as they were putting the boat off, the boiler exploded, by which means the deceased came by his death. It was the main flue which burst, by which the whole boiler was started, and the false head driven off. He had given no directions to raise an unusual head of steam, nor was there so much steam on the boat as usual. He has seen fifteen inches of steam on the boat, but usually runs her with from ten to twelve. No cold water was pumped in at the time of the accident, and he thought there was enough in the boiler to run to the Kills (five or six miles below.) The boiler is of iron, which he thinks stronger than copper; and to guard against the rapid decay of the iron by the action of salt water, the boiler is often wholly supplied with fresh water at Brunswick. The witness could in no way account for the accident. The boat is upon the low pressure principle.

Joseph Williams, (black,) a fireman on board of the boat, was next sworn. He built the first fire this morning, and the other hands kept it up as usual. At the time the explosion took place, he was tending the safety valve, but had that moment stepped a few steps from it, but not so as to lose sight of it. He had received no orders, nor does he believe any were issued, for putting on more steam than common. There was about ten or eleven inches of steam on at the time the boiler burst, and not more. They sometimes run the boat with from twelve to thirteen inches. The boiler was well supplied with water at the time of the accident. There had been no dissensions among the crew, nor does he believe that any person designately caused the accident. Witness was somewhat scalded in the face.

Vincent Taylor, sworn. He was standing on the dock at the time of the explosion, having just stepped on shore from the boat. Witness is intimately acquainted with the captain and bands—has travelled in the boat very often, and has often remarked the care and attention of the captain in the discharge of his business. He has always considered this boat the safest in the line.—At the moment of the explosion, they were letting off the steam.

Here the examination closed—the coroner (Alderman Tallman) briefly summed up the testimony, and without leaving the boat, the jury returned a verdict, 'that the deceased came to his death by the accidental bursting of the main flue of the Steam-boat Legislator, on the morning of the 2d of June last.'

Of the hands of the boat, who, in addition to the deceased were injured, were Robert Greenleaf, and Joseph Bease, both badly scalded, and taken to the hospital, where we learn Greenleaf died within an hour. Bease will probably recover. There

"The main flue is the fire place in the center of the boiler."

were several others whose hands and faces were slightly scalded, among whom was a captain Henry, whose hands were considerably injured. It is remarkable, that notwithstanding there were upwards of sixty passengers on board, and the steam rushed into the cabins with great force, not one was dangerously injured. One young lady sprang overboard, but behaved with great presence of mind until she was rescued.

The steam acts upon the body with surprising power. The face and legs of the deceased were nearly as white as those of a white person. And a medical gentleman took the skin with the nails, from one of the hands, as white and as perfect as a new glove!

We are informed that the flue of the Legislator was of iron, whereas had it been of copper, like all the flues constructed on the Fulton principle, the accident could not have happened. The Academy of Sciences at Paris, who have made steam engines the subject of particular inquiry especially as relates to high, mean, and low pressure, lately published a report, in which, after detailing all the facts that had come within their knowledge, they state unequivocally 'that no mean, or high pressure steam boilers, constructed in any regular establishment in France, has ever met with an explosion, although they are more numerous than those imported; and that all the accidents which had occurred in Great Britain, and other countries, had resulted from the boilers and other apparatus not having been constructed of proper materials, or from want of care in the management. It also appears from the same report, that the steamboilers so universally approved of in France, are constructed on the Fulton principles, in which copper instead of iron is used; and we know that where this is done in the United States, there is no danger whatever from any part of the machinery accidentally giving way, because copper is not so liable to burst or explode as iron is. When any part of the copper is so worn down as not to resist the pressure of the steam, it gives certain indications of this, by which an opportunity is afforded of repairing the injury; but iron, in similar circumstances, bursts all at once, and carries death and destruction before it.

So frequent have the accidents become of late, that all confidence in steam boats as a safe mode of conveyance for passengers, is almost entirely destroyed. We have heard that a company are building a boat 100 feet long and of proportionate width, to be fitted up with separate rooms and apartments, equal to the most splendid Hotel in our city, so that families or parties may have separate apartments, dine by themselves at such hours as suits them, have their own servants, and avoid the crowd and bustle attending a muster of two or three hundred people to breakfast and dinner, and what is equally disagreeable, the hot air and tremulous motion which is occasioned by the boilers and machinery, which are placed in steam boats.—She is to have no machinery or stumbling block on board of her, and is to be towed by a steam boat, to the stern of which she will be fastened by strong iron fastenings. Such boat, we think, cannot but receive encouragement. You may then go as safe and rest as quiet as in any splendid hotel on land, out of danger of the carelessness or ignorance of what are called engineers, or the more reprehensible conduct of racing, to see which boat can reach her port of destination ten or fifteen minutes before the other.

Since the foregoing was in type, a colored boy named Thomas Williams, a waiter on board the boat, has been found dead in the boiler—and that another waiter, named John Harris, who had been missed, was found in the dock, alongside the boat, much burnt. A fifth person, waiter on board, named Joseph Bees, was carried to the hospital, very badly burnt, and it was reported last evening that he had died. The deceased, we understand, were all colored persons.—*Mer. Adv.*

CATTLE SHOW.

FREDERICKTOWN, June 3.

The second annual Cattle Show and Fair, under the direction of the Frederick County Agricultural Society, took place on the 26th and 27th ult., at the Monocacy Bridge Hotel. The interest felt in this exhibition was far greater than that evinced at the former one, as was plainly indicated by the vast number of people that attended on both days. Indeed the road was literally thronged with carriages, quadrupeds, and the higher order of bipeds, the latter of whom seemed to have relinquished their claim to superiority—for the occasional grunting and bleating that issued from the beds of wagons and carts, as they passed, gave notice that these inside passengers were enormous hogs and sheep whose voluptuous mode of living disabled them from travelling on foot; and they received from their attendants, all the homage due to such prodigious creatures. But although we make especial and early mention of these, the attention of the busy gazing multitude was not long monopolized by them. There were other objects of attraction, perhaps to the lovers of fat and feasts, not so interesting, yet certainly to the less carnivorous disposed sort of persons, of equal and superior interest. There were horses would vie with the thunder clothed Bucephalus; or the less celebrated Bronzomarte, or even the far famed Rosinante; and mares more beautiful than the favorite of Ali Pacha, and more homely than Dr. Syntax's tailors Grizelle. Some of gigantic stature, and others of quite diminutive dimensions. Indeed there was a complete assortment in the horse line, as the trader would say. But it must not be inferred from this that the Rosinantes and Grizzles came to contend for the premium; they came merely to see the show.

Of bulls, and cows and oxen, the number was not so great as of horses, and the reason is obvious because the Chinese custom of riding on oxen is not in use here. There were present nevertheless, a number of low-cud-chewing animals, who could boast a line of ancestry of greater longitude than many a Spanish Don, and whose sires had often lain, as Walter Scott says,

"Embow'd upon the banks of Tees."

But there were Alderneys and Durhams, no doubt, besides many who had yet no distinguishing titles in the annals of cattle shows.

Sheep were there of size and fleece, such as might have competed with the hugest of the flock of Polyphemus—even with him whose redundant fleece, shielded the wandering hero of the *Odyssey*.—Our readers, quite probably, have all heard of the *Darby Ham*, whose wonderful qualities are celebrated in a delectable ballad that bears his name.—Well, there was exhibited on this occasion a ram whose fleece, after being shorn, was found to weigh eighteen pounds—and we can say, in the concluding stanza of the ballad to which we have alluded.

"Now, if you don't believe me,

And think I tell a lie,

Why, you may go to Darby,

And see as well as I."

But we perceive already that to enter into a minute detail of all that was shewn and done, would occupy more time and room than we have at command; we must therefore speak in general terms, and say that every thing passed off in the handsomest manner, with the utmost satisfaction to the society and all who attended the exhibition. Every thing was creditable to the county—the stock—the implements—and the various manufactures; and we trust that in another year this useful association will continue to flourish in the proportion it has done within the past year, and be productive of the same spirit of rivalry in the useful arts, which the members have been long actively engrossed in awakening. Their most sanguine wishes, we hope, are about to be realized. We think the Frederick County Agricultural Society promises to become an extensive and highly beneficial institution.—*Citizen.*

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va. May 24.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia assembled in the Monumental Church in this city on Thursday last, and adjourned on Saturday.—It was opened with divine service by the Right Rev. Bishop Moore, and a sermon by the Rev. Oliver Norris. The Bishop took the chair as President of the Convention. Twenty three clergymen, (exclusive of the Bishop,) and twenty six lay deputies attended.—The Bishop delivered his Pastoral Address.—In the afternoon of Wednesday, the service was read at Richmond Hill Church, by the Rev. Sylvester Nash, and a sermon by the Rev. Frederick W. Hatch.—On Friday, the Convention was opened with divine service, by the Rev. Franklin G. Smith, and a sermon by the Rev. Daniel Stephens. In the afternoon, a sermon at Richmond Hill, by the Rev. Edward C. Maguire; and at night in the Monumental Church, a sermon by the Rev. Nicholas H. Cobbs. Saturday the Convention was opened with divine service by the Rev. Sylvester Nash, and a sermon by the Rev. William Meade.—In the afternoon, a sermon at Richmond Hill, by Mr. Nash; and at night, in the Monumental Church, by Mr. Smith.—On Sunday, a sermon in the Monumental Church, by the Rev. Wm H. Wilmer; and at Richmond Hill, by the Rev. Frederick W. Hatch.—And at night, the Bishop delivered in the Monumental Church the farewell Address to the Ministers.

Various resolutions were adopted during the course of the Convention: In compliance with the Bishop's suggestions, they recommended a particular observance of the rubrics of the church; they requested the Bishop to address a Circular letter to the different parishes of the Diocese, upon the subject of raising a salary for the support of an assistant Minister to the Bishop.—They received a letter from the Managers of the Colonization Society, requesting them to recommend to the congregations under the care of this Convention, collections in behalf of the Colonization Society, to be taken up on the 4th of July, or the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding that day. The Convention accordingly came to the resolution, that they had witnessed with the deepest emotions of gratitude to God, the degree of success with which it has pleased him to bless the efforts of the Society; that they observe with pleasure an increasing interest in its prosperity every where manifested throughout this Union, and particularly in the proceedings of the last Legislature of this State; they therefore recommend 'continued and increasing exertions in its favour, to the charitable and patriotic in this diocese; and that collections be made in the respective churches, in pursuance of the request of the Colonization Society.—Messrs. Wilmer, Norris, Dunn, of the clergy; and Messrs. Bushrod Washington, Edmund J. Lee, and George Taylor, of the laity, were elected the standing committee for the ensuing year:—And Messrs. Wilmer, Meade, Hatch, and Maguire, of the clergy; and Messrs. C. Berkeley, W. Mayo, P. Nelson, and James M. Garrett, of the laity, were elected the Delegates to the General Episcopal Convention.

The Convention adjourned to meet again in the town of Lynchburg, on the third Thursday in May next.

On the Sabbath, four gentlemen received the ordination of priests and one of deacon—viz: as priests, the Rev. Nicholas H. Cott, Alexander Jones, Franklin G. Smith, Charles H. Page—and the Rev. John Maguire, deacon.

*MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.*

[By REQUEST.]
From the United States Gazette.
HAYTIEN EMIGRATION.

Messrs. Editors—It has given me much gratification to see your paper so ready to advocate the cause which proposes to benefit our coloured population; your paper speaks while most of the others are silent, or pervert the truth, or retail lies, or oppose; and there is a heedlessness in some which I suppose are not unfriendly in giving currency to falsehood designed to injure them, and a meanness in others in starting or insinuating it, that are exceeded only by the wrongs of that population, by the indifference of the great mass of the people to their oppressed condition, and the apathy of our rulers and statesmen to the mightiest evil and danger of our nation; and what consummate apathy, or perfect fear is upon them! They either durst not, or think not to touch the most momentous concern of the nation, for they do not. And the great mass of the editors are in the same case. They will scribble gallons of ink away, and years of their time, upon a decision which, let it be either way, will be nearly equally well to the nation, as was the fact in the late contest for the Presidency; and perfectly overlook, and care nothing about the condition of *one-sixth* of their countrymen, nor think of the conduct of another 6-h of their fellow citizens, who are daily violating the first principles of their government. If there is any such thing as patriotism, or liberty, or justice, or republicanism, the genuine lover of his country, of freedom, of justice, or of his government, is not that man, or editor, who is silently indifferent about our coloured population, and is not deeply solicitous for a great change in their condition.

The scheme of promoting this change through the advantages afforded by the Haytiem government, is meeting the fate of every other effort to promote their welfare. Falsehood and misrepresentation are used to prevent the benefit of this, just as they have been to destroy others. Some mistranslate the government papers; others translate a part and withhold the most important—some add to, some misconstrue, some take from, some insinuate, and some openly speak the lie they mean? The late measures of the Haytiem government, in reference to the emigrants, have gone through all this process. The order to pay no more passages after a certain time, is mistranslated—the principal reason, and the first assigned by that government, for that order, is not presented, and false ones assigned. A generous relinquishment of all claim on the emigrants, for all it has done for them, and a ready grant of passports to dissatisfied ones, who have not known how to appreciate the privileges of that country nor the generosity of its government, is called eagerness to get rid of the emigrants. Mr. Granville is falsely charged with having exceeded his instructions, and his mission to this country imputed to base motives in his Chief, &c. &c.

To satisfy the true friends of the colored people, that there is no real ground of discouragement in reference to Hayti—to show them with what jealousy they should receive any evil report against a cause designed to benefit the African, the following facts are stated:

The order does not say, that the emigrants shall have a title to the lands when they have paid the value of them, but that four months provision shall be given them, and lands, to which they shall have the full title as soon as they have put them in a productive state.

The first and principal reason assigned in the order, to pay no more passages after a certain time, is, that when the government expected only to aid, the whole burden of emigration has devolved upon it.—The American people, equally obligated to aid this philanthropic work, have done nothing, while it has cost the Haytiem government more than \$300,000, a sum doubtless much greater than any of the public charities of our country the past year.

It is unfeigned as base, to say, Citizen Granville exceeded his instructions, and of the same character to insinuate that the government of Hayti is unwilling to have the emigration continue, when she still offers to bear the greater part of the expense; or that its motive was the wish to obtain soldiers, at a time it was reported to be threatened with invasion, which it did not in the least fear. If there were principle, consistency and magnanimity enough in our country, to aid our whole black population to that island, that government would receive them according to its offers, and assure our country it will set no limits to the yearly emigration. The American people may set it down to their own account, that by eternal justice the whole guilt of the continuance of slavery will fall on them, and they will have no excuse neither in the conduct of the government of Hayti, or any thing else, and the whole might be removed for less than half of the expense of the last war, without including any of the cost of human life that war occasioned our country.

The guilt of slavery, and the continuance of all its evils, is on our country, without any excuse, and guilt aggravated by all that high knowledge we have of what are the just rights of man, and by the fact that we are violating their rights, in the face of our published constitution, and declaration of independence, and against our native people, born since the publication of these instruments of our national existence.

L. D. DEWEY.

Philadelphia, May 30, 1815.
By the *Aurilia*, at New York from Madras, accounts are received that Lord Cochrane was off that port with four or five vessels, waiting for the payment of \$200,000, a demand for his services at that place—which was paid by instalments as collected in dues on the foreign trade. During his stay, it was said, he obliged the town to pay the expenses of his ship.

FOREIGN.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

We shall wait with much anxiety for the next arrival from Europe, as there are some subjects of more than ordinary interest which require later information for their full development than we now possess—The fifth campaign between the Greeks and Turks must have commenced with much energy, and notwithstanding the unfavorable news contained among our extracts yesterday, there is every reason to believe that, with the multiplied resources, increased discipline and tried valor of their troops, the Greeks will meet the storm unshaking and in the end prove victorious—they combated their enemy triumphantly in the full vigour of his strength, and now that distraction in his councils and treason in his camp threaten a dissolution of the empire, the struggle must be short and fatal to the Turkish government. There seems to be little doubt that the affairs of Greece have assumed a character too influential in the political scale of European powers, to remain longer unnoticed and the deliberations of the Holy League at Milan, will in all probability turn chiefly, if not exclusively, on the point to control, if possible, the future destiny of Greece.

In the former advices from England we published an article from a ministerial journal, the *Courier*, which evinced considerable displeasure that Great Britain had not been invited to participate in the deliberations, or rather machinations of the Holy Alliance at Milan; it is now, however, stated, that the attendance of the British Ambassador at the Congress of Milan would depend on negotiations going on between Prince Esterhazy and Mr. Canning.—The whole of the latest intelligence is of a nature to keep curiosity alive, and make politicians, and indeed commercial men also, anxious for further intelligence from Europe.—*Ped. Gaz.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

NUREMBURG, April 10.
The following is from the South of France March 31:—

"New instructions have been sent from Madrid to the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon, to make, it is affirmed, urgent remonstrances to the Portuguese Government respecting the proposed recognition of the independence of Brazil, and to intimate that such recognition would be directly at variance as well with the interest of Portugal as that of Spain, and of all other powers who have colonies in America, and that a formal protest against it will be made in case it should take place. It is further said, that the Portuguese Ministry has been warned against entering into more intimate relations with England, as this would lead to circumstances very disagreeable to the Portuguese Government, and put a stop to the friendly relations which have hitherto subsisted between the Courts of Lisbon and Madrid. On this occasion, and some others, the Spanish Government, too clearly manifests the kind of hostile disposition which animates it towards Great Britain. It is not believed, however, that these representations will have any remarkable influence on the Portuguese Government, so as to make it depart from its system. It is, however, positively affirmed at Madrid that no resolution had yet been made at Lisbon relative to the recognition of Brazil as an independent State,"

ISLAND OF CUBA—TRADE.

It is supposed that intelligence of much interest to the mercantile world must have been very recently received in this city from Havana, as considerable shipments have been made within these few days, and are still making with extraordinary celerity, destined for that port. The Editor of the *New York Evening Post* says—"By accounts from Havana, to the 15th of May, it appears that two thousand additional troops were daily expected there from Europe." Such an arrival would doubtless cause an increase of demand in the Havana Market, but whether this is the cause of the bustle and shipments alluded to we cannot say. It seems however that the affairs of Cuba at the present moment attract much attention, and curiosity will perhaps be on the stretch to learn whether the garrison of Havana is about to be strengthened by Spanish or French troops!

Fed. Gazette.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The Editor of the *New York Evening Post* makes the following communication relating to these Islands:

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

CONVENTION.

Among other things a Convention is talked of in Maryland—some desire it for the purpose of finding out what the constitution is—and others say, we need it, for the purpose of amending and improving our present constitution.

Of all states, Maryland has the least need of convention, as the facility of altering her constitution is as great as it possibly can be, upon any principle of prudence. There is nothing more unwise in a statesman-like view of things, than the application of means unnecessarily too vast for the end aimed at. If the object is to digest and throw into one body the present constitution as altered and amended, what reader or more appropriate means to do it, than an able committee of the Legislature? If it is desired to make further alterations, send able men to the Legislature and let them consider of, and, if necessary, make the useful alterations—the expression of the popular sentiment can be as well made upon the amendments, when referred to their consideration, according to the provisions of the constitution, as it could be made in any other way. Not knowing what may be considered as defects in the present constitution, that are desired to be remedied, we can enter into that question at this time—but we unhesitatingly declare ourselves averse to a convention as a means, both because it is unnecessary and because it is dangerous.

The state of New York has indulged herself with a convention a few years ago to make a new constitution, and after two years experience they find it no better than the old one, and that as many alterations are required in it now as were ever talked of before. With us, the freedom of opinion most happily exists, and it is perfectly exercised—in such multitude of opinions we must find, not only endless variety, but perfect opposition, total discord. If then we are to call conventions, or to make alterations in our charter of government, according to the different theories that may be put forth, we shall have no stability in any thing, we shall have no time for experience to act at all. A venerated respect for the established constitution of a state coupled with an indisposition to change it is a most happy sentiment under any republican government; for amidst the numerous blessings of a popular representative government, it is liable, like all earthly things, to some evils, and one of the evils to which a democratic government is liable, is that of being too prone to change, too much subject to be new modelled.—When real grievances or evils are apparent and practically felt, then apply the remedy to remove them that the constitution points out—but do not for any supposed evils or visionary convictions tear up the whole charter and make a new one.

It is an easy thing for half a dozen gentlemen to sit over a bottle of fine wine after dinner and build up pretty constitutions—or for a man of fertile brain, in his office, to criticise the supposed faults of existing ones, and to form another of most plausible aspect—all of which may be as unfit for use as the cigar smoke that was expended during the erecting of the several fabrics—but are such visions to be substituted for realities? Will a free and an intelligent people risk their prosperity and security upon such schemes? Let those who find fault with the present constitution point out the defects fairly, and then present the remedies—the people will then be enabled to judge whether a convention is necessary—Before this exhibition is made the people at large canoof judge, and it is improper and unfair to ask the people to approve of a convention before they know the object and the necessity of such a measure. The people are almost universally satisfied with their constitution, it is an excellent one as it is, though not much improved by change—The people, if they are wise, will not like to give up this constitution, nor run any risk of losing it, until they ascertain with certainty that they will get something better. There is nothing more remarkable or more disastrous in our state legislature than the frequent attempts there made to alter the constitution. When a young man is elected, the first thing he does in the House of Delegates is to bring himself into notice by moving to repeal some part of the constitution—The motion is printed, discussed, be lets off a speech, and after consuming two or three days of the session, often a week, at the expense of the people, the proposition is postponed until the next year—the new member makes a speech, the state loses a

thousand dollars in expense during the discussion, and a spirit of tickling the constitution is got up which infects many, to the hindrance of legislative proceedings, to the unreasonable extension of the duration of the session, producing a very bad effect by making attempts to alter the constitution too familiar, and too little regarded as a grave and serious matter. Long indulgence in this course is likely to beget another, and that other is the call of a convention.

It becomes the people to pause seriously on this subject, and we think to discourage it. We recommend that the people should reflect upon their own dignity and their own welfare, and select their best and ablest men to legislate for them. Why should not Maryland send as able men to her state legislature as she sends to congress? It is of more consequence to have able men in the general assembly than in congress, if one was to be deprived—but Maryland can furnish able men if the people please to send them, and if the people will not wish to send them, nor take the trouble to send them, they must only blame themselves for the evils of conventions and of every thing else which occurs, disreputable and remaining until Monday morning; thence he intended proceeding for Pittsburgh, which place it was supposed he would reach yesterday. He is to proceed directly from Pittsburgh to Boston, to lay the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument on the 17th of June, for which great preparations are making. He is expected to be in New York on the fourth of July.

Nothing is more unwise than the election of quite young men to the General Assembly. It was remarked to one of our sages one day, that some young men ought to be sent to the legislature, for it was a good school for them—it may be so, replied the sage, but I have always had my doubts whether the state ought to pay their schoolage.—Legislation is the proper business of experienced men—it is a science that can be only acquired by accumulated wisdom and time—to legislate is only one half—to forbear to legislate is the other.

James Sangster, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor & Council, Register of Wills for Caroline county, vice George A. Smith, dec'd.

We are informed by the mail-carrier from Delaware, that on Wednesday the 1st instant, a man by the name of Elisha Sharp, residing in Sussex county, Delaware, in a fit of jealousy, murdered his wife and infant child in most shocking manner, by beating them with an axe-helve!—he was immediately apprehended, confessed the fact and committed to prison to await his trial. Sharp, it is said, is a sober, industrious, well disposed man; and before he committed this foul deed, was generally respected by his neighbours.

DREADFUL STORM.

The storm of last Saturday commenced early in the morning and continued without intermission until day light of the next day. Our oldest inhabitants do not remember a storm of such violence, of such long continuance. Much damage is done to timber and orchards by blowing up trees, &c.—An old and highly respectable gentleman farmer assures us that the damage the wheat crop will sustain from this storm will be considerable—indeed this seems to be the opinion of many.

BALTIMORE, June 7.

THE STORM—It appears that the Storm in Baltimore on Saturday and Sunday last, was also experienced in Philadelphia and New York. It commenced in Philadelphia, says the Aurora, on Saturday morning and continued all that day and night, and a great part of Sunday, the wind abating somewhat earlier than the rain. We have as yet heard of no accidents or injuries at the wharves or in the river; but several of the beautiful trees which ornament the streets of Philadelphia, and especially three or four of those just growing up in front of the State House, were torn up by the roots, and it is very probable that other mischief has been done in the neighborhood by the hurricane. Neither shall we be surprised to hear of disasters to vessels on the coast, as we do not remember ever to have witnessed, at this season of the year, a more severe storm.—*Pat.*

NEW YORK, June 5.

A North East Storm commenced here on Saturday morning, and continues at this time, though it has abated in violence, and there are some indications of a change. During most of the time it has rained hard, and the wind has blown strong. From 9 o'clock last night, until about one this morning, (the time of high water,) the gale was unusually violent.—The tide, however, rose only about two feet above the usual height, and we have not learnt that any damage of consequence has been sustained at the wharves.—Some trees were prostrated and others stripped of their branches, and some glass was broken in the city.

The Colombian frigate *Venezuela*, was driven from her mooring off the Battery, and now lies on the flats near the Jersey shore. A launch has proceeded from the Navy yard to her assistance.

We have had no advices from Sea since Friday. The ship *Circassian*, from Havana

and another ship, were seen to go into quarantine on Saturday morning, since which time we have had no communication with Staten Island. The steam boat from Elizabethtown, which came up this morning, passed in sight of the quarantine ground, and reports that the vessels there appeared to be all safe.

From the violence of the gale and storm, it is much feared that it has caused disasters on the Coast.—*Mercantile Adver.*

NORFOLK, June 6.

The Fayetteville stage, due last evening, did not arrive until this morning. The passengers represent the gale of Saturday, as unusually severe. The wheat, corn and cotton, were literally blown out of the ground; trees, fences, &c. laid prostrate, so as to render the roads almost impassable.

Further disasters by the gale.—A gentleman who came up from the Pleasure House this morning, informs, that the schr. Ann Maria, Pritchard, hence for Fredericksburg, and a topsail schooner from Philadelphia bound up the Bay, are ashore opposite the Pleasure House, a sloop is ashore below Lynnhaven Inlet.

Our correspondent at City Point, under date of yesterday, says, we have had a violent blow, accompanied with incessant showers of rain, for the last 36 hours. I am apprehensive that the crops of wheat will be much injured. It is at this time so very cool that fire is necessary.—*Beacon.*

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.—By a letter received in Hagerstown, it appears, that General Lafayette dined at Brownsville on Thursday the 26th ult., and proceeded in the afternoon of the same day to Union-town, where he remained during the night; and on Friday visited Mr. Gallatin, at N. Geneva, at which place he purposed remaining until Monday morning; thence he intended proceeding for Pittsburgh, which place it was supposed he would reach yesterday. He is to proceed directly from Pittsburgh to Boston, to lay the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument on the 17th of June, for which great preparations are making. He is expected to be in New York on the fourth of July.

General JOHN FLOYD is spoken of as a candidate for the United States Senate, from Virginia, in the room of Governor BARBOUR, now Secretary of War.

The Senate of Connecticut has concurred in the nomination made by the House of Representatives of that State, of *Calvin Willey*, as senator in Congress. Mr. Willey is, therefore, chosen, and his term of service is for six years from the 4th of March last. He takes the place of Mr. Laramée, whose term expired with the last session of Congress.

Mr. RUFUS KING, Minister to England, JOHN A. KING, Secretary of Legation, and family, sailed from New York, in the Packetship Pacific, for Liverpool, on Wednesday last. The American says that many old and respectable friends met to take leave of our distinguished fellow citizen, and to wish him personal health and happiness, and success in the important political objects for which he now makes a sacrifice of domestic comfort, to promote the prosperity of the country. As the steam boat which conveyed Mr. King to the packet ship passed the revenue cutter, a salute was fired; and the Colombian frigate lying in the stream also paid the same compliment, besides making a handsome display of her flags, &c.—*Nat. Jour.* June 4.

The SECRETARY OF WAR left the city yesterday morning for the northward. We understand he will be present at the examination of the Cadets at the Military Academy, West Point.—*Nat. Jour.*

The ratifications of a general Convention of Peace, Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, concluded and signed at Bogota on the 3d day of October last, by Mr. RICHARD C. ANDERSON, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in that Capital, and Don PEDRO GUAL, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, were exchanged in this City on the 28th ult. by Mr. DANIEL BRENT, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, on the part of the United States, and Don JOSE MARIA SALAZAR, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Colombia, on the part of his Government.—*Nat. Jour.* May 31.

GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND. At the Annual Grand Communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland, held in the City of Baltimore in May, the following brethren were chosen Grand Officers for the twelve months:

Col. Benjamin C. Howard, M. W. Grand Master.

Col. William Stewart, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. R. W. Senior Grand Warden.

Col. Otho H. Williams, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

John D. Readel, M. D. R. W. Grand Secretary.

Edward G. Woodyear, Esq. R. W. Grand Treasurer.

Rev. Charles S. Williams, Grand Chaplain.

Major George Keyser, Grand Marshal.

JOHN D. READEL, Grand Secretary.

PRICES CURRENT...BALTIMORE, June 6.

FLOUR.—The arrivals of Howard street for the past week have amounted to about 3200 bbls. and the amount received per the Susquehanna is stated to be about 3000 bbls. at least for the past week.—The arrival of Susquehanna flour always creates sales, and accordingly we have had more activity in flour than for three weeks past. Many vessels in the coasting trade are in port and taking in cargoes of flour. The sales and the coastwise export have been free. The transactions in city flour have also been larger and at nearly the same rates as Howard street.

Howard street flour is lower in proportion to other sorts than usual.—Holders are

not anxious to sell at present rates.

The supply of all sorts has been about 13000 bbls.

for the week past—the whole stock in market at this time from the best calculation is about 65000 bbls.

We quote from large and actual sales.

Sup. Howard street per bbl. 5 a 5 12½
" " " 4 88 a 5
" Susquehanna, " 4 88 a 5

GRAIN—Wheat.—The arrivals here per the Susquehanna have been about 20000 bushels the past week.—The other arrivals 8000 bushels. Large quantities of the Wheat which came down the river last week were sold and sent to Philadelphia. We quote firm sales.

Red, per bushel, 101 a
White, " 106 scarce.

Rye—Little doing and arrivals small per bush.

Oats—Sales per bush.

White Beans—Scarce, per bush. 1 12

Corn—The arrivals have been about 25000 bushels for the past week of all sorts. Taking the prices and a demand, east and south of us as a criterion, together with our own supplies it is to be expected Corn will improve. We have heard of large sales at 41 cents, and smaller ones at 42 a 43 cts. per bushel.—*Pat.*

[Communicated.]

OTTER CREEK.

Departed this life on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. ELIZABETH, consort of the Rev. William Ryer (of Talbot circuit) in the 65th year of her age after a short illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, which has hitherto so eminently marked her pious & useful life. She had been a professor of religion for nearly forty years during which period she gave constant evidence of the effects of grace upon her heart—she had her fruit unto holiness!—and from her own expressions, when fast approaching the hour of dissolution, there cannot be a doubt but her end is eternal life."

Died in Caroline county, on Monday last, after a lingering illness, *Deborah Thompson*, Esq.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that the above establishment is now open for the reception of Company. Having undergone considerable repairs during the last and present season it is rendered much more commodious and pleasant than heretofore. This in conjunction with the well known virtue of the water & a pledge on the part of the incumbent to pay the strictest attention to furnishing his table and bar as well as a due regard to the internal regulations of his house, encourages a hope that he will meet with a liberal share of patronage.

An ample supply of provender has been purchased which the subscriber feels confident will be equal to the emergency of the season—consequently no fears need be entertained of a scarcity of fodder.

CHARLES LEARY.

June 11 8w

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase FORTY or FIFTY likely NEGROES, for which he will give the highest prices—those wishing to sell will find it to their interest to call on him at Mr. Low's Tavern, Easton.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

June 11

Plank.

A quantity of plank was taken up by the subscribers adrift on Monday last, opposite Kent Point; the owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY.

JESSE RICHARDSON.

Bay-Side, Talbot county, Md.

June 11

TAKEN IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

On the Equity side thereof.

MAY TERM, 1825.

Ordered that the report of Thomas H. Dawson, the Trustee for the sale of certain property, in the cause of Eliza Ann Abbott against Hannah Matilda Abbott, William Henry Richardson and Thomas Richardson, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second Monday in November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the *Easton Gazette*, published in Easton, Talbot county, before the said second Monday in November next.

The report states the amount of sales to be fifteen hundred and seventy one dollars.

RICHARD T. EARLE.

A True Copy.

Test. J. LOOCERMAN, Clk.

June 11 3w

THE NEXT CATTLE SHOW.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held at *Campion*, the seat of Governor Stevens on the 26th day of May inst.

It was Resolved, That the scheme of the Exhibition and the scale of premiums of the Cattle Show of 1824 be adopted as the scheme and scale to be observed at the Exhibition and Fair to be held in next November; and that so much of the said scheme as relates to the crops, for which premiums are to be awarded, be forthwith published for the information of those who may be disposed to show their value and to become competitors.

SAM'L. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

Easton, May 28, 1825.

CROPS.

For the best crop of one acre of potatoes producing not less than 200 bushels \$5 00

For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Parsnips not less than 75 bushels 5 00

For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Carrots not less than 50 bushels 5 00

For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Mangold Wurtzel not less than 250 bushels 5 00

For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Rutabaga not less than 75 bushels 5 00

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

True to Lockharbour.

How cruel the fate of an Exile, from home,
When destin'd to wander through regions un-

known,

With foes all around him, no friend can he find,
To sooth or to comfort his sore-troubled mind;
He thinks on his country, with heart-rending
pain,

While sad recollection reminds him again,
Of pleasures departed, of friendship sincere,
Of joys forsaken and relatives dear.

O! where are those objects, he formerly met?
And where those companions, he left with re-

gret?

To mourn his departure, his fate to deplore,
Until he returned to his own native shore.
Ah!—hapless Exile—those friends are no more;

Their spirits have fled—their conflicts are
o'er;

Thy absence, no longer can cause them to
weep,

Their sorrows are wrapped in eternity's sleep;

Then cease to lament—thy sighs are in vain,
Thy friends, so much valued no longer remain.

Ah! could a weak Bard, thy suffering befriend,
Or send some kind genius, thy wrongs to de-

fend,

Thy sorrows might cease, thy troubles an-

woes

Be hush'd in oblivion, and there find repose—

But, alas!—the poor exile, in silence & gloom,
Must mourn his sad fate, 'till he's lodg'd in the
tomb.

ALVA.

JONATHAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE CAT-
TLE SHOW.

Did y' ever to the Cattle Show go?
What kicking, and pushing and goring—

Cattle in pens—the pens in a row,

And turn'd great hogs, there, a snoring.

There's sheep too; ewes and wethers and
lambs;

Some Bucks; (some aren't in pens far's I
know)

There's sheep of the Dons—some Uncle Sam's;
Some natives—some "real Merino."

There's a tug too, or trial of strength,
With hawing and geeting and scolding,
Just to twitch a great stone a foot's length;

Haw! haw! buck!—why don't ye!—gee Golding!

Then for ploughing they give a reward,
And cut as a squirrel that burrows,
Off start the ploughs, cut through the green
sword,

A turning the stinkest of furrows.

And then, sir, in a room they've got,
There's an ocean of notions' display'd;

There's blankets, and stockings and—what
not;

That the folks in their houses have made.

There's bonnets, both of straw and of grass,
And cloth too, of woollen and linen,

And ther's yarn and ther's thread, smooth
as glass

That girls for themselves have been spinning.

There's hats and there's shoes, and there's
leather,

And there's—I can't tell half now, I fear—

Got a prize gee-ho! altogether!

And I'd go to the show twice a year.

New-Hampshire Patriot.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL
COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ninth instalment of fifteen dollars on every share of Stock in this Company, will be due and payable on Saturday the 12th instant, at the Office of the Company, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.

H. D. GILPIN, Treasurer.

Persons residing in Maryland may pay their instalment at the Bank of Easton.

June 4 3w

By an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, the Levy Court of Talbot county, are authorised and empowered to purchase land in Talbot county to erect such buildings and improvements thereon, as may be necessary, for the use of the poor of said county; They therefore invite those who wish to sell, to make proposals of the price and terms of sale of their land to the levy court aforesaid, on the 15th inst. or within one month thereafter.

The land must contain not less than three hundred acres, to be situated on salt water, well timbered and of a productive soil.

By the Levy Court,
June 4 J. LOOKERMAN, Clk.

TAVERN TO BE LEASED.

The subscriber offers for rent for any term of years, which may be desired, from the end of the present, that excellent establishment occupied by Mr. Ridgway as a Tavern. The establishment is, and has been uniformly the Steamboat-
stage-house, and commands a large share of the local business; its situation is central and pleasant, and the houses are in good repair.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, June 4

Lands to Rent.

To be rented, from the first of next January, all my Farms in Caroline county; and also my Farm at Shoal Creek except the dwelling house, homestead and lots. This plantation will be laid off so as to extend to the river, and to contain about 175 thousand corn hills in a shift. I wish to procure for this place a man capable of acting as a manager and collector for me. The rent will be moderate, and commodious buildings will be provided.

If the tenants on the farms now rented do not apply for a renewal of their leases by the 15th of June, they will after that day, be removed without reserve to the first approved applicants.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, May 28 8w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm in Caroline county, situated about one mile from the town of Hillsborough, containing between four and five hundred acres, with a large proportion of woodland. It will be sold low on the following terms:—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the residue in three yearly instalments.

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Caroline Co. May 28 tf

MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL
FACULTY OF MARYLAND.—The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, will hold their Annual Convention at the "University Buildings," west end of Lombard street, on MONDAY, the 6th of June next, at 11 o'clock, A.M. M. S. BAER, Sec'y.

Baltimore, May 28.

CITY BANK ELECTION NOTICE

The stockholders are requested to take notice, that MONDAY, the sixth day of June next, is the day fixed by law for the election of nine directors of the "City Bank," and that the same will take place between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, in the house situated at the south east corner of Water and Commerce streets, which is at present occupied by said bank. By order,

JOHN B. MORRIS.

Baltimore, April 30. (May 7)

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trowsers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges it brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again. THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 4 tf

\$100 Reward.

A negro fellow named ENNALS JAMES, absconded some time in the last Christmas Holidays—He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, twenty years old, very black, walks a little lame, two deep scars in one of his legs just above the knee, a good tempered and pleasant looking fellow, stammer a little and frequently uses the phrase "by doggy," dressed in country kersey when he went away. He has a father who is free, living in or near Camden, State of Delaware, by the name of Caesar James. I will give, to any person who will apprehend and secure in Easton Jail the above described Ennals, if taken in Talbot county, \$20, if in any other county on the Eastern Shore or in the State of Delaware, \$70, and if in any other State of the Union \$100. R-P. EMMONS.

Talbot county, April 9

N. B. Any communications respecting the above negro, to the editor of this paper will be promptly attended to.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscribers, (from Talbot county) on Wednesday the twenty third day of February last, the following negroes; to wit: a negro man named SAM, about forty years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion and nearly black, of a pleasant countenance when spoken to and has lost some of his fore teeth; a negro woman called ANNE, or ANN of a dark complexion, is about thirty five years of age, very talkative and impudent, of low stature and walks lame having been injured in her right hip; also a negro woman called ELIZA aged nineteen or twenty years, who took with her, her infant child Mary who is about three years old—ELIZA is spare made and a likely black girl—a freeman called HARRY who was formerly the property of Miss Molly Goldsborough & who is the husband of Eliza, went off in company with them. Harry is a dark mulatto about five feet, 6 or 7 inches high is about thirty years of age, has been bred a waiter and is polite and obliging—Harry has a pass for himself, and has probably furnished passes for the others—Eliza has been working the last season on the Canal near Middletown, and no doubt he has acquaintances in the neighbourhood and where these absconding slaves may probably be lurking—Ann lived in the city of Washington about twelve months previous to November last, with Mr. Robert Harrison and previous to that time she lived with the subscriber John Harrison, in Chester Town—Sam and Ann are the property of J. Harrison, and Eliza and her child belong to the estate of Thomas Harrison, deceased, and were levied on by the late Sheriff of Talbot county, by virtue of sundry executions. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering the said negroes to E. N. Hambleton, late Sheriff of Talbot county, it taken out of the state, or a proportionate part for each with all reasonable expenses—if taken in the state \$10 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the said negroes with all reasonable expenses.

JOHN HARRISON, Chester Town.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
late Sheriff of Talbot county.

March 5

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 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.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a celebration of the anniversary of St. John on the 24th of June next, by Cambridge Lodge No. 66, in Cambridge, Dorchester county. An oration illustrative of the principles of Masonry, will be delivered by a member of the lodge. The Fraternity are invited to attend.

E. RICHARDSON,

N. G. EGLESTON,

WM. V. MURRAY, Committee.

May 14.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. H. Groome
Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF

Spring Goods,

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF

DRY GOODS,

IRONMONGERY,

CUTLERY,

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS,

CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.

Amongst the liquors above mentioned are some very fine CLARET AND PORT WINES.

Easton, April 23 tf

New Spring Goods.

Green & Reardon
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore their entire assortment of

Spring Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine 4 Chintzes, Calicos & Ginghams elegant assortment.

Painted Muslins and Barage, Robes,

Sup. company Seersucker,

Check'd Satin stripes & fig'd Cambic Muslins

Loom, sewed and tamboured Jackonet do.

Figured Swiss and Moss seedling do.

Long Lawns, Linen Cambics & Handk's.

Byadurers, Swiss musl Shawls and Points,

Gros de Naple, damask Gause and Crape leise

Handkerchiefs,

Ventapal, Grecian striped and plaid do.

Next-laces, Ear-Bobs, Roods and Corals,

Corsets, Busts, Curls and Flowers.

Laces, Edgings and Insertion,

4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinet Lace,

Pink, blue, green, straw & white Crape Leige

Silk stripe Linen Drilling,

Medium Sateen.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON:

JAMES MELONEY.

Easton, May 21, 1825.

New Goods.

James M. Lambdin,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of desirable

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

QUEEN'S AND STONE WARE,

GLASS AND CHINA,

D. N. Hammond

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1825.

NO. 27.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

From the American Farmer.

BALTIMORE June 10.

ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW,
For the exhibition and sale of Improved
Domestic Animals, Agricultural Ma-
chinery and Implements, and Household
Manufactures—held by the Maryland
Agricultural Society.

The Maryland Cattle Show and Agricultural Fair was held agreeably to appointment, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. It has been found impossible to fix upon any season for these shows which was not liable to some objection. In autumn, the days are short and the weather precarious, and often unpleasant; the planter objects that he cannot leave home, fearing his tobacco may be overtaken by a 'nipping frost'—the farmer is busy gathering his fodder and seedling his grain, &c. In early spring on the other hand, domestic animals have not cast their winter girth, and in some counties it is not known how many will survive the 'tides of March,' when they are liable to be attacked by a noted disease called 'on the left,' which sometimes proves mortal. In later spring, the planter is waiting impatiently for a 'planting season,' for which he relies on the prayers of his pastor, or parson, with more confidence, on the changes of the moon. Is mid-summer proposed as a better time for this great assemblage of farmers, to that it is objected that the weather is too hot, and that all hands are busy making hay and harvesting—men, women and boys—

Ev'n stooping age is here; and infant hands
Trail the long rake, or with the fragrant
load.

O'ercharg'd, amid the kind oppression roll.
Wide flies the tattered grain all in a row
Advancing broad, or wheeling round the
field,

They spread their breathing harvest to the
sun
That throws refreshful round a rural smell."

It was not without much solicitude and consideration, that the trustees fixed on the first of June, as liable to the fewest objections and under all circumstances, the most convenient; nor have they from the experience afforded now by two shows at that season; any reason to be dissatisfied with having permanently fixed upon it as the time for their future exhibitions.

The assemblage on this occasion was not only very numerous, but it was observed by all that it consisted more exclusively than had ever before done, of highly respectable landholders and gentlemen known for their practical skill and success, as well as for their general intelligence—coming from Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Connecticut, from the east, and Virginia, and even the Carolinas, from the south.

Under an improved order of arrangement adopted by the board of Trustees, the Committees were organized and proceeded to the duties assigned them at an early hour on the first day.

The exercises of the second day commenced with the trial of ploughs, and closed with the delivery of the premiums to the successful competitors.

The absence of General Charles Ridgeley, of Hampton, the president of the society, had been noted with regret and when the time had arrived for the distribution of the premiums, an address from the General, explanatory of the cause of his absence, was announced by R. Caton, Esq., acting president of the day, accompanied with kind expressions of his individual respect and of the general concern on the occasion.

It was now made known from the chair, that previous to the delivery of the premiums, the Corresponding Secretary (Editor of the American Farmer,) had been requested and would receive, announce, and record, any toast or sentiment, which any gentleman might be disposed to volunteer to the company. Such as were offered will be found in this paper at the end of the reports of committees.

Here it is necessary to explain that the Board of Trustees had invited the President, and all the heads of Departments at Washington, to witness the exhibition; but absence from the District, or indispensable engagements, prevented all from attending, except the Secretary at War, who being himself both planter and farmer on a large scale yielded to the ruling passion, as an old huntsman is animated at the sound of the horn; and appeared upon the field before many of the members were there to greet him.

The president and vice-president (Col. Lloyd,) being absent from indisposition on the second day, the board of trustees adopted unanimously the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, in entertaining the highest personal respect for Governor Barbour, are much gratified that it has been convenient to him to honour the society's fair and cattle show with his presence.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, consisting of two members of the board of

trustees, to wait on Governor Barbour, and invite him to present the society's premiums to the fortunate competitors.

H. V. Somerville and George Howard, Esqrs., were authorized to communicate to him the wishes of the society, but Governor Barbour not being then on the ground to render the obligation solicited, General Macomb was requested to officiate.

The chairmen of the committees were then called upon to read the reports, in the order in which they are published.

On the successful candidates being called up, the tokens of excellence which had been won by their skill and industry, were presented by Gen. Macomb, in a manner so graceful, and with sententious observations, in reference to the subject matter of each premium, so remarkably felicitous and appropriate, as highly to entertain and gratify the society while he appeared to impart additional value to every trophy, in the estimation of those who had the good fortune to win them. In most cases, they were received with silent, but expressive satisfaction—in some cases with short and happy acknowledgments, one of which occurs to us. On receiving the premium for the best Devon Bull, in answer to the General's remarks on the importance and indispensable agency of this animal, to the fullness alike of the dairy and the shambles, Mr. George Howard, replied—"As I will answer for myself, so I hope that this bull will never disgrace the Cow-pens."

The Society passed unanimously a vote of thanks to General Macomb, for the kind and highly acceptable manner in which he had complied with their request to deliver the premiums. The proceedings of the day were very happily terminated by an animated and fluid extemporaneous address from R. Caton, Esq., on the general condition of Maryland husbandry, and the importance of electing delegates to the legislature, with an express view to its improvement by legislative provisions, on many points designated by him in the course of his address.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL RIDGELY,
Pronounced in the General's absence, by James Howard, Esq., secretary to the society

To the Members of the Maryland Agricultural Society,

GENTLEMEN.

No circumstance has recently occurred that causes me to feel my continued indisposition with more acute sensibility, than the necessity it imposes upon me of absenting myself from the present meeting of the Agricultural Society. It is an institution in which I have always delighted, because the general good it calculated to produce; and it would give me peculiar pleasure to have thanked the members, in person, for the honour they have unanimously conferred upon me, of electing me their president. In accepting it, I was actuated by the cheering hope, that a return of health would soon enable me to attend to the active duties of the appointment; and if able, those duties are so congenial to my habits, and my ambition, if I possess any, that they would have been performed with alacrity and pleasure. They shall engage as much of my attention as I can, without danger, beset upon them; and if I find I cannot fulfil the wishes of the society, I shall be justified in resigning them into abler hands.

It must be evident to the members of this society, as it is to every intelligent observer, that the institution of societies similar to our own, is producing incalculable benefit in all parts of the world, where they exist. In Maryland, more than in any state east of us, there was room for improvement. In early times, the cultivation of the soil was limited principally to two staples, tobacco and corn, which were great exhaustors, and the habits of our early planters led them as soon as a field was exhausted, to seek for fresh soil, and totally to neglect their worn out grounds. Good examples, the extension of science, as applicable to agriculture, and the emulation that has been excited to improve and to excel have effected a revolution in these pernicious habits. We can now see, in every direction, the restoration of barren fields to a state of productive healthiness. A course of cultivation is also adopted, which is more favourable to the preservation of soil; and a system of general improvement is introduced, which promises the most happy results to the fortunes, the morals, and the happiness of our citizens.

The improvement too, every where visible, in the breed of horses, horned cattle, sheep and hogs, owes much of its success to the emulation excited by agricultural societies, and the knowledge they have caused to be diffused by their various publications on this subject. Much has been done, but more remains to be done. The judicious distribution of premiums subserves the purposes of the society in exciting emulation, and ought to be persevered in. The wise and benevolent theorist finds a reward in promoting the public good. But the practical farmer and breeder, who aims not at literary fame, is encouraged by visible marks of public approbation. The success of this expedient is the best argument for its continuance.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, consisting of two members of the board of

trustees, to wait on Governor Barbour, and invite him to present the society's premiums to the fortunate competitors.

The present is, not faintly, styled the age of improvement. The exhibition of farming utensils and agricultural implements, on occasions like the present, is an interesting spectacle. It is impossible to witness so many specimens of original invention, and so many proofs of ingenuity and skill in applying the discoveries of others to our own soil and situation, without feeling a glow of admiration. The mechanics of our country merit success and deserve applause. Were I to indulge my feelings, I should enlarge more on these interesting subjects. But in the present state of my health I must content myself with assuring you of my ardent wishes for the success of the society, and my determination, by example and precept, to promote all their designs.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES APPOINTED
TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS BESTOWED
BY THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[Mem.—Though the committees award the premiums in money, it is to be remembered that in all cases they consist of pieces of plate.]

STALLIONS.

The committee to whom has been assigned the duty of awarding the several premiums offered by the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the best horses, beg leave to report, that they have carefully examined the many and various animals exhibited for their inspection, and although not without much deliberation and hesitancy, have finally resolved upon the following awards.

For the best stallion adapted to get horses for the saddle, they award the premium of \$15, to the sorrel horse owned by Mr. Chas. Carroll, Jr. of Carrollton.

For the best do, adapted to get horses for the quick draft, the premium of \$15, to Mr. Jacob Hollingsworth's horse Bashaw.

For the second best do, the premium of \$10, to Mr. Thomas Lewis's horse Tom Jefferson.

For the best stallion adapted to get horses for the slow draft, the premium of \$15, to Mr. Dall's horse Stranger.

For the second best do, the premium of \$10, to Mr. George Mallonee's horse Superior.

The committee beg leave further to represent, that, holding the subject that has been submitted to their attention, as of primary importance to the community, they are unwilling to dismiss it with the bare distribution of the appointed premiums; but would recommend to the consideration of the public several horses and colts which were, from their particular ages or location, thrown out of the competition. Amongst these, was Sir Harry, a beautiful horse, of uncommonly fine action, the property of Col. C. S. Ridgely, of Elkridge; a fine three year old horse, of distinguished merit, belonging to Col. Emory, of Queen Ann's, sired by Silver Heels; a two year old colt, of great promise, from New York, the property of Mr. Stephen Eustis; and one of the same age, sired by Tuckahoe belonging to Mr. Swartz, of Baltimore county, of nearly equal merit.

JOHN MERCER,
HENRY WILLIS,
CHARLES CARNAN,
SAMUEL OWINGS.

BROOD MARES.

The committee on brood mares, report, That they have found Col. Ridgely's bay mare to be the best brood mare, for the saddle; and they award to him, the premium of \$10.

Mr. Owings's mare Nance, the best for quick draft; and award to him the premium of \$10.

Mr. Willis's black mare, the best for slow draft; and award to him the premium of \$10.

Governor Wright's grey mare, the best for the turf; and award to him the premium of \$15.

The committee are happy to remark the increase in numbers and improvement in the quality of the mares offered for exhibition and premiums.

CHARLES C. HARPER,
DANIEL KENT,
JOHN YELLOTT, Junr.

JACKS.

The committee appointed to award premiums for the best asses and mules, report, that few were exhibited. They regret that so little attention has been paid to these objects. But one mule was exhibited, aged two years and ten months, which, although a fine animal, was not in the opinion of the committee, so remarkable as to be entitled to a premium.

They award the premium of \$10, for the best Jack, to the agent of the estate of the late John Thompson Mason; and to the same, the premium of \$10, for the best Jennet.

Others were exhibited to the committee, but they considered those belonging to the estate of Mr. Mason, from their size and other qualities, entitled to the premium.

A. NISBET,
JOSEPH N. STOCKETT,
SAM'L HOLLINGSWORTH, Jr.

HENRY A. HALE.

CATTLE.

The committee on cattle beg leave to report,

That they award to Edward Lloyd, of Talbot county, for his bull Champion, the premium of ten dollars, as the best full blood improved short horn bull.

Champion having heretofore received a discretionary premium, on his first arrival in this country, his owner generously declined entering him for the premium to be awarded the best bull of any breed, believing, we presume, with this committee, that to be the best bull of the improved short horn blood, is to be the best bull of any breed.

For the best bull over two years of age, of any breed, the committee award the premium of \$10, to William Gibson, of the city of Baltimore, for his bull Rob Roy.

[He was an imported short horned bull, property of Lloyd N. Rogers, Esq. out of a native cow.]

For the second best bull over two and under three years of age, the committee award to John Yellott, Jr. of Baltimore county, the premium of \$5, for his bull, three years old, of the mixed short horned breed.

For the best full blood Devon bull, the committee award the premium of \$10 to George Howard, of Anne Arundel county, for his full bred bull of the above breed, 22 months old.

The committee regret to state, that, for the premium of \$8, for the best bull between one and two years old, there was no competition; but beg leave to award the above premium of \$8, to J. W. McCulloh, of Baltimore county, for his beautiful heifer Flirtilla, two years old, of the Friesian breed.

To Henry V. Sonnerville, the committee award the premium of \$10, for his cow Helen McGregor, of country blood, as the best milch cow; satisfactory testimony having been produced, that 134 lbs of butter, per week, has been made from her milk.

For the second best milch cow, the committee award to John Mercer, of Anne Arundel county, the premium of \$8, for his cow Nancy, of the Alderney and Hereford blood.

To Henry Holliday, of Talbot county, the committee award the premium of \$8, for his beautiful heifer Flirtilla, two years old, by the improved short horn bull Champion.

For the second best heifer, over one and under three years old, the committee award the premium of \$6, to William Woodward, of Brookville, for his heifer of the native breed.

A great number of beautiful heifers were exhibited for inspection; many of them entitled to great consideration for their beauty, size and symmetry. The committee were in some doubt in making the second selection, but were determined by Mr. Woodward's heifer having given proof of being a deep milkier.

One yoke of oxen only were offered for premium; but the committee do not consider that they possess such extraordinary qualities as, in the absence of competition, will entitle them to premium.

The attention of the committee was particularly drawn to a calf of extraordinary size and beauty, sent up merely for exhibition, (there being no premium offered for animals of that class,) by Mr. Joseph Gales, of the District of Columbia; to whose zeal we have been indebted for interesting contributions to all our previous shows. This fine calf was only five months old; by Col. Lomella, out of Cora; Cora out of a Brighton prize cow, property of S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.; she, by the celebrated short horned Holderness bull; Holderness, property of Gorham Parsons, Esq.

The committee were highly gratified at the great number of fine cattle which were presented to their view; and in the absence of premiums can only award their thanks to the public spirited gentlemen of our country, whose exertions have contributed so much to the improvement of our native stock.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,

ROGER BROOKE,

W. CARMICHAEL,

CHARLES R. DORSEY,

REUBEN M. DORSEY,

JOHN KELSO.

SWINE.

The committee on swine award the first premium for boars, to Mr. John Sullivan, of Brookland, for his black boar, thirteen months old, of the Peruvian cross with Cobbett's English boar. This hog, as a breeder, the committee think best calculated for the production of a stock suitable for the salters of the city of Baltimore.

There is no other objection to him as a breeder, than his large bone, (which may be diminished by a further cross with the China or no bone breed, of Pennsylvania,) and the undergrowth of wool, which originates from bad keeping.

The second premium for boars is unanimously awarded to Mr. Jacob Hollingsworth, for his half China & half no-bone boar, to which the first premium was heretofore awarded.

This hog has, decidedly the best gammon in the enclosure.

Mr. Skinner's imported English boar is a very fine animal in point of size; and he deserves the thanks of the society and all good breeders, for the pains he has taken to afford an advantageous cross.

The first premium for sows is unanimously awarded to Mr. John Sullivan, for his Peruvian sow and her farrow of 11 pigs. She has brought her sample along with her and proves that she is best capable of complying with the motto on the Maryland coat of arms, and of fulfilling the wishes of the Agricultural Society of Maryland.

The second premium for sows is awarded to Mr. John S. Skinner, for his English sow Bess. She is a perfect specimen of symmetry.

There are two fat barrows, to the owner of whom the committee would be pleased to award a premium, if within their power.

There are also two pigs from Pennsylvania, now owned by a gentleman in Montgomery county, Maryland, that have the marks of great promise; but not being of the age limited in our instructions, we can only recommend them to all persons who wish to raise fine meat and love to eat it.

R. G. STOCKETT,
SAMUEL C. OWINGS,
HARRY D. G. CARROLL,
BENJAMIN F. MACKELL,
TOBIAS RUDOLPH.

FAT STOCK.

of the trustees, whether a premium should not, at the next exhibition, be offered for such peculiar expertise.

J. G. PROUD,
THOMAS HOOD,
V. MAXY,
THOMAS TONGUE,
H. CARROLL,
F. TILGHMAN.

[To be continued.]

From the South Carolina State Gazette
CREEK INDIANS.—I see an account in the papers of the murder of Gen. M'Intosh, one of the principal chiefs of the Creek Indians, by about 400 warriors of his own nation. When all the facts relating to this subject shall be known to the people of the United States, I think they will be of opinion that M'Intosh, was not murdered; but rather that he has been duly executed, according to the known laws and usages of the nation to which he belonged.

From the time of President Washington to the present day, the government of the United States has been endeavouring to impress on the Indian tribes, the great benefits that would arise from a settled, instead of a roaming life; and from an attention to separate property, the arts of agriculture, and the habits of civilization. Year after year has this been urged upon them (the Creeks particularly) agents on the part of government have been appointed to live among them, and to further these desirable and benevolent views. The Creek Indians have been made fully sensible of the advantages of civilization and were improving very fast in conformity to the views of government. Having so recently given up to the United States more than one half of their inheritance, comprising the best portion of their lands—and that, without any other consideration but a guarantee for the quiet enjoyment of the residue, the Creek nation was very reasonably and very decidedly averse to listen to any proposals for parting with more of their territory. They have long been keeping in view the further progress of their improvement in the arts of peace, and the habits of rural life, and the extension of their race, bred up in those habits. They are a people at this time alive to the improvement of their land by cultivation: and they pay great attention to the increase of their flocks and herds. The habits of savages and of hunters are fast wearing away among them. With these acquired notions, sedulously promoted by our own government, they have become sensible of the value of property: they decline to part with any more of their lands, meaning hereafter to occupy them as cultivators of the soil, instead of wandering over them as hunters. And who can blame them for this determination? Can we, the people of the United States, who have encouraged and advised them to it?

The Creek nation was originally formed of three or four tribes, fortuitously thrown together; but they have for some centuries composed one political body, governed by the same laws and usages. The population of the Creeks, is contained in about 36 towns or representative districts. Each of these is governed at home, and is represented in their national councils and assemblies, by a chief, known to and acknowledged in that capacity by the whole nation. To render valid any national act, or to pass away any part of the national territory, a majority of these confederated districts must consent by means of their chiefs; by whom the deed of transfer must be duly signed. This is the known and long practiced law of this nation of Indians; and general M'Intosh well knew it.

M'Intosh, nearly a white man himself, and rather an agent of the white people whose manners he affected, than an Indian either in his outward deportment or his propensities, undertook to obtain the cession of the lands from the Creeks to the United States in favor of Georgia. But the Creeks had already passed a law according to their forms, making it death for any chief to propose an alienation of any more of their national lands, as being inconsistent with their views of agricultural settlement, and destructive to the interest of their posterity. Accordingly, when M'Intosh proposed this interchange which was to drive a whole nation of men, women, and children from the land and habitation of their forefathers, and leave the bones of their immediate ancestors to be ploughed up by strangers, not more than 4 or 5 out of the 36 districts, were represented at the proposed treaty, the other chiefs refused to attend. The treaty so entered into, (which was on the 12th February, 1825,) instead of being signed by a majority of the chiefs of the six and thirty towns of the Creek nation, was signed by M'Intosh, and Etome Tustaaugoo, the old Coweta chief, and by them alone. These were the only persons entitled to be considered as chiefs or representatives of the Creek nation: the other signers, were not representative chiefs, but men of straw, created on the spot, by M'Intosh, for the express purpose of effecting irregularly and by fraud, what the Creeks were determined never to consent to formally, and according to their known laws and usages. Nor have they done it.

Under this fraudulent and pretended conveyance, a whole nation are to be forcibly dispossessed of their property—the lands they inherit from their ancestors—of the land they looked to as the future inheritance of children no longer tied up in savage habits, but gradually looking forward to the settled life of agriculturists. Driven again into a savage life, among savages, on new and distant lands, and forced into almost inevitable hostility with the tribes they are compelled to intrude on. This is to be done after these poor wretches have for a series of years been advised, pressed, tempted, exhorted, encouraged, and by all manner of means induced and persuaded by our own government to quit the hunter life, and to embrace fixed and agricultural habits.

These people, their wives and infants, are thus to be driven away, against their manifest and rightful claims, against their interest, against their intentions and inclinations, and to the utter destruction, of all those improved views of future living which they have adopted in obedience to the advice of their great father Washington. Having thus persuaded them for twenty years past, to commence a gradual change in their modes and habits of living, just, as we have succeeded in this benevolent design, we destroy in a moment our twenty years labour, we convert agriculturists into savages, friends into enemies, and set an example of deliberate cold-blooded injustice, that is sufficient to make an honest and kind hearted man shudder on contemplating its origin, its progress, and its consequences.

This treaty may be very advantageous for Georgia. But reflecting men cannot fail to enquire, can we, as members of an honest and fair dealing government, justify these doings? Does it comport with the honorable character of the American government, whose proud motto is "Equal and exact justice to all men," to become participants of this manifest fraud, and take advantage of a treaty so obtained? Did not M'Intosh, belying his honourable character of national representative of his own people, and abusing the confidence reposed in him, act, not as agent of the Creek nation, but as agent of the whites? He might (by bare possibility) have meant well; but did he act well? Did he not know that his doings were not sanctioned by his nation, but were in manifest hostility to their wishes, and in open derogation of their rights? He knew of the law previously and regularly passed by his own people, with their usual forms; was he not therefore, duly tried, convicted and punished for an offence against a known law, and a deliberate fraud on his nation? Although the punishment was reluctantly inflicted, and therefore somewhat delayed, it was, nevertheless, it is to be presumed, the result of a meeting convened to deliberate upon his case, and in conformity with a previous act of the nation, well known to him, and by which he was bound. The manner of punishment is nothing; that depends on the custom of the country. The Indians employ the rifle, the tomahawk; we use the gibbet. M'Intosh knew the Treaty of the 12th February, 1825, was fraudulent and invalid.

In a former treaty after the war which was terminated by General Jackson, M'Intosh had procured a reservation in his own favour, of a tract of land of a mile, or a mile and a half square, in consideration of services rendered during that war. This reservation he afterwards exchanged for a mineral spring. I will not enter into a suggestion of the very probable motives that induced him to make this exchange. But he took good care to have the deed conveying this mineral spring ratified in due form and order, by the requisite number of representative Chiefs. So I am told, and I believe truly. He did not guard his own interest so loosely and carelessly as the nation's. I have heard, and believe, that soon after acquiring this spring, he sold it to the State of Georgia for \$20,000. Of course this bargain and sale was previous to the negotiation of the last treaty complained of. As to the spring, its value is imaginary; it might be worth twenty cents, and it might be worth 20,000 dollars, or any other large sum. He certainly has shown that he well knew how to take care of his own interest, whatever became of the nation's; and if he has proved himself no friend to the Creeks to whom he belonged, he certainly has been no enemy to Georgia.

Under these circumstances, which come from authority that inclines me to give them full credit, would it not be well for the Legislature of Georgia to suspend the actual mission of Surveyors into the Creek nation to run out those ceded lands, until the next meeting of Congress? If a representation of these facts, well supported, should be made to our government, does not the honour of the American nation require, that they shall be deliberately considered, before this treaty, so dubious in its validity, and so cruel in its operation, shall be finally acted on?

JUSTICE.

From the Cambridge Chronicle.
New Theory of the modus operandi of
"BURNED CLAY."

as a manure addressed to ENNALS MARTIN, M. D. by JOSEPH E. MUSE, Cambridge, Md.

CAMBRIDGE, March 9, 1825.

DEAR SIR—I had the honor to receive your very polite and interesting communication proposing certain problems in co-agriculture, for which I must express my obligations, as well for the compliment offered me by a gentleman whose acknowledged talents, erudition and profession are peculiarly calculated to inspire confidence in his own hypotheses, as for his ardent pursuit, in the evening of an active and laborious life, of objects deeply involving the interests of the community, of which he has been long a useful and conspicuous member—and I regret to suppose that they admit of no solution, absolutely worthy of reliance; they are fine and interesting subjects for enquiry and speculation, but in the present state of science, I apprehend, to say more would be to incur the charge of empiricism; with this understanding, I proceed to offer in the same frank manner in which they have been asked, my opinions and reasons upon the subject in question.

Your enquires go to the mode and results of burning Clay, and its properties as a manure, and may be referred to the following questions.

Shall the process be performed in an open or close kiln?

Is the result an oxide or a carbonate?

In what consists the operation of burned clay to promote vegetation?

What acid does a clay soil generally contain?

To determine the judgment in regard to the first question, the condition and peculiar nature of the mass to be burned, should be carefully considered; if very barren or divested of vegetable matter, the kin should be exposed, as freely as possible, to the atmospheric air, for reasons which will be assigned, in the course of my communication; if, on the contrary, the mass contains, as it frequently may, much extraneous inert vegetable, or other wholesome substances, capable of decomposition by fire, a close combustion will be preferable, to confine as much as possible, the volatile products, of gasses and oils, which must undoubtedly be viewed as auxiliary to the power of burned clay as a manure.

The effect upon the clay must of necessity be oxidation; and as repugnant as it may appear to be, to the new discoveries of Sir Humphrey Davy, which establish the fact that clay is a metallic oxide (oxide of aluminum) this great philosopher having converted potassium into its deutoxide (dry potash) by clay, which proves the presence of oxygen in the latter; yet it is equally true that clay is capable of supporting combustion;

this fact (though denied by the most distinguished philosophers) is so well known to many intelligent farmers of Europe and America, and so thoroughly established by your recent experiments, detailed in your late communication to me, that to contradict it now, to subserve the purposes of hypothesis, would be absurd; those two facts are apparently at variance with each other, but may be reconciled by the following reflection; every metal combines with certain proportions of oxygen, and forms two or more oxides, according to its peculiar nature, or the circumstances of its application; iron for instance, is saturated by 27 of oxygen, and may remain in the bowels of the earth for ages with this, it native dose; but by exposure to a strong heat; in a crucible, this oxide, as you well know, will absorb one other proportion; so as to contain about 48 oxygen; which two oxides essentially differ in their affinities and other properties; and so may aluminum be oxidized to saturation in its native bed, and by an elevation of temperature and other favorable circumstances, *instar omnium* receive another proportion of oxygen, and assume new properties; and that it is capable of this second proportion, is virtually proved by an incidental statement of fact by Dr. Darwin, in his *Phytologia*, viz: when clay is united with so much oxygen, by fire, as to form a soft brick, &c. &c.

The fact of the combustion of clay is a phenomenon for which I can offer no other solution, and Dr. Davy's new and fanciful theory of combustion, founded on the energetic exercise of the chemical forces, and dispensing with the necessity of oxygen, would not explain the phenomena; because in the article under consideration (clay) we must exclude the idea of extraneous matter, and it would be absurd to suppose the alumina capable of combustion by means of an energetic chemical combination with its own corpuscles.

In regard to the question of the carbonation of the clay, I have no hesitation to say, that it is physically impossible; admitting the fullest combustion of this metallic oxide, yet it cannot result in carbon or any of its compounds, and nothing short of the mystical art of alchymy could produce it; in this, I must be distinctly understood, not confining my remarks to the clay itself, nor embracing all those heterogeneous substances, which may frequently be incorporated with it.

You ask, in what consists the operation of burned clay, to promote vegetation?

One of the most prominent and agriculturally pernicious properties of clay, is its affinity for water, with which it forms a plastic paste, that hardens and cracks with the heat of the sun, and whose strong tenacity is unfavorable to the extension of the tender radicle; this plastic property is destroyed by torrefaction; and hence manifestly arises one of the benefits of the manure in question, by interrupting the continuity of the plastic clay, and necessarily improving the texture; and applied as a top dressing, I have no doubt its operation would be conspicuous in the first year, by altering the chemical properties of the surface clay, which is more exposed to the influence of alternate moisture and heat, by whose agency the tenacious plasticity, and subsequent cracking is produced, whereas if ploughed in, a year's cultivation might probably be requisite for a thorough commixture, by which alone when removed from the surface it could operate effectively.

It is obviously not my intention to ascribe to this cause alone, the virtues of this manure; clay when burned assumes as I have stated, a new chemical constitution, by the absorption of a second proportion of oxygen, and Dr. Darwin avers the fact, that clay after a further oxidation by heat has a strong affinity for nitrogen, and that the use of soft bricks in the production of nitre is well known in Paris, where they are bought for that purpose; this nitrogen then combining with the second portion of oxygen which must have been imbibed during the combustion, the result will be nitrous acid; it is notorious that nitrous acid readily parts with its oxygen, and hence may be derived one of the benefits of burning the clay, viz: the ready and copious supply of oxygen, so essential to vegetable life, and peculiarly to the embryo plant; of which a simple experiment with dilute chloric acid will produce conviction.

This affinity for nitrogen, of clay when burned, is a most important fact; the process would necessarily be forwarded by the method of top dressing, in reference to immediate ploughing in, that a large surface may be exposed to the atmosphere, from which it will derive its nitrogen; yet the result will be equally certain and complete in either case.

The nitrogen too, will combine with the hydrogen of the water, which is always present, and form ammonia; which will op-

erate favorably upon the metallic oxides; forever prevalent in clayey soils, and incontestably pernicious to vegetation, and also upon the sulphate of clay, which is equally so, as a reagent to decompose them, and render them at least, harmless.

The utility of nitrogen, to vegetation, may also be deduced from the analysis of their seed, and especially those of wheat which exhibit a large proportion of this elementary substance; and readily upon an extended view of this subject, I should not be surprised, if future full and fair experiment should place this *deutoxide of aluminum* (as I shall henceforth denominate it) in the first order of manures.

In answer to your last enquiry, I may say, that clays generally contain an acid, and that it is sulphuric; but they readily part with it, upon the application of strong heat; from which may be derived one of the advantages of burning them.

This leads to another chemical view of the subject, which may tend to explain the *modus operandi* of burned clay upon that which is cold and barren.

Native clays as before stated, are minimum oxides; by combustion, they acquire a new state of maximum oxidation; the sulphuric acid which they generally discover upon analysis, they readily part with, by a strong heat; and in fact burned clay becomes a "tertium quid," a compound possessing a new chemical constitution, with properties and affinities widely differing from those of the native clay; hence it follows under the laws of complex affinities, that upon the commixture of the new compound with the old, a new set of forces begin to display themselves, with more or less energy according to circumstances; a change of temperature, and capacity for heat in the combining substances is the necessary consequence; and ultimately, the constitution of the resulting mass is materially altered; and to this I presume may be referred much of the salutary effects of burned clay; native clay absorbs too much water for the health of vegetables, and parts with it too freely; the burned clay absorbs less and retains it longer, and the compound of the two, adopts this latter character, so essential to the fertility of a soil, in a most singular degree; indicating by this fact alone, the assumption of a new chemical constitution; widely different is the result of the commixture, of sand with clay, which has been so universally recommended, to improve the texture, but I believe seldom attempted, because I presume that the labor would offer an insurmountable obstacle; the effect being purely mechanical, would be only in the ratio of the two earths, which the value of an American acre with the present prices of produce would not justify.

I must implore your patience for a moment longer, to remark upon the Corinthian pillar of my theory, viz: *The affinity of the maximum oxide of aluminum for the nitrogen of the atmosphere*; that besides the positive evidence of that distinguished philosopher, Dr. Darwin, general reasoning and the most relevant analogies concur to sustain the fact; nature has most abundantly furnished the elements of food, for vegetation, as well as animal life under various combinations; she would have been truly defective in arrangement, and foiled in her end had she not rendered them subservient to her purposes, by means of reason and instinct in the one, and by immutable laws of matter in the other, to elicit and prepare from copious sources the food designed for organized life; a instance in point, is afforded by the oxide of calcium (lime) in its extensive existence, and constant tendency, to extract from the atmosphere, and elsewhere, carbonic acid; which too is constantly regenerating, chiefly for the purposes of vegetation, by the affinity of carbon, for the oxygen of the atmosphere; analogous and equally important is the character which I have ventured to assign to the oxide of aluminum, whose general existence on the broad face of nature, most aptly fits it for the wise purposes of her creation, and places in the power of man a bountiful supply of wealth and happiness.

Finally, my dear Sir, I have a very strong conviction, founded on evidence and reason, of the truth of the following propositions

That burned clay operates to promote

vegetable life, both mechanically and chemically.

That the process of combustion should be generally performed with a free access of open air.

That the combustion may be in a close kiln, provided there be such a proportion of vegetable matter, that the confinement of its volatile products may compensate for the defective oxidation of the clay.

That its tendency to absorb the nitrogen of the atmosphere, is the most useful and prominent character of well oxidized clay.

That the new constitution of this substance is capable of assimilating, by commixture, the native cold clays, so as to elevate their temperature, to diminish their avidity for water, and increase their capacity to retain it—and

That no substance in the wide field of nature has yet been discovered, equal in extent, accessibility and fertilizing powers, to this *deutoxide of aluminum*.

In attestation of these truths, I have made some chemical examinations, which I design to apply in the present year, to practical uses, of which I will then render you an impartial history.

I am conscious, my dear sir, your patience must be exhausted, and equally so, that your liberality will apologize for the ardent manner in which I have treated the subject proposed to me; the earnest investigation of which, considerably promoted by your enquiries, has conducted me to a fuller conviction, than I had before experienced, and for which I beg you to accept the acknowledgements of your's most respectfully,

JOS. E. MUSE.

To ENNALS MARTIN, M. D.

APPOINTMENTS
By the Governor and Council of Maryland,
June Session, 1825.

The Hon. Samuel Sprigg, Philip E. Thomas, esq. and Col. Friby Tilghman, Commissioners of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal on the part of this state.

George M. Eichelberger, Register of Wills for Frederick county, vice Henry Steiner, dead.

James Sangston, Register of Wills for Caroline county, vice George A. Smith, dead.

Thomas S. Carter, Justice of the Levy Court for Caroline county, vice D. Casson, dead.

Kimmel Godwin, ditto, vice Sangston, appointed Register of Wills.

Henry Franklin, jr. Justice of the Levy Court for Worcester county, vice William M'Gregor, dead.

Andrew F. Henderson and Benedict Jones, Justices of the Levy court for Cecil county, vice Morgan and Taylor, dead.

Thomas W. Veazy, Justice of the Orphans court for Cecil county, vice John Maffitt, dead.

Thomas Ashcomb, Coroner for Queen Anne's county.

William C. Ridgway, Wm. Brohawn, and John C. Traverse, Coroners for Dorchester county.

Isaac Gibbons and William Disharoon, Coroners for Somerset county.

THOMAS CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

AFFRAY.—Some mysterious allusions have been made in the Southern papers of an affray in Milledgeville, Georgia. The facts appear to be these: The Editor of the Georgia Patriot, Mr. Bartlett, had said that Col. Lamar had returned from the Creek nation "with a flea in his ear and a lie in his mouth." (It will be recollect that Col. Lamar was sent to ascertain whether dissatisfaction with the late treaty existed among the Creeks, and that he reported that it did not.) Col. Lamar, in company with his cousin, Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar, attempted to chastise Mr. B. in a bookatore, with a whip or cow-skin. Whilst doing this, he was wounded by the latter, in several places with a knife a thrust of which brought him to the ground. Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar then came forward and was wounded in the neck. The affair ended here.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 13.

The fast sailing packet ship Friends, Capt. Warlock, arrived yesterday in 30 days from Greenock, having sailed on the 11th ult. We are favoured with a Greenwich paper of the 10th, and London paper of the 7th of May.

The third reading of the Catholic relief bill, was to take place on the 10th of May in the House of Commons. Petitions against the measure, were daily pouring into the House of Lords.

Mr. Huskisson's resolutions for the admission of bonded grain to domestic consumption, were approved by the Commons without a vote. The quantity amounts to 394,000 quarters of foreign corn. It is to be admitted in equal quantities till the 15th of August. The following are the duties per quarter: wheat 10s; rye, beans and peas 6s 6d; barley or beer 5s. Oats 3s 6d. Wheat flour per cwt. 2s 10d.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.

Meeting of Landholders on the claim of the Representatives of the late Lord Baltimore.

According to notice, published for that purpose, a respectable number of the Landholders of Talbot county assembled at the Court house in Easton on Tuesday the 14th day of June in the year 1825, to take into consideration the subject of the suits instituted by the Representatives of Louisa Browning, one of the devisees of Charles Lord Baron of Baltimore late proprietor of the Province of Maryland, against certain individuals of this state for the recovery of arrears of quit-rents for many years alleged to be due for the lands they respectively hold.

The landholders so assembled proceeded to organize themselves into a deliberative body, & appointed General Perry Benson their Chairman, and Thomas P. Bennett their Secretary.

The statement of facts in the suit prosecuted by the Plaintiff against one of the said individuals was openly read and such other suggestions made as were believed to be founded in real transactions connected with the claim:

Whereupon the following resolutions were made and seconded, and after due deliberation were adopted.

Resolved, That the claims for quit-rents thus set up by the representatives of Louisa Browning involve a question of great importance to the landholders of the state of Maryland, and that the decision in those actions may produce a precedent in which they are all interested.

Resolved, That it is expedient that all the facts and all the law connected with these claims should be fully and distinctly placed before the tribunal to which the decision belongs; and that for this purpose able and eminent counsel should be employed.

Resolved, That, as the judgment in those suits may be decisive of the claim for quit-rents in all other cases, it is just and reasonable that the landholders of the state should unite in defending them, and contribute to the expense necessary for such defense, in proportion to their interest in the lands they respectively possess.

Resolved, That under this impression it be recommended to the landholders of Talbot county, to advance their contributions accordingly; and that a committee of three persons in each election district be appointed to collect and receive the same.

Resolved, That all the contributions so collected and received be forthwith deposited in the Bank at Easton, in the charge of the cashier thereof, to be forwarded to James Cox, Esq. subject to the order of the committee appointed in Baltimore to superintend the defence of the suits.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolution the meeting appointed the following persons as the collecting committee for the several districts, viz:

FOR THE EASTON DISTRICT.
Wm. Jenkins, L. Reardon, Wm. H. Groom.

FOR ST. MICHAEL'S DISTRICT.
Rd. Spencer, A. B. Harrison, Jas. Seth.

FOR THE CHAPEL DISTRICT.
Stuart Redman, Jas. Chambers, Ennals Martin, Jr.

FOR THE TRAPPE DISTRICT.
John Bullen, John Stevens, Jr. Sol. Mullenkin.

Resolved, That these proceedings be referred to R. H. Goldsborough for revision, preparatory to publication.

Resolved, That N. Hammond, Esq. draw up in proper form the heading of subscription papers.

PERRY BENSON, Chair'n.
THOMAS P. BENNETT, Sec'y.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

Sir,—At the meeting of the Freeholders at the Court House on Tuesday, there appeared a very general disposition to contribute to the defence of the suits instituted by the representatives of Louisa Browning for arrears of quit-rents. Such suits are actually brought; and whatever opinion may be entertained of the justice or legality of the claim, surely no individual can think of resisting it by any other means than the sanction of the laws. Submission to the decisions of all our tribunals, established by the constitution for the administration of justice, is an American principle; and we trust the people will ever have virtue enough to maintain it. No man should think the claim so futile as not to merit the contribution of a cent; for however futile it may be considered by the freeholders in general, it will be advocated by learned counsel, and may require for its effectual resistance corresponding talents and eminent character on the part of the defendants, and probably an expensive mass of evidence; and we may appeal to a generous yeomanry whether in a case, in which they are all interested, the great burden of expense should be borne alone by the individual whom the plaintiff may have selected? It appears natural and proper that upon this occasion the body of freeholders should feel a community of interest and sentiment; and under this sense every landholder will at once perceive the propriety of adopting that more than moral maxim—"of doing unto others what he would they should do unto him"—of contributing that aid to the defence of the present suits which he would require if prosecuted himself by the plaintiff.

The amount of contribution must of course be submitted to the option of every individual; but as there is a general propriety in proportioning the sum to be given to the quantity and quality of the land held by the contributor, and as the

suggestion of some discretionary rule may assist the reflections of others, I have ventured to propose a contribution of 15 cents for every hundred acres of good land—and of 10 cents for every hundred acres of inferior—held by the respective proprietors. This rate, moderate as it is, may raise as much as Talbot county ought to furnish; but as some individuals may contribute less or more, according to their means, and others may not feel that spirit of sympathy which, however, it would be desirable to perceive, it cannot be considered as the standard that will be universally adopted. But it will serve to produce a mode of thinking among the freeholders, by which they may proceed to make their calculations, and prepare themselves to bestow whatever they may believe to be just and proper.

ONE OF THE NUMBER.
Talbot county, 16th June, 1825.

A handsome price for Sheep.—A gentleman residing at East Windsor, Connecticut, in a letter to the editor of the New England Farmer says, "I have sold one of my Saxon Bucks for \$150—two at \$120 each—one for \$110, and half of another for \$100—one Ewe for \$110, and three for \$100 each."

PRICES CURRENT....BALTIMORE, June 13.

FLOUR.—The market through the whole week has been languid and declining. Although the arrivals from the Susquehanna have been so limited as to deserve no notice; and the receipts into Howard street have been only 200 bbls. per day; and although the City Mills are doing comparatively nothing, yet such has been the depressed tenor of foreign advices and so small the coastwise demand, that the transactions have been very limited. The total inspections in the middle and lower districts together have hardly reached 3000 bbls. this week. The stock now in the city may be said to be 50,000 bbls. of all sorts.

Great pains have been taken to present an accurate calculation of the stock on hand at the present time and some of our best informed correspondents have favored us with their sentiments—one, on whose information we place great reliance, computes as follows:—stock of Howard street, 18,000 bbls.; do. Wharf, 12,000 bbls.; do. Susquehanna, 2500 bbls.—total, 52,500 bbls.

Another, again, who has paid very minute attention to the subject, estimates the total stock at 60,000 bbls., but we incline to the medium between these two points and are supported in our opinion by some extensive dealers, who compute the present stock at 40,000 bbls.—It is much to be regretted that there is not some more accurate mode to ascertain the stock in the market, than vague calculation.

Sup. Howard st. per bbl. 5
" City, " 4 75
" Susquehanna, " 4 62 1/2

GRAIN—Wheat—
Red. per bushel, 101 a
White, " 106 scarce.

Rye—Little doing and arrivals small, per bush. 45

Oats—Sales per bush. 30

Corn—Arrivals very limited, (probably not exceeding 3,000 bushels) and rather unexpectedly so—but we hear that prices have improved at Fredericksburg, Petersburg, &c. which has diverted the supplies which usually reach us. The demand has been small and sales limited. We quote good Corn white and yellow at 43 a 46 cts.

Pat.

MARRIED

In this county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Archibald Clegg, to Mrs. Margaret Marshall, all of this county.

DIED

At his residence on Staten Island, on Saturday evening the 11th inst. after a long and painful illness, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Esq. late Vice-President of the United States, in the 51st year of his age.

Another bright and beautiful star has set forever! The Reverend and truly beloved JOHN SUMMERTFIELD, breathed his last at about eleven o'clock on the 13th inst. after a painful illness of near four weeks. Every one who knew him loved him, and will mourn. The Christian Church will mourn. And with the numerous denomination to which he was attached, and in which he shone like a meteor of heavenly light, his loss will be irreparable.

POSTPONED SALE.

The sale of the real estate of Jesse H. Wainright, deceased, that was to have taken place on this day, is postponed until the 28th of June next.

The terms are as follows: the one tenth part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in equal instalments, in one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and upon the payment of the whole sum, good and sufficient deeds will be given.

SAML. McBRYDE, Trustee.
Princess Anne, May 31st, 1825. (June 18.)

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Kent county, as runaways, by Francis Lamb, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the 25th ult. negro woman 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, about 25 or 6 years of age and very black, who calls herself ELIZA MILLER, daughter of Sarah Coge, near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, and says she is free-born; had on when committed a light striped domestic dress, she has no particular marks except a mole on her neck, nearly under her chin.

Was also committed as above on the 6th inst. by William S. Lassell, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, a negro girl called HENRIETTA, about 10 years of age, daughter of the above named Eliza Miller, and clothed in a similar manner. The owner (if any) of the above described negroes is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

MORGAN BROWNE,

Sheriff of Kent county.

June 18 W

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, at the seat of Daniel Martin, Esq. on the 9th of June inst., it was on motion

Resolved, That for the purpose of calling the attention of our farmers to the value of Turnips, a crop so much esteemed in some parts of Europe, the following item be added to the list of crops proposed for premiums, viz:

For the best crop of 1/2 of an acre of Turnips, not less than 50 bushels 85 00
Test,—SAML. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.
June 18 3w

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Columbia and county of Washington, sitting in Chancery, will be sold by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 28th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises (if fair, and if not, on the next fair day at the same hour) a handsome FARM, situate on Choptank river, in Banbury, in Talbot county, consisting of those parts of the tracts of land called "Hodgson," "Chief Keep Out," "Peake's Marsh," and "Marsh Peake," that were allotted to John Ott, as grantee for Charles W. Goldsborough, Esq. of Washington: and laid off as his moiety thereof, under and in virtue of a writ of partition, issued out of Talbot county court, containing by estimation 415 3/4 acres more or less; about 127 1/2 acres thereof being marsh and affording a great deal of grass for cattle; about 144 acres thereof being arable land and affording several handsome situations for buildings, & the residue in excellent woodland. Also, at the same time and place, all the right and title or undivided moiety, in and to two other tracts of land called "Goldsborough's Choice," and "Goldsborough's Reserve," also on Choptank river, near the lands aforesaid, the one containing 100 1/2 acres of marsh land and the other 42 acres, more or less.

Those who are disposed to purchase, are invited to take a view of the premises previous to the day of sale.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, to RICHARD T. LOWNDES, Trustee.
June 18 7w

TALBOT COUNTY, To wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Richard Baker, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Richard Baker having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Richard Baker, be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Richard Baker to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Baker should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the first day of March, 1825.

LAMBERT REARDON.

June 18 3w

In Council,

JUNE 8th 1825.

ORDERED, That the several acts of Assembly, passed at December session 1824, proposing alterations or amendments to the constitution, be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; the Republican Star and Gazette, Annapolis; the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette, Baltimore; Bond of Union, Baltimore; Political Examiner, Fredericktown; Elkton Press, Centreville Times, and National Intelligencer. THOMAS CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

An act to repeal an act entitled, An act to alter, change and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Allegany county, into eight separate election districts, passed at December Session, eighteen hundred and seventeen, which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate election districts, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided into nine separate election districts; and the additional district shall be taken and laid off from the seventh and eighth election districts, as they are now numbered.

3. And be it enacted, That Amos Hobinett, Francis Reid, Benjamin Robinson, John North and Leonard Sheriff, or a majority of them, or a majority of the survivors of them, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, and authorized to lay off Allegany county into nine separate election districts; and to number the same, not altering or changing either the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth election districts, as they are now numbered.

4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or a majority of them, or a majority of the survivors of them, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, and authorized to lay off Allegany county into nine separate election districts; and to number the same, not altering or changing either the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth election districts, as they are now numbered.

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20. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or a majority of them, or a majority of the

POETRY.

SONG.

Though thy eye, love, be bright
As the meteor that glanceth;
Though thy heart, love, be light
As the sun-beam that danceth;
That eye may be gloomed
Ere one moment with sorrow;
That gay heart entombed
Ere the lapse of to-morrow.

Though thy breast, love, be fair
As the white snow wind-driven;
Though thy breath, love, be air
Sigh'd from flowerets in heaven;
Ere the morn, the grave clay
That breast may be clothing,
And e'en love turn away
From thy sweet lip with loathing.

Though thy voice, love, be sweet
As the white swan when dying,
Though thy foot, love, be fleet
As the antelope flying:
That tongue may be cold
Ere an instant of warning,
Those fair limbs be mould
Ere the sun of the morning.

Then come, love, while here,
Let us blest be in blessing;
We've sought love, to fear,
While caress'd and caressing,
Then, I swear by this kiss,
We'll leave nothing to sigh for;
If we die in such bliss,
'Tis what angels would die for.

[News of Literature.]

MILL FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, the well known mill-seat, by the name of ABBOTT'S MILL, which has about 300 acres of land in all; the improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING, with a brick addition of one story, and every necessary out building—the mill is in good order, also the improvements;—its situation is two miles east of the post-road leading from Easton to Cambridge, Dorchester county, and about eight miles from each place, lying in Talbot county, Maryland.

JOSEPH L. TURNER,

Abbott's Mill, June 11 3w

NOTICE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland. This is to give notice that the subscriber of said county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Truitt, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of January next—they may otherwise by law be entitled from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 3d day of June, A. D. 1825. KENDALL TRUITT, Adm'r.

June 11 3w

NOTICE.

In pursuance of a decree of Worcester county court, as a court of chancery, will be exposed at public sale, on Wednesday the 15th day of July next, at Mr. Nathaniel McNeill's Mills, all the real estate of William Campbell, late of said county, deceased—said land is situated near St. James' Chapel, in said county, and is supposed to contain about one hundred acres, and will be sold on a credit of twelve months, for the payment of the debts of said deceased. The creditors of said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the clerk's office in said county, within six months from the day of sale. Sold by THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

June 11 3w

THE NEXT CATTLE SHOW.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held at Campton, the seat of Governor Stevens on the 26th day of May inst.

It was Resolved, That the scheme of the Exhibition and the scale of premiums of the Cattle Show of 1824 be adopted as the scheme and scale to be observed at the Exhibition and Fair to be held in next November; and that so much of the said scheme as relates to the crops, for which premiums are to be awarded, be forthwith published for the information of those who may be disposed to show their value and to become competitors.

SAM'L T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

Easton, May 28, 1825.

CROPS.

For the best crop of one acre of potatoes producing not less than 200 bushels \$5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Parsnips not less than 75 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Carrots not less than 50 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Mangel Wurtzel not less than 250 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Rutabaga not less than 75 bushels 5 00
In every instance satisfactory evidence as to the cultivation and the product must be exhibited, together with samples of the crops; and also a statement of the time when the crop was sown and planted.

June 4 3w

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ninth instalment of fifteen dollars on every share of Stock in this Company, will be due and payable on Saturday the 12th instant, at the Office of the Company, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.

H. D. GILPIN, Treasurer.
Persons residing in Maryland may pay their instalment at the Bank of Easton.

June 4 3w

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

May 24th, 1825.

A general meeting of the Stockholders in this institution will be held at their Banking-house, in the city of Baltimore, on Tuesday the 5th day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of electing sixteen directors for the ensuing year.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cash.

June 4

New Spring Goods.

Wm. H. Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF

Spring Goods,

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF

DRY GOODS,

IRONMONGERY,

CUTLERY,

GROCERIES,

Liquors,

CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S WIRE, &c. &c.

Amongst the liquors above mentioned are some very fine CLARET AND PORT WINES.

Easton, April 23 tf

That eye may be gloomed
That gay heart entombed
Ere one moment with sorrow;
That gay heart entombed
Ere the lapse of to-morrow.

Though thy breast, love, be fair
As the white snow wind-driven;
Though thy breath, love, be air
Sigh'd from flowerets in heaven;

Ere the morn, the grave clay
That breast may be clothing,
And e'en love turn away
From thy sweet lip with loathing.

Though thy voice, love, be sweet
As the white swan when dying,
Though thy foot, love, be fleet
As the antelope flying:

That tongue may be cold
Ere an instant of warning,
Those fair limbs be mould
Ere the sun of the morning.

Then come, love, while here,
Let us blest be in blessing;
We've sought love, to fear,
While caress'd and caressing,
Then, I swear by this kiss,
We'll leave nothing to sigh for;
If we die in such bliss,
'Tis what angels would die for.

By the Levy Court,

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm in Caroline county, situated about one mile from the town of Hillsborough, containing between four and five hundred acres, with a large proportion of woodland. It will be sold low on the following terms:—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the residue in three yearly instalments.

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Caroline Co. May 28 tf

Lands to Rent.

To be rented, from the first of next January, all my Farms in Caroline county; and also my Farm at Shoal Creek except the dwelling house, homestead and lots. This plantation will be laid off so as to extend to the river, and to contain about 175 thousand corn hills in a shift. I wish to procure for this place a man capable of acting as a manager and collector for me. The rent will be moderate, and commodious buildings will be provided.

If the Tenants on the farms now rented do not apply for a renewal of their leases by the 15th of June, they will after that day, be rented without reserve to the first approved applicants.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, May 28 8w

By an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, the Levy Court of Talbot county, are authorised and empowered to purchase land in Talbot county to erect such buildings and improvements thereon, as may be necessary, for the use of the poor of said county; They therefore invite those who wish to sell, to make proposals of the price and terms of sale of their land to the Levy court aforesaid, on the 15th inst. or within one month thereafter.

The land must contain not less than three hundred acres, to be situated on salt water, well timbered and of a productive soil.

By the Levy Court,

June 4

J. LOOCKERMANN, Clk.

\$100 Reward.

In August, 1820, my negro man Joe left me, who is now about 23 years old and about five feet ten inches high, a dark mulatto, thick lips, shows good deal the white of his eyes when alarmed, bow-legged, and one of his thighs has been broken, from a fall out of a barn loft, (perhaps the left) he has a piece bit out of the lower end of his ear in fight—I think he is in Philadelphia or Baltimore, as he has old fellow-servants who are now free in both places. Any person that will secure Joe Fulman (as he calls himself) in Easton jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expenses paid by the subscriber, living at Abbott's Mill, Talbot county, Md.

June 11 6w JOSEPH L. TURNER.

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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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1825.

NO. 28.

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.

From the American Farmer.

ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW;
For the exhibition and sale of Improved Domestic Animals, Agricultural Machinery and Implements, and Household Manufactures—held by the Maryland Agricultural Society.—[CONCLUDED.]

WOOL.

The committee on wool, report—that they have awarded to Caleb Stabler, of Montgomery county, the premium of 50 cents per lb. for a fleece of one year's growth of washed wool, weighing 63 lbs.

To Joseph L. Smith, of Frederick county, they have awarded the premium plate of ten dollars for the greatest average weight of wool for a flock of sheep, of 23 in number.

For the first premium there were but two competitors; the successful candidate exhibiting a fine fleece of Merino wool, which, under the instructions by which they were governed, the committee felt themselves bound to give preference to over the one offered by Mr. Smith, of Frederick county, whose fleece being of an inferior quality, could not be considered equal in value. But as it is a superior wool for coarse manufactures, the committee would suggest the propriety of awarding, hereafter, premiums on fine and coarse wool.

The second premium was contended for by five competitors—but the extraordinary yield of Mr. Smith's flock of Frieseland sheep over that of the full and mixed Merino, gave him an easy victory.

The following list shows the average weight of each flock:

Fleeces.	Ibs.	Average.
Joseph L. Smith,	23	204 1/2
John Sullivan,	27	172 1/2
James Carroll,	35	222
Roger Brooke,	25	151
John Eason,	20	72
		10

These 20 fleeces were washed, and from ewes that have raised lambs this spring.

JACOB JONES,
GEO. C. WASHINGTON,
J. S. WILLIAMS,
H. G. S. KEY,
JOHN DARE.

DOMESTIC FAMILY MANUFACTURES.

The committee on Domestic Family Manufactures, having carefully examined the different fabrics exhibited for premium and inspection, report to the Society,—That the articles exhibited, though excellent in their kind, are not so various as was expected from the public offer of premiums;—no cassimere was offered, nor any of that all-important and valuable kind of goods, "jersey adapted to labourers," alike encouraging economy and comfort in every family where its manufacture is attended to; or shirting, linen diaper, towelling, woollen counterpanes, woollen blankets, cotton hose, thread hose, grass or straw hats, or any evidence of the diligence and skill of domestic spinners of cotton, wool or flax—articles and information in themselves highly deserving the attention of an agricultural community, and certainly within the reach of the skill and taste displayed in the production of such articles as were exhibited.

To Mrs. Ann Sparks, of Queen Ann's county, they award the premium for the best pair of woollen hose; and in justice to the skill of that lady, will mention, a beautiful and well knit pair of well mixed cotton and silk, which, though they do not come strictly within the object of the premium offered for the best pair of cotton hose, yet the committee recommend the premium to be awarded her. To Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, of Frederick county, they award the premium for the second best woollen hose.

The hearth rugs were all very superior, displaying great durability, taste in the colours, and skill in the manufacturing. To Mrs. Ann M. Byers, of Dorchester county, they award the premium for the best hearth rug, from very superior embossed work thereon; and to Mrs. Maynard, of Talbot county, the premium for the second best, which was so very well and substantially manufactured, and neatly coloured, as to have advocates for the first premium.

To Mrs. A. Skinner, of Talbot county, they award the premium for the best piece of carpeting; and will mention the very superior carpeting exhibited by Mr. G. M. Conradt, of Frederick county, which from its superior quality for durability and great taste in colouring, would have been entitled to the premium, but that it was made under manufacturing advantages, not in the reach of our families generally, and not coming within the "domestic family manufacturing" views of the society.

In the exhibition of hearth rugs and carpeting there was much competition; none inferior, and all entitled to great praise for the taste and durability of the articles—any or either of the specimens would have done great credit to any family, and are worthy of imitation.

The flannel exhibited by Mrs. Col. Tilghman, of Queen Ann's county, is certainly a superior piece of goods; but having a cotton warp, does not seem strictly to come within the object of the premium offered, and with the thread less twisted, it might have been equally substantial and more comfortable wear; but its excellence induces the committee to recommend it for the premium offered for that article. The cassette exhibited by Samuel Brooke, of Montgomery county, is rather thin, though well dressed and dyed; but is too deficient in quality for any premium to be awarded. To Miss Merryman, of Baltimore, they award the premium for the best piece of cloth; the thread and weaving of which the committee think was well executed.

No premium was offered for cotton counterpanes; but the committee viewed with pleasure the two cotton counterpanes exhibited by Mrs. Sellman, of Anne Arundel county, and Mrs. Maynard, of Talbot county, each displaying considerable ingenuity and taste.

The committee regret, that amidst so much industry and taste as seems to be applied to the ornament and comfort of the household, there was nothing offered for their inspection of those coarse materials suited to the use of our labourers, and so certainly ensuring economy in our families; and they cannot in justice to the domestic economy of this agricultural people, close this report without mentioning, that some of the articles have received rather too much aid from the public factories, to bring them strictly within the objects of "domestic family manufactures."

The committee think that inducements for exhibition should alike be given to those distant and contiguous to public factories, and that domestic industry and economy, would be best promoted in families, by relying on their own skill, industry and means.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. G. S. KEY,
JOHN H. BRISCOE,
FRANCIS M. HALL,
MOOR FALLS,
THOS. HEMSEY,
JAMES PIPER,
DANIEL JENIFER.

IMPLEMENT OF HUSBANDRY.

The committee on Implements of Husbandry beg leave to report—that they have examined the machinery presented to their consideration, and do not find among them any that are presented for the premiums offered by the Society. They have however been highly gratified in noticing the great improvement which has been made in the construction of the ploughs, wheat fans, straw cutters, cultivators, &c., from the several manufacturers that have heretofore presented their implements—which afford strong claims to an increasing public patronage.

SAM'L McCULLOH,
ROBERT BOWIE,
WM. ELICOTT.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The committee who were appointed to judge of fermented liquors report—that several specimens of currant wines were exhibited, but as the society had not allotted a premium for currant wine, the committee did not feel themselves authorized to award a premium; although it was decidedly their opinion, that a sample of currant wine (No. 1) five years old, was in every respect worthy of distinction. This wine was made by James H. McCulloh, Esq. called Zante. The currant wine of 1823, made by A. H. Boyd, Esq. was also considered meritorious.

There were but two specimens of wine made of the native grapes presented. That which the committee considered the best, was made by Mr. Davis, of Middletown, Delaware; but being the produce of a sister state, the committee consider that it would transcend their powers to have allotted a premium for it.

There was but one candidate for the cider premium, which was by Mr. Henry Carroll, and was considered worthy of a premium. The committee therefore award the premium of five dollars to Mr. Henry Carroll, for the best sample of cider.

JOHN B. MORRIS,
JOHN L. POTTS,
S. W. SMITH,
C. R. CARROLL.

PLoughing MATCHES.

The committee of judges for deciding on the ploughing matches, found on the field selected for the exercises, the following competitors for the premiums offered by the Society, viz:

Three Horse Ploughing.
Brown's 3 horse plough, entered as No. 1
John Adams (Smith's plough) " 2
John S. Eastman (Davis' patent) " 3
E. Clap, " 4

Two Horse Ploughing.
Hyatt's 2 horse plough, entered as No. 1
Siclair's " " "

Ploughing by Oxen.
John Marsh (Hierick's plough) 2 oxen No. 1
J. S. Eastman (Davis' patent) " 2

The ground was laid off in parallelograms, containing about one 16th of an acre; and all the ploughs being arranged in a line, were started at the same time; the

ploughmen having been previously cautioned, that the decision would be made on the quality of the ploughing, as it regarded execution, and not the speed with which it should be performed but requiring the ploughmen to use all due diligence in the operation. After witnessing the several ploughs while operating, and carefully examining the work after it had been completed, both as to depth and breadth of furrow, by the several ploughs the committee came to the following unanimous decision:

That the plough, No. 3, drawn by three horses, performed best; and that the proprietor Mr. Eastman, is entitled to eight dollars, and the ploughman who conducted the plough to two dollars.

That plough, No. 1, performed the next best, and is entitled to six dollars, and the ploughman to two dollars.

That No. 2, of the two ox ploughs, executed its work best; the proprietor thereof is entitled to eight dollars, and the ploughman to two dollars.

The committee think proper to remark, that No. 2, of the three horse ploughs, executed its work in a very creditable manner; but No. 4, although the plough was a very good one and the horses of good quality, owing to the over anxiety of the ploughman, the work was not well performed, and the horses were driven too fast, and thereby great irregularity ensued, and time was lost, as the piece of ground allotted to this plough was not completed so soon as that allotted to the other three horse ploughs.

Thus it is evident, that steadiness and regularity, both with regard to the driving of the horses and conducting of the plough are essential to the due execution of the work and economy of time.

The ox plough, No. 1, executed its work with great regularity; and it is due to both the ploughmen of the ox ploughs to say, that their work, as to time and appearance, was very little, if at all, inferior to the best of the horse ploughing.

The two horse ploughs having entered the lists, the committee could not but take due notice of their performances; and although there were no premiums offered to two horse ploughs by the Society, yet it is but just to remark, that their work was admirably performed, both as it regards the appearance of the ploughing and the time consumed; and therefore merit a due proportion of praise for the specimens of work exhibited.

ALEX'R MACOMB,
JOHN YELLOTT, JR.
DAN'L HUGHES,
SAM'L HOLLINGSWORTH, JR.
BENJ. OGLE, JR.

BUTTER.

The committee on butter, had before them for consideration, ten parcels of butter—and upon full examination and consideration, they award the first premium to Charles C. Harper, for a parcel of about five pounds; and they award the second premium to Enoch Clap.

W. M. GIBSON,
PHILIP B. SADLER,
WM. H. TILGHMAN,
JOHN THOMAS,
JOHN R. DALL,
HENRY THOMPSON.

[From Mr. Harper, the successful competitor for best butter, the following note was received.]

The cows were fed for four days on clover, which was mixed during the two last days, with a little corn meal. They were then milked; the milk was strained and put away in stone pans, to stand for twenty four hours—at the end of which time it was skimmed, and churned in a barrel churn. About a small handful of salt was put into the five pounds of butter.

CHARLES C. HARPER.

VOLUNTEER PREMIUMS.

REPORT IN PART.

The committee on the volunteer premiums, having attended to the duty confided to them, report, that for the first of these premiums, being for the most successful experiment in water-rotting or otherwise preparing flax or hemp, no competitor has presented himself.

The second premium, being a silver cup, of the value of twenty dollars, offered by D. Williamson, jun. Esq. for the best calf reared by hand, not less than ten months old, with description of the manner of rearing it &c. the committee have awarded to Henry Thompson, Esq. for his full blood Devon calf, aged ten months and a half.

The written statement herewith presented, exhibits the particular information required to accompany the offering for this premium. It may be proper to add, that this calf was in excellent condition, and for its age well grown.

In awarding the third premium, of \$5, to the house wife who shall rear the greatest quantity of domestic fowls, in proportion to the number of stock fowls, the committee have had to decide between two competitors only, but each of them with strong claims.

Mr. John Sullivan has, this spring, had hatched and turned out 417 chickens, most of which are now alive and thriving, from 41 hens, of the Bucks county breed, and expects to have hatched and reared, during this season, between six and seven hundred.

Mrs. Charles S. Ridgely has, this season, reared 405 chickens, from forty hens, and seventy five ducks from three old ones, all certified to have been counted.

If the hatching of chickens alone were required for this premium, Mrs. Sullivan would, by numerical computation, have the advantage in this competition; but the premium being for "domestic fowls" reared, the addition of the extraordinary product of 'ducks,' in the statement of Mrs. Ridgely's claim, decides the award of the prize to her, with the earnest recommendation of the example of both competitors to general imitation.

For the premium for the best essay on the natural history of the mule, there are six competitors; and for that for the best essay on the value and use of oxen, there are four. Owing to the want of necessary time to peruse and compare these able and interesting papers, some of which are of great length, the committee are obliged to defer, for a day or two, their report on these cases, which will be presented to the society, in connection with this report, through the medium of the American Farmer.

[The prize essays in these cases, will be published in the American Farmer.]

The preceding report was accompanied by the following communication from H. Thompson, Esq. who took the volunteer premium offered by David Williamson, Jr. Esq.

Baltimore County, May 31, 1825.
To the Committee on Volunteer Premiums.

GENTLEMEN—

I beg leave to enter the lists with my yearling calf Sally, for the premium of a cup, offered by D. Williamson, Jr. Esq. and here with comply with the terms required, as accurately as is in my power; but if the committee are of opinion, that the food given is undervalued, I shall cheerfully submit to any addition therein, which they may deem proper to make.

Sally is ten months and thirteen days old; is out of an imported Devon cow, by a full breed Devon bull; she sucked her mother only three days, and was raised by hand, upon new milk for one month; after which, and for the next sixty days, she had skinned milk boiled, but given cool; at three months old, commenced giving half water with the milk, and a little meal mixed therewith, also a handful of sweet hay twice a day; after this time the milk was discontinued, and she was fed with Ruta Bagu turnips cut fine and sprinkled with corn meal; and as much hay as she could eat, with water only to drink, until the 1st April, when she was turned out to grass for the first time, and has had no other food since then up to this day.

The boy who had the care of Sally was always employed about the stables, and not taken off any work for that purpose; therefore I have not charged for his time, but if the committee think proper, it can be added according to their own estimate.

Very respectfully, I am gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY THOMPSON.

Estimated cost of raising Sally.

1st month, 5 quarts of new milk daily,	\$3 00
2d and 3d months, 6 quarts skim milk,	1 80
is 360 quarts, at 1/2 cent,	1 80
4th and 5th months, 4 quarts do. is 240 quarts, at 1/2 cent.	1 20
6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th months, ruta baga turnips, 3 quarts per day—12 bushels, at 15 cents,	1 80
and put away in stone pans, to stand for twenty four hours—at the end of which time it was skimmed, and churned in a barrel churn. About a small handful of salt was put into the five pounds of butter.	2 00
CHARLES C. HARPER.	1 80
Total, - - -	\$13 60

VOLUNTEER TOASTS

Which were drank at the Maryland Cattle Show, on the 2d of June, 1825.

By James Carroll, Jr.—The memory of Washington—the farmer, the statesman, and the patriot of America.

By Governor Wright.—The President of the United States—his administration promises to secure the best interests of America.

By Richard Caton.—The distinguished guests who have done us the honour to visit our agricultural exhibition.

By Geo. Howard.—The sloop of war Wasp—she took a Frolic whenever she had an opportunity.

By H. V. Somerville.—Plattsburg—an instructing lesson to an invading foe.

the year 1800 was not a leap year, although 1796 was. By this diminution of the number of leap years (a diminution of 3 days in 400 years) the error in the present calendar will not exceed a day and a half in 5000 years.

The calendar thus reformed by Pope Gregory was immediately introduced into all Catholic countries, but the Protestants, actuated by an unworthy jealousy, declined to receive a measure which originated among the Catholics. Their objections, however, were gradually removed, and in 1752, when the error had increased to 11 days, the new style was introduced into the British empire, which included the present U. States, by an act of Parliament. Eleven days were struck out of the calendar, the third of September being reckoned the fourteenth. All the other Protestant States have adopted the new style but Russia, where the established religion is that of the Greek Church, and the Christians attached to the Greek Church in the various provinces of Turkey, have to this day obstinately rejected the new calendar, and still reckon by the old style. This has occasioned much confusion and apparent contradiction in the intelligence received from Greece, since the commencement of the present contest. The Greeks, in their accounts of battles and other events, make use of the old style, while the English, French, Americans, &c. in that country, conform their dates to the new calendar.

From the *National Journal*, 16th inst.

MERIDIAN HILL, June 15th, 1825.

SIR: In consequence of an anonymous publication which appeared in your paper of the 14th, dated the 13th, respecting my pamphlet containing the proceedings in the Foxardo affair, &c. I have to request you to publish the accompanying correspondence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

Mr. PETER FORCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 28th, 1825.

SIR: The Court of Inquiry, lately assembled at the Navy Yard, Washington, has closed its examination into the matters submitted to it, and made report to the Department.

I am instructed by the Executive, to inform you, that it has been found necessary that further proceedings should be had, in relation to the transactions at Foxardo, and that in the course of a few days, charges will be preferred, you will be arrested, and a Court Martial summoned for your trial.

I am, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

SAM'L. L. SOUTHDARD.

Capt. DAVID PORTER, U. S. Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 30th, 1825.

SIR: Late on Saturday night (the 28th) I received from your messenger, your communication of that date, informing me that the Court of Inquiry had closed its examination in the matters submitted to it, and made report to the Department: also, apprising me of the intentions of the Executive with regard to me.

Ignorant, as I am, of the report of the Court, I can form no idea of the nature of the charges intended to be preferred against me, the motives of the Executive, or the object of the notification—I have the honor, therefore, to ask of you the necessary information to enable me to prepare for my defence.

With great respect, your very obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

Hon. Sam'l. Southard,

Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1825.

SIR: The accompanying pamphlet, which was put to the press shortly after the termination of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry on the Foxardo affair, contains all the explanations I shall ever be able to make in justification of my conduct.

I never had, at any time any doubts of the propriety of the course I pursued—not have I now; and it will be the source of great regret to me, if, after a perusal of the pamphlet, further proceeding in the case should be thought necessary.

If it be thought that I have erred in judgement, the purity of my intentions, I presume, cannot be doubted.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedt. servt.

D. PORTER.

HON. SAM'L. L. SOUTHDARD.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 13th June.

SIR: Your letter, transmitting a pamphlet respecting the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, and the transactions at Foxardo, &c. was received, and the copy endorsed for the President, immediately delivered to him.

It is the cause of surprise, that you should have considered it proper, while your case and the report of the Court of Enquiry were still under the consideration of the Executive, to make a publication relating thereto, and especially publication in so many respects deficient and inaccurate.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

SAM'L. L. SOUTHDARD.

Com. David Porter, U. S. Navy.

MERIDIAN HILL, June 14, 1825.

SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday's date, acknowledging the receipt of a pamphlet published by me, respecting the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, & transaction at Foxardo, &c. and expressing your surprise that I should have considered it proper, while my case and the report of the Court of Enquiry were still under consideration of the Executive, to make a publication relating thereto, and especially a publication in so many respects "deficient and inaccurate."

I beg leave to state to you that the publication alluded to was put to press, and nearly ready for distribution, before I received any

information from you of an opinion on the part of the Executive that further proceedings in the case were deemed necessary; an intimation which occasioned to me great surprise; and it was only with the hope of removing from the mind of the Executive an idea of this necessity, which induced me to circulate it after being so notified, as you will perceive by the note accompanying the pamphlet sent you a few days after your notification, which, pardon me, sir, I did believe was intended for the sole purpose of stopping my publication, as I could find no other motive for it, nor have I yet been able to find any other, as I am to this day not arrested, as I was informed by you I should be.

If, by an intimation of the deficiencies and inaccuracies which my pamphlet contains, it is intended to convey the idea of a wilful misrepresentation on my part, I beg you to point out in what it consists. The record of the proceedings, as published, are copied from the record of the Judge Advocate; and the documents, whether rejected or otherwise, for or against me, so far as I could possess myself of them, accompanying the publication; and I certainly have not omitted any against me that could be admitted by the Court as testimony; to the contrary, I have inserted one of that character, which was rejected by the Court as unauthentic, to wit, the Porto Rico government publication.

There are one or two trifling typographical errors, the most important of which is the word *clothes* instead of *colours*, in the testimony of Mr. Plat, page 15, and I think an omission to italicise the words, "fearful odds" in page 37, which surely cannot be the inaccuracies and deficiencies alluded to, as the first error is calculated to operate against myself, and the other, if it really exist, is of no importance. There is also an unimportant letter from you to the Court, transmitting the rejected documents, which by a note in page 31, and the report of the Court which by a remark in page 32, I acknowledge not to be in my possession. The first was refused to me by the Judge Advocate; the latter, I am still ignorant of; but the publication of both I now respectfully invite.

The anonymous publication in yesterday's Journal, of the same date of your letter, and taken in connexion with the language of it, leaves no doubt of the source whence it originated. I, consequently, considering my relationship to the Department, feel restrained from making suitable comments thereon. It is, therefore, only left for me to express the hope that the promised period for rectifying the error, and supplying the deficiencies, which are said to exist in the pamphlet may soon arrive; and until it does, I hereby voluntarily pledge my "sacred honor," that none will appear in it, except those I have indicated, so far as I could, by every effort on my part, obtain a knowledge of the proceedings of the Court, and I have no doubt I have obtained them correctly.

If it is intended to intimate that the reasonings contained in my defence are fallacious and present an improper view of the subject, I can only say, they are the expressions of my honest, unaided opinions and convictions, and that I should have delivered them before the Court, had I been allowed the opportunity of doing so. They are before the public—the public will judge of their value—and I now more than ever feel the necessity of appealing to its decision. I am impatient of it, and wait the convenience of the Department, in whatever measures it may think proper to adopt towards me.

I take the liberty to remind you that I am still ignorant of the opinion of the Court of Enquiry, on the charges of Messrs. Randolph and Mountain, and to request it may be laid before the public, that it may be able to Judge whether I am innocent or guilty of them.

If the Court has pronounced me innocent, I am entitled to all the benefits of their opinion; if I am guilty, I am unworthy of holding my commission, and should wish no longer to disgrace it.

I have the honour to be your very obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

HON. SAM'L. L. SOUTHDARD.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 13th June.

SIR: Your letter, transmitting a pamphlet respecting the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, and the transactions at Foxardo, &c. was received, and the copy endorsed for the President, immediately delivered to him.

It appears necessary to apprise the public, that the recent publication of Commodore Porter, on the subject of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry in relation to the affair at Foxardo, present so inaccurate and imperfect a view of that matter, that it will, in due time, receive proper attention. The record of the Court, and statement of facts, transmitted to the Executive, not having yet been made public, and it being understood that the business has not yet been terminated, furnish sufficient reasons for postponing to a more suitable period the rectification of the errors, and the supplying the deficiencies, which exist in the pamphlet referred to.

June 13, 1825.

A new thing under the Sun.—The town of Gilsum in this county voted, at their annual meeting, a sum of money to build a town tomb, sufficiently large to contain the usual number of persons who died within a year. After remaining twelve months the bodies are to be removed to the grave. The professed object is to secure their friends and neighbours from the depredations of Medical Students.—M. H. Sentinel.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, June 17.

By the packet ship James Cropper, captain Marshall from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of papers. The James Cropper sailed on the 16th of May. There is nothing of any importance. Cotton was dull, and prices looking down—the arrival of from 10 to 14,000 bales, it is presumed, will not improve the market.

From a Liverpool Price Current of May 14.

We had a fair demand for Cotton during the first three days of the week, when 10,429 bales were sold at rather better prices, since Tuesday the business was very limited, and the market closed heavily, at prices nominally the same as on the 6th inst.

The Catholic Relief Bill was carried up to the House of Lords on the 11th and read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the 17th.

"It is understood," says the Globe, "that parliament will not be dissolved this year. The cabinet being strictly neutral on the subject of the Catholic question, dissolving the parliament at the present crisis, in order to take advantage of the religious passions excited in the country by the tone of the debates on the Catholic question, and its adjuncts, would be a breach of the principle of neutrality, to which the section of the cabinet friendly to religious liberty could not submit."

NEW YORK, June 20.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Edward Bonaparte, Capt. Funk, we have received several files of Paris papers to the 13th of May, inclusive.

The Intelligence from Constantinople is 1 day later than before received, which contradicts the report of the capture of Navarino and Calamata by the Turks, and adds, that Ibrahim Pacha, after an attempt to advance further into the Morea, was compelled to retire towards Modon, where he was surrounding himself with entrenchments.

Col. Adv.

THE FAMILY OF PENN.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

We have been highly amused by a letter to the Courier, from Wm. Penn, one of the Hereditary Lords Proprietors and Governors General of Pennsylvania, who is mightily offended that President Victoria should in his address, have spoken of the example of Penn, Washington, Jefferson, and Bolivar; and flatters himself that he has fulfilled his duty, in rescuing his great grandfather's memory from a foul association with the executioner of the heroic Andre, the patriot of the miscreant Paine, and the marauder of Peru!

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR: Through the channel of your kindness I wish to submit to the public the impression made on my mind by the address of President Victoria, as reported in your paper of the 23d inst. In no small degree I claim a right of personal interference on this occasion, conceiving, as I do, the right which our law invests in the representatives of ancient and honorable families, of watching over and protecting the monumental trophies of their ancestors, as typical of the imperious duties owed by them to the memory and fair fame of the distinguished dead, from whom they trace their descent. In the composition in question, (which, from the specimen which you have inserted of it savors more in my opinion, of the puppet show than of Cabinet school, the examples of Penn, Washington, Jefferson, and Bolivar, are brought forward as parallel incentives to a line of policy which I hesitate not to brand with the imputation of rank jacobinism.)

"In preposterously pressing the authority of my justly celebrated progenitor into such a company, the old adage of *ab uno disce omnes* is unfairly and perversely travestied into *ab omnibus discere unum*. Though bowed down to the ground, under the loss of feudal power superior, and territorial opulence equal to any now enjoyed by any of the families now ranged beneath our gracious sovereign's imperial and paternal throne, no Member of the House of Pennsylvania will ever swerve from those principles of devoted loyalty and uncompromising consistency which induced its founder to repay the well placed confidence and merited munificence displayed by King Charles the Second, in a charter granting privileges as proud as an English monarch ever invested in an English subject, by zeal in behalf of his unhappy brother's sinking and desperate cause, so prominent as to include his name in one of King William's earliest proclamations, along with those of Lords Clarendon, North, and Dartmouth, and Bishop Kent. By alluding to this single fact, prominently placed on historical record, I flatter myself that I have fulfilled my duty in rescuing my great grandfather's memory from the foul association with the executioner of the heroic Andre, the patron of the miscreant Paine, and the marauder of Peru. I should not be at all surprised to find M. Victoria following up the theory, which he has so ingeniously struck out, by coupling the name of Louis XVI. with those of Lafayette, Robespierre, and Bonaparte.

I am, sir, your very obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM PENN.

One of the Hereditary Lords Proprietaries and Governors General of Pennsylvania.

London, Dec. 24, 1824.

Bravo, descendant of William Penn-

bravo, ex-hereditary Lord of Pennsylvania!

"Though bowed down to the ground under

the loss of feudal power equal to any now

enjoyed by any of the families now ranged

beneath our gracious sovereign's imperial

and paternal throne," yet the example of the

House of Bourbon has not, it would appear,

been lost on the representatives of the

House of Pennsylvania." Ah, to think of

the mortification of a member of the House of Pennsylvania—a house which, in the memory of some Scotch Highlander, perhaps, was about ten times greater than the House of Brunswick—to think only of this celebrated progenitor being compared to the marauder of Peru!

We respect the memory of William Penn, and for his sake are willing to deal very mercifully with his great-grandson, although it would be about as difficult to recognize the old Quaker in the ex-hereditary Lord, as the noble dust of Alexander in the stop of a bunghole. How different the latter end of the house from the beginning! Think only of a great grandson of William Penn, who, when Charles II sent an order down to Oxford, that the surprise should be worn according to the custom of ancient times, fell upon those students who appeared in surplices, and tore them every where over their heads; who stood it out so lustily against constables; and who, in his most celebrated work, "No Cross, No Crown," spoke so contemptuously of the proud man, "that is mighty big with the honor of his ancestors, and can tell you of his pedigree, what estate, what matches, but forgets that they are gone;" to think of the descendant of such a man, affecting to defend his memory, and in the same breath dwelling with complacency on his late feudal power and territorial opulence.

But let us not trample on the fallen. The foible of the Representative of the House of Pennsylvania, Ex Lord Proprietary and Feudal Chief, is as harmless to others as the poor inmate of Bedlam, who struts about in his cell, his brows bedecked with a paper crown. Would that all the representatives of great Houses were as little capable of injuring others.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.

CONVENTION.

We apprehend that the people of Maryland have every thing to fear and nothing good to hope for from a convention. If we judge from experience (and what better criterion can we have?) we must expect that our constitution will not be improved by it; for we know of no instance where improvement has been made in the constitution of a state, or satisfaction given to the people in such an attempt—A good constitution or form of government is the joint work of the purest virtue and most practical wisdom—does any man believe that we can collect a body of men in convention now superior in virtue and wisdom to the old revolutionary fathers that drew up our present constitution? But it is said, though the framers of the constitution were able men and did a good work, yet time and experience have suggested improvements, and that it is absurd to resist such developments, from any motives of veneration for the old constitution.—We would ask gentlemen who talk in this plausible way, whether they are sure that time has pointed out defects and experience dictated improvements? or whether either the arrogance or the unrestrained right of opinion has not generated theories, and phantasies, and notions, which men persuade themselves to believe to be realities?—or whether the schemes and projects of those politicians who are always planning and plotting for themselves, would not as soon lead them to overturn constitutions, as to subvert any other established system to answer their own purposes? These are queries worthy to be studied.

Before we take so important a step as that of adopting a convention to make a new government for the people of Maryland, we ought first to be sure, that the people do not like their present government, which we are far from believing—secondly, we ought to be sure, that we could give the people something substantially better than what they now have, which we are as far from thinking—thirdly, we should be sure, that there is no risk of doing worse by a change—and fourthly, we should be sure, that what are supposed to be defects in the present form of government are really defects, capable of remedy, and that a convention is the only mode by which such amendment could be made.

Exclusive of many other great and weighty reasons that should be urged against the project of a convention, a valid one is found in the sober reflections of every discreet man, in the time this scheme is talked of—We have just seen one tremendous conspiracy put down by the people's voice (we mean the congressional caucus) and if you now go to prostrating present establishments for the sake of building up new ones, do you not open the way for these innovators to act, and to serve their great designs by other means? What is that design? Do you ask what the design of the caucus men was? Take the answer from their own lips—viz: to fix and establish party, and to put themselves at the head of that party, and to exclude from the people's service all those who would not join them.

WILLIAM PENN.

One of the Hereditary Lords Proprietaries and Governors General of Pennsylvania.

London, Dec. 24, 1824.

Bravo, descendant of William Penn-

bravo, ex-hereditary Lord

white children, and the Great Spirit. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that all will yet be right. In the mean time continue to do as I have advised you, and until you hear from me. My officers every where are ordered to take care of you, and make you comfortable. As soon as Chilly returns you shall know it. Your friend,

G. M. TROUP.

To the Chiefs and Headmen of the Friendly Creeks.

[COMMUNICATED.]
ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

This day must never be forgotten—this event must not be suffered to decline in our observance—it is therefore proposed, that a meeting of the citizens of Easton be held on Tuesday evening next, 4 o'clock, at the Court House for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the 4th of July by a Public Dinner.

The time of this meeting will be a busy period with our fellow citizens in the country, and therefore the invitation to the meeting to make arrangements is confined to the town—but as the harvest is earlier this year than usual, and will in all probability be closed in the first day or two of July, we shall confidently hope for the company of our country friends to join with us on the 4th.

D.

For the Easton Gazette.
Good Rules for the Administration of Justice.—No man ought to be appointed a Judge who is not qualified for the station.

If Judges disqualify themselves by corrupt habits or disgraceful vices they ought to be impeached and turned out of office.

Justice ought to proceed without delay, but she ought not to be rode with whip and spur, lest she may fly the course.

The accused ought never to hang, that learned Judges dine.

Judges ought to hold no conversation on cases which are pending before them.

If persons talk to Judges on cases which are before them, they ought to be deaf or dumb.

When the judgment of one Judge is under revision of the other Judges, the Judge ought not to interfere, a Judge may advance an argument in concave, which if urged by his honour at the hearing might possibly be answered by counsel.

J.

ELKTON, JUNE 18.

SUSPECTED MURDERER.

Col. James Sewall of this place has just returned from Falmouth, Virginia, and from him we learn the following particulars respecting the person in custody at that place.

A man calling himself John Peters, alias John Conners, has lately been arrested and is now confined in Stafford county jail, on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Cunningham. The circumstance which led to his arrest was a confession he made to a man named Grey Barbour, travelling with him. Barbour related the confession to a young man named Deakins, and requested him to conceal himself in the bushes, and he would draw Conners into conversation on the subject—this he did, and Conners again acknowledged that he was guilty of the murder—and that he had taken a ring from her hand, which he sold in Baltimore or Georgetown.

After Conners' arrest, he stated that Barbour had betrayed him; that he was intoxicated when he made the confession, and did not know what he was saying. The account he gives of himself is vague and contradictory. Sometimes he denies being in Maryland for five years past—at other times he says he was employed to fish on Elk River by Major Hyland and brother—and that he has been at the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—Press.

From the *National Journal*.

Those persons who predicted nothing less than hatred and scorn for Mr. Clay, whenever he should again show himself among his constituents, will judge of the extent of their own discrimination, when they read the following paragraph, from the Frankfort (Kentucky) *Commentator*. They may learn, from the fact contained in this extract, the view which is taken of the conduct of Mr. Clay, by his own constituents, to whom alone he owed any responsibility for the course he adopted in relation to the Presidential election:

Mr. Clay and his late Constituents.

There was, we are informed, a very large public meeting, a few days ago, at Winchester, in Clarke county, at which the several gentlemen who are candidates to succeed Mr. Clay in Congress discussed the politics of the day. After which Col. Paul rose, and moved that a county dinner should be prepared in honor of Mr. Clay, and of course as an expression of approbation of his conduct in regard to the Presidential election. The vote was carried unanimously and by acclamation. A similar compliment is to be paid to Mr. Clay in Woodford, another county of his late district. It cannot but be highly gratifying to Mr. Clay, to find those constituents, whom violent partisans at a distance have presumed to accuse him of having betrayed, so generally and so fully satisfied with his course.

PRICES CURRENT....BALTIMORE, June 20.

FLOUR.—The arrivals and inspections of Howard street flour for the week past, have amounted to scarcely 1800 barrels. None of consequence has been received from the Susquehanna. The amount of City flour made has been very small. The total inspection of City and Susquehanna for the week is 2500 bbls. The export, foreign and coastwise, has amounted to about 6500 bbls. of all sorts. The consumption of our city is about 350 bbls. per day of all sorts. The holders are firmer than they were last week; being supported by the above facts, as well as the last news from England, relative to warehousing wheat, and also by the very small quantities that come in or are

made at this season. The stock it will appear is reduced in amount nearly equal to the exports; for the receipts have been about the same as the consumption. We quote from real transactions.

Sup. Howard street, per bbl. 5 a 5 1-8
"City, " " 4 75
"Susquehanna, choice brands " 4 50 a 4 75

GRAIN—Wheat—

Red, per bushel, 90
White, 95
Rye—Little doing and arrivals small, per bushel, 47

Oats—Sales per bushel, 30

Corn—The arrivals have been free and equal to our usual supply.

Sales of yellow have been made at 43 cents, white, 47 Pat.

MARRIED

At Monticello, on the 27th of May, by the Rev. F. W. Hatch, Joseph Coolidge, Jr. Esq. of Boston, to Miss Eleanor Wales Randolph, daughter of Col. Thomas Mann Randolph, of Albemarle, and grand daughter of the late President Jefferson.

In this town on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Joseph Scull, Mr. William Kersey, to Miss Lydia Sherwood.

DIED

In this town on Wednesday morning last, John Robinson, in the 16th year of his age.

NEW GOODS.

Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening an elegant and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple Goods,

selected from the latest importations, embracing almost every desirable article, adapted to the present season, which will be offered at the most reduced prices for cash; they invite their friends and the public generally, to give them an early call, and view their assortment.

Also just received CLARET, PORT and MADEIRA WINE, of a superior quality.

Highest price given for WOOL.

June 25 4w

40,000 Dollars.

Grand State Lottery No. 5,

Will be drawn on the 27th next month, in one day, when the whole of the following brilliant capitals will be distributed—

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, &c. &c.

The whole payable in cash—Two tickets, an odd and even number, can be had for little more than the price of one, as by the arrangement of the scheme, one of them will be entitled to a prize of \$4, in addition to any sum that may be drawn to its number, thereby giving to the purchasers two chances for any of the capitals.

Tickets \$5 and shares in proportion.

For sale in great variety of numbers at

McPherson's

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, NO. 202, MARKET ST.

Where was sold four of the capital prizes in the last State Lottery.—Good uncurrent bank bills, approved notes payable after the completion, and prize tickets received in payment for tickets.

All orders from a distance will meet the most prompt attention.

JONAS MCPHERSON,

Baltimore.

June 25 5w

A FARM WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to rent, for the ensuing year, a good FARM, containing from 100,000 to 150,000 corn hills in a field. A situation near some one of the Salt Waters of the county would be preferred.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

Oxford-Neck, June 25.

For Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale in Denton, Caroline county, on Tuesday the 19th day of July, on a credit, the Schooner Nightengale.

THOMAS BURCHENAL.

June 25 4w

NATHANIEL W. POTTER,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

AS A COMMISSION MERCHANT,

At No. 6, Bowleys Wharf, Baltimore.

June 25 6w

Notice.

Any gentleman who wishes to hire a celebrated Jockey or Coach Driver, may, by applying to Kingston Post Office, Somerset County, Md., be supplied with the same—speedy application would be best, as the applicant intends going to the westward in the fall if he finds no employment.

June 25 4w

Attention!

The "Easton Sharp-Shooters" will meet on Monday the 4th day of July, at 5 o'clock, A. M. at the usual place of parade, in full uniform and provided with 13 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order,

T. P. APPLEGARTH, O. S.

June 25 2w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

DAVIS'S PATENT PLOUGHS, &c.



REMOVAL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has removed his manufacturing establishment from the head of Market st. to No. 36 Pratt st. between Charles and Hanover streets, where he will keep constantly on hand for sale, his patent CYLINDRICK STAW CUTTER at the following prices, viz.:—The smaller sizes with a permanent bottom (but self feeder) at \$45, the same size with a revolving bottom 50, extra knives 5 a pair. His 2d size with a revolving bottom 55, extra knives 6 a pair; his largest size with two balance wheels (one on each side) \$85, extra knives 10 a pair; these last machines are capable of cutting from 150 to 300 bushels per hour. He has also on hand and will constantly keep for sale, Brown's Vertical Spinner for Spinning Wool these machines run six spindles at the same time, and with much less labour than a common one spindle wheel, and dir from 3 to 5 times as much work in a given time, and do it better and more evenly than it can be done in any other way. The art of using them is also very readily acquired, and they occupy only about one third of the room of a common wheel, price 25.—He would likewise inform the public, that he is just commencing the manufacturing of Gideon Davis's highly improved Patent Ploughs; these ploughs have recently been tested with five others of the most celebrated ploughs in this country by the engineer department at Washington, their report published from under the hand of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Esq. late Secretary of War, in the 50th No. of the 6th vol. of the American Farmer, copies of which can be had by calling at my shop in Pratt street.

These ploughs, besides making the almost incredible saving of 40 per cent in draft, are so simple in their construction, that they may be repaired on any farm without the assistance of a mechanic.

The subscriber being the only agent that Mr. Davis has in this city, confidently expects a liberal patronage from the public.

All communications (post paid) will meet with due attention, and orders enclosing the money promptly executed.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

June 25 6w

MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY.

At a meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, held on Monday 7th day of June, at the "University Buildings," the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Doctors ROBERT MOORE, President
M. S. BAER, Record, Secretary
JOHN BUCKLER, Cor. Secretary
WM. H. HANDY, Treasurer.

Examiners for the Western Shore—Drs. Wm. W. Handy, Wm. Donaldson, P. Macaulay, John Buckler, S. J. Jennings, M. S. Baer, Ashton Alexander.

Eastern Shore—Drs. Robert Goldsborough, Ennals Martin, Tristram Thomas, James M. Anderson, Theodore Denny.

Censors for the City of Baltimore.

1st Ward—H. J. Johnson
2d do—G. B. Martin
3d do—D. M. Reese

4th do—Alex. Clendinen

5th do—James Page

6th do—Ashton Alexander

7th do—R. W. Hall

8th do—Richard Stuart

9th do—George Gibson

10th do—M. S. Baer

11th do—George Bayly

12th do—H. D. Sellers.

City of Annapolis—John Ridgely, D. Claude, Fredericktown—Jacob Baer, Wm. Bradley Tyler.

Chestertown—Peregrine Wroth.

Caroline county—Geo. T. Martin, C. Tilden, Harford county—Wm. Dallam, Thos. Worthington.

Cecil county—Perry W. Veazy, John King, Kent county—Morgan Brown, Edwd. Scott, Worcester county—Wm. Selby, J. Martin, Somerset county—M. Jones, Henry Hyland, Dorchester county—Wm. Jackson, Francis Phelps.

Baltimore county—Augustus Taney, Howes Goldsborough.

Anne Arundel—Joel Hopkins, J. Waters, Calvert—John Dare, Thomas Parran.

St. Mary's county—Jos. Stone, J. Gwynn, Charles county—W. Weems, W. Queen.

Prince George's—B. J. Semmes, C. Duval Montgomery—Otha Wilson, W. P. Palmer.

Frederick—William Willis, Henry Stacey.

Washington—Wm. Hammond, Ezra Slifer.

Alleghany—John M. Lawrence, S. P. Smith, Talbot—Nich. Hammond, Samuel T. Kemp.

Queen Anne—J. Crane, R. Goldsborough, Jr.

The following gentlemen have been admitted members of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, since the 7th of June 1824.

DOCTORS

Benoni Dawson Jas. W. Smith

Gideon White Augustus Higgs

Wm. T. Dyer Lucius F. X. O'Brien

Benoni Neale Francis Neale

James Sykes James T. Johnson

Wm. L. Jones Bolitha Laws

John H. O'Donovan James Cheston

George L. Shearer John Sappington

Horatio Edelen Edwin Dorsey.

Henry D. Sellers MICHAEL S. BAER, Sec'y.

In Council,

JUNE 8th 1825.

Ordered, That the several acts of Assembly, passed at December session 1824, proposing alterations or amendments to the constitution, be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; the Republican Star and Gazette, Easton; the Patriot, American and Federal Gazette, Baltimore; Bond of Union, Bell-Air; Political Examiner, Fredericktown; Elkton Press, Centreville Times, and National Intelligencer. THOMAS CULBRETH,
 Clerk of the Council.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

An act to repeal an act entitled, An act to alter, change and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Allegany county, into eight separate election districts, passed at December Session, eighteen hundred and sixteen, and confirmed at December Session, eighteen hundred and seventeen. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of eighteen hundred and sixteen and eighteen hundred and seventeen, which directs that Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into eight separate election districts, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Allegany county shall be divided into nine separate election districts; and the additional district shall be taken and laid off from the seventh and eighth election districts, as they are now numbered.

3. And be it enacted, That Amos Robinet, Francis Reid, Benjamin Robinson, John North and Leonard Sheriff, or a majority of them, or a majority of the survivors of them, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, and authorized to lay off Allegany county into nine separate election districts; and to number the same, not altering or changing either the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth election districts; or the place of holding the election therein as now established by law, but only dividing the seventh and eighth into three separate election districts, having regard to the population, extent and convenience of the votes in each of said districts; and said election districts so laid off anew, shall be numbered seven, eight and nine, and known thereafter by such number; and also to select Old Town as the place of holding the election for one of the said election districts thus to be laid out; the house of Isaac Osmun, near the mouth of Fifteen Mile creek, for the place of holding the election of another election district thus laid out; and Walter Slicer's tavern, or any other place within said district, which may be deemed more convenient, for the place of holding the election in the other election district thus to be laid out; and the said commissioners shall, on or before the first day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty six, deliver to the clerk of Allegany county court, a description in writing, under their hands and seals, specifying plainly the boundaries and number of each district; and also the place in each district where the election for such district shall be held, and the said clerk shall record the same in the records of the said county.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of Allegany county court, to furnish the sheriff of said county with a copy of the proceedings of the said commissioners, who shall give notice of the place of holding the election in each election district so laid off anew, by causing the same to be inserted in the Cumberland Advocate, once a week, for at least one month previous to holding the election in October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

5. And be it enacted, That for all services performed by the commissioners aforesaid, by virtue of this act, the levy court of Allegany county, shall make reasonable compensation; and shall levy the same upon the county, and the same shall be paid as all other county charges.

6. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election as the constitution and form of government directs; in such case, this act and the alteration herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An act for the relief of the Jews in Maryland. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every citizen in this state professing the Jewish Religion, and who shall hereafter be appointed to any office or public trust under the state of Maryland, shall, in addition to the oaths required to be taken by the constitution and laws of the state, or of the United States, make and subscribe a declaration of his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, in the stead of the declaration now required by the constitution and form of government of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government and every part of any law of this state contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as respects the sect of people aforesaid, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

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

An act to alter and amend the constitution so as to allow to the city of Baltimore, a representation equal to that of the several counties of this State.

Whereas, it having been represented to the General Assembly, that the business of Baltimore, requires an additional delegation to attend to and secure the interests, and perform the business of that city in the Legislature; Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the free white male citizens of this state above twenty-one years of age, and no other, having resided twelve months within this state, and six months in the city of Baltimore next preceding the election at which they may offer to vote, shall on the first Monday of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and at all times thereafter, have a right to vote for and elect a number of delegates or representatives to the House of Delegates, equal to that which under the constitution and law of the land the several counties of this state, are or may be entitled to elect.

2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next General Assembly of Maryland, then this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and

form of government to all intents and purposes, and every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with, or contrary thereto, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

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.

Whereas, it has been represented to this General Assembly, that great inconveniences have been experienced by reason of the existing division of Somerset county, into election districts, for remedy whereof,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the division of Somerset county into election districts, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Frederick county shall be divided into twelve separate election districts, and the additional district shall be taken and laid off from the third election district as they are now numbered.

3. And be it enacted, That Patrick McGill, senior, Benjamin West, John Thomas, Henry Culler, Erasmus Garrott, of the third election district of the county aforesaid, be and they are hereby authorized and appointed or a majority of them, commissioners to lay off and divide anew the third election district into two election districts, and to number the new election district formed out of the third election district; and to make choice of a place in the said new election district so laid off at which the elections shall be held, having due regard to the accommodations of persons attendant upon such elections; and the said commissioners shall, on or before the third Monday in April, eighteen hundred and twenty six, deliver to the clerk of Frederick county court, description in writing under their hands and seals, specifying plainly the boundaries and number of the election district so laid off by them; and also the place where the election for such district shall be held; and the said clerk shall record the same in the records of said county.

4. And be it enacted, That the sheriff of Frederick county shall give notice of the place of holding the election in such election districts so laid off anew, by causing the same to be inserted in one or more newspapers, printed in Frederick county once a week for at least two months previous to holding the election in October, eighteen hundred and twenty six.

5. And be it enacted, That if any of the commissioners named in this act, shall refuse to accept his appointment before the first day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty six, the remaining commissioners or a majority of them are hereby authorized and directed to fill such vacancies.

6. And be it enacted, That each commissioner shall be entitled to receive at the rate of two dollars per day, for every day he shall act in the discharge of the duties imposed on him by the provisions of this act, to be assessed and levied by the levy court of Frederick county, as other county charges are; which shall be paid over as other county charges are.

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

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
On the Equity side thereof,

MAY TERM, 1825.

Ordered that the report of Thomas H. Dawson, the Trustee for the sale of certain property, in the cause of Eliza Ann Abbott against Hannah Matilda Abbott, William Henry Richardson and Thomas Richardson, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the second Monday in November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Eastern Gazette, published in Easton, Talbot county, before the said second Monday in November next.

The report states the amount of sales to be fifteen hundred and seventy one dollars.

RICHARD T. EARLE.

A True Copy.

Test. J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

June 11 3w

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, - \$3 00

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, - 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, - 1 50

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.

Dinner on board, CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 5

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. GENERALS respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing School in Easton, on Friday the 6th day of May.

April 30

CLEMENT VICKARS.

50

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

JAMES MELONEY.

Easton, May 21, 1825.

Mill for Sale.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, the well known mill-seat, by the name of ABBOTT'S MILL, which has about 300 acres of land in all; the improvements are a two story

BRICK DWELLING,

with a brick addition of one story, and every necessary out building—the mill is in good order, also the improvements;—its situation is two miles east of the post-road leading from Easton to Cambridge, Dorchester county, and about eight miles from each place, lying in Talbot county, Maryland.

JOSEPH L. TURNER.

Abbott's Mill, June 11 3w

\$100 Reward.

In August, 1820, my negro man Joe left me, who is now about 23 years old and about five feet ten inches high, a dark mulatto, thick lips, shows good deal the white of his eyes when alarmed, bow-legged, and one of his thighs has been broken, from a fall out of a barn loft, (perhaps the left) he has a piece bit out of the lower end of his ear in fight—I think he is in Philadelphia or Baltimore, as he has old fellow-servants who are now free in both places. Any person that will secure Joe Fulman (as he calls himself) in Easton jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expenses paid by the subscriber, living at Abbott's Mill, Talbot county, Md.

June 11 6w JOSEPH L. TURNER.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm in Caroline county, situated about one mile from the town of Hillsborough, containing between four and five hundred acres, with a large proportion of woodland. It will be sold low on the following terms:—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the residue in three yearly instalments.

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Caroline Co. May 28 1f

Lands to Rent.

To be rented, from the first of next January, all my Farms in Caroline county; and also my Farm at Shoal Creek except the dwelling house, homestead and lots. This plantation will be laid off so as to extend to the river, and to contain about 175 thousand corn hills in a shift. I wish to procure for this place a man capable of acting as a manager and collector for me. The rent will be moderate, and commodious buildings will be provided.

If the Tenants on the farms now rented do not apply for a renewal of their leases by the 15th of June, they will after that day, be rented without reserve to the first approved applicants.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, May 28 8w

By an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, the Levy Court of Talbot county, are authorised and empowered to purchase land in Talbot county to erect such buildings and improvements thereon, as may be necessary, for the use of the poor of said county; They therefore invite those who wish to sell, to make proposals of the price and terms of sale of their land to the Levy court aforesaid, on the 15th inst, or within one month thereafter.

The land must contain not less than three hundred acres, to be situated on salt water, well timbered and of a productive soil.

By the Levy Court,

June 4 J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland. This is to give notice that the subscriber of said county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Truitt, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of January next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 3d day of June, A.D. 1825. KENDALL TRUITT, Adm'r.

June 11 3w

NOTICE.

In pursuance of a decree of Worcester county court, as a court of chancery, will be exposed at public sale, on Wednesday the 15th day of July next, at Mr. Nathaniel McNamee's Mills, all the real estate of William Campbell, late of said county, deceased—said land situate near St. James Chapel, in said county, and is supposed to contain about one hundred acres, and will be sold on a credit of twelve months, for the payment of the debts of said deceased. The creditors of said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the clerk's office in said county, within six months from the day of sale. Sold by

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

June 11 3w

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

MAY 24th, 1825.

A general meeting of the Stockholders in this institution will be held at their Banking-house, in the city of Baltimore, on Tuesday the 5th day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A.M. to 2 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of electing sixteen directors for the ensuing year.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cash.

June 4

COACH AND HARNESS

Has just received a
more elegant &
handsome Coach
and Harness
from New York.
The above, to
be offered at
the Auction
on the 5th of
July.

JOHN HARRISON, Chester Town.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
late Sheriff of Talbot county.

March 5

Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrot, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coachées, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be warranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase FORTY or FIFTY likely NEGROES, for which he will give the highest prices—those wishing to sell will find it to their interest to call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, Easton.

June 11 J