

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, JULY 2, 1825.

NO. 29.

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.

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

New Spring Goods.

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

Spring Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE
Superfine 4-4 Chintzes, Calicoes & Gingham's elegant assortment.
Painted Muslins and Barage, Robes, Sup. company Seersucker,
Check'd Satin stripes & fig'd Cambric Muslins Loom, sewed and tamboured Jacketon do. Figured Swiss and Moss seeding do. Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics & Handk'fs. Byadures, Swiss mull Shawls and Points, Gros de Naple, damask Gause and Crape leise Handkerchiefs,
Ventapalam, Grecian striped and plaid do. Neck-laces, Ear-Bobs, Beads and Corals, Corsets, Busks, Curls and Flowers.
Laces, Edgings and Insertion,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinet Lace,
Pink, blue, green, straw & white Crape Leise Silk stripe Linen Drilling,
Denmark Sateen.
The above, together with every article necessary to make a complete assortment, will be offered at their usual small advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Tan-Bark or Hides.
Easton, 14th May, 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,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.**
Which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or country produce in exchange. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.
May 7 w
N. B. The highest price given for clean washed WOOL in Goods. J. M. L.

New Spring Goods.

William Clark

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening
AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,
of the latest importations, embracing every article in the staple and fancy line, also a general assortment of
**HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CHINA & GLASS WARE,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES
AND TEAS, &c.**

All of which will be offered very cheap for cash—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.
May 7

New Spring Goods.

Martin & Hayward

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF
CONSISTING OF
**DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
CHINA GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE.**

All of which have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.
March 26

NATHANIEL W. POTTER,
OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC,
AS A COMMISSION MERCHANT,
At No. 6, Bowleys Wharf, Baltimore.
June 25 6w

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



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. F. APPELGARTH, O. S.
June 25 2w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 29th ult. a negro man who calls himself JOHN LEWIS, is 5 feet 11 inches high, and about 45 years of age; he had on when committed, a drab coat and pantaloons, blue cloth vest, an old fur hat, and a pair of shoes much worn—says he belongs to capt. George Bud, living near Lake Erie, state of Pennsylvania. The owner of the above runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as directed by the act of assembly of the state of Maryland.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
June 25 8w

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

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 repairing 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 by those desirous of visiting the Springs of a scarcity of fodder.
CHARLES LEARY.
June 11 8w

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.

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 SAW 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 do 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

Partnership.

Having taken my son-in-law, JAMES MOORE, Jr. into partnership in my Agricultural Repository, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Sinclair & Moore.
ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Sinclair & Moore

Have on hand and offer for sale at their Agricultural Repository, near Pratt street wharf, 200 Grain Cradles with best Waldron Scythes complete
100 Grass Scythes and Sneathes, ready hung
100 Cultivators of the most approved patterns
40 doz Spring steel manure } low by the dozen.
and Hay Forks
40 do, Hay Rakes
100 bushels seed Buck-wheat
500 do white Flint Wheat of last crop for seed, which may be expected here in a few weeks from beyond Albany; it will be carefully put up and be in good order for shipping southerly. This wheat has been highly recommended in the American Farmer, vol. 7, page 156 and 235 for being productive and resisting the Hessian Fly.
Also, PLOUGHS of the most approved patterns, made by experienced workmen under our own direction, and ready to deliver at the shortest notice, and will be carefully shipped to any part of the U. States.
Horse Rakes for grain and hay.
Ruta Bags and beat white flat Turnip Seed of a very nice quality and our own raising.
Garden and Field Seeds as usual.
Baltimore, 5 mo: 17. (June 4 6w)

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

Wanted

A man fully capable of commanding a boat to sail in the Chesapeake Bay and its waters, who can come well recommended for his skill as a seaman, and for his honesty, sobriety and activity in business—Apply to the Editor.
June 25

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

Notice.

Came to the farm of the subscriber about the 10th inst. a large bay mare, with black mane and tail.—The owner is requested to come forward pay the charge of advertising and take her away.
HORATIO L. EDMONDSON.
Ceder Point, Talbot co. June 25.

From the American Farmer.

MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW.

Report of Committee on Volunteer Premiums.
The committee on the volunteer premiums have given to the subject of the premiums offered for essays on two important branches of rural economy, that earnest and serious attention which the importance of the subjects and the characters of the donors seemed to entitle them to.

The first which presented itself, following the order of publication, was the silver cup, offered by that liberal & public spirited citizen Robert Oliver, Esq. "to the author of the best essay on the natural history of the mule, and its value for the general purposes of agriculture, in comparison with horses." For this premium there were six competitors, and several essays of great merit; giving a mature consideration to them respectively, and observing exactly the terms on which the premium is offered, the committee award the premium for the best essay on this subject, to Samuel Wyllys Pomeroy, of Brighton, in Massachusetts. It might be deemed invidious to other competitors for this prize, to speak of them by name. For the purposes of this communication, it is sufficient to state, that, at least one of the other essays contained matter which would have added to the practical value of that of Mr. Pomeroy, though inferior to it in other respects, and particularly in what relates to the natural history of the animal, which it appears to have been an important part of the object of the donor to draw forth.

For the other essay, "on the value and use of oxen in comparison with horses, in the middle and southern states, accompanied by a description of the best method of gearing and breaking them," the committee after a mature and deliberate examination of a number of able and practical essays on the subject, do award the premium of a silver cup of the value of \$25, patriotically presented by the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, to Thomas P. Stabler, of Montgomery county Maryland. His essay is considered entitled to the premium, as conforming to the intention of the donor, which doubtless was, to elicit the best practical information on the subject.

The committee take much pleasure in stating to the friends of the agricultural society, that the compositions on both the above subjects demonstrated the growing interest which is felt in the improvement of agriculture, and the advantages which result to the community by the labours and contributions of the association. So much merit was evinced in the various communications on both the subjects proposed, that, if the terms on which they are received would allow of it, each might be entitled to particular mention. They hope yet to see some of them usefully occupying the columns of the American Farmer.

JOSEPH GALES, Jr. Chair'n.

NAPOLEON AND THE ANTS.

The Ants had appeared in greater numbers in his bed room, since he occupied it less, and had climbed upon his table, on which there was usually some sugar. Allured by the bait, they had immediately established a chain of communication, and taken possession of the sugar basin. Napoleon was anxious that they should not be disturbed in their plan; he only now and then moved the sugar, following only their manœuvres, and admiring the activity and industry they displayed until they found it again. "This is not instinct," said he: "it is much more, it is sagacity intelligence, the ideal of civil association. But these little beings have not our passions, our cupidity, they assist, but do not destroy each other. I have vainly endeavoured to defeat their purpose; have removed the sugar to every part of the room; they have been one, two, or sometimes three days looking for it, but have always succeeded at last. The idea strikes me to surround the table with water, and see whether that will stop them. Doctor, send for some." But water did not stop them; the sugar was still pillaged. The Emperor then substituted vinegar, and the ants no longer ventured to approach. "You see it is not instinct alone that guides them; they are prompted by something else; but what, I know not. However, be the principle which directs them what it may, they offer an example worthy of observation and reflection. It is only by perseverance and tenaciousness that any object can be attained."
[LAST DAYS OF NAPOLEON.]

EPISCOPAL ANECDOTE.

Dr. William Lyons, who in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was preferred to the Bishopric of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, was originally captain of a ship, and distinguished himself in several actions against the Spaniards. On being presented to the Queen, after one of his gallant exploits, her Majesty told him he should have the first vacancy that offered. The honest Captain understood the Queen literally, and soon after, learning that the See of Cork was vacant, set off for Court and claimed the Royal promise. The Queen, astonished at the request, remonstrated, but in vain; he said the Royal word was passed and he relied on it. Her Majesty said she would take time to consider, and on examining into his character, finding that he was a sober moral man, she sent for him and gave him the Bishopric observing "she hoped he would take as good care of the Church as he had done of the State." Lyons immediately set out for his See, which he enjoyed above twenty years with great reputation, but never attempted to preach, except on one occasion, namely, on the death of his benefactress. On that melancholy occasion he thought it his duty to pay the last honours to his Royal Mistress and preached a sermon in Christ Church, Cork. After dwelling on the uncertainty of human life, and the good qualities of the Queen, he concluded as follows: "Let those who feel our recent loss deplore with me on this melancholy occasion; but if there be any that hear me, who have secretly wished for this event (as perhaps there may be,) they have now got their wish, and the devil do them good with it."

would take as good care of the Church as he had done of the State." Lyons immediately set out for his See, which he enjoyed above twenty years with great reputation, but never attempted to preach, except on one occasion, namely, on the death of his benefactress. On that melancholy occasion he thought it his duty to pay the last honours to his Royal Mistress and preached a sermon in Christ Church, Cork. After dwelling on the uncertainty of human life, and the good qualities of the Queen, he concluded as follows: "Let those who feel our recent loss deplore with me on this melancholy occasion; but if there be any that hear me, who have secretly wished for this event (as perhaps there may be,) they have now got their wish, and the devil do them good with it."

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. Reflections over the grave of the Rev. J. Summerfield during the Interment.

The high behest of heaven is obeyed! The ruthless arm of death has divested us of the friend whom we loved—the pale garb of melancholy which overspreads this assembly, sufficiently indicates the solemn Providence which calls us here;—a Providence which, though righteous, frequently envelops its bright designs in the clouds and darkness which oft surround the Lord! Appalling, indeed, is the aspect of death under almost every circumstance. Assailing the fondest affections man delights to own, it shows how mutable are human joys. It spreads its direful influence over the abodes of man, and, with its many darts, conspires against the feeble throef of life. It palsies the arm which, dauntless, swayed the sceptre of dominion over submissive nations.—With hand inexorable, it tears from the prince's brow the diadem of glory, and drags the reluctant monarch from the stately palace to the house of clay. With relentless step, it enters the mansion of peace; it wears with slowly-rolling years the aged sire—breaks by sickness, in a day, the prop of declining parents; or, by its untimely blast, nips the fair blossom of the morn, and tears, with icy grasp, the infant from the mother's arms of love. It throws the shroud of oblivion over the glory of wasting nations—lulls the voice of eloquence—hushes the harp of the poet, and arrests the sword of the hero. Nor is the sacred desk a barrier against the intruder.—For lo! he has entered the sanctuary of the Lord, and taken from the walls of Zion, one whom it was impossible to know, and not to love! With what pleasure have we entered with him the courts of thy house, O God! while his words, distilling as the dew of Hermon, rendered the place none other than the gate of Heaven. But ah! how changed the scene!—Behold the coffin in which he now reposes. We come not now, departed saint! to hear thee plead the cause of God—a voice once supreme in thy affections. His voice is now still as the dumb ones, for whom he once could touch the heart of mercy. We come not now to view him presiding over the destinies of the Missionary Institution, whose energies have been so greatly strengthened by the ardour of his affection and the power of his eloquence. We come to mingle our grief in this late act of death, in which event every institution which served to promote the glory of God, and to mitigate the sorrows of our race, has lost an ardent friend! Endowed with a power, to him peculiar, he could move even the most inconsiderate heart, to alleviate the widows woe, and stay the orphan's tear. Arresting the attention of those whom he addressed, and engaging their affections, with an eloquence resistless as the lightning blazing from the black-browed cloud, he could render their hearts, as the harp moved by the breath of even, susceptible to pity's slightest touch. France, Britain, Ireland, and America, have received him as the delegate of Heaven to plead the Bible and Missionary cause: When a Nation is called to mourn the death of a monarch, it is not unrequited that memory sickness in viewing
"War's varied horrors, and the train of ills
Which follow on ambition's blood-stain'd path."
Not so the memory of a good man's death.—And when the pious pastor leaves his flock, reflection yields a pleasing view—recounts his sermons—tells his visits o'er—repeats the admonition often given—while the walls of our mansions seem to echo the prayers so late he made in our behalf to Heaven. But his days are ended. His labour of love on earth is done—and he has entered, we trust, into that "temple not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens." He was but a loan from God. A while he shone, then sunk in sudden night. Nor was his brilliancy merely like that of the forest leaf, which, wet with the dew of night, trembles as it sparkles in the sun-beam, till, parched by his director ray, it falls again to earth. Nor was his glory like that which tends the meteor's blaze, whose greater glory, fading, leaves a greater gloom. No—'twas like the sun of day. Unclouded has he held his way, while stars were lost in his superior lustre. What though he sits. The night is short which veils him from our view. Our hemisphere has been illumined by his talents, his piety, and zeal; and though he sits, it is to rise—to rise safe from disease and decline, and to "shine forth as the sun in the Kingdom of his Father." He was a stranger to the thoughts of death. He did not wait until

the world should recede from his view, ere he endeavored to pierce beyond the shadows, clouds and darkness which hang around eternity. When viewing the corpse of a departed saint, it was an usage almost invariable with him to exclaim—
"My soul is in love with the beautiful clay; And longs to lie in its stead."

And when his heart sickened, and the pulse beat slow, the smiles of Heaven chased the frowns of death. While the hoar snow of winter, or the green grass of summer, shall cover thy grave, thy memory, O Summerfield! still shall live. While thy spirit is resting at the throne of God, remembering thy precepts, we will worship at His altar—And though the earthly house of thy tabernacle shall dissolve beneath its kindred clay, thy soul

"Shall flourish in immortal youth, Unhurt amidst the war of elements, The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds."

ABBEVILLE C. H., S. CAROLINA,
May 30th, 1825.

On the arrival of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, the Vice President of the United States, in Abbeville the place of his activity, his fellow citizens, prompted by a desire to offer him some testimony of their approbation of his public services, as well as of their personal regard, invited him to partake of a public Dinner on the 27th of May, at Abbeville Court House, prepared for the occasion, by Captain James Tatem. PATRICK NOBLE, Esq. acted as President, and Col. ALEXANDER BOWIE assisted as Vice President. A large number of gentlemen sat down to table, and the day was spent in harmony and rational hilarity. In the evening a Ball succeeded, given in honor of this distinguished citizen, attended by a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

A number of toasts were drank, when the Vice President's health was given in rose and made the following speech:—

"Gentlemen: I would ill deserve your favor were I not sensibly affected by your kind reception. After so long an absence, and after having passed through so many trying scenes, to return to the friends of my youth, to whose early confidence, I owe my first advancement in public life, and to be thus received, is indeed truly gratifying, and will be held in grateful remembrance so long as I may live. Nor will it terminate in a mere emotion of gratitude, but will animate and impel me with redoubled zeal to act on those principles and views, by adhering to which heretofore, I have been so fortunate, as to secure your approbation, and that of so large a portion of our fellow citizens. Surrounded as I am, by my early acquaintances, it will not, I trust, be considered indelicate to advert for a moment to the principles, which have invariably governed me in public life. From the commencement of my public course to this day, I have, under all circumstances, been directed by one great leading principle, an entire confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the American people. I believe them to be not only capable of self government, but of wise self government; and thus believing, I never for a moment doubted that the approbation of my fellow citizens would invariably follow an honest and enlightened discharge of duty, if fairly and fully explained. To understand then the true interest of the country, and to pursue it steadily under every difficulty, I resolved from the first, should be my constant guide in my passage through public life. I had not been long in the councils of the nation, before the firmness of my resolution was put to a severe test. You all remember the condition of our country in 1811 and 1812, during what is called the war session. A war at that time apparently interminable was waged between the two great powers of Europe, England, and France, in the progress of which a long series of injuries had been inflicted on our neutral rights. These at length became insufferable. Every attempt was made, by measures short of war, to redress our wrongs. They all failed. So far from arresting the course of belligerent aggression, our neutral rights continued to be steadily encroached on in spite of embargoes and the whole system of restrictive measures. We were at length (at the period to which I refer) reduced to the condition of humbly submitting, or of making an open and bold appeal to arms. There were not wanting in Congress, many (and some of them distinguished by high reputation for talents) who preferred submission with all of its humiliation. Those members denied not our country's wrongs. They were in fact but too manifest; but they doubted, whether the people would bear the burthens & privations of war. They readily conceded that the people would sustain their government in peace, when but little efforts were necessary to sustain it, but would by no means concede to them that elevated intelligence and patriotism which were requisite to bear it through all the dangers of war. I neither so believed nor acted. I was not ignorant of the danger and privations which must ever attend a war with England, particularly unprepared as the country then was. I clearly saw our difficulties, but my faith in your virtue and intelligence was never for an instant shaken. I asked myself simply, what do the lasting interest and the honor of the country require, and not doubting, but that both would be sacrificed without resistance, I unhesitatingly gave my voice for that war, which has emphatically and justly been called the second of Independence. Nor was I mistaken in my estimate of the character of the people. Sustained by their enlightened patriotism, the government was borne in safety through the stormy current of events. An honorable peace followed, and with it the important question occurred, on what footing should our peace establishments be placed. Again Congress was divided. There were many on whom the experience of the war appeared to be lost. Either not discerning what your interest required, or

what is more probable, not confiding in your disposition to make the sacrifices, which the measures necessary for the security of the country required, they were found in opposition to almost every measure proposed for that purpose. Not doubting the necessity of an enlightened system of measures for the security of the country, and the advancement of its true interest, nor your disposition to make the necessary sacrifices to sustain it, I gave my zealous efforts in favor of all such measures; the gradual increase of the Navy, a moderate military establishment properly organized and instructed, a system of fortification for the defence of the coast, the restoration of specie currency, a due protection of those manufactures of the country which had taken root during the period of war and restrictions; and finally a system of connecting the various portions of the country by a judicious system of internal improvement. Nor again was I mistaken in your character. You nobly sustained all of these measures. Soon after the adoption by Congress of this system of measures, which grew out of the experience of the late war, I was transferred to preside over the Department of War by the appointment of our late virtuous and excellent Chief Magistrate. In this new position, my principles of action remained unchanged. Continuing still with my faith increased instead of being shaken in your virtue and intelligence, I sought no other path to your favor, but a fearless discharge of the duties of my office. Placed on so firm a foundation, no difficulty nor opposition could intimidate me. It became my duty, as a member of the administration to aid in sustaining, against the boldest assaults, these very measures, which, as a member of Congress, I had contributed in part to establish; and again I had the satisfaction to find that a reliance on your virtue and intelligence was not in vain. Your voice was so audibly pronounced on the side of the administration, that now, instead of opposition, the struggle appears to be who shall evince the greatest zeal in favor of its measures. But it is not simply in questions of national policy, that this deep conviction of the virtue and intelligence of the American people has guided me in my public course. It has also been my constant monitor in relation to the principles of the government, and its operation in reference to them. Believing that a firm reliance on your virtue and intelligence was the only safe foundation for an enlightened policy, it naturally followed, that I should take such a view of the principles of the government, and give, as far as in my power, such a direction in its operation, as would be the best calculated to enlarge and confirm the powers of the people. That I have ever so acted, I confidently appeal to my whole political course, as well while a member of the government of the state as that of the nation. And in so acting, I conceive that I have but acted in the spirit of the Constitution. According to our American conception of liberty, it can only exist where those who make and execute the laws are controlled by the people on whom the laws operate, through frequent elections fairly conducted. To enlarge and strengthen this control, wherever it is susceptible of it, and to preserve it in vigor in the actual operation of the system, I have ever conceived to be the first duty of an American citizen; for it must be manifest, that in the same proportion, that the people may lose this control, just in the same degree the responsibility of Public Agents to them must be lost, and that, in the same degree, the government must lose its democratical character. Nor have these been mere theoretical opinions. Throughout the whole of the late election, which has terminated in placing me in my present situation, I never for a moment lost sight of them. I know, that it may appear indelicate for me to allude to these recent occurrences, but believing that nothing that concerns the American people ought to be so considered, I without hesitation refer to the part which I acted during the late Presidential canvass. From first to last, one leading principle governed me, that the voice of the people should prevail. I cared much less, who should be elected, than how he should be; nor did I confine this principle to others; without extending it to myself. I held myself strictly subordinate to the public voice, of which, I trust, I furnished no feeble proof, when one of the leading states of the Union, which though at first apparently favorable, gave indications of preferring another. Actuated by the same principle, which had placed me in opposition to any scheme of controlling the election by any other power than the voice of the people, I did not hesitate, by withdrawing, to contract the sphere of selection, and thereby to endeavor, as far as in me lay, to terminate the election by the people, without its being referred to the House of Representatives. Not doubting that you entirely concur in these principles, I take the liberty in conclusion, of offering as a sentiment—
"The responsibility of public agents to the People—the basis of our system. Let the foundation be preserved in solidity, and the noble superstructure will last forever."

GETTSBURG, June 22, 1825.

The German York Gazette states, that there was a riot amongst the negroes in that borough, on Tuesday night of last week. It appears that two black men had recently arrived from Maryland, and fixed their residence in the suburbs of that place. The colored people of York believed that those two persons had been sent by the slaveholders of Maryland, to watch and detect runaways—and, it is said, that they had already assisted in the discovery and apprehension of several fugitives. Irritated by the conduct of those whom they believed to be spies upon persons of their own colour, between 20 and 25 of the blacks combined, and, on the night above mentioned, attacked the house occupied by the obnoxious indi-

viduals. There was only one of them at home, who, when he perceived the crowd, seized a scythe for the purpose of defending himself—but, the doors and windows being broken with stones, he escaped to a neighbouring house, whither he was followed by the assailants, who threatened to pull down the house, unless the object of their vengeance was delivered to them. He was, consequently, given up, when they pretended that it was his companion whom they sought, and that they would not hurt him; but when they had proceeded about 20 yards they bound him with a rope, and then beat him with cowskins and sticks, in a barbarous manner. The next morning 23 of the rioters were arrested, 5 or 6 of whom were imprisoned, and the others admitted to bail for their appearance at the next Court.

[From the Savannah Georgian.]
STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Representatives, on the 6th instant, Mr. LUMPKIN, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the communication of the Governor, as relates to the improper interference of the United States Government, with our domestic affairs, presented the following report and resolutions:

"The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the disposition which has so often latterly unhappily evinced itself in the different branches of the General Government to control the domestic affairs, and to intermeddle with and to endanger the peace, the repose and union of the Southern States, after deliberating on this subject with the deepest feelings of sorrow and regret, have to proclaim that the hour is come, or is rapidly approaching, when the States from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana, must confederate, and, as one man, say to the Union—We will no longer submit our retained rights to the snivelling insinuations of bad men on the floor of Congress—our constitutional rights to the dark and strained constructions of designing men upon judicial benches; that we protest the doctrine and disclaim the principle of unlimited submission to the General Government.

The great objects of the American Union were as simple in practice as beautiful in theory; they were as easily understood as they were important; the relations with foreign nations were confided to the United Government. The powers necessary to the protection of the confederated states from enemies without and from enemies within, alone were given. All others were retained to the several states as separate and sovereign, and must not be usurped by construction—legislative, executive or judiciary.

When from 1770 to 1776 the government of Britain was levying a war of restriction upon Boston and the north, no narrow feeling, no unworthy suspicions, no sectional jealousies were harbored in the bosoms of men of the South, but, with one voice, and with simultaneous impulse, from Virginia to Georgia, they united their fate with their colonial brethren. When from 1801 to 1811, the mighty powers of France and England, in all things else hostile to each other, combined to drive from the seas of the world the ships and the commerce of the northern states, the men of the south did not mealy stoop to calculate the cost, but resolving that the wrongs of a part were the wrongs of the whole American family, proclaimed defiance to both, and conquered, and won, on the mountain wave, and in the marshes of the west, the freedom of the trade of the world.

These are the feelings we brought into the confederacy: with these we shall leave it, if unprincipled men prosper in the unholy work of demolishing the noble, the august, the splendid fabric of our Union.

The States of the South will convey the products of a fertile soil and genial climate to the markets of the world. The world will open wide its arms to receive them. Let our NORTHERN BRETHREN, then, if there is no peace in UNION—if the compact has become too heavy to be longer borne, in the name of all the mercies, find peace among themselves. Let them continue to rejoice in their self righteousness; let them bask in their own elysium, while they depict all South of the Potomac as hideous reverse. As Athens, as Sparta, as Rome was, we will be: they held slaves, we hold them. Let the North then form national roads for themselves, let them guard with Tariffs their own interest, let them deepen their public debt until an high minded aristocracy shall arise out of it. We want none of all these blessings.

But in the simplicity of the patriarchal government, we would still remain master and servant under our own vine, and our own fig tree, and confide for safety upon him, who, of old time, looked down upon this state of things without wrath.

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met—That we concur most heartily in the sentiments on this subject, communicated by his Excellency the Governor, that "having exhausted the argument, we will stand by our arms," and for the support of this determination, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Be it further resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Executive, of each state in the Union respectively, with a request that they lay the same before the several Legislatures, and that his Excellency do also forward a like copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, instructing the former, and requesting the latter to co-operate in all national measures, having a tendency to thwart the objects herein deprecated.

The above report and resolutions were read and laid on the table. It was understood that when they were called up a substitute would be offered for them.

For the Easton Gazette.
Governor Troup and the Committee of the Georgia Legislature.

The base and treasonous spirit manifested in the message of Governor Troup, and which has been sanctioned by the report of a committee of the Legislature of Georgia, can awaken no feeling but that of indignant contempt. If not directly, certainly indirectly the report of the committee to whom was referred his Excellency's message, recommends a dissolution of the union—It distinctly describes the limits which are to be set to this new confederacy—For it plainly and unequivocally proclaims that the hour is come, or is rapidly approaching, when the States from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana must confederate. Language so bold as this, and sentiments so hostile to the best interests of the country have never before been used and promulgated in this nation by any man, or any set of men. We have hitherto been accustomed even in times of the highest party excitement to hear nothing but the most devout effusions of regard and affection for the institutions of our country. But it has been reserved for the Governor of Georgia and his committee to accomplish their own infamy by openly declaring their hostility to the freest government on earth, and offering themselves ready to wage war against the liberties of the people. Painful indeed would it be to the patriot bosom, could it for a moment be imagined that the traitorous spirit of Gov. Troup and his committee would receive the approval of one honest man in this country. For my own part I cannot tolerate the idea—I cannot for an instant doubt that Gov. Troup and his associates will meet the punishment they so justly merit, the execration of all who love their country—The re-election of Governor Troup, however important he may deem it, will not be considered of so much interest, that the people of this nation will permit the constitution to be endangered, either to indulge the sallies of his wicked passion, or to forward his views of personal aggrandizement—yet I cannot but lament that a temper such as that exhibited in the Governor's message and the report of the committee, should be at any time evinced—More particularly is it to be regretted at a period when our free institutions have been fully tried by time, and the convulsions from which in the lapse of years no nation can be exempt—when even the political sceptres of Europe have ceased to doubt of the firmness and strength of our government, and its bright example is shedding its benign influence throughout the world—It is on this account to be much lamented—Not that the lover of his country can have cause of serious alarm, nor that he need fear the annihilation of our republican government, by the feeble fulminations of the Governor or the servile echo of his committee—But it is to be lamented because such temper and such proceedings will disgrace the page of our history and may tend to revive for a time the languid hopes of those politicians of Europe, whose prophecies in respect to this government have already been baffled—what will now be said by them when they have seen the message of this potent Governor, and his patriotic committee? will not new strength be given to their malignant hopes? will they not rejoice at the gathering of a cloud, which their wicked anticipations will already behold bursting in ruin and desolation on this union? Yes—they will rejoice; they will rejoice because of their pride of opinion which had well nigh been humbled to the dust. They will rejoice because of the relentless hate which all monarchists cherish towards republican governments—To one, who as I do, relies with confidence on the virtue and intelligence of the American people; nothing very alarming presents itself in this bold array of the redoubtable Governor and his chivalric committee—I know full well that the people of this nation, should the melancholy alternative arise, would not long hesitate between the destruction of Gov. Troup, nay, indeed of his dispassionate committee, and the dissolution of this union—They love it too well: they have lived long enough to feel the benefits of its free institutions, not to crush in an instant the traitor who would dare imagine the thought of its destruction. Should the temerity and intemperate passion of the Governor and his satellites push this matter to an extremity, should their crime rise to sufficient importance to attract the notice of the general government, the most energetic measures that may be adopted to punish this treasonable spirit will be sanctioned by the people of every state in this union—But no fears are entertained as before remarked, that any thing alarming will arise, or any necessity be produced to render proper a resort to the power of the general government. In despite of the Governor and his committee, I have no doubt that there exist in Georgia virtue, intelligence and devotion to the general welfare, sufficient to cool this intemperate ardor, and wither the foul and disgraceful hopes of Gov. Troup and his co-adjutors—much, very much might be said on this subject—But as I apprehend no danger to the union, I will not contribute any farther at present to the infamous distinction they have already attained.

AMERICAN.
June 17, 1825.

The Legislature of Georgia have adjourned without taking up the resolutions of Mr. LUMPKIN. Gen. GAINES and Major ANDREWS are engaged in investigating the recent occurrences amongst the Creeks; and while that investigation is pending, we hope no effort will be made on the part of the State authorities to survey the Creek lands. In the present excited state of the nation, the presence of surveyors amongst them would, perhaps, be the signal for new disturbances, the result of which might be fatal to those commissioned to execute the trust.—Nat. Journal.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

VICE-PRESIDENT CALHOUN'S ADDRESS.

Upon the return of the Vice-President to Abbeville Court House, in South Carolina, after the late session of Congress, we find him received with great marks of attention by his fellow citizens—a public dinner was given to him and a ball—at the dinner very significant Toasts were given, and when the Vice President's health was drank, he rose and made a speech.

The first comment we make on this speech is, that we were surprised to see *illy* introduced as the third word of his first sentence, as it is not an English word—viz: "Gentlemen: I would *illy* deserve your favour were I not sensibly affected by your kind reception."—There is no such word as *illy* in our language.—It is a little mortifying that the second magistrate of this great empire, should be guilty of so gross an error, he being a man too who is deservedly held up as an able statesman, and considered as a scholar.—If our distinguished men are not more attentive to their phraseology we shall forever be the subject of sarcastic criticism for our rivals beyond the Atlantic.

There is more in this speech, however, that must be commented on, because it contains assertions false in history and calculated to do injustice. We do not intend any thing as matter of old party feuds, which, thank God! have pretty generally subsided, but we shall animadvert upon a part of this speech with the design alone of rectifying the Vice President's error, and by so doing, to ward off from many respectable and able patriots the imputation that would rest upon them if Vice President Calhoun's assertions were true.

After some strong remarks upon the capacity of the people for self-government in which we agree, he goes on to allude to the trying times of 1811, just before the declaration of the late war, and he says "We were at length reduced to the condition of *humbly submitting*, or of making an open and bold appeal to arms. There were not wanting in Congress, many (and some of them distinguished by high reputation for talents) who preferred submission with all of its humiliation. These members denied not our country's wrongs. They were in fact too manifest; but they doubted whether the people would bear the burthens and privations of war. They readily conceded that the people would sustain their government in peace, when but little efforts were necessary to sustain it; but would by no means concede to them that elevated intelligence and patriotism, which were requisite to bear it through all of the dangers of war."

The whole of these remarks of the Vice President, both in spirit and in the letter are unfounded and untrue, and give not only a discoloured, but a totally false statement of the historical facts to which they relate. So far from there being many who preferred submission with all its humiliation, there was not one man in congress at that time, who opposed the war, that would have submitted his country voluntarily to any humiliation—not one who would not rather she should have bled at every pore and risked every blessing she possessed, than that she should have been deliberately disgraced. Mr. Calhoun and the war men of that day, for "sailors rights and free trade" made use of the stratagem of phrase to give popularity to the declaration of war by pronouncing that the crisis had arrived when "war or submission were the only alternatives"—But whoever will recur to the plain and dispassionate speech of the lamented James A. Bayard of that time, and to those of others "distinguished by high reputation for talents," will find that it was most incontestably shown that no such alternative as "war or submission" existed, and subsequent events proved that this opinion was right, that war was not necessary to retrieve the nation from submission. Mr. Calhoun and the war men had tried gun-boats, non-importations, non-exportations and embargoes for seven years before, all of which the anti-war men told them were good for nothing, and would make the nation ridiculous—and finding it to turn out so, and being disappointed in the success of their plans, they resolved desperately to hazard a war as the only likely means to draw off the attention of the people from the miserable losing game of embargoes and restrictions and to save their declining popularity.—It was then this device was struck out of the wits of an exasperated party to save themselves, that "war or submission were the only alterna-

tives" left—if the state of things was the concern that was agreed political party remember it w of thousands then, and real thought there it, have long n now believe, th do with 'Sailo with the longi son is, because a treaty of pea event mention ev trade in it—No sailors and the were such, that or submission t native, we sho ty of peace, af account, witho making menti trade, would c points both the nugatory—and since we have b no credit was e of that war eit declared and c houn and the o gress who ad that the admi towards direct that the navy a into action was the militia did sustained not congress, but people who be and it is well i it supported o with more val than by the ver unnecessary a declared.

Mr. Calhoun terms which w passion when he says, there 1811 who pref humiliation,—surprised, that character, muc the presidenia forgotten hims have recomm founded and ca his former opp Nor is Mr. J correct in fact utation of the a 1811, when h ed whether th burthens and "that they (the by no means d elevated intelli were requisite all the dangers tions, we also a true, nor are f proof derived fr Congress at the man in the nati of, entertained Vice President man must be a an opinion; fo country has be say an universa rience have sea these United qualified in ev ment, and that no sufferings terrific for t counter in the and in the def soil. When fore asserts, th congress in I riotism or the their government war, when nec dependence, a the people ha requisite to be dangers of wa fact and what tions have ne are new to us, that a man of who is seekin time of day be tions directly p of his former o are so probab were not con just withful With this p on Mr. Vice shall rest for be added—On the whole of a sign to marsh sent adminis in all probab Calhoun the I against him, son at the en

AMERICAN
FOURTH
deserted state every country alightest country employed in the "Golden Grain gentlemen at rice, who de preaching An dence ought to a Public Dinn LOVE'S Lov some should be This season stances that h ing over with rare an occur important occ a farmer out o will rest after of grateful fe sary of our C the blessing o Dinner will

tives' left—it was not the real or supposed state of things by men of intelligence—it was the concerted phrase, the magic slogan that was agreed on as the thing suited to the political party game of the times. We all remember it well—and thousands and tens of thousands of us who used the phrase then, and really, during the heat of party, thought there was something like truth in it, have long since discarded the idea, and now believe, that that war had as little to do with 'Sailors rights and free trade' as with the longitude; and our practical reason is, because the war was terminated by a treaty of peace that made not the slightest mention even of sailors' rights and free trade in it—Now if the impressment of our sailors and the interception of our trade were such, that war to avenge these wrongs or submission to them was the only alternative, we should suppose to make a treaty of peace, after three years war on this account, without providing against, or even making mention of impressment or free trade, would clearly show that upon these points both the war and the treaty had been nugatory—and we have further found out since we have had time coolly to reflect, that no credit was due for the ultimate success of that war either to the administration that declared and conducted it, or to Mr. Calhoun and the other war gentlemen in Congress who advocated and aided it—all that the administration and congress did towards directing that war was fatal—did that the navy and army did when they got into action was glorious—a great deal that the militia did was heroic—That war was sustained not by the administration and congress, but by the moral energy of the people who became soldiers and seamen; and it is well known, that by no men was it supported on the ocean and in the field with more valor or with more patriotism, than by the very men who thought the war unnecessary and opposed it before it was declared.

Mr. Calhoun is then dealing in old party terms which were made use of in times of passion when reason was laid aside, when he says, there were men in congress in 1811 who preferred submission with all its humiliations, and we are both sorry and surprised, that any man of reputed high character, much more one who is aiming at the presidential chair, should have so far forgotten himself as to have attempted to have recommended himself by such unfounded and calumnious expressions against his former opponents.

Nor is Mr. Vice President Calhoun more correct in fact nor less injurious to the reputation of the anti-war men in Congress in 1811, when he asserts, "that they doubted whether the people would bear the burthens and privations of war"—and "that they (the opponents of the war) would by no means concede to the people that elevated intelligence and patriotism which were requisite to bear the country through all the dangers of the war"—These allegations, we also assert are unfounded and untrue, nor are they sustained by one atom of proof derived from that time. No man in Congress at that day, and no intelligent man in the nation, that we have ever heard of, entertained any such opinion as the Vice President here ascribes to them—a man must be a fool or worse to hold such an opinion; for if any sentiment in this country has been a national one, we might say an universal one, which time and experience have seasoned, it is that the people of these United States are peculiarly well qualified in every respect for self government, and that no privations are too great, no sufferings too severe, no dangers too terrific for them to endure and to encounter in the assertion of their just rights, and in the defence of their flag and their soil.

When Mr. Vice President therefore asserts, that there were many men in congress in 1811 who doubted the patriotism or the attachment of the people to their government, to bear the privations of war, when necessary for their country's independence, and who did not believe that the people had intelligence or patriotism requisite to bear the country through the dangers of war, he asserts what was not the fact and what he cannot defend—Such assertions have never been made before, they are new to us, and it is truly lamentable that a man of high standing in the country, who is seeking popularity, should at this time of day be found pouring forth declarations directly going to wound the good fame of his former opponents, which declarations are so opprobrious in themselves that they were not conjured up for use in days of the most wrathful and hottest party times.

With this plain and candid commentary on Mr. Vice President's dinner speech, we shall rest for the present—much more may be added—One of the strongest features in the whole of this parade is, the evident design to marshal opposition against the present administration, and President Adams, in all probability, will find Vice President Calhoun the Director General of opposition against him, to supplant him by Gen. Jackson at the end of four years.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
FOURTH OF JULY.—Notwithstanding the deserted state of our town on Tuesday last, every countryman and townsman, who had the slightest concern with a harvest being employed in the noble occupation of saving the "Golden Grain," yet there was a meeting of gentlemen at the court-house pursuant to notice, who decided unanimously, that the approaching Anniversary of American Independence ought to be celebrated on Monday next, by a Public Dinner, in honour of the Day, at Mr. LOWE'S Long Room, and that notice of the same should be given.

This season affords among the very few instances that have ever occurred of Harvest being over with us by the 4th of July, and as so rare an occurrence has become united with an important consideration, we hope to see many a farmer out on Monday to unite with us, who will rest after his labours and give expression of grateful feelings for the returning Anniversary of our Country's Independence, and for the blessing of another Harvest.
Dinner will be on table at half past 2 o'clock.

WILLIAM LORMAN, Esq. was this morning elected President of the Bank of Baltimore, in place of General Stricker, deceased.
Baltimore Pat. June 8.

Mr. BARBOUR, the Secretary of War, left this city this morning on his return to the seat of Government.—*ib.*

PENNSYLVANIA CROPS.—The Lancaster Gazette of the 14th ult. says:—"Within the memory of man the crops throughout this district of country have not appeared so promising. The wheat is very fine—the rye excellent—and the grass abundant. Of the corn, we can only say it looks well for the season. Lancaster county presents every appearance of yielding a full crop of every kind of grain."

Murderer of Miss Cunningham.
Since the publication of our last we learn that the man confined in the jail of Stafford county, Va. (supposed to be the murderer of Miss Cunningham,) has acknowledged that he passed through this county about the time the crime was committed. This acknowledgment, together with his other statements, are certainly strong presumptive evidence of his guilt—and it is expected that the Governor of this state will adopt measures to have him brought to this county to stand his trial.
Elkton Press.

BELLE-AIR, Md. June 23, 1825.
We see it announced in several distant papers, that the Rev. Mr. Morrison had died of a pistol. We are happy to contradict the report, and to add, that Mr. M. is convalescent, and likely soon to be restored to health and to the society of his family and numerous friends.

From the N. Y. Evening Post of 24th ult.
TRIAL FOR MURDER.

On Tuesday last the cause of the people vs. Moses Parker, James Buckland, Joseph Wade, William Walker, Cornelius Holly, Abraham Potts, and Noah Doremus, the seven young men who were indicted for the murder of the late Mr. Lambert, came on at the court of Oyer and Terminer, before his honor Judge Edwards, assisted by Aldermen King, Ostrander, Davis and Cowdrey; and terminated only this morning, by the jury's returning a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against the whole seven; the eighth of the party (Rea) escaped by being made States' evidence. The punishment is confinement in the State prison, for not less than three nor more than fourteen years. The testimony was in substance the same with that given before the coroner's jury, which has already been published at large in the Evening Post, and, therefore, it would be only an unnecessary repetition to give it here. Those who are desirous of reading the trial at full length, are informed, that it is shortly to appear in a pamphlet form from one of our book stores.

Maxwell, District Attorney. Counsel for the prisoners, Scott, Anthon, Emmet, Wilkins and Price.

The New York Gazette says:—We have seen a letter from Richmond of the 19th ult. detailing the particulars of one of the boldest mercantile swindling transactions we have ever heard of. The three persons engaged have acquired about 50,000 dollars during their short career, and came very near realizing 100,000. Several merchants in New York have suffered. At a proper time we shall give the names and other particulars. In the meantime the transactions of persons whose initials are W. W. H. Dr. H. and E. B. B. and some others connected with them, ought to excite the attention of men of business."

THE RICHMOND CONSPIRACY.—The Lynchburg Virginian says a letter was received in that town on Wednesday last from Richmond, giving a partial detail of the circumstances of that affair. Mr. Henning, Dr. Hendree and Mr. E. Brown are implicated. They succeeded in palming upon the people spurious paper to the amount of about 60,000 dollars.

The Banks of Pennsylvania and North America, offer a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Charles F. Logan, lately residing near Frankford, Philadelphia county, who is said to be the perpetrator of "forgeries" committed on said Banks and now a fugitive from justice.—*Demo. Press.*

Breach of promise of Marriage.—A Clergyman named Augustus B. Reed, who is settled in Troy, Massachusetts, was, a few days ago, subjected in \$375 damages for breach of promise of marriage made to a young lady. The defendant had pursued his theological studies with the plaintiff's father, the Rev. Mr. Otis Thompson, of Rehoboth, during which he courted, and promised her marriage. He was afterwards ordained; but instead of fulfilling his engagements with the plaintiff, he married another lady, a member of his own congregation.

From the National Journal.
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1825.
A general Court Martial has been ordered to assemble at the Navy Yard in this city, on the 7th of July next, for the trial of Captain DAVIN PORTER and others.—The following officers compose the Court:—

Capt. James Barron, President, Thomas Tingey, James Riddle, Charles G. Ridgely, Robert T. Spence, John Downes, John D. Henley, Jesse D. Elliott, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, G. C. B. Thompson, Alex. S. Wadsworth, and George W. Rodgers.

Richard S. Coxe, to be Judge Advocate.
THE TALL GENTLEMAN.—A writer in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, says that Mr. Magee, 8 feet 9 inches high, from the county of Tyrone, Ireland, has arrived in the ship Conestoga, at Philadelphia.

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL.
BOSTON, June 18, 1825.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill has passed, and with it a scene of splendour and solemn grandeur which must ever be fresh in the recollections of the countless thousands who witnessed it. A more imposing scene has never been presented to an American eye, or a more affecting one brought home to an American heart; and while patriotism has existence, our country a name, and the heroes of our glorious revolution a place in story, American bosoms will swell high with the recollection of this memorable day.

Contrary to the indications of the atmosphere on Thursday, the weather yesterday was very fine. The rain had cooled the air, and laid the dust. The sun rose in unclouded majesty, and a richer and fresher green imparted additional beauty to the thick shrubbery of the city, and the romantic and undulating landscape of Charlestown, in the midst of which stands the hallowed height of Bunker Hill. The day was ushered in by a salute of 24 guns from the navy yard. And as orders had been given for an early formation of the process-

ion, the whole town was soon alive by the universal stirring of its own population, the tens of thousands who had for three days been pouring into it from all directions, and the numbers of the numerous societies which were to form at places previous designated, to join in the grand procession.

The troops of the city, consisting of several regiments, were designated to form the escort, and paraded in the mall, and the civil procession formed in Park and Beacon streets; and at 10 o'clock, the whole moved off, passing through many of the principal streets to Charlestown.

The members of the several societies all wore their distinctive badges, and different badges were procured for the surviving soldiers of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and those who had served elsewhere in the revolutionary army. Those who had served at Bunker Hill and elsewhere, wore two badges. From the length of the procession, and the sinuous course of the streets, there was no opportunity afforded of viewing the whole of it at any one time. But by a signal agreed upon, and given on the arrival of the head of the procession at Charlestown Bridge, it was ascertained that the rear was then passing the Old South Meeting House—being a distance following the streets through which it passed, of about one mile and a half, formed six and seven abreast. On ascending and passing round the height called Breed's Hill, which was in fact the site of the American redoubt, and the immediate scene of the bloody engagement on the 17th of June, 1775, a magnificent spectacle was presented to view, as the eye ran along the procession, and glanced upon the floating banners of the several societies, and rich dressings of the various masonic orders, the burnished arms, embroidered uniforms, and nudding plumes of the officers and soldiers—and last though not least, the thousands of well dressed females who filed every window and piazza of Charlestown. Indeed the windows of every house in Boston fronting the streets through which the procession moved were filled with ladies, and the streets thronged with people. Aside from the usual pomp of a military and civic procession, the splendour of this was much increased by the clothing and emblems of the Masonic fraternity, of whom there were from eighteen hundred to two thousand, arrayed in their various uniforms and jewels. The deep blue and purple sashes of the lower orders, the beautiful crimson ones of the companies of the Royal Arch Degree, and the rich black aprons and sashes of the Templars, ornamented with silver, combined to increase the splendour of the display and heightened the effect.

Arrived at the appointed place, the procession was formed into a hollow square, and the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the projected monument were performed in due and ample form, by the M. W. Grand Master and officers of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, assisted by General LA FAYETTE, and the President of the Monument Association, the Hon. Daniel Webster. The moment these interesting and impressive ceremonies were completed, at a given signal the welkin rang with loud and repeated huzzas of the assembled multitude; for it must be understood, that those who composed the procession, formidable as it was in length and numbers, formed but a small portion of the assemblage. There were in addition, more than sixty thousand freemen, gazing intently, and with throbbing bosoms, upon the solemn spectacle. The procession then moved a few rods to the rear, on the side of the hill where the British troops landed to make the attack, where arrangements had been made for the delivery of the Address of the President, and the religious exercises of the day, and where seats had been provided for the gentlemen composing the procession, and for a large number of ladies, forming a sort of semi-amphitheatre. On the lower side of this was erected a temple, ornamented with evergreens of various kinds, with festoons intertwined with a variety of flowers. Within this temple, upon a platform, were seated the Governor, and other distinguished officers past and present, several distinguished guests from abroad, the leading Committee, and those who were to take part in the exercises. On either side of this temple were wings, extending forward at an angle of about forty five degrees, to the distance of two hundred feet, covered with sail cloth, and provided with seats for the ladies. And I need not say they were all filled. The seats for those who formed the procession, were upwards of sixty, capable of holding two hundred persons each, and these were also filled; so that there was a seated audience, (or rather, there would have been, if all would have done as they should,) of about fifteen thousand persons. The exercises were commenced by a pious, fervent and patriotic prayer, by the Rev. Joseph Thaxter, Chaplain of Col. Prescott's Regiment, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill. A beautiful hymn, written for the occasion, by the Rev. John Pierpont, was then sung to the tune of Old Hundred.

The President of the Association, the Hon. Daniel Webster, then rose and pronounced an address of more than an hour's length, a sketch of which I have not time to give, even if it were allowable for a reporter to lay his rude hands upon so splendid and polished a performance. He commenced with a rapid and glowing allusion to the three great epochs which distinguish the history of our country. Its discovery, its settlement, and its revolution; of which latter, one of the most splendid events, was the action fought on the ground where we were assembled. He noticed the cause which had brought us together—to erect a monument in commemoration of the gallant action of this day, 50 years since—and to manifest to succeeding generations, that we were not unmindful of the blessings which were purchased at the price of so valuable blood. He then addressed with

feeling eloquence the survivors of the battle, at the close paying a finished tribute to the memory of Warren. He next addressed the survivors of the revolution, and spoke in person to the man who yet alive, has passed uncontaminated through the vicissitudes of a most appalling revolution, who all gloriously rode out that tempest in which empires swung from their moorings and who thrice in his eventful life, has beheld a nation bending in lowly gratitude before him, and pouring out at his feet the universal tribute of heartfelt admiration.

These addresses took up rather more than half of the discourse. Mr. W. then proceeded to some of the reflections to which the occasion naturally led, particularly when considered in connection with its effects on other nations. He delineated with the discrimination of the statesman and the eloquence of the orator, the present political state of Europe, the bearings of the political question which is there at present agitated, and the controlling power which Providence has assigned to this country, over the civilized world. He concluded by urging the high patriotism, the devoted love of country, to which these considerations naturally incited us. The address was delivered in clear and audible tones of voice, and with great effect, notwithstanding the orator laboured under the fierce blaze of the sun pouring the whole time directly upon his uncovered head. The bursts of applause often compelled him to pause, and the conclusion was followed by long and continued cheers.

A concluding address to the throne of grace was offered by the Rev. James Walker, after which, an Ode was sung:—
[Tune—"Ye Mariners of England."]
The exercises of the battle ground having been concluded, the guests and those who had furnished themselves with tickets, were formed into a procession, and moved to the summit of Bunker's Hill to dine. And here a spectacle was presented which baffles description. An awning had been erected, provided with tables and seats for between four and five thousand persons. Four thousand four hundred plates were set, and not one was unoccupied. The dinner was as good as could be expected—considering it was emphatically provided for an army.—After the cloth was removed, the regular toasts were drunk, interspersed with music, and several odes written for the occasion, by gentlemen who have successfully wooed the tuneful nine.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, June 27.
Super. Howard street, per bbl. 5
" City, " 4 62 1/2 a 4 75
" Susquehanna, choice brands " 4 50 a 4 75
GRAIN—Wheat—
Red, per bushel, 85 a 90
White, " 90 a 95
Rye, per bushel, 47
Oats, per bushel, 28 a 30
Corn—transactions very limited—
white, 47 a 48 cents
yellow, 43 a 45.—*Pat.*

DIED.
Suddenly, in Baltimore, on the 23d ultimo, Gen. JOHN STRICKER, President of the Bank of Baltimore.

—In this county, yesterday evening, after a short illness, Mrs. Heister, consort of Mr. Thomas Smith.

—In this county, yesterday, at the residence of his uncle, Capt. Richard Trippe, after a short illness, Cuthbert Trippe, in the 18th year of his age.

NOTICE.—The relations, friends, acquaintances and neighbours generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Col. William Richardson, deceased, at his late dwelling, on Sunday the 17th July, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.
There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Caroline, held in the Court-house in Denton, on the first Monday of August next, for the purpose of electing five Directors to manage the affairs of said institution for the ensuing year. Punctual attendance is requested, as there will be other business of importance. By order,
JENIFER S. TAYLOR.
Bank of Caroline, July 2, 5w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Ranaway from the subscriber, on the night of the 30th of June, an apprentice by the name of JAMES SEEMORE—had on when he went away, tow linen trousers, muslin shirt and straw hat—and took with him a pair of blue grey linsey trousers, one jacket of a dark grey and a domestic summer jacket of red and white.—James is a smart boy, well made and fierce when spoken to. Any person who takes up said boy and secures him in Easton jail, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of \$10.
July 2 *3w JOHN DUDLEY.

NOTICE.
Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 11th inst. a yellow boy, about 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, calls himself WILLIAM NORRIS, says he belongs to William Boom, living in Virginia, near the North Carolina line. He had on when committed, a doublet of country cloth, half worn white fur hat, two pair of white linen pantaloons, a pair of boots, and says he had two pair of pumps when he left home, a doublet of blue cassinet and a black ganton crape vest. He has several small scars on his right hand which have the appearance of being burnt. The owner of the above described runaway, is requested to come forward and prove property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of Maryland. THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff
July 2 8w

feeling eloquence the survivors of the battle, at the close paying a finished tribute to the memory of Warren. He next addressed the survivors of the revolution, and spoke in person to the man who yet alive, has passed uncontaminated through the vicissitudes of a most appalling revolution, who all gloriously rode out that tempest in which empires swung from their moorings and who thrice in his eventful life, has beheld a nation bending in lowly gratitude before him, and pouring out at his feet the universal tribute of heartfelt admiration.

These addresses took up rather more than half of the discourse. Mr. W. then proceeded to some of the reflections to which the occasion naturally led, particularly when considered in connection with its effects on other nations. He delineated with the discrimination of the statesman and the eloquence of the orator, the present political state of Europe, the bearings of the political question which is there at present agitated, and the controlling power which Providence has assigned to this country, over the civilized world. He concluded by urging the high patriotism, the devoted love of country, to which these considerations naturally incited us. The address was delivered in clear and audible tones of voice, and with great effect, notwithstanding the orator laboured under the fierce blaze of the sun pouring the whole time directly upon his uncovered head. The bursts of applause often compelled him to pause, and the conclusion was followed by long and continued cheers.

A concluding address to the throne of grace was offered by the Rev. James Walker, after which, an Ode was sung:

[Tune—"Ye Mariners of England."]
The exercises of the battle ground having been concluded, the guests and those who had furnished themselves with tickets, were formed into a procession, and moved to the summit of Bunker's Hill to dine. And here a spectacle was presented which baffles description. An awning had been erected, provided with tables and seats for between four and five thousand persons. Four thousand four hundred plates were set, and not one was unoccupied. The dinner was as good as could be expected—considering it was emphatically provided for an army.—After the cloth was removed, the regular toasts were drunk, interspersed with music, and several odes written for the occasion, by gentlemen who have successfully wooed the tuneful nine.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, June 27.
Super. Howard street, per bbl. 5
" City, " 4 62 1/2 a 4 75
" Susquehanna, choice brands " 4 50 a 4 75
GRAIN—Wheat—
Red, per bushel, 85 a 90
White, " 90 a 95
Rye, per bushel, 47
Oats, per bushel, 28 a 30
Corn—transactions very limited—
white, 47 a 48 cents
yellow, 43 a 45.—*Pat.*

DIED.
Suddenly, in Baltimore, on the 23d ultimo, Gen. JOHN STRICKER, President of the Bank of Baltimore.

—In this county, yesterday evening, after a short illness, Mrs. Heister, consort of Mr. Thomas Smith.

—In this county, yesterday, at the residence of his uncle, Capt. Richard Trippe, after a short illness, Cuthbert Trippe, in the 18th year of his age.

NOTICE.—The relations, friends, acquaintances and neighbours generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Col. William Richardson, deceased, at his late dwelling, on Sunday the 17th July, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.
There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Caroline, held in the Court-house in Denton, on the first Monday of August next, for the purpose of electing five Directors to manage the affairs of said institution for the ensuing year. Punctual attendance is requested, as there will be other business of importance. By order,
JENIFER S. TAYLOR.
Bank of Caroline, July 2, 5w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Ranaway from the subscriber, on the night of the 30th of June, an apprentice by the name of JAMES SEEMORE—had on when he went away, tow linen trousers, muslin shirt and straw hat—and took with him a pair of blue grey linsey trousers, one jacket of a dark grey and a domestic summer jacket of red and white.—James is a smart boy, well made and fierce when spoken to. Any person who takes up said boy and secures him in Easton jail, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of \$10.
July 2 *3w JOHN DUDLEY.

NOTICE.
Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 11th inst. a yellow boy, about 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, calls himself WILLIAM NORRIS, says he belongs to William Boom, living in Virginia, near the North Carolina line. He had on when committed, a doublet of country cloth, half worn white fur hat, two pair of white linen pantaloons, a pair of boots, and says he had two pair of pumps when he left home, a doublet of blue cassinet and a black ganton crape vest. He has several small scars on his right hand which have the appearance of being burnt. The owner of the above described runaway, is requested to come forward and prove property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of Maryland. THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff
July 2 8w

Painting & Glazing.

Jeremiah C. Wright

Respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches.—He has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Jonathan Marshall, in Easton, on Court-Street and directly opposite the Market House, where by the exertion of his skill and the most assiduous attention to business, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.
Easton, July 2 3w

SHOES.

William Newnam

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a further supply of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, of very superior quality—also Boys', Girls' and Infants' shoes and Bootes; all of which will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The public are respectfully invited to give him an early call.
Easton, July 2d, 1825 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Tingle, Sen. 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, at or before the fifteenth day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of June 1825.
JOHN TINGLE, Jr. Executor.

July 2 3w

CAROLINE 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 David F. Carmain, stating that he is in actual confinement and prays for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled an act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition. And the said David F. Carmain having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property. And having given sufficient security for his appearance at the next county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said David F. Carmain be discharged from his imprisonment and that he be and appear before the county court of said county, on Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and such other days and times as the said court may direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be required of him. And I do further direct that the said David F. Carmain give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks, three months in one of the news-papers printed in the town of Easton, and also a copy to be set up at the court-house door and at one of the taverns in Denton, before the first Tuesday after the second Monday in October next.
Given under my hand this 21st day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
PETER WILLIS.

True copy.
Test, Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk.
July 2 3w p

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. W. HANBY, Treasurer.

Examiners for the Western Shore—Drs. Jm. W. Handy, Wm. Donaldson, P. Macaulay, John Buckler, S. K. 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. Clendinning
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 Buely
12th do—H. D. Sellers.

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

Chestertown—Peregrine Wroth.
Caroline county—Geo. F. Martin, C. Tilden, Harford county—Wm. Dallam, Thos. Worthington.

Cecil county—Perry W. Veszy, John King. Kent county—Morgan Brown, Edw. 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—R. J. Semmes, C. Duvall. Montgomery—Otho Willis, W. P. Palmer. Frederick—William Willis, Henry Statey.

Washington—Wm. Hammond, Ezra Shifer. Alleghaney—John M. Lawrence, S. P. Smith, Talbot—Nich. Hammond, Samuel T. Kemp. Queen Anns—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
Gideon White
Wm. T. Dyer
Benoni Neale
James Sykes
Wm. L. Jones
John H. O'Donovan
George L. Shearer
Horatio Edelen
Henry D. Sellers

John W. Smith
Augustus Higgs
Lucius F. X. O'Brien
Francis Neale
James T. Johnson
Boltha Lewis
James Cheston
John Sappington
Edwin Dorsy.

MICHAEL S. BAER, Sec'y.
June 25 4w

POETRY.

From the New York Athenaeum Magazine.
A SONG OF PITCAIRN'S ISLAND,
 Come take our boy, and we will go,
 Before our cabin door;
 The winds shall bring us, as they blow,
 The murmurs of the shore;
 And we will kiss his young blue eyes,
 And I will sing him as he lies,
 Songs that were made of yore:
 I'll sing in his delighted ear,
 The island songs thou lov'st to hear.

And thou, while stammering I repeat,
 Thy country's tongue shall teach;
 'Tis not so soft, but far more sweet,
 Than my own native speech.
 For thou no other tongue didst know,
 When, scarcely twenty years ago,
 Upon Tahete's beach,
 Thou cam'st to woo me to be thine,
 With many a speaking look and sign.

I knew thy meaning—thou didst praise
 My eyes, my locks of jet;
 Ah! well for me they won thy gaze,
 But thine were fairer yet!
 I'm glad to see my infant wear
 Thy soft blue eyes and sunny hair,
 And when my sight is met
 By his white brow and blooming cheek,
 I feel a joy I cannot speak.

Come, talk of Europe's maids, with me,
 Whose necks and cheeks, they tell,
 Outshine the beauty of the sea,
 White foam and crimson shell.
 I'll shape like their's my simple dress,
 And bind like them each jetty tress,
 A sight to please thee well;
 And for my dusky brow will braid
 A bonnet, like an English maid.

Come, for the soft, low sunlight calls,
 We love the pleasant hours;
 'Tis lovelier than these cottage walls,
 That seat among the flowers.
 And I will learn of thee a prayer,
 To Him, who gave a home so fair,
 A lot so blest as ours—
 The God who made, for thee and me,
 This sweet lone isle amid the sea.

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, Eastern; 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 acts of eighteen hundred and sixteen and eighteen hundred and seventeen, which direct 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 Robinson, Francis Reid, Benjamin Robinson, John Norton 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 district; 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 off; the house of Isaac Osburn, near the mouth of Fifteen Mile creek, for the place of holding the election of another election district thus laid off; 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 off; 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 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 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 anywise 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 Somerset county shall be divided, and laid off into six separate election districts, whereof the present district, called and known, as number one, or the upper district, shall be divided into three separate election districts; and the present district called and known, as number two, or the middle district, shall be divided into two separate election districts; the new district to be made convenient to the votes of Dames Quarter, and the isles adjacent, and the present district called, and known, as number three, or the lower district shall be and remain as it now is.

3. *And be it enacted,* That in case this act shall be confirmed, as required by the constitution, the levy court of Somerset county are hereby authorized, and directed to appoint commissioners, who, or a majority of them, or in case of death, a majority of those surviving, are hereby authorized and empowered to lay off the said county into six separate election districts, as is provided for by this act, and to select and appoint a suitable place for holding the elections in each of the said districts having due regard to population, extent of territory, and the convenience of voters.

4. *And be it enacted,* That the commissioners appointed by virtue of this act, shall meet at the town of Princess Ann, on the first Monday of May next succeeding the confirmation of this act, as required by the constitution, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and the said commissioners may adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, until they shall have performed and completed the duties required of them by this act; and the said commissioners are hereby required, on or before the first day of July next, after their meeting as aforesaid, to make out and deliver to the clerk of the county aforesaid, a plain and accurate description in writing, of the limits, boundaries and designations of each district so laid off, with plats thereof, if they shall deem them to be necessary, certified under their hands and seals; and the said clerk shall make a fair record of the same amongst the records of the county aforesaid.

5. *And be it enacted,* That the said commissioners after the confirmation of this act, if they shall deem it necessary to a due performance of the duties required of them by this act, may employ a surveyor, and chain carriers, who shall be allowed, and paid a reasonable compensation for their services and time employed and expended in the execution of such duties as may be required of them by the said commissioners.

6. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the county aforesaid, to furnish the sheriff with two copies of the limits, boundaries and designation, of the several districts as ascertained and described by the said commissioners, whose duty it shall be to keep one in his possession, and to set up one copy at the door of the court house in the county aforesaid, and to cause the said description in writing without the plats, if such should be deemed necessary, to be published four weeks successively, prior to the next election, after confirmation aforesaid, in each of the public papers printed in Eastern.

7. *And be it enacted,* That for the performance of the duties required of the commissioners aforesaid, by this act, the levy court of the county aforesaid, shall make reasonable compensation, and shall levy the same upon the said county, to be collected and paid as other county charges are collected and paid; provided, that the said commissioners shall not receive a sum exceeding two dollars each, for each and every day they may be engaged in

executing the duties required of them, by this act.

8. *And be it enacted,* That, after the confirmation of this act, all elections shall be opened in the several districts of the county aforesaid, at 9 A. M. and closed at six P. M. in order that the business of the day may be fairly done and concluded, within due and reasonable hours; and for as much as the design and intention of this act, is further to promote the convenience of the people; and the effect thereof will greatly abridge the services of the judges and clerks, the compensation to be allowed for such services, shall be two dollars per day to be levied and paid as other county charges.

9. *And be it enacted,* That after the confirmation of this act, the levy court of Somerset county, shall according to the provisions of the act of 1805, chapter 97, appoint three persons in each of the election districts, residents therein, who or such of them as shall attend, shall be the judge or judges of the election for the district for which he or they shall have been appointed as aforesaid; and the judges appointed shall have, hold and exercise the same powers and authorities and be subject to the same penalties as the judges of election in Somerset county now exercise and enjoy, and are subject to.

10. *And be it enacted,* That all laws now in force not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared to be, and remain in full force and effect in Somerset county.

11. *And be it enacted,* That all the provisions of any former act inconsistent with, or repugnant to this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

12. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the next General Assembly 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 in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in anywise conflicting with, or contrary thereto, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

An act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven election districts, and for other purposes.

Whereas, it is represented to this General Assembly of Maryland, by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, that they experience great inconvenience from the magnitude of the third election district in the said county, operating to deprive many of their suffrages, who are entitled to the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government; Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as direct that Frederick county shall be divided into eleven 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, a 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 vacancy or 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 said sums when levied and collected, 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 constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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. a negro woman 5 feet 3 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.

We 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

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 'Hogdon,' 'Thief Keep Out,' 'Peake's Marsh,' and 'Marshy 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 purchase 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 w

Land for Sale.
 The subscriber offers for sale his farm in Caroline county, situate about one mile from the town of Hillsborough, containing between four and five hundred acres, with a large portion 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 authorized 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,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
 June 4

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 3/4 of an acre of Turnips, not less than 50 bushels - - \$5 00
 Test,—SAML. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.
 June 18 3w

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.
 Mar 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

Self-Sharpening PLOUGH.
 The Subscribers have made arrangements for procuring from Philadelphia, 100 sets of castings for the Self-Sharpening Plough, of the smaller size, suitable for the ordinary cultivation of corn and seeding wheat. These castings will be from a new Foundry, erected for the express purpose, and the metal of the best Albany composition.—The rockets will be made larger, longer and thicker, and the point supported by the coulters in such manner as to render them able to stand the shock of stumps, roots or rocks, as effectually as any other plough of their weight in use. The ploughs Nos. 2 and 3, sold from the first sets of castings, heretofore advertised, have been found to work well, break the ground effectually and to require less horse power than any other plough of their weight, but the No. 2 owing to a defect in the metal, will not stand the shock of stumps or roots—of No. 3 (several of which have been in operation for some months) we have had no complaint of breaking.—We have just received 48 wings and points which will be furnished gratis to those who have or shall purchase the Self-Sharpening Plough to make good any breakage.

As the season for ploughing fallow is approaching and the subscribers are anxious to dispose of the remainder of their ploughs have determined to reduce the price to \$10 for No. 3 and \$8 for No. 2.—At these prices they will be the cheapest ploughs of their weight ever offered in this market.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
JAMES MELONEY.
 Easton, May 21, 1825.

\$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 a 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 Eastern 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 5w
JOSEPH L. TURNER.

\$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 Onaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.
 THOMAS SNOWDEN.
 June 4 tf

\$100 Reward.
 A negro fellow named ENNALLS 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, stammers 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 Casar James. I will give, to any person who will apprehend and secure in Eastern Jail the above described Ennalls, 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—Harry has been working the last season on the Canal near Middle town, 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, if taken out of the state, or a proportionable 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

COACH AND HARNESS

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 Parrott, 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, Coaches, 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. Low's Tavern, Easton.
 June 11
J. B. WOOLFOLK.

PRINTING,
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
 NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE OF REASONABLE TERMS.
 June 18

VOL. VIII.

PRINTED AT
 EVERY SATURDAY
 ALEXANDER
 At Two Dollars
 num payable half
 ADVERTISEMENTS
 inserted three times
 five cents for every

Wa
 A man fully capab
 to sail in the Chesap
 who can come well
 as a seaman, and for
 activity in business—
 June 25

For
 The sub
 lic sale in
 y, on T
 July, on
 Nightengale.
THOMAS
 June 25 4w

N
 Any gentleman w
 brated jockey or C
 ing to Kingston Po
 Ma. be supplied with
 tion would be best
 going to the westw
 no employment.
 June 25 4w

N
 Came to the farm
 the 10th inst. a lam
 mane and tail—Th
 come forward pay
 and take her away.
HOR
 Ceder Point, T

Part
 Having taken m
 Jr. into partnership
 itory, the business
 under the firm of

Sincl
 Have on hand and
 cultural Repositor
 200 Grain Cradles
 complete
 100 Grass Scythes
 100 Cultivators of
 40 doz Spring st
 and Hay Fork
 40 doz, Hay Rake
 100 bushels seed
 500 doz white Flin
 which may be ex
 from beyond, Albu
 pu and be in good
 ly This wheat has
 in the American I
 235 for being prod
 sian Fly.

Also, PLOUGH
 terms, made by e
 our own direction
 shortest notice, a
 to any part of the
 Horse Rakes for
 Ruta Baga and
 of a very nice qu
 Garden and Fig
 Baltimore, 5 m

EASTO
 Th
 friends
 has for
 most fl
 will continue t
 where his custo
 with the best of
 ed by the mark
 will receive, not
 the utmost and
 please—and an
 ness shall stimu
 tions. The abo
 very spacious w
 The public

Easton, Dec
 N. B. Horse
 nished to any p
 shortest notice.

Was commit
 ty, as runaway
 Justice of the P
 25th ult. a neg
 high, about 25
 black, who call
 daughter of Sa
 Queen Ann's c
 born; had on w
 domestic dress
 except a mole o
 chin.

Was also c
 inat. by Willia
 of the Peace
 called HENRIE
 age, daughter
 Miller, and cl
 The owner (if
 negroes is des
 property, pay
 otherwise they
 to law.

June 18

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, JULY 9, 1825.

NO. 30.

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.

Wanted

A man fully capable of commanding a boat
to sail in the Chesapeake Bay and its waters,
who can come well recommended for his skill
as a seaman, and for his honesty, sobriety and
activity in business—Apply to the Editor.
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

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 applica-
tion would be best, as the applicant intends
going to the westward in the fall if he finds
no employment.
June 25 4w

Notice.

Came to the farm of the subscriber about
the 10th inst. a large bay mare, with black
mane and tail—The owner is requested to
come forward pay the charge of advertising
and take her away.
HORATIO L. EDMONDSON.
Ceder Point, Talbot co. June 25

Partnership.

Having taken my son-in-law, JAMES MOORE,
Jr. into partnership in my Agricultural Reposi-
tory, the business will hereafter be conducted
under the firm of Sinclair & Moore.
ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Sinclair & Moore

Have on hand and offer for sale at their Agri-
cultural Repository, near Pratt street wharf,
200 Grain Cradles with best Waldron Scythes
complete
100 Grass Scythes and Sneathes, ready hung
100 Cultivators of the most approved patterns
40 doz Spring steel manure
and Hay Forks
40 do. Hay Rakes
100 bushels seed Buck-wheat
500 do white Flint Wheat of last crop for seed,
which may be expected here in a few weeks
from beyond Albany; it will be carefully put
up and be in good order for shipping south-
erly. This wheat has been highly recommended
in the American Farmer, vol. 7, page 156 and
235 for being productive and resisting the Hes-
ian Fly.
Also, PLOUGHS of the most approved pat-
terns, made by experienced workmen under
our own direction, and ready to deliver at the
shortest notice, and will be carefully shipped
to any part of the U. States.
Horse Rakes for grain and hay.
Ruta Baga and best white flat Turnip Seed
of a very nice quality and our own raising.
Garden and Field Seeds as usual.
Baltimore, 5 mo: 17. (June 4 6w)

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, afford-
ed 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 kind-
ness 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 fur-
nished to any part of the Peninsula at the
shortest notice. S. L.

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. a 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

The following "history of a tradition," among
the Chippawa Indians, we extract
from Mr. Schoolcraft's new book of "Trav-
els in the central portions of the Mississipi
Valley." It will tend to give the reader
some idea of Indian talent at fiction. The
tale was related to Mr. Schoolcraft,
as an answer to the inquiries he made res-
pecting the origin of the practice he had
observed among the Chippawas, of light-
ing a fire for several nights in succession,
upon the newly closed graves of their
friends.

"THE FUNERAL FIRE.

"A small war-party of Chippawas, en-
countered their enemies upon an open plain,
where a severe battle was fought. Their
leader was a brave and distinguished war-
rior, but he never acted with more bravery,
or distinguished himself for greater person-
al prowess, than now. After turning the
tide of battle against his enemies, and while
shouting for victory, he received an arrow
in the breast, and fell dead upon the plain.
No warrior thus killed is ever buried: and,
according to an ancient custom, he was plac-
ed in a sitting posture upon the field, his
back supported by a tree, and his face to-
wards the course in which their enemies fled.
—His head dress and equipments were ac-
curately adjusted, as if living, and his bow
leaned against his shoulder. In this posture
his companions left him.—A fate, which
appeared so evident to them all, proved,
however, deceptive in the result. Although
deprived of the power of utterance, and the
ability to move, he heard, distinctly, all
that had been said by his friends. He heard
them lament his death, without the power
of contradicting it; and he felt their touch,
as they adjusted his posture, without the
strength to reciprocate it.—His anguish,
when he felt thus abandoned, was raised
to the extreme; and his wish to follow
his friends on their return so completely
filled his mind, when he saw them, one af-
ter another, take leave of the corpse and de-
part, that, after making a violent exertion,
he arose, or seemed to himself to rise, and
follow them. But his form was invisible to
them; and this gave new cause for the sur-
prise, disappointment and rage, which al-
ternately filled his breast. He followed
their track, however, with great diligence.
Wherever they went, he went; when they
walked, he walked; when they ran, he ran;
when they slept, he slept, when they awoke,
he awoke. In short, he mingled in all their
labors and toils; but he was excluded from
all their sources of refreshment, except that
of sleeping, and from the pleasures of par-
ticipating in their conversation, for all that
he said was unattended to.

"Is it possible," he exclaimed, "that you
do not see me—that you do not hear me—
that you do not understand me? will you
suffer me to bleed to death, without offer-
ing to staunch my wounds? will you permit
me to starve in the midst of plenty? have
those whom I have so often led to war, so
soon forgotten me! is there no one who re-
collects me, or will offer a morsel of food
in my distress?" Thus he continued to up-
braid his friends, at every stage of the jour-
ney, but no one seemed to hear his words;
or if they heard his voice, they mistook its
sound for the winds of summer, rustling
through the green leaves.

"At length the returning war party re-
ached their village; and the women and chil-
dren came out, according to custom, to wel-
come their return, and proclaim their prais-
es. Kumaudjeewug! Kumaudjeewug!
Kumaudjeewug! They have met, fought
and conquered, was shouted from every
mouth, and resounded through the most
distant parts of the village. Those who
had lost friends, came eagerly to enquire
their fate, and to know whether they had
died like men. The decrepit father con-
soled himself for the loss of his son, with
the reflection that he had fallen manfully,
and the widow half forgot her sorrow
amid the praises that were uttered of the
bravery of her departed husband. The
breasts of the youths glowed with martial
ardor, as they heard these flattering prais-
es, and children joined in the shouts of which
they scarcely knew the meaning. But amid-
st all this uproar and bustle, no one seem-
ed conscious of the presence of the wounded
warrior. He heard many inquiries of his
own fate—he heard them relate how he had
fought, conquered and fallen with an arrow
pierced through his breast, and that his body
had been left among the slain.

"It is not true," replied the indignant
chief, with a loud voice, "that I was killed
and left upon the field. I am here! I live!
I move! See me! Touch me! I shall again
raise my lance in battle, and sound my drum
in the feast."—But no body seemed con-
scious of his presence, and they mistook his
loud voice for the whispering winds. He
now walked to his own lodge; he saw his
wife wailing, tearing her hair, and raising
her lamentations over his fate; he endeav-
ored to undeceive her, but she also seemed
insensible to his presence or his voice: she
sat in a despairing manner, with her head
reclining upon her hands: he asked her to
bind up his wounds, but she made no re-
ply: he then placed his mouth close to her
ear, and vociferated, "I am hungry, give me
some food." The wife thought she heard a
buzzing in her ear, and remarked it to one
who sat near her. The enraged husband,
now summoning all his strength struck her

a blow upon her forehead. She only com-
plained of feeling a shooting pain there,
such as is not frequent, and raising her hand
to her head, remarked, "I feel a slight head-
ach."

"Frustrated in every attempt to make
himself known, the warrior chief began to
reflect upon what he had heard in his youth,
that the spirit was sometimes permitted to
leave the body and wander about. He re-
flected that possibly his body may have re-
mained upon the field of battle, while his
spirit only accompanied his returning
friends. He determined to return upon their
track, although it was four days journey
to the place. He accordingly began his
journey immediately. For three days he
pursued his way without meeting any thing
uncommon, but on the fourth, towards eve-
ning, as he came to the skirts of the battle
field, he saw a fire in the path before him.
He walked to one side to avoid stepping
into it, but the fire had also moved its po-
sition, and was still before him. He then
went in another direction, but the mysterious
fire still crossed his path and seemed to bar
his entrance to the scene of conflict. In short
which ever way he took, the fire was still
before him: no expedient seemed capable of
eluding it. "Thou demon," he exclaimed at
length, "why dost thou bar my approach to
the field of battle? Knowest thou not that
I am a spirit also, and that I seek again to
enter my body? Or dost thou presume that
I shall return without effecting my object?—
Know that I have never been defeated by
the enemies of my nation, and will not be
defeated by thee!" So saying, he made a
sudden effort and jumped through the flame.
In this exertion he woke from his trance,
having lain eight days on the field of battle.
He found himself sitting on the ground,
with his back supported by a tree, and his
bow leaning against his shoulder, having
all his warlike implements upon his body,
the same as they had been left by his friends
on the day of battle. He looked up and
beheld a large eagle, or war eagle, sitting
in the tree above his head. He immedi-
ately recognised this bird to be the same he
had dreamt of in his youth, and whom he
had selected as his guardian spirit, of per-
sonal motto. This bird had watched his
body, and prevented other ravenous birds
from devouring it. He got up and stood
some time upon his feet: but he found him-
self weak and much exhausted. The blood
upon his wound had stanchd itself, and he
now bound it up. He possessed the know-
ledge of such roots as were efficacious for
his cure. These he carefully sought in the
woods. Some of them he pounded between
stones, and applied externally; others he
chewed and swallowed. In a short time he
felt himself so much recovered as to be able
to commence his journey; but he suffered
greatly from hunger, not being able to see
any large animals.—With his bow and ar-
rows, however, he killed small birds during
the day, which he roasted before the fire at
night. In this way he sustained himself un-
til he came to a water that separated his
wife and friends from him. He then gave
that peculiar whoop which indicates the
safe return of an absent friend. The signal
was instantly known, and a canoe despatch-
ed to bring him across, but while this canoe
was absent, conjecture was exhausting it-
self in designating the unknown person who
had given this friendly intimation of his ap-
proach. All who had been of the war party
had returned except those who were
killed on the field. It might be some neigh-
bouring hunter. It might be some decep-
tion of their enemies. It was rash to send
a canoe without knowing that any of their
friends were absent. In the height of this
conjecture, the warrior-chief was landed
amidst the shouts of his friends and relations,
who thronged from every lodge to welcome
their faithful leader. When the first burst
of wonder and joy had subsided, and some
degree of quiet was restored in the village,
he related to his people the account of his
adventures, which has been given. He then
concluded his narrative by telling them that
it is pleasing to the spirit of a deceased per-
son to have a fire built upon his grave for
four nights after his interment; that it is
four days journey to the land appointed for
the residence of the spirit; that in his jour-
ney thither, the spirit stood in need of a fire
every night at the place of his encampment;
and that if the friends kindled this funeral
fire upon the place where the body was de-
posited, the spirit had the benefit of its light
and warmth in its sojourning. If they ne-
glect this rite, the spirit would himself be
subjected to the irksome task of building
its own fires at night."

[From the Plymouth Mass. Memorial.]

ARNOLD, THE TRAITOR.

Application was made this week, in this
town, for assistance in making out the ne-
cessary documents for a pension by one of
the bargemen in the barge that conveyed
Gen. Arnold to the sloop of War, Vulture.
He was bowsman in the boat, next in
rank to the coxswain, whose name was James
Larvey. His memory is remarkably accu-
rate, and his veracity is unquestionable.
He is a brother of Mr. James Collins, of
this town. The day before the flight of
Arnold the barge brought him with Major
Andre from Lawyer Smith's, below Stony
point, to the General's head-quarters.
They conversed very little during the pas-
sage. The general told his aid, who was

at the landing when they arrived, that he
had brought up a relation of his wife. Ar-
nold kept one of his horses constantly cap-
parisoned at the door of his quarters; and
the next morning, soon after breakfast, he
rode down in great haste with the cox-
swain just behind him on foot. The cox-
swain crying out to the bargemen to come
out from their quarters that were hard-by,
and the General dashed down the footpath,
instead of taking a circuit, the usual one
for those who were mounted. The barge
was soon made ready, though the General
in his impatience repeatedly ordered the
bowman to push off, before all the men had
mustered. The saddle and upholsters were
taken on board of the barge, and Arnold,
immediately after they pushed off, wiped
the priming from the pistols, and primed
anew, cocked and half-cocked them re-
peatedly. He inquired of Collins if the
men had their arms, and was told that they
came in such haste that there were but two
swords, belonging to himself and the cox-
swain. They ought to have brought their
arms, he said. He tied a white handker-
chief to the end of his cane for a flag in
passing the forts. On arriving along side
the Vulture he took it off and wiped his
face. The General had been down the
cabin about an hour, when the coxswain
was sent for, and by the significant looks
and laughing of the officers, the men in the
barge began to be very apprehensive that
all was not right. He very soon returned
and told them they were all prisoners of
war. The bargemen were unmoved, and
submitted, as to the fortune of war, except
two Englishmen, who had deserted, and
who were much terrified, and wept.

The bargemen were promised good fare,
if they would enter on duty aboard the Vul-
ture, but they declined, and were handcuffed,
and so remained four days. Gen. Arnold
then sent for them at New York. In pass-
ing from the wharf to his head quarters, the
two Englishmen slipped aboard a Letter
of Marque, then nearly ready to sail. The
others, five in number, waited on Arnold,
who told them that they had always been
attentive and faithful, and he expected they
would stay with him—he had, he said, com-
mand of a regiment of Horse, and, Larvey,
you and Collins may have commissions, and
the rest shall be non-commissioned officers.
Larvey answered that he could not be con-
tented—he had rather be a soldier, where
he was contented, than an officer where he
was not. The others expressed or manifest-
ed their concurrence in Larvey's opinion.
He then gave the coxswain a guinea, and
told him they should be sent back. At night
they were conveyed to the Vulture, and the
next day set on shore.—This worthy and
intelligent applicant perfectly remembers
Major Andre's dress, when they took him
up in the barge from Smith's house to Ar-
nold's quarters—blue homespun stockings—
a pair of wrinkled boots, not lately brush-
ed—blue cloth breeches, tied at the knee
with strings—waistcoat of the same—blue
surtout, buttoned by a single button—black
silk handkerchief once round the neck and
tied in front with the ends under the waist-
coat, and a flopped hat.

From the New York Albion.

MR. BROUGHAM.

Brougham rises amidst the deep silence
of the house, and muttered curses of the
Reporters, whose pens must now be worn
down to the stumps. His air and his man-
ner, at first, put you very much in mind
of those of a field preacher? He is tall, and
bent, and pliant in his appearance and though
his tones be full and melodious, he hesitates,
as if he were either at a loss what to say,
or ashamed to say it.—He stands crouched
together, pulls up his shoulders, hangs his
head, and there is a tremulous motion in
his upper lip and nostril, which makes you
fancy that he is trembling through fear.
His first sentences, for an opening sentence
with him is ten minutes matter at least, come
forth hesitating and ambiguous, so that for
the soul of you, you cannot perceive the
drift of them. Each is indeed, a clear sat-
isfactory proposition in itself, but the whole
seems bent in one direction by a moving force,
which is yet viewless as the wind. When how-
ever, a sufficient number of these have been
drawn out in a line, the whole march solemnly
and steadily to one conclusion, and the po-
sition meant to be carried, is carried as
completely and as irresistibly as by a Bay-
onet charge of the most powerful British
troops. One point being thus won, the or-
ator arises upon it, both in body and mind,
and wins a second by a more bold and brief
attack. Then he vaults upon the subdued
basis, rises in figure and in tone till he o-
vertops the staring members and shakes the
astonished house; and when he has gratified
what you imagine to be the very summit
of powerful speaking and has kept beating
time upon a table and looking towards ev-
ery corner of the house as if to see and
sneer at the admiration which he has called
forth, his voice and his figure sink again to
a dimension lower than ever.

You would imagine that he was terrified
at the echo of his own voice, but no such
thing; it is like the bounding of the wrestler
in order that he may twist his antagonist in
his grasp, or like the drawing back of the
tiger, in order that he may spring the more
terribly on his prey. Woe be to the man
upon whom his eye glares from that terri-

ble concealment. Woe be to the wight, to
whom those half whispered words are a pre-
lude to the storm which is on the wing.
You are of course a stranger, and know not
what is to happen; you merely see a man put-
ting on an air of incomprehensible mildness
and simplicity, and he a man speaking in
subdued whispers which astonish you by
being audible to the very smallest syllable.
—The words which were at first cold and
congealing, become hurried and hot, and
while the speaker drowns the cheering of
his own party, and binds the whole "Col-
lective" in a fetter which they dare not
break, he is peeling some poor devil to the
bone, and tossing his mangled limbs into all
the positions of mental agony through the
whole figures of rhetoric; nor is it till his
own body has been vanquished and beaten
down by the energy of his own mind that
he drops upon his seat giving the house time
to cheer and leaving you utterly confound-
ed.

AFFECTING CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

From the Derry Journal.
A few weeks since a man named Robert
McGir, a farmer, of the townland of Drum-
loghen, in the parish of Taughboyne, distant
about 6 miles from this city, went into his
cow-house at night to see his cattle, and
observing a strange cat lying in the litter,
he touched her with his foot to drive her a-
way, when she sprang at him and caught
him by the hand. On being shaken off, she
attacked a heifer with great fury, tearing
her back and face in a piteous manner, and
as McGir was endeavouring to relieve her,
the rabid animal attacked himself a second
time, and bit his thumb entirely through;
so obstinately did she retain her hold that
he could not get extricated till he killed her.
Mr. McGir unfortunately thought no more
of the matter, but continued to follow his
business as usual, till Wednesday, the 5th
inst., when, returning from the market of
this city, in company with his son, he be-
came quite outrageous towards a man with
whom the latter happened to have a slight
altercation, inasmuch that it was no easy
matter to restrain him from tearing with
his teeth the object of his resentment. On
reaching home he asked his wife for a drink,
but it was with difficulty that he swallowed
a little of it, and becoming greatly agitated,
he dashed it upon the floor, observing that
she wanted to choke him.—The day follow-
ing he was visited by a medical gentle-
man, and copiously bled, when he became
composed and despatched a messenger for
his clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham,
of St. Johnstown, to whom, on his arrival,
the ill-fated man said, "Sir, I have always
lived religiously and I wish to die so; may
I therefore beg you to engage in prayer?"
His wish being complied with, he proposed
that a psalm should be sung, the lines of
which he attempted to give out himself; but
he was obliged to desist at the second verse,
and request his brother-in-law, to whom he
handed the book, to finish the exercise, say-
ing that he would listen. After singing, he
expressed a wish to have prayer resumed,
and he said to the Rev. gentleman that he
himself would pray first, and that he would
expect him to pray afterwards, when he ad-
dressed the Throne of Grace in so fervent
and affecting a manner that there was not a
dry eye present. The Clergyman next
prayed. McGir then took a farewell of his
family, his minister and all present, and
soon after became greatly convulsed, foam-
ing at the mouth, and warned those who
were about him to keep off him or he would
tear them to pieces. During this paroxysm
it required four men to hold him down in
the bed. He continued in inexpressible ag-
ony until nine o'clock that night, when
throwing himself back on his pillow, he ex-
pressed the fullest confidence in the atoning
merits of Jesus, to whom he said he would
be glad with his dying breath to direct poor
sinners like himself for pardon and salva-
tion, and instantly expired. The heifer died
also, with every symptom of Hydrophobia.

The following Prospectus for a new So-
ciety in London is one of the neatest sa-
tires we have seen upon the existing rage
for associations:—

"FROM GRAVE TO GAY."

It is with great sorrow we find the fol-
lowing notice in all the papers; but we feel
it right immediately to submit it, lest the
Society to which we belong should incur
the imputation of borrowing their plan from
another Company.—John Bull.

"GENERAL BURIAL GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.
"Capital of 30,000L. Shares 50L each.

"The immediate object of this institution
is to render less frequent inhumations with-
in this Metropolis, computed at 30,000
annually. The first spot is intended to be
laid out as nearly similar to the celebrated
Cemetery "Perre la Chaise," near Paris, as
situation, &c. will admit. This measure
is equally applicable to persons of every
persuasion. The very crowded state of
most Burial Grounds in London is self-evident.
No fee is payable on the removal of
a corpse, but every non-parishioner has to
pay either half as much more, or as much
again for extra-parochial burial. This must
be submitted to, or the whole parish is taxed
upon the purchasing of a new ground.

"A detailed Prospectus, showing how
the interests of all parties are intended to
be respected, may be had at my office,
where, also, and at the Bankers, Messrs.
Sir W. Sterling, Bart. Sterling and Hod-

coll, 345, Strand, applications for shares may be addressed. By order of the Board, "JAS. GARDEN, Jr."

"35, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street." Our readers having perused this serious appeal to the public, might, as we have before observed, be induced to consider any other institution, of a similar nature, an imitation of the association to which it refers. We beg to state, that the following prospectus is considerably older, and that the Company which it announces was established on the first of March, whereas it is notorious, that the General Burial Grounds Association was not concluded upon until the first of April.

Our readers shall judge for themselves—Prospectus for a General Burying Company. Capital 500,000l.—Shares 500.

The immediate object of this Institution is to rob death of its terrors, and, by following the example of our Parisian friends, blend the graceful with the grave, and mingle the picturesque with the pathetic: in short, the Directors feel confident, that, when their scheme is fully developed, the whole system of inhumation will be changed, and the feelings and associations connected with interments, in general, assumed a novel character, that it will be rather pleasant, than otherwise, to follow our friends and relations to the grave.

It is proposed to purchase an extensive domain in the neighbourhood of Primrose Hill and Caen Wood, where the diversified undulations of ground and the soiling mixture of trees and water, afford the most flattering promise of success in the undertaking. No difficulty is anticipated in the purchase of the property, since the will of the late noble owner distinctly points out that it shall remain "grass land" to all eternity, and since, "all flesh is grass," no reasonable objection can be raised to its appropriation as a public cemetery.

The public cemetery, like the DAILY ADVERTISER will be open to all parties—dead or alive—of all religions, or, indeed, of none—and it does not need the practical knowledge attainable by a visit to the French metropolis, to convince the world that, by laying out the ground in a park-like manner, with unobtrusive walks, alcoves, bowers, and fish-ponds, a link will be created between the past and present generation, and the horrid idea of having deposited a parent, a husband, or a sister, in a cold damp grave, or a gloomy vault, refined into the agreeable recollection that they repose in a picturesque garden, or a shady grove, at an easy distance from the most fashionable part of the town.

The Directors intend opening a convenient hotel and tavern on the spot, at which persons visiting the cemetery, either as mourners or in search of quiet retreats for themselves, may procure every sort of refreshment—a table-d'hotel will be constantly prepared at five shillings a head, for which cold meat and Vin de Grave will be furnished; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during the summer, after burying hour, Colonel's band will be regularly engaged for quadrilles, and the grounds illuminated with variegated lamps.

A committee of taste will be appointed to regulate the designs of tombs; and the Directors think it may save trouble to state in the outset, that no allusions to death, nor any representations of skulls, cross-bones, skeletons, or other disagreeable objects, will be permitted. The Royal Society of Literature will be solicited to revise the inscriptions, epitaphs, and elegies, and twelve ladies belonging to the different corps de ballet of the King's Theatre, and the Theatres Royal Covent Garden and Drury Lane, are engaged to enliven the ground, as mourners, at newly erected tombs.

These young ladies may be engaged by the day or hour, at a moderate price, and find their own garlands. Mr. SAMUEL ROGERS is appointed master of the ceremonies, and will appear dressed in the uniform of the establishment.

The Directors have appointed Mr. BOTTNER, of Soho-square, their artificial florist, who will provide all sorts of flowers for strewn graves; but ladies and gentlemen not to leave the decorations on the tombs at night, but to return them to the dressmaker at the bar of the tavern; and it may be necessary to add, that no lady will be allowed to appear at the dances with the ornaments which have been previously used in the grounds funereally.

Lord GRAVES has been solicited to accept the office of President, and Sir ISAAC COFFIN that of Vice-President. The College of Surgeons will be constant visitors of the Institution, and under such patronage ultimate success appears to be a dead certainty. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to be buried in romantic situations, are requested to make early application to Mr. KENN, of Bond street, where the grave-book, with a plan of the cemetery, may be seen.

Persons subscribing for family mausoleums are entitled to free admission to all the balls of the season.

Gloves, bat-bands, white pocket-handkerchiefs, cephalic snuff, and fragrant essence of onions, for producing tears, to be had of the waiters.

N. B. No objections to burying persons in fancy dresses.

The Caliph who had lost his way. The Caliph Mahadi having lost his way while he was hunting, met an Arab, who generously offered him hospitality, and led him to his tent, where he kindly administered to his wants, the Caliph being faint with hunger, thirst and fatigue—he gave him brown bread and milk; and the Caliph, though well refreshed by this humble fare, asked the Arab, if he had not something else to set before him? The Arab brought him a pitcher of wine; Mahadi, after having drunk a good draught, asked him if he knew him. "No," said the Arab—"I am one of the great men belonging to the court of the Caliph," replied Mahadi. Then he

took another draught, and asked the Arab if he knew him? "Did you not now just tell me who you were?" answered the Arab. "No, I am a greater man than I told you I was," and he took a third draught taking the same question—"I am willing to believe what you told me at first," replied the Arab. "I am the Caliph," added Mahadi, "before whom every body trembles." At this time the Arab hastily snatched up his pitcher and carried it away. "What did you carry away the pitcher for?" said the Caliph, on the return of his host: "For fear," retorted the Arab, "that if thou hadst taken the fourth draught, thou wouldst have told me that thou wast our Holy Prophet; and if thou hadst taken the fifth, thou wouldst have given thyself out to be the Great Creator himself." The Caliph burst into a fit of laughter and his numerous retinue having been long in search of him, at length arrived at the place where he was seated with the Arab, to whom the Caliph ordered to give two changes of raiment and a purse of gold.

AFRICA. The eyes of the civilized world are turned towards Africa with an intensity of interest: it becomes more and more a subject of enquiry, what are her productions in the vegetable, mineral and animal kingdoms, and enquiry has been amply rewarded, coffee, cotton and rice are now found to be natives of the African climate, and capable of being cultivated to an illimitable extent. The genius of civilization has already set her foot upon the shores of Africa—enterprise follows in her train, and the day is not far distant when agencies will be established for the cultivation of these American staples; capital will be invested in these speculations, and we shall find vessels sailing to those torrid regions to purchase, not cargoes of human beings, but the great staple commodities of America, cultivated in this country by the hands of slaves. Thus will the slave trade be made to destroy itself. The staple here brought to perfection by the hands of slaves, will, in Africa, be cultivated by the hands of the African freemen, and will be shipped to this country, perhaps as cheap as we will be able to export them. This is no idle speculation.—The Pacha of Egypt has excited a sensible alarm in this country already by his cultivation of the cotton plant; and if any one is anxious to observe the astonishing increase of Egyptian cottons every year in the European market, we may refer him to almost any files of English papers presenting statistical views of the interesting subject. This spirit of adventure is not confined to Egypt alone—it will extend to the remotest regions of the African continent. The love of gain infects every human heart, civilized as well as savage, and requires no stimulant to action. It may be laid down then as a principle as capable of demonstration as any principle of this kind can be, that in the course of another generation not a single slave will be shipped from the African coast. The wild and untutored now concerned in this business, already begin to testify their abhorrence of this traffic; they express their compunctious visitings of nature; and justify themselves on the ground that Africa, affords no other article of merchandize.—How will they be astonished, when they are informed that this nefarious traffic is carried on for no other purpose than to raise coffee, rice and cotton plants—plants indigenous to the African soil, and on which the naked natives themselves have never been taught to set any value. The revolutionary character of the times in which we live, will, of itself involve these events. Captain Stockton, of the navy, when the purchase was made of Mesurado, congratulated his countrymen that the final blow was then given to the African slave trade—not, we presume that this was to be the work of a day, a month, or a year—but that a system of measures would then be put in train to accomplish an object so desirable to humanity.—Amer.

A NEW SCHEME.—Since our Legislature have opposed no serious obstacles to the granting of marine and fire charters the number has so augmented as to make it difficult to fill the stock; accordingly it became necessary to devise some new plan or mode of reaching the point, and one of the most novel, and I venture to say ingenious plans has been hit upon ever before heard of, namely, calling in the aid of the church—religion and insurance—prayer and policies—temporal and eternal benefits—the pulpit and the fire engine—long metre and short dividends.

The Commissioners of the American Fire Insurance Company propose to associate to loan out money and insure houses, and all their profits over six per cent dividend shall be given to Missionaries, Bible and Tract Societies; and accordingly the Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Reformed Dutch, have associated to take up the stock. The commissioners pronounce the thing practicable, but they ask:—

"Are there men to be found who are willing to receive but six per cent for a certain portion of their money, and cast the surplus into the 'Treasury of the Lord'?" If there are, the object is secured, and a permanent and growing fund will be created to be applied to the best of purposes. Noah's (N. Y.) Advocate.

KENTUCKY.—This unfortunate state is experiencing the direful but certain effects of distracted councils, and loose jurisprudence. Robberies have become so frequent in the neighbourhood of Louisville, as to require the association of several bodies of horse and foot to arrest their depredations. A band of about 80 desperadoes are said to be in that neighborhood.

The new settlement of shaking Quakers at Harrisburg, in Mer county, was rudely assaulted by a party of men, who assembled for the purpose of taking away a young

lady by the name of Lucy Bryant, who had joined the society voluntarily, and wished to continue with them. The scene presented one of the most unfeeling and unjustifiable carnage and beating, that was ever witnessed, and probably more so than ever occurred in that section of the country, and that too upon a people that never have been known to oppose violence to violence. In short, the outrage and injury inflicted were aggravated by every fact and circumstance unfolded in the progress of the inquiry.

It is further stated in the handbill that on the Sunday succeeding the first attack, a second attempt was made for the rescue of this lady by a party consisting of at least one hundred men, who accomplished their object.

GEORGIA.—The act "to dispose of and distribute the lands lately acquired by the United States for the use of Georgia, of the Creek Indians," which passed the late session of the legislature of Georgia, is published. After directing the manner in which the whole tract shall be surveyed and laid off, which is to be in right angled tracts of 202½ acres each—the whole are to be marked and numbered, and corresponding numbers are to be put into a lottery wheel as prize.

Each white male citizen of Georgia over 18 years of age, having lived in the state the three years preceding, is to be entitled to a draw, and must obtain one tract—a man with a family two draws, and entitled to two tracts, &c. &c.

This admirable scheme for disposing of the lands of the Greek nation, amongst the whole people of the state, where every individual comes in directly for snags, may amount at once for the present popularity of Governor Troup, and the impatience of his party to obtain possession. Whether it is calculated to perpetuate this popularity, time will determine very conclusively. There was a proceeding of a former legislature of that same state, somewhat related to this. I mean the famous Z 200 land speculation, which, as soon as the sober and inherent sense of public justice returned to proper influence with the people, the actors in that famous fraud, were discharged from confidence, and the disgraceful transaction expunged from the journals of their legislative proceedings.—Md. Rep.

WASHINGTON, July 2. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Governor of Virginia having appointed the Commissioners on the part of that State, for opening books for the subscription of stock to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the whole of the Commissioners stand as follows:

For Virginia.—General John C. Hunter, Col. William Elizey, and Richard H. Henderson, Esq.

For Maryland.—Governor Sprigg, Col. Frisby Tighman, of Washington county, and Philip E. Thomas, Esq. of Baltimore.

For the District of Columbia.—Sam. H. Smith, Anthony C. Cazenove, and Clement Smith, Esqs.

The consent of the State of Pennsylvania, which will double the amount of the next session of her legislature, is now all that is required to give legal effect to this important measure. It is supposed that the Commissioners will not proceed to open the books, until they shall have received from Gen. Bernard an estimate of the probable cost of the canal, or at least of the eastern section, on which operations will be first commenced. As General Bernard is at present at New-Orleans, some necessary delay must, in that case ensue. The Genius of Liberty calculates that the District Cities will take stock to the amount of from half a million to a million of dollars. We hope so. Maryland, it is said, will supply half a million. We think so. Virginia is set down for from half a million to a million. A probable calculation. Congress, it is hoped, will supply the balance. We presume, after the precedent of last session, in reference to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, that Congress may be prevailed on to rest any of the unappropriated funds of the Treasury, in shares in a work which promises to return a fair dividend. Nat. Journal.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

We have lately heard in a manner and from a source that commands our belief, that Judge Marshall is engaged in writing, and indeed is far advanced, towards completing a history of the American government, from the adoption of the Constitution to the termination of Washington's presidency. How desirable, how necessary is such a work, from the pen of such a man? Literary accomplishments, however amply competent to the task, are, by no means, the most entitled to the first place in the estimation of thinking and reflecting men; moral as well as intellectual qualities are both essential to the due execution of the undertaking; a capacity to trace the origin, and comprehend the policy of leading measures, both foreign and domestic, so as to be able to explain the causes of their adoption; a spirit of truth and candor towards men of all parties, actuated by a fearless honesty, incapable of being seduced or deterred from rendering justice alike to all; these are rare and indispensable qualifications. And if in addition to these the historian were able to add the quorum parvum, it would be all that could be desired.—There are very few such men now living; Judge Marshall, however, we know to be one. N. Y. Eve. Post.

From the National Journal. The Newbern (N. C.) Sentinel contains a letter from a planter at Cedar Grove, in that State, giving an account of the effects of the storm of the 3d and 4th instant, in that section of country. We give the following extract, as conveying a plain and natural description of the devastation of the storm. After stating that the gale was the

"most severe within the memory of the oldest man now living in the neighbourhood, and there are some of 80 years of age," he proceeds:—

"At half past 5, A. M. on the 4th, the tide (which was 14 feet above a common tide) began to fall. Our lands are from 8 to 16 feet above a common tide, so that they were nearly all overflowed. My plantation is some more than a mile fronting the river, and contains about 300 acres of cleared land, the whole of which was overflowed, except about 20 acres. My fencing all washed up in the woods; 40 head of sheep, about 70 head of hogs, and 8 or 10, head of cattle drowned. My blacksmith's shop washed away, also 2 of my negro houses; my barn floor burst and some corn washed away. Seventy acres of cotton and about the same quantity of corn, washed up or killed by the violence of the winds and waves, except about ten acres of cotton under the lee of the woods, where the tide was more than 6 feet. Where the tide was not over my cotton, it is entirely dead. My neighbours are all in as bad a situation as I am."

BALTIMORE, July 1. MATANZAS.—The mail from the Eastward this day furnish us with the following information which is important as indicating the feeling known to exist among the blacks in the West India Islands and particularly among those in the neighbourhood of Cuba.—Gazette.

FROM MATANZAS.—Capt. Brothers, from Matanzas, informs that intelligence was received there on the afternoon of the 16th instant, that the negroes on several of the principal plantations in the Partido of St. Jose, about twenty miles from Matanzas, had revolted and murdered the proprietors thereof in the most shocking and cruel manner. Immediately on the receipt of this melancholy intelligence, the Governor dispatched a large body of troops to quell them. Captain B. says that the latest advices from them just prior to his sailing, stated that they were pretty well subdued, after killing about sixty or seventy of them. The whole number collected was said to be about 300. They killed about fifteen or twenty whites including one female, principally foreigners. Whole families were flocking into the city for safety.

When the ties which bound us to Great Britain were burst asunder, Maryland became independent with powers sovereign and unrestricted, when our constitution was formed the arbitrary and corrupt measures of our colonial governors were remembered, a deep sensibility to past wrongs and a jealousy of executive power, constituted an executive dependent upon the legislative branch of the government. To confide to a single hand the exercise of powers so important was deemed unwise and a council of five was constituted as a measure of safety; our experience under the general government proves that the council is unnecessary, the president exercises the executive power of the United States and in all the vacillations of public opinion, no desire has been expressed to aid him with a council, but without condemning the deeds of those glorious days, there are now good reasons for the subduction of the council. The measure may have been wise, it was certainly precautionary. The patriots of that day had taken a bold and hazardous stand, they had broken the cords of colonial vassalage and expelled the proprietary governors with their officers and dependants. Great Britain in her force and in her wrath was a fearful adversary. The thunder of the battle had been heard from the North, the war clouds had collected and the portentous storm hung heavy around them, in a state so perilous, it is not to be wondered that precaution was so great, and let it not be forgotten that Maryland was then a sovereign state with powers to make treaties, raise armies and perform all the functions of an independent state, but these days have passed never to return, the high powers of the states have been conceded to the general government, and little remains now to the governor but appointing officers, civil and militia, signing warrants and granting pardons and reprieves. The office of governor thus stripped of its power and degraded by legislative dependence, has lost its dignity and respect, though under particular influences we sometimes see a distinguished man in the station—generally they are subordinates, who in the hands of the master spirits receive impulse and direction; and to render the situation of the governor still more abject he is under the control of a council, & I beg to direct attention for a moment to this particular department. The council consists of five, they are annually elected by the legislature, with a salary of five hundred dollars each; a councillor does not feel the importance derived from a popular election, he depends upon the address and intrigue of his friends in the House of Delegates, by whom he is annually elected and to whom he stands indebted for the year, and it not infrequently happens that a delegate rejected by his constituents finds an asylum in the council of the state, in contempt of the opinion of the county to which he belongs. This executive branch of the government calls loudly for reform, if we desire that justice shall be ably and freely administered in the state, we must have able and dignified judges; if we wish that the other offices of the state shall be filled by men who will do credit to their stations, we must have a dignified and independent executive, and I should suppose a man to be over scrupulous in his republicanism who would refuse to the governor of the state the independence of the president in these United States. THRASIA.

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 3 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 do 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

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 FIVE 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

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

THE CONVENTION, No. 1.

The public attention is beginning to be drawn to the project of a convention, many reflecting men admit the defects of our constitution, but fear a popular assembly armed with such important powers, the caution of the wise is always to be regarded, but when caution degenerates into timidity, it becomes weakness. The question is not whether evils may not possibly result, but whether there is not a fair and reasonable calculation of good. We take no important step either in public or in private life, that is not beset with danger, & if the fear of evil is to curb and restrain the spirit of improvement, we must remain stationary in both, unerring wisdom belongs not to man. The great Columbus succeeded in discovering this continent, but the enterprise was attended with great personal risk. The people of England incurred great hazard when they expelled James the 2d from the throne, declared the rights of the people and limited the powers of prerogative, and our fathers under the pains of unsuccessful rebellion proclaimed the independence of their country.

I am satisfied that many salutary changes may be effected in our constitution, and I fear not a popular assembly. The spirit of party has subsided; delirium has sunk into repose; pretended patriots have run their course, and the time is approaching (if it has not arrived) when the unsophisticated voice of the people will be heard; when they will bestow their confidence upon the virtuous and enlightened men of the state, freed from party delusions and party distinctions.

The constitution of Maryland was formed in 1776. The work attests the ability of the artificers and perhaps a body of men so patriotic and enlightened could not now be convened in Maryland; but in the conflicts and struggles of party many important changes have been made by legislative enactments, many important powers have been absorbed by the constitution of the United States, and it is not presumptuous to say that the experience of fifty years has given us some instruction.

When the ties which bound us to Great Britain were burst asunder, Maryland became independent with powers sovereign and unrestricted, when our constitution was formed the arbitrary and corrupt measures of our colonial governors were remembered, a deep sensibility to past wrongs and a jealousy of executive power, constituted an executive dependent upon the legislative branch of the government. To confide to a single hand the exercise of powers so important was deemed unwise and a council of five was constituted as a measure of safety; our experience under the general government proves that the council is unnecessary, the president exercises the executive power of the United States and in all the vacillations of public opinion, no desire has been expressed to aid him with a council, but without condemning the deeds of those glorious days, there are now good reasons for the subduction of the council. The measure may have been wise, it was certainly precautionary. The patriots of that day had taken a bold and hazardous stand, they had broken the cords of colonial vassalage and expelled the proprietary governors with their officers and dependants. Great Britain in her force and in her wrath was a fearful adversary. The thunder of the battle had been heard from the North, the war clouds had collected and the portentous storm hung heavy around them, in a state so perilous, it is not to be wondered that precaution was so great, and let it not be forgotten that Maryland was then a sovereign state with powers to make treaties, raise armies and perform all the functions of an independent state, but these days have passed never to return, the high powers of the states have been conceded to the general government, and little remains now to the governor but appointing officers, civil and militia, signing warrants and granting pardons and reprieves. The office of governor thus stripped of its power and degraded by legislative dependence, has lost its dignity and respect, though under particular influences we sometimes see a distinguished man in the station—generally they are subordinates, who in the hands of the master spirits receive impulse and direction; and to render the situation of the governor still more abject he is under the control of a council, & I beg to direct attention for a moment to this particular department. The council consists of five, they are annually elected by the legislature, with a salary of five hundred dollars each; a councillor does not feel the importance derived from a popular election, he depends upon the address and intrigue of his friends in the House of Delegates, by whom he is annually elected and to whom he stands indebted for the year, and it not infrequently happens that a delegate rejected by his constituents finds an asylum in the council of the state, in contempt of the opinion of the county to which he belongs. This executive branch of the government calls loudly for reform, if we desire that justice shall be ably and freely administered in the state, we must have able and dignified judges; if we wish that the other offices of the state shall be filled by men who will do credit to their stations, we must have a dignified and independent executive, and I should suppose a man to be over scrupulous in his republicanism who would refuse to the governor of the state the independence of the president in these United States. THRASIA.

A new work has been published in France, in which the author professes to have discovered a complete and infallible cure for the gout and rheumatism. The remedy consists simply in puncturing the diseased parts with a magnetic needle. It is said to be used in Japan with universal success, from which place the knowledge of its efficacy has been obtained. It is called Facipuncture, and in all local diseases or affections is said to be the sovereign thing on earth.

East SATURDAY CELEBRATION JULY The morning charge of Cal A. M. the "some, well d front of the forming vav volleys in missed. A respect joined by having ass about 2 o'clock Robert H. Stevens & L. ted to prep Dinner b was introd President o rough, was President- ous and pre credit to th The clot toasts were ueters and 1. The American and wisdom to be dear remembrance 2. The United States endure as rule, and faithful to 3. The the illust Republic his worth, muse his p 4. The scholar of matured Councils—to the glor 5. The Whatever existed in birth, we r maads our ery appro 6. The in the v and water of her for she invite citizens t lence and 7. The can augm and her g 8. The a nati calculabl 9. The Chesape mens that, c of the pa try its s 10. T strict of try and site for grande attractio of the m future b 11. ways— pend the tion and nations of know cities of our cot 12. The Loc in our imple nation 13. first ad men a graced cence.—as l the s that th tality. By Gen. him a By Hill worth By Patr B am. most ward B crop B war B Kin B sers Ind B Por try

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1825, IN EASTON.

The morning was ushered in by the discharge of Cannon, and soon after 5 o'clock, A. M., the "Easton Sharpshooters," a handsome, well disciplined company, paraded in front of the Court House; and, after performing a variety of manoeuvres, fired thirteen volleys in honor of the day, and were dismissed.

A respectable number of the Citizens, joined by Gentlemen from the country, having assembled at the Easton Hotel, about 2 o'clock; a Committee consisting of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. Governor Stevens & Dr. John Rodgers, was appointed to prepare toasts for the Dinner.

Dinner being announced, the Governor was introduced into the dining-room as President of the day, and R. H. Goldsborough, was called on to officiate as Vice President.—The dinner was highly sumptuous and prepared in a style that did great credit to the taste and skill of Mr. Lowe.—The cloth being removed, the following toasts were drank; interspersed with voluteers and songs.

1. *The 4th July '76' the birth-day of American Independence*—The heroic valor and wisdom of the patriots of that day ought to be dear to the hearts and cherished in the remembrance of all succeeding generations.

2. *The Constitution and People of the United States*—May the magnificent fabric endure as long as the soil over which it has risen, and may all who enjoy its benefits be faithful to its pure principles.

3. *The memory of George Washington, the illustrious founder of the American Republic*—Possessing no tribute equal to his worth, we will in "expressive silence" muse his praise.

4. *The President of the United States, a scholar of the highest polish, a statesman matured in Universities, in Courts, in Councils*—May his administration add much to the glory and happiness of the country.

5. *The Navy of the United States*—Whatever difference of opinion may have existed in regard to it at the time of its birth, we all now happily agree that it commands our highest admiration and merits every appropriation that has been made for it.

6. *The State of Maryland*—Beautiful in the variety and intermixture of her lands and waters, of her mountains and meadows, of her forests and fields—rich in resources, she invites the energy and wisdom of her citizens to the development of her opulence and power.

7. *The City of Baltimore*—The more we can augment her commerce, her population and her general prosperity, the more copious we make the great reservoir of wealth that is to be distributed through every section of the state as the reward of Industry and Enterprise.

8. *The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal*—A national work destined to produce incalculable national benefits.

9. *The junction of the Ohio and the Chesapeake*—One of the strongest ligaments that can bind this union—it is a work, which, contemplated in any view, demands of the patriotism and wisdom of this country its speediest completion.

10. *The City of Washington and District of Columbia*—Proud of our country and of our fellow-citizens, here is the site for national taste, munificence and grandeur; it should be made the centre of attraction for the national feeling and one of the most beautiful embellishments of our future history.

11. *Public Schools and Public Highways*—Whilst emperors and monarchs expend the wealth of nations in wars of ambition and in the sumptuous scenes of Coronations, let ours flow to extend the means of knowledge among the people and the facilities of intercourse through all parts of our country.

12. *The Plough, the Broad-Axe and the Loom*—These shall be the decorations in our escutcheon—they are the necessary implements to promote national happiness, national power and national wealth.

13. *Our Country and our Homes*—The first adorned and defended by our Statesmen and our Fellow-Soldiers—the last graced and made delightful by the innocence and charms of our fair countrywomen—as long as oppression exists may this be the sweet refuge for the virtuous exile, and that the unclouded scene of generous hospitality.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Gov. Stevens, President of the Day—Gen. La Fayette—May prosperity attend him and his posterity.

By the Vice President—The Bunker Hill Monument—a thought and an act worthy of its authors.

By William P. Johns—The memory of Patrick Henry.

By Richard Denny.—John Quincy Adams.—(Mr. Denny is one of our oldest and most respectable farmers; his age is upwards of four score.)

By A. Graham.—Our Farmers—Better crops and better prices.

By Dr. Rodgers.—The State of Delaware—"Though least not last."

By Dr. W. Thomas.—The Hon. Rufus King.

By Thomas Mecklen.—Thomas Jefferson—the framer of the Declaration of Independence.

By Edward N. Hambleton.—Commodore Porter—the intrepid defender of his country's rights and of his officers honour.

By Bennett Tomlinson.—The State of Pennsylvania and her manufactures.

By Wm. H. Tilghman.—The memory of Fisher Aimes.

By Thomas Hayward.—The memory of Alexander Hamilton.

By John Goldsborough.—The memory of Robert Goodloe Harper.

By Samuel Jackson.—The Hero of New Orleans—May every American duly appreciate his services during the late war.

By John W. Jones.—Governor Troup of Georgia—His late conduct will meet the indignation it so justly merits.

By David Ring.—The Fair Sex—the Corinthian capital on which rests the great fabric of human society.

By Maj. Dawson.—May those who shall be called on to manage our public concerns, discharge their duty with becoming fidelity.

By Samuel Grooms.—Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

By Maj. Wm. Lambdin.—Agriculturalists—A general application of manure and \$2 per bushel for wheat.

By John Wright.—The memory of Gen. Pike.

By Samuel T. Kennard.—The memory of James A. Bayard.

By R. H. Goldsborough.—The liberty of the Press and the liberty of conscience—If the first is a "chartered libertine," the last is an angel with healing in its wings.

[Immediately after the 13th toast Mr. Goldsborough gave the Governor of Maryland, which being drank, the Governor rose and emphatically returned his thanks.]

By Captain Spedden.—The memory of Gen. Warren.

By David Ring.—Irving and Cooper—They have given to our literature an independence like that which the revolution effected for our government.

Mr. E. N. Hambleton rose and addressing the President, asked leave to drink the health of a gentleman present, when after a few remarks gave—

Robert H. Goldsborough, our late Representative in the Senate of the United States—the Farmer, the Statesman and the Gentleman. (Drank standing.)

The company resuming their seats, Mr. Goldsborough rose and addressed the President.—We cannot pretend to give a sketch even of this rapid review, but the substance was pretty much to this effect:—

Holding no public station, said Mr. G. the discharge of whose duties could at all entitle him to the distinction he had just received, he would regard it, as he was sure it was intended as an affair of social feeling, and he would endeavour to make a return for so pleasing a civility, in a manner that should become him, and in a way he hoped would be acceptable to the company.

If it was admissible at all, said Mr. G. to break in upon the festivities of the moment and to abstract ourselves from the charms of the table, to the contemplation of national concerns, he would alone confine himself to topics germane to the occasion, nor would he trespass long even upon kindred subjects.

Here Mr. G. reviewed the character of the resistance first made to British oppression, and of the progress of things to the Declaration of Independence in '76, and he presented this national act as one so illustrious, so signally demonstrative of the true character of the people, that it had been regarded in all subsequent times as an example, forcible and worthy by all who felt their wrongs and desired to redress them.

In the enumeration of the effects of this example, Mr. G. took a rapid view of the French Revolution—the Irish Rebellions—the revolutions in South America—the revolts in Italy—the distractions and horrors in Spain—the irruptive spirit of opposition in Germany and lastly, depicted the sufferings and the glory, the trials and the triumphs of Greece, emerging from the desolation of barbarism, to claim once more a brilliant rank in polished life.—Mr. G. concluded by offering the company, as his toast,—"The speedy and permanent emancipation of Greece," and sat down.

A marked attention and profound silence evinced the deep interest which the meeting felt in the subject, and their high respect for the speaker; indeed this gentleman's talents, for eloquence, so well known to the public, and so universally admired, has seldom been, we think, more happily exerted, than in the short address, of which a rough and very imperfect outline has been given.

The toast with which he concluded, was drank standing, with a unanimous burst of applause.

The company separated as they had met in the most perfect harmony—not one offensive sentiment having been expressed, or discordant feeling arisen, to mar the social festivities of the day.

THE CROP.

Our farmers have pretty generally come in since their harvest was secured, and all accounts agree in the general defectiveness of the grain.—The crop of straw, though indifferent from the rust in quality, is in bulk about an average—but the crop of grain will be short in quantity and of inferior quality.

(CONTINUED.)

CHESTERTOWN, July 4th.

The "Chester Town Independent Company" and "Chester Republican Blues," commanded by Col. E. F. Chambers; after parading in honour of the day, marched to the Court House, where a prayer was offered to the Throns of Grace by the Rev. Mr. Jackson.—The Declaration of American Independence prefaced by some pertinent remarks, was read by David J. Campbell, Esq. and an excellent oration was delivered in an impressive manner, by William A. Spencer, Esq.—after which the companies were marched to the Market House, where Col. Chambers presiding, assisted by Capt. Hanson and Lieut. Harris, (in absence of Capt. Wickes) the following Toasts were drunk in celebration of the glorious Anniversary of our National Independence.

1. *The Fourth Day of July 1776.*

2. *Our Country*—May the Eagle that stands sentinel on the watch tower of its liberty, ever cry "All's Well."

3. *The Constitution of the U. States*—A monument of wisdom and a tower of safety.

4. *Gen. George Washington*—The memory of the patriot dwells with delight upon his temporal career whilst the eye of faith beholds him in paradise.

5. *Gen. La Fayette*—The champion of rational liberty in both the old and the new world, may his life henceforth be as happy as it has heretofore been useful.

6. *The Heroes of the Revolution*—Blasphemed high, their deeds have swelled history's page.

7. *The Heroes of the Late War*—By their patriotic devotion to the cause of their country, they have erected monuments of gratitude in the hearts of their countrymen.

8. *The President and the heads of the Executive Department of the U. States.*

9. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*—The three great fountains of our national wealth.

10. *Education*—The best guarantee for the perpetuity of our republican institutions.

11. *Internal Improvement*—In nations as well as individuals always to be desired.

12. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*

13. *Woman*—Her best eulogy is the homage which we pay her.

The following Toasts were furnished by the Committee of Arrangements.

1. *The President of the day*—His genius illumined, his suavity endears and his uncompromising integrity adorns society.

2. *The Rev. Mr. Jackson*—The man combining the sacred dignity of the pastor with the purest feelings of the patriot.

3. *The Orator of the day*—May the universal admiration which he has received, serve as a gale to waft him on to glory—and may he not so much regard the acclamations of the people, as the promise of greatness that he has this day given and which he is bound to fulfil.

4. *The Header of the Declaration of Independence*—May the orthodox remarks with which he prefaced the reading of the "Declaration" make a deep impression upon all.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Ezekiel F. Chamb.—The cause of civil Liberty throughout the world.—The political artists of '76 had no patent for the best instrument ever invented. Heaven speed the day when it shall be used by every nation.

By Capt. A. B. Hanson. The Committee of Arrangements—Their conduct merits our warmest thanks.

By Lieut. Harris. John Quincy Adams, President of the U. States—His inauguration speech has astonished the crowned heads of Europe: The epoch of his administration was hailed with joy by the sons of Columbia, from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi.

By Ensign Greenwood. The fair daughters of America—

"Without the smile from partial beauty won, O what were man's a world without a sun."

By Ensign Vickers. Thomas Jefferson—the unrivalled Statesman and true Republican—the Genius of Liberty, has entwined for him a wreath of imperishable fame, and his name is surrounded by a halo of glory.

By Adjutant Harris. General Jackson—His signal achievement raised our country to a high and dignified standing, and his unremitting exertions closed the late war with a lustre, that enlightened even the blots of its commencement.

By William A. Spencer. Greece—May a Spartan spirit inspire her armies—the star of America guide, and a Washington's wisdom, "in her camps and councils preside."

By James G. McClean. The Plough—May those who use it ever be free—may the crops they rear be plentiful and may they command good prices.

By David J. Campbell. Capt. David Porter—The intrepid champion of his Country's Rights—we admire his energy and promptitude in avenging insults offered to his country.

By Henry Page. Greece—The spirit of Leonidas has burst from the tomb in which it was inurned and Thermopylae has again become hallowed by the blood of self-devoted patriots.

By Albert Constable. The Hon. Henry Clay—His name is inscribed on the escutcheon of fame, and will be deposited in the archives of immortality.

By Isaac Spencer, Jr. Civil Distinctions—May they ever be founded on public utility.

By B. S. Breitt. The Officers of the Revolution—May their conduct ever be remembered in the hearts of their progeny.

By James Parker. Immortal may their memory be, who fought and bled for Liberty—One thousand seven hundred and thirty two, was a glorious year for America—it gave birth to two of the noblest Thunderbolts of her war—George Washington and Francis Marion.

By Dr. Dunbar. Greece—May Turkish blood make fruitful the wasted lands of Scio.

By J. F. Freeman. The Day we Celebrate—Sacred forever be the birth-day of Liberty, and eternal be its principles.

By Dr. Cassaway. The Fair Sex—The county of Kent exhibits a fair specimen.

By Jos. Redue. The memory of Gen. Riego—Who fell a martyr in the cause of Liberty in Spain, his name will be honored by all virtuous men, when the tyrants who compose the Holy Alliance, will be forgotten or remembered only to be execrated.

By Woman—Sweetener of life and solder of society: we owe thee much.

By Henry Page. The Republics of South America—May they radiate upon their neighbours that light of political regeneration which the sun of American Independence continues to shed upon them.

From the New York Daily Advertiser, July 4. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Mentor, Captain Wilson, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, from which place she sailed on the 28th of May, we have received Liverpool papers to the 27th of that month. We observe no political intelligence of importance. Lord Strangford is appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and Mr. Stratford Canning, lately Minister to this country, is appointed Ambassador to Constantinople.

An attempt was made by a Spanish pirate boat, about the end of April, to seize the Constitutionalists lately from Algiers, on board of a vessel in Gibraltar bay. A Guarda-costa came in the night, cut out the vessel and took her to Algeiras; but the governor had received information of the plot some days before and taken all the Constitutionalists to the garrison, although he had not before permitted them to remain there. Friars was even then on his way to England. The vessel was released, and the governor had sent an account of the affair to the British minister at Madrid.

The Greeks are said to have suffered very little in repulsing the Egyptians at Modon, and to have derived the highest encouragement from their success.

FRANKFORT, May 17. The Oriental Spectator has the following article from Syria, dated April 8:—

The Turks landed at Modon have given up the siege of Navarino; they have divided into two columns, and penetrated eight leagues into the interior of Messina, ravaging and burning every thing in their way. The intestine quarrels of the Greeks, far from inclining to conciliation in the impending danger, have broken out with fresh violence. As the Hydriotes refused to put to sea till they received their arrears of pay, Conduriotti, the President, went in person to Hydra to persuade the captains of the ships to sail. But, at a meeting held for the purpose, Conduriotti refused to give the captains a detailed account of the sums received from the English loans, on which one of them, in his passion fired a pistol at the President's brother, but missed him. Thus the assembly broke up, and Conduriotti left Hydra without having effected any thing. It is, unfortunately certain that the Turks have an understanding with the petty chiefs in the Morea, and if they continue to act with union and energy, while the strength of the Greeks is broken by internal dissensions, the issue of the campaign is hardly doubtful.

LYNN, May 27. There was a very animated demand for Cotton in this market on Saturday and Monday last and some considerable purchases were made by speculators at rather higher prices. The inquiry last three or four days has been much more limited, and our present quotations are very similar to last week's except in the lower qualities of Upland and Alabama, which are a 1-4d per lb higher. About 4,000 Upland and Alabama, 2,300 Brazil, chiefly Pernambuco, and 1,000 Egyptians have been taken on speculation.

DISTRESSING EVENT.—On Wednesday 29th ult. between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. a pilot boat was upset in Portsmouth Harbour, by a sudden blow of wind, and immediately foundered. Edwin B. Stevens, principal of the Lancasterian school, Horace B. Morse, instructor of Latin in the Academy, Samuel Gardner, John Yeazy, a lad named Moses Long, and two sons of Samuel Cushman, were on board and all perished. Mr. Yeazy was one of the harbour pilots, and owner of the boat.

MASONIC MONUMENT. At the quarterly grand communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, held on the 6th ult. the sum of 1000 dollars was appropriated towards the erection of a Monument at Mount Vernon, over the remains of their late brother GEORGE WASHINGTON; which together with the appropriations made by other Grand Lodges, makes the sum subscribed for this object, 4,300 dollars, besides the donations which may have been made by subordinate lodges and individuals of the fraternity. The probable amount that will be required for the accomplishment of his laudable work, is 10,000 dollars.—Alexandria Herald.

GEORGIA.—Four commissioners have been appointed by Gov. Traup, to collect evidence concerning Col. Crowell, and to investigate circumstances connected with the Creek disturbances. They have set out with the U. S. special agent and General Gaines, to hold a conference with the chiefs. It is said that Gen. G. has authority to call two thousand men into the field, if they should be required, probably from Alabama or Tennessee. The Alabama Republican says it is a serious crisis, "and no doubt a large Majority of the Chiefs and Indians are opposed to the treaty, and force must be resorted to to remove them."

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, July 4. Wheat—Red, per bushel, 85 a 90 White, " 90 a 95 Corn—white, 47 a 48 cents yellow, 43 a 45—Pat.

MARRIED In this town on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Warfield, the Rev. Joseph Scull, to Miss Almira Druff, all of this county.

DIED In this county on Thursday last, Mrs. Bemie, relict of the late Allen Bowie, Esq. In this town, on Tuesday last Isabella, youngest daughter of Mr. William Mackey. In this county, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. James Boffield.

A Card.

David M. Smith, Jr.

Returns his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced the Tailoring Business in Easton, and solicits a continuance of the same.

In consequence of being under the necessity of employing a number of Journeymen, in order to enable him to gratify the wishes of his customers, and possessing but a small capital, he is at present forced to work for Cash—Being in arrears with his journeymen, and not expecting much further indulgence from them, he earnestly solicits those indebted, to come forward and settle their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given, or in justice can it be expected from him.

July 9

James M. Lamdin

OFFERS FOR SALE ABOUT 90,000 MERCHANTABLE BRICKS.

Easton, July 9 4w

HEAD-QUARTERS, 12th Brigade, M. M. } Brigade Orders.

THOMAS P. BENNETT, Esq. is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General Dickinson, and will be respected as such until further orders. By order of Brig. General, JNO. M. G. EMORY, Br. Maj. 12th Br. M. M.

July 9

Practising Ball.

MR. GENERES respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that his second Practising Ball will take place at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, on Friday evening, the 15th of July inst. at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admittance for Young Gentlemen (not scholars) \$1—Scholars (Young Gentlemen) 50 cents.

July 9, 1825.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON, 2d July, 1825.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court-house in Easton, on the first Monday (1st) of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Charter.

By order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

July 9 4w

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 23d inst. in the town of St. Michaels, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon.

A HOUSE AND LOT, situate in said town, on Mill-street, adjoining the Protestant Episcopal Church, and at present occupied by Mr. J. B. Fanning.—The lot is 173 feet in front and 165 feet back, contains a comfortable frame Dwelling House, and for health and pleasantness of situation, is exceeded by few, if any in the place.—A liberal credit will be given the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, residing in said town.

EDWARD HARRISON.

July 9 2w

LARGE AND VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court will be offered at public sale on MONDAY, the 25th day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Peacock's Tavern, in Chestertown, all the REAL ESTATE of the late USTR AXON, deceased, lying in Kent county, Md.—his dwelling plantation excepted.

Beside several wood lots, the property offered for sale includes a number of very desirable farms, to wit: The Groome Farm containing 298 acres The Perkins Farm - - - 326 The Stevenson Farm - - - 262 The Cove Farm - - - 240 The Lamb Farm - - - 185 The Dwyre Farm - - - 184 The Polk Farm - - - 200

It is deemed that an occasion occurs to make such a selection at a public sale as the present opportunity will present. A minute description is omitted because it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view the premises before the sale, and to those so inclined every facility to the necessary information will be given by the tenants respectively or by the subscriber.

The terms are that the purchaser shall give bond with security to be approved to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months.

The creditors of Unit Angier, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof unto the Chancery Office within six months from the day of sale.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee. Chestertown, Md. July 9, 1825. 3w

FARMS ON KENT ISLAND, FOR RENT.

The Subscriber will rent for the ensuing year, Two Farms on Kent Island (being part of Kent Fort Manor) the one called Long Point Farm, the other Green's Creek Farm. A new building has lately been erected, and others will be put up on the above mentioned farms, in the course of the present year. For terms apply to SAML. A. CHEW. Kent Island, July 9 3w

Wanted

TWO BOYS as apprentices to the House Carpenter business—they must be of good character, and between 14 and 16 years of age. Apply to the editor. July 9

A FARM WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to rent, for the ensuing year, a good FARM, containing from 100,000 to 150,000 acre 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.

POETRY.

GREEK FUNERAL CHANT.

BY MRS. REMANS.

A wail was heard around the bed, the death-bed of the young!
Amidst her tears the Funeral Chant a mournful Mother sung.

—'Anthis! dost thou sleep!—thou sleep'st!—but this is not the rest,
The breathing and the rosy calm I have pil- low'd on my breast!

I lull'd thee not in this repose, Ianthis! my sweet son!
As in thy laughing childhood's days by twilight I have done.

How is it that I bear to stand and look upon thee now?
And that I die not, seeing death on thy pale glorious brow?

I look upon thee, thou that wert of all most fair and brave!
I see thee wearing still too much of beauty for the grave!

Though mournfully thy smile is fix'd, and heavily thine eye
Hath shut above the falcon-glance that in it lov'd to lie,

And fast is bound the springing step, that seem'd on breezes borne,
When to thy couch I came and said—'Wake, hunter, wake! 'tis morn!'

—Yet lovely art thou still, my flower, un- touch'd by slow decay;
And I, the wither'd stem, remain!—I would that grief might slay!

'Oh! ever when I meet thy look, I knew that this would be!
I knew too well that length of days was not a gift for thee!

I saw it in thy kindling cheek, and in thy bearing high—
—A voice came whispering to my soul, and told me thou must die!

That thou must die, my fearless one! when swords were flashing red—
—Why doth a mother live to say—My first-born and my dead!

They tell me of thy youthful fame—they talk of victory won,
—Speak thou! and I will hear thy voice—'Ianthis! my sweet son!'

A wail was heard around the bed, the death-bed of the young!
A fair-haired Bride the Funeral Chant amidst her weeping sung

—'Anthis! look! at thou not on me!—Can love, indeed, be fed?
—When was it wo before to gaze upon thy stately head!

I would that I had follow'd thee, Ianthis! my beloved!
And stood as a woman oft has stood, where faithful hearts are proved!

That I had girt a breast-plate on, and battled at thy side!
—It would have been a blessed thing, together had we died!

'But where was I when thou didst fall beneath the fatal sword?
Was I beside the sparkling fount or at the peaceful board?

Or singing some sweet song of old, in the shadow of the vine?
Or praying to the Saints for thee, before the holy shrine!

—And thou wert lying low the while, the life-drops from thy heart
Fast gushing like a mountain spring and couldst thou thus depart!

Couldst thou thus depart, nor on my lips pour out thy fleeting breath!
—Oh! I was with thee but in joy, that should have been in death!

'Yes! I was with thee when the dance through mazy rings was led;
And when the lyre and voice were tuned, and when the feast was spread,

But not where noble blood flow'd forth, where singing javelins flew
Why did I hear love's first sweet words, and not its last adieu?

What now can breathe of gladness more—what scene, what hour, what tone?
The blue skies fade with all their lights—they fade, since thou art gone!

Ev'n that must leave me—'that still face, by all my tears unmoved!
—Take me from this dark world with thee, Ianthis! my beloved!

A wail was heard around the bed, the death-bed of the young!
Amidst her tears the Funeral Chant a mournful Sister sung

'Anthis! brother of my soul—oh! where are now the days
That shone, amidst the deep green hills, upon our infant play!

When we two sported by the streams, or track'd them to their source,
And like a stag's, the rocks among, was thy fleet fearless course!

—I see the pines there waving yet—I see the rills descend—
I see thy bounding steps no more—my brother and my friend!

'I come with flowers—for Spring is come— Ianthis! art thou here?
I bring the garlands she hath brought—I cast them on thy bier!

Thou shouldst be crown'd with victory's crown—but oh! more meet they seem.
The first faint violets of the wood, and lilies of the stream!

More meet for one so fondly lov'd, and laid so early low—

—Alas! how sadly sleeps thy face amidst the sun- shine's glow!
The golden glow that through thy heart was wont such joy to send—
—Wo that it smiles, and not for thee, my brother and my friend! F. H.

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

New Spring Goods.

Green & Reardon

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore their entire assortment of

Spring Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine 4-4 Chintzes, Calicoes & Gingham's elegant assortment. Painted Muslins and Barges, Robes, Sp. company Seersucker, Check'd Satin stripes & fig'd Cambric Muslins Loom, sewed and tambdaed Jackonet do. Figured Swiss and Moss seeding do. Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics & Handk'fs. Byadueres, Swiss muld Shawls and Points, Gros de Naple, damask Gause and Crape Laise Handkerchiefs, Ventapalam, Grecian striped and plaid do. Neck-laces, Ear-Bobs, Beads and Corals, Corsets, Busks, Curls and Flowers. Laces, Edgings and Insertion, 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinet Lace, Pink, blue, green, straw & white Crape Laise Silk stripe Linen Drilling, Denmark Sateen.

The above, together with every article necessary to make a complete assortment, will be offered at their usual small advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Tan-Bark or Hides. Easton, 14th May, 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, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c. Which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or country produce in exchange. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call. May 7 N. B. The highest price given for clean washed WOOL in Goods. J. M. L.

New Spring Goods.

William Clark

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS, of the latest importations, embracing every article in the staple and fancy line, also a general assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CHINA & GLASS WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES AND TEAS, &c. All of which will be offered very cheap for cash—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call. May 7

New Spring Goods.

Martin & Hayward

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE.

All of which have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered for sale on the most reasonable terms, March 26

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Caroline, held in the Court-House in Denton, on the first Monday of August next, for the purpose of electing five Directors to manage the affairs of said institution for the ensuing year. Punctual attendance is requested, as there will be other business of importance. By order, JENIFER S. TAYLOR. Bank of Caroline, July 2, 5w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the night of the 30th of June, an apprentice by the name of JAMES SEEMORE—had on when he went away two linen trousers, muslin shirt and straw hat—and took with him a pair of blue grey liney trousers, one jacket of a dark grey and a domestic summer jacket of red and white.—James is a smart boy, we made and fierce when spoken to. Any person who takes up said boy and secures him in Easton jail, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of \$10. July 2 3w JOHN DUDLEY.

SHOES.

William Newnam

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a further supply of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, of very superior quality—also Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes and Bootees; all of which will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The public are respectfully invited to give him an early call. Easton, July 2d, 1825 3w

Painting & Glazing.

Jeremiah C. Wright

Respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches.—He has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Jonathan Marshall, in Easton, on Court-Street and directly opposite the Market House, where by the exertion of his skill and the most assiduous attention to business, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom. Easton, July 2 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Tingle, Sen. 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, at or before the fifteenth day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of June 1825. JOHN TINGLE, Jr. Executor. July 2 3w

CAROLINE 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 David F. Carmain, stating that he is in actual confinement and prays for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled an act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition. And the said David F. Carmain having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property. And having given sufficient security for his appearance at the next county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said David F. Carmain be discharged from his imprisonment and that he be and appear before the county court of said county, on Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and such other days and times as the said court may direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be required of him. And I do further direct that the said David F. Carmain give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks, three months in one of the news-papers printed in the town of Easton, and also a copy to be set up at the court-house door and at one of the taverns in Denton, before the first Tuesday after the second Monday in October next. Given under my hand this 21st day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five. PETER WILLIS. True copy. Test: Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk. July 2 3w

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. W. HANDY, Treasurer.

Examiners for the Western Shore—Drs. Wm. W. Handy, Wm. Donaldson, P. Macaulay, John Buckler, S. K. 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. F. 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—R. J. Semmes, C. Duvall. Montgomery—Otho Wilson, W. P. Palmer. Frederick—William Willis, Henry Slatyer. Washington—Wm. Hammond, Ezra Slifer. Allegany—John M. Lawrence, S. P. Smith. Talbot—Nich. Hammond, Samuel T. Kemp. Queen Anns—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. Jas. W. Smith Augustus Riggs Lucius F. K. O'Brien Francis Neale James T. Johnson Bolitha Laws James Cheston John Sappington Edwin Dorsey.

Benoni Dawson Gideon White Wm. T. Dyer Benoni Neale James Sykes Wm. L. Jones John H. O'Donovan George L. Shearer Horatio Edelen Henry D. Sellers

MICHAEL S. BAER, Sec'y. June 25 4w

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 tract of land called 'Hogsdon,' 'Thief Keep Out,' 'Peake's Marsh,' and 'Marshy Peake,' that were allotted to Mary Catharine Susan Ott and John Ott, heirs of 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; and 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

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm in Caroline county, situate 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 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.

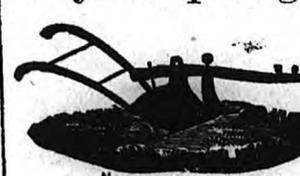
To be rented, from the first of next January, all my Farms in Caroline county; and also my Farm at Shoal Creek except the dwelling house, homestead and lots. This plantation will be laid off so as to extend to the river, and to contain about 175 thousand corn hills in a shift. I wish to procure for this 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. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

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 repair 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 by those desirous of visiting the Springs of a scarcity of fodder. CHARLES LEARY. June 11 8w

Self-Sharpening



PLOUGH.

The Subscribers have made arrangements for procuring from Philadelphia, 100 sets of castings for the Self-Sharpening Plough, of the smaller size, suitable for the ordinary cultivation of corn and seeding wheat. These castings will be from a new Foundry, erected for the express purpose, and the metal of the best Albany composition.—The sockets will be made larger, longer and thicker, and the point supported by the couler in such manner as to render them able to stand the shock of stumps, roots or rocks, as effectually as any other plough of their weight in use. The ploughs Nos. 2 and 3, sold from the first sets of castings, heretofore advertised, have been found to work well, break the ground effectually and to require less horse power than any other plough of their weight, but the No. 2 owing to a defect in the metal, will not stand the shock of stumps or roots—of No. 3 (several of which have been in operation for some months) we have had no complaint of breaking.—We have just received 48 wings and points which will be furnished gratis to those who have or shall purchase the Self-Sharpening Plough to make good any breakage. As the season for ploughing fallow is approaching and the subscribers are anxious to dispose of the remainder of their ploughs have determined to reduce the price to \$10 for No. 3 and \$8 for No. 2.—At these prices they will be the cheapest ploughs of their weight ever offered in this market. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, JAMES MELONEY. Easton, May 21, 1825.

NATHANIEL W. POTTER, OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC, AS A COMMISSION MERCHANT, At No. 6, Bowleys Wharf, Baltimore. June 25 6w

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. Lows's Tavern, Easton. J. B. WOOLFOLK. June 11

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 11th inst. a yellow boy, about 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, calls himself WILLIAM NORRIS, says he belongs to William Boom, living in Virginia, near the North Carolina line. He had on when committed, a doublet of country cloth, half worn white fur hat, two pair of white linen pantaloons, a pair of boots, and says he had two pair of pumps when he left home, a doublet of blue cassinet and a black canton crape vest. He has several small scars on his right hand which have the appearance of being burnt. The owner of the above described runaway, is requested to come forward and prove property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of Maryland. THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff. July 2 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 29th ult. a negro man who calls himself JOHN LEWIS, is 5 feet 11 inches high, and about 45 years of age; he had on when committed, a drab coat and pantaloons, blue cloth vest, an old fur hat, and a pair of shoes much worn—says he belongs to capt. George Bud, living near Lake Erie, state of Pennsylvania. The owner of the above runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as directed by the act of assembly of the state of Maryland. THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff. June 25 8w

\$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 a fight—I think he is in Philadelphia or Baltimore, as he has had 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.

\$100 Reward.

Runaway 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 Osanburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if 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, stammers 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 Cesar 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.

Runaway 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—Harry 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 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, if taken out of the state, or a proportionable 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 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, JULY 16, 1825.

NO. 31.

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.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,
2d July, 1825.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court-house in Easton, on the first Monday (1st) of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter By order,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

July 9 4w

HEAD-QUARTERS,
12th Brigade, M. M. }
Brigade Orders.

THOMAS P. BENNETT, Esq. is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General Dickinson, and will be respected as such until further orders. By order of Brig. General,
JNO. M. G. EMORY,
Br. Maj. 12th Br. M. M.

July 9

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 23d inst. in the town of St. Michaels, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon,
A HOUSE AND LOT,
situate in said town, on Mill-street, adjoining the Protestant Episcopal Church, and at present occupied by Mr. J. B. Fanning—The lot is 175 feet in front and 165 feet back, contains a comfortable frame Dwelling House, and for health and pleasantness of situation, is exceeded by few, if any in the place—A liberal credit will be given the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, residing in said town.
EDWARD HARRISON.

July 9 2w

LARGE AND VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court will be offered at public sale on MONDAY, the 25th day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Peacock's Tavern, in Chestertown, all the REAL ESTATE of the late UNIT ANGLIER, deceased, lying in Kent county, Md.—his dwelling plantation excepted.
Beside several wood lots, the property offered for sale includes a number of very desirable farms, to wit:

- 1 The Groomer Farm containing 298 acres.
- 1 The Perkin's Farm - - - 326
- 1 The Stevenson Farm - - - 262
- 1 The Cove Farm - - - 240
- 1 The Lamb Farm - - - 185
- 1 The Dwyre Farm - - - 184
- 1 The Polk Farm - - - 200

It is seldom that an occasion occurs to make such a selection at a public sale as the present opportunity will present. A minute description is omitted because it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view the premises disposed to purchase will view the premises every facility to the necessary information will be given by the tenants respectively on the day of the sale.

The terms are that the purchaser shall give bond with security to be approved to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months.

The creditors of Unit Angier, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof unto the Chancery Office within six months from the day of sale.
E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.
Chestertown, Md. July 9, 1825. 3w

FARMS ON KENT ISLAND, FOR RENT.

The Subscriber will rent for the ensuing year, Two Farms on Kent Island (being part of Kent Fort Manor) the one called Long Point Farm, the other Green's Creek Farm.
A new building has lately been erected, and others will be put up on the above mentioned farms, in the course of the present year.
For terms apply to
SAML. A. CHEW.
Kent-Island, July 9 3w

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—

- 40,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS
- 10,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS
- 5,000 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 all orders from a distance will meet the most prompt attention.
JONAS MCPHERSON,
Baltimore.

June 25 5w

James M. Landin

OFFERS FOR SALE ABOUT
90,000 MERCHANDISE
BRICKS.
Easton, July 9 4w
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 do 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

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 on any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.
S. L.

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. 50
Dinner on board, 50

March 5 CLEMENT VICKARS.

ON THE PRIDE OF WHOLE NATIONS.

(By Dr. Zimmerman.)

Whole nations think just as the generality of individuals do of their own advantages. We might safely conclude from the thoughts and opinions of single persons, what their combined efforts are in the community they belong to, did we not also directly know, that every nation must have the same manner of fashioning its ideas with the individuals who compose it. All histories are memorials of the partiality of nations for themselves. The most civilized and the most savage people shew, that they believe that they possess certain advantages, which they disallow to others. Either the religious tenets they hold, their customs, their government, or some other peculiarity, are pleasing subjects of contemplation to them. As individuals, so villages, cities, provinces, nations, are infected with this darling self-conceit, and their own particular vain-glory; and every member of the community, by a very natural chain of ideas, takes part in the general vanity, and joins with his village or his nation, in railing at other villages or nations of the world. About fifty years ago, the inhabitants of a certain village in Rheinthal, a small district, and one of those called the dependencies of Switzerland (being possessed by all the Swiss Cantons) urged a complaint to the judge, that the rector had, on the preceding Sunday, audaciously uttered these reprehensible words: "that hardly one hundred souls out of the whole of their illustrious community would be saved."

Every nation is exceedingly pleased with itself, and considers all other societies of men, more or less, as beings of an inferior nature. A foreigner and a barbarian were synonymous terms among the Greeks; were employed as such among the Romans; and are still so with the majority of the French nation. It happened at the court of Zell, in the time of the late Duke, that the dutches (who was of the French family of d'Oubreuse) with some French noblemen, were the only company at his highness's table: one of the Frenchmen suddenly exclaimed, "It is very dull indeed!" "What is so dull?" said the duke. "That your Highness is the only foreigner at table," was the answer. Even the Greenlanders pronounce the word foreigner with an air of contempt; and in some of the towns of the Swiss cantons, the word *ausburger*, or alien, has the same degrading signification, as is exemplified by the answer given a few years ago, by an honest fruiterer in one of those towns, to the intimation he received, that his daughter, a very pretty maiden, had captivated the heart of a certain German prince. "No, no," says he, "No, no, I know better than to let my daughter be connected with an *ausburger*."

National contempt often arises from what strikes the senses than the understanding. At Vienna, at Paris, and at Rome, a Swiss and a brute were long esteemed equivalent denominations; and to speak honestly, I have myself felt abashed, when at Versailles, I have compared the stiff formal gait of the Swiss balderdiers, with the airy flippancy of the monkeys, who danced attendance at the levee. Most people ridicule foreign manners, because they differ from their own; and in this point, few are more blind and arrogant than the French courtiers, who, instead of seeing in Peter the Great, a monarch of genius, who travelled for the sake of improvement, and who had descended from his throne to attain the qualifications necessary to enable him to fill it again worthily, beheld in him no more than a foreigner, a brute, who being ignorant of French customs, and a stranger to their affectation & grimace, ought as soon as he came among them, to have studied their manners, and have taken a pattern of their undistinguished urbanity, wherewith to civilize his Russian bears.

The mutual contempt between nations too often appears even in members of society who ought to be far above such illiberal prejudices. There are few authors who bear with temper a comparison between the writers of their own nation and the foreign literati; and let them be ever so unfair and virulent toward each other, they are at all times ready to unite in attacking a foreigner, who should dare to find fault with any one among them.

The arrogant Greeks owed all their advantages, and even their civilization, to foreigners. The Phenecians taught them the use of letters, instructed them in the arts and sciences, and gave them laws. The Egyptians lent them the mythology on which they built their religion; yet Greece, favoured Greece, was styled, by its inhabitants, the mother of all nations. It is remarked, that the Greek historians seldom make use of foreign names, sometimes totally omitting them, but more commonly altering them with the most scrupulous attention, to give them a Grecian turn, and a more harmonious sound; it is not surprising, therefore, that in succeeding times, this vain-glorious people adopted the persuasion, that nearly all the other nations of the earth were colonies from Greece.

The modern Italians confidently place themselves upon a level with the ancient Roman, without reflecting, that the cities, in whose pristine fame they glory, and even many of those whose names have been renowned in the middle and later ages, are now nearly uninhabited, and their unfre-

quented streets overgrown with weeds. Many small towns in the Campania of Rome were the native places of Roman consuls, generals and emperors, and the present squallid inhabitants of such places speak of them as their townsmen and relations. The peasant, who can point out the spot where such or such an eminent character was born, firmly believes, in common with all the inhabitants round the sacred barn or hog sty, or whatever else the Roman villa has been metamorphosed into, that their countryman, their progenitor, was the greatest man of which history has ever made mention. A single senator of Rome, deciding without appeal on the petty squabbles and disputes of the lowest order of citizens, is the actual representative of that tribunal to which the impressive majesty of the ancient senate and of the Roman people is dwindled. He has four assessors, called conservators, who are changed every quarter. These conservators, as well as the senator himself, are nominated by the pope, who does not even leave the Romans that remnant of liberty which many cities enjoy, even under absolute monarchies, the free election of their own magistrates; yet, nevertheless, both the senator and these conservators idly conceive themselves the successors of that august body whose seats they at present occupy, and that they are entitled to all the respect due to a Roman senate, and to all its invaluable privileges; while the vicegerent of heaven himself must be highly honoured by seeing at his feet that assembly, before whom so many kings and princes had bowed their necks. The Trastaverini, that is, the wretched militia of the ward of Trastavara, in modern Rome, the ancient *Regio Transiberina*, absolutely call themselves descendants of the Trojans of remote antiquity, and look upon the inhabitants of the other quarters of Rome as a mob of spurious Latians; and yet they value both, in the midst of their poverty and bigotry, as being citizens of ancient Rome, from whose former courage and inflexibility they are so far degenerated, that the very rare occurrence among them of the execution of a malefactor almost frightens them into fits. All the modern inhabitants of Rome of the lower class, console themselves with the remembrance of the noble actions of their imaginary progenitors, and this makes even misery in Rome assume the air of pride and disdain. In a tumult that had arisen there, in consequence of the high price of corn, it once happened that the son of a poor baker's widow of the Trastavara ward was killed; the pope, who feared the worst consequences from the popular effervescence, increased by this accident, immediately deputed a cardinal and several of the nobility to see the widow, and offered whatever she required as an atonement for the injury she had sustained; to which the Roman matron indignantly replied, "I do not sell my blood." Toward the approach of a public festival, a whole family sometimes pinch themselves in every necessary, in order to have where withal to ride about in a coach. Such families as cannot, even with the utmost economy, attain the pleasure of hiring one, adopt another expedient to exhibit themselves: the mother dresses herself in the habit of a chambermaid, and in that character accompanies her daughter, tricked out in her holiday clothes, while the father follows in procession, with the proper accoutrements of a lackey.

Englishmen themselves acknowledge, that they inherit from their ancestors a stupid prepossession against all other inhabitants of the globe. Whenever one of them is engaged in any quarrel with a foreigner, he is sure to begin his address with some reproachful nick-name, which he appropriates to the native country of the person he is contending with. Foreigners are on such an occasion respectively saluted with the appellation of French puppy, Italian monkey, Dutch ox, or German hog. As to the word French, the national antipathy against their opposite neighbours is so great, that to call a foreigner dog, is not insulting enough, but he must be called French dog, to convey the highest degree of detestation. The national prejudices of the English are also too conspicuous in their conduct towards the natives of the two sister kingdoms, that compose the British empire, who live under the same king and the same government, and fight with them for one common cause. Nothing is more frequently heard in England than, "thou beggarly Scot; thou blood thirsty, impudent Irish lout;" and, in general, an Englishman well stuffed with beef, pudding and porter, heartily despises every other nation in Europe. The Yorkshire fox-hunter esteems himself co-equal with all the princes on the earth; for his fox-hounds are the best in the whole country. An Englishman, to be sure, too, must solely, by being born a Briton, have an innate taste for works of genius, and be a thorough connoisseur in the fine arts; and although the pope has expressly prohibited the sale of any of the paintings or sculptures of famous artists to foreigners, yet these proud islanders, on their visits to Italy, expend yearly as much at Rome in statues and paintings as they used to do before; that is to say, they purchase as much daubed canvass and broken marble, as the money they have set apart for the acquisition of curiosities will command.

Let me likewise give the reader the statement of the parallel drawn by Englishmen of approved learning and talents, between themselves and other nations, in their own style. "The French," they say, are polite, witty, and easily elated, but they are a parcel of hungry slaves, and cannot call either their time, their purses, or their persons their own; for all is the property of their king. The Italians are without liberty, morals, or religion. The Spaniards are brave, devout, and jealous of their honour, but poor and oppressed; and for all their bragging, that the sun never rises or sets in the Spanish dominions, they never dare make their freedom, learning, art, manufactures, commerce, or achievements, the subjects of their boasts. The Portuguese, too, are all ignorant and superstitious slaves. The Germans are always either in actual war, or recovering from its devastations. The Dutch lag behind in every virtue, are deeply sunk in avarice, and are only raised from their natural stupidity, to take an active part in trade, by the lust of gain. Switzerland is scarcely perceptible in the map of the world; and to attract our attention, the virtues of the Swiss ought to shine forth with the lustre of a diamond; but the diamond, if their be any, is by no means of the first water, and is indeed tolerably opaque." Thus it is, that all nations, when put into the balance by the steady hand of a prejudiced Englishman, are found too light, and hence proceeds the remarkable coldness and indifference which they all evince toward a foreigner on their first acquaintance.

The French, in their own estimation, are the only thinking beings in the universe. They vouchsafe, sometimes, to converse with foreigners; but it is as creators of a superior nature may be conceived to converse with men, who of course derive the greatest emolument and importance from such condescension. Such among them are peculiarly disgusting, who, with pretended compassion, and disgusting display of nice equity, deign to allow a few grains of genius or virtue to other nations; although it very plainly appears, that this favourable opinion is not given to their merits; but is a spontaneous effusion of the exuberant politeness in these most courteous persons. These men surely will not have the effrontery to deny, that they look upon all nations who do not equal the French in power, or who are somewhat beneath them in smartness, or in a taste for the frivolous arts, that are the study and the glory of Frenchmen, as barbarians, and despise them accordingly. Their gestures, conversations, and writings, daily betray their firm persuasion, that there is nothing great, noble, or amiable out of their empire; and that nothing perfect can be produced any where, but under the fostering patronage of their grand monarch.

The French think themselves entitled to give laws to every nation, because all Europe implicitly follows the dictates of their milliners, tailors, hair-dressers, and cooks. Where is the Frenchman who will deny, that his countrymen think themselves the first and greatest people of the globe? How ill can Mr. Lefranc, in one of the discourses he addresses to the king, brook the audacity of the English, who dare to put themselves on a level with the French; for Fatin himself has said, "That the Britons were among men, what wolves are among the quadrupeds?" How often have not the French styled their sovereign, the first monarch of the world! Esteeming themselves the first-born sons of nature, they will sometimes deign to look on their neighbours as their younger brethren, and will allow them to be laborious, tolerably good collectors, or epitomisers, and even, occasionally, men of penetration. But why is Newton despised in France for his useful discoveries, because he did not espay all things? Why is Raphael himself called so poor and spiritless, and his divine picture of the transfiguration weak and lifeless? Innumerable instances of that national pride, which allows no great men out of France, are too well known not to be the ridicule of other nations. The French repeatedly prefer their superficial trifler, Boileau, to the harmonious versification, the solid and ethic reasoning, and the glowing unfading tints, with which Pope has delineated the nature, foibles, and frailties of mankind. And let us only recollect, that it is a truth in the history of the progress of genius, that at the same time that Italy possessed the most imitable poets and actors, and that Shakspeare, the bright morning star of the drama, shone forth in England, France could boast of none but the most wretched rhymers.

Upon the whole, vanity and self-conceit are equally predominant in all nations. The Greenland, who laps with his dog in the same platter despises the invaders of his country, the Danes. The Cossacks and Calmucks profess the greatest contempt for their masters, the Russians. The negroes too, though the most stupid among the inhabitants of the earth, are excessively vain. Ask the Caribbee Indians, who live at the mouth of the Orinoco, from what nation they derive their origin; they answer, "Why, we only are men." In short, there is hardly any nation under the sun in which instances of pride, vanity, and arrogance, do not occur. They all, more or less, resemble the Canadian, who thinks he complements an European, when he says, "He is a man as well as I;" or the Spanish

preacher, who, discoursing upon the temptation of Jesus by the devil, enthusiastically exclaimed, "But happily for mankind, and fortunately for the Son of God, the lofty tops of the Pyrenees hid the delightful country of Spain from the eyes of the Redeemer, or the temptation had assuredly been too strong for our blessed Lord."

Each nation, too, forms its ideas of beauty or deformity from the resemblance or difference it perceives between itself and others. The Indian fabulists recount, that there is in those regions a country, all the inhabitants of which are hump-backed. A well-shaped youth happened to visit this tract, whom the honest crook backs no sooner saw, than they gathered round him to see the monstrous deformity of the stranger's figure, their astonishment at which was visible in every countenance, extending its effects even to the extremities of their hunches, and the ridicule it occasioned burst forth in loud fits of laughter and derision. As the youth's good luck would have it, there was a wise man among this gibbous fraternity, who perhaps had before seen such a *lusus naturæ* as strait shouldered men; he addressed the multitude as follows:—"My good friends, what are you about? Let us not insult the unfortunate. Heaven created us well-made and beautiful, and adorned our backs with graceful protuberances, let us then rather repair to the temple, and give thanks to the Eternal for these inestimable blessings."

Whoever, therefore, would not in his own country be esteemed a foreigner, or who would not incur the general contempt of the intellectually deformed society in which he lives, must hold the same opinions as are held around him, must fall in with all the reigning prejudices, and must, as much as possible, bow his back to the fashion of the national humour; for if he should have the humility to think meanly, however deservingly so, of his country or its manners, he will be reckoned an unnatural calumniator.

We were somewhat surprised at reading a public appeal by the Rev. Elijah Dodson, of the State of Illinois, who has been dismissed from the church of which he was a member, for the crime of being a *Freemason*. Mr. Dodson was an active and probably useful member of the Baptist Church, at Lamot, and, like a large proportion of his clerical brethren, he assumed the duties of a craftsman, without believing it necessary to relax in the discharge of a single obligation towards his Christian brethren. We were particularly struck with the circumstance of its being a Baptist church that proceeded with such zeal to the work of excommunication. It is not a fact, we presume, from some acquaintance with the subject, to say, that the Baptists, as a society have any peculiar ordinances against freemasons. We find some of the most exalted among the Masonic Fraternity, recorded among the learned and useful of the Baptist Clergy. This attack, then, upon a brother, must have been a work of supererogation, and will be ranged among the many petty attempts at tyranny, which disgrace the ignorant of all times and all countries. When Mr. Dodson was called before the church to answer for the crimes & misdemeanors of being a Mason, he proposed to the body, the following interrogations:

1. Is a moral good a spiritual evil?
2. Is Masonry a sin?
3. If Masonry is a sin, wherein does it consist?
4. Why may I not pursue that course I please, if it is lawful, and an advantage to me, provided I do not sin?
5. When I have neither done nor intended harm, why should I be excluded?
6. How can you judge of that of which you know nothing?

These were pronounced *unanswerable* and the defendant was accordingly excommunicated, and "wherefore not?" as the Waverly man would say—what had he to do with knowing more than others?—by what right did he assume the obligation of secrecy, upon events which a goodly portion of his excommunicators knew nothing and could never understand? We regret, without meaning to express any partiality for Masonry, that in any portion of our free country, so much bigotry and superstition should exist; and while we are made ridiculous in England for some bagatelle, it seems to be uselessness to furnish legitimate subjects for "squint eye'd censure's arful sneer;" and those who are endeavoring to guard with inordinate jealousy the purity of the church in Illinois, will, perhaps, learn ere long, that the work was not "required at their hands," the ark, which they may suppose tottering, does not need their support; and their zeal so beyond knowledge, should be cooled by the recollection of the fate of the too meddling Uzzah.—*U.S. Gaz.*

The following letter was received by the chairman of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. The facetious editor of the N. Y. Advocate could not let the opportunity pass without a pun; and has made the letter to jingle by a slight omission of a few words. The poetry follows the letter.

"Washington, June 10.
Sir—In presenting you my acknowledgments for the obliging terms with which you had the goodness to enclose to me the invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to attend the approaching celebration, I have to ask of you, the additional obligation, that you would assure the association of my regret, that my necessary distance from the scene, deprives me of the gratification, which I should have enjoyed by taking part in this solemn commemoration. I am with great respect, sir, your very obedient servant,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

In my acknowledgments for the invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to attend the approaching celebration, I have to ask the obligation, that you would assure the association, that distance deprives me of the gratification I should have enjoyed in this commemoration.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE FREEMEN OF MARYLAND.

If it is wise at all times for the people to select their ablest men to represent them in the legislative body, it is more particularly so when events of uncommon importance are transpiring, and public measures of the highest interest are agitated. At no time do we remember more important topics talked of as being about to be presented to the consideration of the state legislature than at this day.

Exclusive of the multiplicity of changes in the constitution which have been annually entertained by the General Assembly, and as often postponed, there are other subjects worthy to be specified that are contemplated to be acted on, and they are such as ought to excite the attention of the people of Maryland in an eminent degree.

The proposition for a call of a Convention to new model or make an entire change in our constitution is one of these. This measure involves the whole state of society, and contains within itself the question of "what form or sort of government we shall live under"—as all our institutions with every part of our republican system, is intended to be submitted to the chance of change, it would be well for our people to deliberate maturely upon this question, and to make some investigation and enquiry into it at the approaching elections, before they determine who to vote for—and they would act with a very sound discretion and good precaution to take their very best men to meet a question of this sort, who are a little more conversant with the principles of governments and constitutions than those who are commonly sent to the legislature.

A proposition is now before the legislature and the people, and if it passes the next session, will be a part of the constitution, to give to the city of Baltimore an increase of two more delegates than she now has.—The change of the adjustment of representation in the state is a matter of vital importance, there is nothing of more serious concern, and therefore it ought to be thought of by the people and their opinions fully and fairly expressed on it at their next elections.—It is more than probable that there are many voters in the state who have never considered this subject at all; perhaps some that scarcely know that there is such a question now to be decided. This subject is all-important in its bearings and very extensive in its influence.

A favourite proposition has sprung up too of reducing the delegates in the several counties to two instead of having four, thus diminishing one half, the representation of the people which the constitution declares ought to be "free and full."

Several great and important subjects in relation to internal improvement are maturing, and will be laid before the approaching session.—No state in this union is more advantageously located to avail herself of peculiar and inviting advantages than Maryland—Her landed property and her agriculture ought to be daily advancing instead of standing still, and no doubt can exist, but that it is in the power of this state, if placed under the control of the first men for ability, and talent, and integrity, to open, in the course of a few years, the most abundant sources of wealth and prosperity to her citizens. Great wisdom and intelligence are necessary to judge well upon these points, and it becomes the people to have an attentive eye to this subject.

The state and condition of the finances of the state is a subject that ought to be well enquired into, and the expenditures made in a variety of branches of the government ought to be looked into and specified, that the people of the state should know every specific item of expense that they have to make good—for it all comes from the pockets of the people, and reforms in expenditures in each county, though apparently trifling in the respective items, would in the aggregate of all the counties make something very important—this might be made greatly to cut down the amount of our assessments, and why should a dollar be taken from our pockets when it could be as well saved? let us pay all that is necessary, but let us pay no more.

A MARYLANDER.

For the Easton Gazette.

A CAUTION TO FARMERS!!

The weevil fly for several years have destroyed a great deal of wheat in this and some of the neighboring counties! None of our farmers have experienced any great injury, except those who have from year to year, postponed getting out their wheat and sending it immediately to market, a proof that this pernicious insect wants time to work its way into the grain, or for the eggs to have time to hatch after the fly has deposited them on the blossoms or in some other stage of the growing wheat. As to the mysterious progress of this insect, it is of little importance to the farmer, if he can destroy it before it has done any mischief. Like many other insects, it is difficult to determine how it begins and when it will end! Mr. Jefferson, one of our late Presidents, first noticed this pernicious insect, and advised how it might be made harmless, which was to get out the wheat as early after harvest as possible and to let it lay in bulk in the chaff, until it was sent to market. Some have said, it will be better to fan out the wheat and then let it lay in bulk, but it is probable the former method would be the most to be relied on, and the wheat will be less liable to heat. I am not informed on the subject of natural history, or I would say more on the subject, and give an account of its progress. Until last year, it has not been very injurious, and even then, only in such instances as those where the wheat has not been trod out in proper time and laid in bulk.

FARMER.

Talbot County, July 13th 1825.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE CONVENTION, No. 2.

I have endeavored to show the defects of the Executive, and I shall now call attention to the Judicial Department, I disclaim a new form of government, to subvert personal or private views. I hope for better things, and I rely on the good feelings of the times. The men who now hold office, and desire to hold them, have just claims on public favour, the honest and faithful discharge of their duties will place them on high grounds, and confidence will be reposed in those who have been tried and proved, it is only in a state of high party excitement that the able and the faithful are stripped of their offices and turned out to ruin and beggary; but it cannot be denied that the present Judiciary System has no particular claims to favour or protection. It derives its existence from legislative enactment, it was established in party times to require party services, and the design was most faithfully executed. In one district a county court clerk was elevated from the desk to the bench, without any legal qualifications, in another a constable was robbed of his staff and placed on the bench to administer laws, of which he had no previous knowledge except as he had derived it from executing the sentences of the courts; in a third a gentleman of distinguished talents, one of the fathers of the Revolution, who had successively filled the places of Chief Judge of the County Court, and Judge of the late General Court, was placed in a station subordinate to an inferior man, whose habits and feelings were entirely incompatible with the grave and dignified station of a judge. The sin of party appointments being not, exclusive to one party; in the course of events when a new state of things occurred, when the federal party triumphed over their opponents, the pernicious example which had been set, was pursued in a steady and undeviating course. There is now not a judge in Maryland who does not owe his appointment to party influence, and it is just that they shall pass a new and better ordeal; the wise and meritorious will pass unscathed, but those who have no merits but such as they derived from party, will fail, and they will find consolation in reflecting that being mere party judges they fell with the spirit which had fostered and cherished and gave them life. In my anticipations of good I pre-empt there will be no Executive Council and no such Governor as

who is undeviatingly faithful to his first love. The experience of twenty years demonstrates that justice is not as fairly administered, as it was in the late General Court, there the Judges and the Jurors were generally strangers to the parties litigant, the merits of the cause and not the merits of the parties were tried. The worst of all justice is a jury of the vicinage. Where a cause has excited popular feeling in a county, an ingenious lawyer will take the prejudices and with safety give the merits and the law to the other side; any man who has been in the habit of attending courts will attest this truth, and the judges themselves if put to the question will give ample testimony. The people were deluded to abolish the General Court under a belief that expense to suitors would be saved, but this expectation has not been realized. The Judges of the General Court were generally the most distinguished jurists in the state, and such was the confidence in their ability and impartiality that few appeals were taken. Not so under our present system, the most laborious part of the duty of our judges is the revision of their own adjudications and the expense of the court of appeals in a contested cause generally exceeds that of the court below, and there is besides a palpable defect in the organization of the Court of Appeals—the presiding judges in the Courts below constitute the Court of Appeals, and they revise their own adjudications. It is true that a Judge does not set in a cause he has decided, but he is present in court, he engages in the deliberations, the interest he feels to support his judgment is manifest, he holds an imposing attitude—the Judges who revise his judgment, know that their own will pass in revise before him, and Judges, high and exalted as they are, have that little human infirmity, the pride of opinion. I do not undertake to say, that the General Court ought to be restored, but I maintain that a fair and impartial administration of justice is not to be expected from our courts under their present organization.

Our Chancery Court has long been felt as a deep and corroding sore, to expose its evils and imperfections, would be a work of supererogation, there is almost a concurring opinion on the subject. Efforts have been made from time to time to correct its evils, but it is only by a Convention that a complete reformation can be effected. The project of legislative correction is entirely delusive, this power is incidental and may be exercised or not, many members go to the legislature for their own personal gratification, they are adverse to all business except the pressing demand of legislation; others feel a personal gratification by supporting the interest of their friends in office, and not a few are taken off by the blandishments of the accomplished courtiers round the seat of government. By turning to the votes and proceedings it will be found that from time to time efforts have been ineffectually made to abolish the Council for twenty years past; but the members of the Council have always had personal friends in the legislature, (who had a personal interest in supporting them) by whom the measure has been defeated. In a Convention these same men will feel different obligations. They will be called on to build and not destroy, and we may reasonably expect that the Convention will be filled by the most distinguished men in the state, the judges will be eligible and great benefits may be derived from their wisdom and experience.

THRASIA.

[Communicated.]

Correspondence between Dr. MARTIN and Dr. MUSE, on the subject of "Burned Clay."

Easton, July 11th, 1825.

DEAR SIR,
I have frequently observed in the course of conversation with my agricultural friends, as I have done to you, that every farm in this county had resources within itself, which, if properly managed, would be sufficient to fertilize its soil, so as to make many blades of grass grow, where one would scarcely grow to perfection before; thus according to the exalted sentiment of Dr. Swift, placing our farmers above the greatest conquerors, whose glory consisted in destroying their fellow-men, while that of the farmer will ever be to provide for their subsistence and comfort.

Under these impressions, in looking around me, I could not think of a gentleman altogether equal to yourself in scientific knowledge and of the same ardor, as well as public spirit, to undertake the investigation of a subject, which would be most likely to make our farmers more useful and of higher character than the greatest conquerors of the earth.

Chemistry is so much connected with agriculture as well as the arts generally, that it may well be called its chief cornerstone, and if properly directed will have the happiest tendency to its improvement. Permit me to say, without any intention of flattering, that much is expected from you as an experimentalist as well as a theorist, on the subject of "burned clay," both as to the application as well as the modus operandi of this manure, which may be manufactured on almost all the farms of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

General Beaton as well as some of our modern farmers have made the matter of burning clay a very simple process indeed, and so it may be, when properly understood, but until then, we shall be constantly hearing first one and then another expressing doubts as to its efficacy as a manure. You know, and every body ought to know, there is a right and wrong way of doing almost every thing—if the right way should not be fallen upon in burning clay, the object will be almost entirely defeated, and an end will be put to any further experiments with such persons!

As to the rationale of the modus operandi, it will be of little consequence to the farmer, if he can learn the art of burning the clay and experience at all times its beneficial effects. But this alone will not satisfy the inquisitive mind, and one who is so capable as yourself of penetrating into the arcanæ of nature. I confess, I feel the same propensity, though I may come short of the truth, and differ with you as to the rationale of the modus operandi of a manure, the efficacy of which I have experienced to my satisfaction.

You believe that clay to become a manure must be burned in open kilns, and thus be oxidated, but I, on the contrary, am of an opinion, that the clay must be carbonated in close kilns, in the same manner as wood is charred or carbonated. If open kilns are necessary to make an oxide of the clay, there will soon be an end put to this expensive method, but if it is to be burned in close kilns in the same manner as common coal kilns, it will be no more expensive to burn five hundred loads than it would be to burn five, for when the clay is completely ignited, it may be heaped on ad infinitum! The great object is to exclude the air altogether as in a coal kiln. If the air is permitted to have access to the wood, it will soon burn down to ashes, and if the air comes in contact with the clay, it goes out and the process ceases.

There is something mysterious in carbonating wood, and so of clay. It has been observed to me by blacksmiths and others who are in the practice of burning coal kilns, that green pine is equal, if not superior to any other wood. Now it is known, that pine and more especially its leaves, contain more oxygen, that is, the acidifying principle than any other wood or its leaves, and I have observed, that wherever the pine-fallings as they are called, that is, the leaves of the pine have been deposited as a manure, the sorrel puts up in great abundance, and where it did not grow before. Hence the advantage of liming all such lands as those where sorrel grows, and I would say, hence the advantage of burning such lands, or putting on them, "burned clay," to neutralize the acid in the soil. I am confident "burned clay" will be more beneficial on a soil of stiff clay, than on a light sandy soil, though my experiments on "burned clay," have been principally confined to a soil where sand predominates.

Clay taken from below the surface, say two feet, and used in making bank fences, puts forth the first year an abundant crop of sorrel, and at once demonstrates that the clay had become a deutoxide, that is, had acquired by attraction from the atmosphere a second dose of oxygen, besides what was attached to it from the creation. A view of the subject in this light demonstrates the absurdity of deep ploughing in every soil, and explains the reason why there ought to be an immediate application of a manure capable of neutralizing the acid qualities of the earth, when the soil is ploughed in below a certain depth in some particular fields.

That carbon enters largely into every kind of wood as a component part, is self-evident, from the circumstance of burning coal, as it is termed, and that it is a manure of the first degree, when reduced to an impalpable powder, has been proved over and over again, but from the labour and expense of applying it to the earth to act as such; it must necessarily be excluded, but not so with regard to carbonated clay, one stroke of the hoe or spade crumbles the largest lumps into dust, and makes it at once capable of mixing with the earth. Of all bodies in the world, carbon has the greatest attraction for oxygen, and makes carbonic

acid gas when united. It is this gas, which enters into the composition of vegetables by being applied to their roots and becomes their chief food. Other elementary bodies have their share in perfecting trees and plants of every kind, but it is as plain as that two and two make four, that carbon is the principal ingredient in their composition, and hence it is, that "burned clay" must and will be acknowledged among the best and strongest manures. It is to be hoped, since the subject has been commenced, that farmers will be more and more zealous in the cause of improvement, and that experiments will be made by other farmers as well as yourself, and that every source of improvement will be tried with the art of burning clay; that farmers may feel their importance more and more every year, and that they will leave nothing untried to make themselves happy, wealthy and wise. Very respectfully yours, &c.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

Dr. JOSEPH E. MUSE.

To the people of the United States.
Office of the Colonization Society,
June 27, 1825.

The board of managers of the American colonization society, have the pleasure to announce to the public, that the late accounts from Liberia, by the Hunter, represents their colony to be in very prosperous circumstances. It cannot fail to gratify the friends of this cause to learn, that the colonists continue to enjoy excellent health, and are highly spoken of by the agent, as industrious and enterprising. During the past year, they have made very considerable and important improvements in building, and in clearing and enclosing land. Their schools are also flourishing. In short, more than the most sanguine members of the board had anticipated, has been already realized.—When we review the many discouragements and difficulties, against which we have struggled from the very commencement of our labors, and the almost unprecedented success which has, notwithstanding, crowned our humble efforts, we are animated to look forward to the certain and complete accomplishment of all our hopes. Yet it is not to be denied that we have still much to encounter. Those who have already been sent out to Africa are in want of many articles which are necessary to their comfort, and almost indispensable to their health. For a supply of those articles they look to this board, and we have exhausted our funds.—There are hundreds more who are ready and anxious to join their brethren in the land of their fathers, but we have scarce a dollar in our treasury, to furnish them the means of transportation. We trust, however, that it is necessary only to make our situation known, to an enlightened, benevolent, and liberal public, to secure their efficient aid. We published, therefore, our intention of sending out early in the fall a vessel to carry emigrants and supplies to Liberia, and apply with confidence to our friends throughout our country for means to accomplish our design.

Is it necessary to add another word? That vast advantages would result to this country from the colonization in Africa of the free people of color amongst us, if such an event could be brought about, no one has ever denied. That such a measure is practicable, no one can now entertain a reasonable doubt. The experiment has been made and the success of it has exceeded even our warmest hopes. A colony is planted in Africa, and, when the means are compared with the object, is flourishing beyond example. Shall this colony perish? Shall this noble enterprise be foiled? The anniversary of our independence, is at hand. Every heart is exulting in the blessings which result from our free and happy institutions. Is there an American citizen who will not, under these circumstances, and when the subject is brought to view feel deeply for injured and benighted Africa? Our appeal will not, cannot be resisted. With the utmost confidence that we shall not be disappointed in our expectations, we leave our cause with the people of the United States. It is the cause of the patriot, of the philanthropist, of the christian.

Donations for the purposes of this association, will be received by R. Smith, Esq. Washington city, treasurer of the board. By order of the society,
R. R. GURLEY, Agent.

Another marriage of an Indian with a White Girl contemplated.

Our readers will recollect, that about a year ago, a marriage took place between an Indian Chief, who had attended the Foreign Missionary School at Cornwall, and a white girl. Most of the papers spoke of it in terms of decided disapprobation. The Agents of the School, at the head of whom is the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Litchfield, have published a Report, under date of the 17th instant, in which they state, that a negotiation for a marriage has been carried on for some time past between Elias Boudinot, a young Cherokee, and Harriet R. Gold, of the village of Cornwall, and that there is now a settled engagement between the parties. The object of the publication is to declare their "unqualified disapprobation of such connexions." And they regard the conduct of those who aided or assisted in this negotiation as highly "criminal." They say that additional restrictions have been adopted, to protect the interests of the School and of the community as connected with it.

Middletown (Conn.) Gaz.

DEPORTED SLAVES, &c.—From documents recently laid before the British Parliament, it appears that the claims of American citizens upon the British government for the value of slaves and other property carried off by the British officers during the late war, amount to upwards of one million seven hundred thousand dollars. The amount allowed and awarded by the commissioners is stated to be about a million and a half of dollars.—*Amer.*

East

SATUR

A meeting

ryland will ta

The Fred says "that have been m heard farm been equal procurin h yet finished may lose a

Upon the the last R

The inju the head of rust turns apprehend The wheat at all, and average los We are gra ny of the m the Blue R ly fine. F learn, that inhabitants abundant.

All the c giment of gushed its have resign quence of f of the adju to the rank

GEORGE order requ try and Ca 6th and 7th readiness completely being foun Gaines, un of the Unit with the i expects th their appe any servic

Col. Joh in the Gre office.

A Paris letters ha nouncing t Cunningh

GENE the late C dentally k by the bu

THE M uel Steve quested J John Cun Cunningham He will p county in

C

The I when an Common not reco written plaining last W Secretary has gone appears Southern ment ha it has be pointe solely We hav ard may republic of this s departm we are would r the Cat

Amst have be there of Coffin,

The length France the 29th cerem Archbi

it on hi him the berlain Daugh of the he ow and co Gen. I ceived

In I stock, have m

The of S from I

A that t Gree don.

The way f aban May.

The Moni to li Peru Cadiz this f that expe Ame in Pe to be

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

A meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland will take place on Thursday, 21st inst.

The Frederick Examiner of the 6th inst. says "that the wheat crops in that county have been most abundant—indeed we have heard farmers say that they have seldom been equalled. Owing to the difficulty of procuring hands, many farmers have not yet finished harvesting, and in consequence may lose a small portion of their grain."

Upon the subject of the Virginia crops, the last Richmond Enquirer says:—
The injury to the crops of wheat, below the head of tide water in Virginia, by the rust turns out to be fully as great as was apprehended by the farmers before harvest. The wheat in many fields has not been cut at all, and the most correct estimate of the average loss, is from a third to one half. We are gratified, however, to hear from many of the middle counties, and from beyond the Blue Ridge, that the crops are unusually fine. From Jefferson and Fauquier we learn, that, within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, the crop has never been more abundant.

All the commissioned officers of the 5th Regiment of Maryland Volunteers, which distinguished itself in the defence of Baltimore, have resigned their commissions, in consequence of the appointment, by the executive, of the adjutant instead of the senior Captain, to the rank of Major.

GEORGIA.—Governor Troup, has issued an order requiring the Volunteer Corps of Infantry and Cavalry attached to the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Divisions, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, completely armed and equipped. "This order being founded on a requisition of Major Gen. Gaines, under the authority of the President of the United States, and for objects connected with the interest of Georgia, the Governor expects that there will be no default, and that their appearance and conduct will do honor to any service."

Col. John Crowell, agent for Indian Affairs in the Creek Nation, has been suspended from office.

A Paris paper of the 26th June says that letters had been received from London, announcing the marriage of Lady Byron to a Mr. Cunningham, an evangelical preacher.

GENEROSITY.—General La Fayette has generously transmitted \$700 to the widow of the late Captain Parsons, who was lately accidentally killed at Waterloo, in New York state, by the bursting of a cannon.

From the Elkton Press, July 9.

THE MURDERER.—His Excellency Samuel Stevens, Governor of this state, has requested the Executive of Virginia, to send John Comers, (the supposed murderer of Miss Cunningham,) to this place to stand his trial. He will probably be brought to the jail of this county in a few days.

COMMODORE PORTER.

The National Journal wishes to know when and where a Spanish account of the Commodore's affair was published. We do not recollect the date—it was apparently written by the Alcalde of Foxardo, complaining bitterly of the Commodore. The last Washington Gazette states that Mr. Secretary Southard is in a dilemma, and has gone to visit Mr. Monroe for advice. It appears to be generally conceded that Mr. Southard's administration of that department has been every way unfortunate, and it has become a question whether the appointment of a more popular head is not absolutely required for the good of the service. We have heard it rumored that Mr. Southard may go to one of the South American republics, as minister, and that Mr. Sanford of this state, may be invited to the navy department. These are all rumours, but we are mistaken if Chancellor Sanford would not be a most valuable acquisition to the Cabinet.—*Non's Advocate.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 9.

Amsterdam papers to the 6th of June have been received at Boston, by the arrival there of the ship Liverpool Packet, Capt. Coffin, in 27 days from Amsterdam.

The papers contain the particulars at length of the Coronation of the King of France, at Rheims, which took place on the 29th of May, with all the pomp and ceremonies usual on such occasions. The Archbishop blessed the crown and placed it on his majesty's head. The Prelate gave him the sword of Charlemagne—the Chamberlain put on the Purple Boots—the Dauphin put on the spurs, &c. The horses of the King's carriage ran away with it, and he owes his life to the skill of his postillion and coachman. General Curial was thrown from his horse and had two ribs broken. Gen. Bordeselle was thrown twice, but received no injury.

In England, the speculations in foreign stock, and the various projects, seem to have produced a scarcity in the money market.

The Dutch frigate Pallas, with the Duke of Saxe Weimar as a passenger, sailed from Falmouth, Eng. May 27, for N. York.

A Frankfort article of May 31, states that the Egyptian army, sent against the Greeks, was in a perilous situation at Modon.

The great timber ship Columbus, on her way from England to St. Johns, N. B. was abandoned at sea, a wreck, on the 27th of May.

The last Paris papers say, that 4000 Monks, who could not reconcile themselves to live under the new order of things in Peru, were expected shortly to arrive at Cadiz. The Paris editor, in announcing this fact, observes, with seeming gravity, that "Spain, which for several years has experienced so many disasters in South America, will be indemnified for her defeat in Peru, by the return of the subjects useful to her industry and population."

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1776.

Mr. Graham,
I had the pleasure to be one of a most agreeable private party, on the 4th inst. at the Country-House of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in Oxford Neck, which originated in accident, on the meeting of a Jury of Partition, in that neighbourhood, a few weeks before, when the revival of the long neglected celebration of our national independence, in the town of Easton, was the least of all things anticipated.

Dinner being over, by the operation of the first cup of *Palernian*, our patriotism was excited to a due recollection of the day, and our host evidently delighted with the happy faces of so many friends around him, and premising that, as our meeting had fallen on the glorious epoch of our Revolutionary struggle, we might well celebrate it there in plain sincerity and social glee, proposed the following toast:

The day we enjoy! it is the natal day of Independence!—In our little social circle we will celebrate the ever memorable epoch by rejoicing in the blessing it has conferred on us and on mankind.

At occasional intervals of the festive hilarity, which prevailed during the whole evening, many sentiments were given for the approval of the jovial glass, and from amongst them I succeeded in preserving what I send you, as in my opinion worthy to be inserted in your usual record of the reminiscences of that glorious anniversary.

The Congress of '76:—The greatest British statesmen of their day, pronounced them unrivalled for their genuine sagacity, for singular moderation, for solid wisdom, for manly spirit and sublime sentiments. May the exemplar not want modern copies.

The Battle of Bunker's Hill:—The faithful page of history, more durable than monumental marble, will transmit the story to future ages.

The memory of Washington, the father of his country:—This is the appropriate title with which his name will descend the stream of time. It comprehends, in all languages, all that is good and great.

The Sovereign Peoples:—They are so: they will be so: and they of right ought to be so.

The President of the United States:—In the liberal spirit of one of his late competitors, we will say, let his administration be judged by its measures.

General Jackson:—The soldier and the patriot, honoured by his country.

The Militia and the Army:—May they always 'dress' by their prototypes of the Revolution.

Party Feuds:—He is no friend of the people, who seeks to resuscitate them.

Woman:—The great boon of nature to man.

"Her 'prentice han' she tried on man And then she made the lasses O!"

General Games:—He will be ever ready to obey his country's call.

Our party, Mr. Editor, consisting of more than thirty citizens, took leave at a fair hour of the evening, and separated as they had met in the morning, with almost masonic kindness, upon the level and the square.

Long live the glory of our country and the harmony of our citizens! Long live our host, to enjoy and to dispense the rites of hospitality! Yours, &c. A GUEST.

From the Baltimore American.

COMMODORE PORTER'S TRIAL.

The National Journal has commenced the publication of the trial of Com. Porter as it progresses from day to day. From this we have made the following summary.

The first charge is Disobedience of Orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer; and the specification alleges that Captain Porter, in violating the territory of his Catholic Majesty, the king of Spain, by landing troops, in a hostile manner, and by committing divers acts of hostility there, acted in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, and the Laws of Nations, as well as in opposition to his instructions.

The second charge, Insubordinate Conduct, and Conduct unbecoming an Officer; and the various Specifications embraced in this Charge, allege that he has written and sent letters of a disrespectful character to the President of the U. States and to the Secretary of the Navy, by which he has violated the respect due from officers to the Head of the Department, and has deranged the discipline of the Navy; that he has published a pamphlet of the proceedings, before such publication was authorized by the Executive; has given to the world partial and incorrect statements of the proceedings; and has also published official communications to the government, and correspondence of an official character, and orders and instructions which he has received from the Department.

In support of the first charge Lieut. Platt has been examined. He stated that on the 24th of October last Messrs. Cabot, Baily, and Co. Commercial Agents in St. Thomas, addressed a letter to him stating that they had been robbed of goods to the amount of five thousand dollars, and requesting him to go in search of the property.—Hearing that this property was sent to Foxardo; he went there to ascertain the fact. A boat came along side inviting him to go on shore.

Being fearful lest the character of his vessel should be mistaken, he took such pains to inform the messenger that she was a United States vessel of war; and that this information, with the name of the vessel, he desired to be communicated to his commanding officer. From this man, Lieut. Platt understood, that the character of his vessel was already known in the village.

On landing, Lieut. Platt was, for a short time, impeded by a set of ragamuffins; but the respectable part of the citizens interposed in his behalf, and procured horses for him and his party to proceed to the village.

In his interview with the Alcalde, in a citizen's dress:

"The Alcalde observed that he had very properly come on shore in a citizen's dress; to prevent any suspicion, it was advisable for him to go by himself without the clerk. He then left the office, under the impression that the goods would be procured before night by the police of the place."

This matter being thus arranged with the Alcalde, he was surprised at a request from this officer to call at his office, who, at the second interview, denied that he was an officer in the service of the United States, and demanded his register, when he had none to shew, a vessel of war carrying no such paper—when he offered to go to his vessel for the purpose of obtaining the evidence of his standing as a military officer, his commission, he was arrested by the Alcalde himself—placed under the charge of a sentinel, who refused to listen to any proposal by which the evidence could be procured. The lieutenant at length obtained his commission and uniform—the former was pronounced a forgery, and after abusing his officers and calling them liars, the Alcalde suffered him to return to his vessel.

—All this was reported to Com. Porter. On the above particulars being communicated to Com. Porter, he proceeded with the vessels under his command to Foxardo to avenge the insult. The witness thus gives in his evidence:—

"The Grampus anchored off the point, and the Beagle further up the bay to cover the landing. I was directed by the Commodore to get out my boat, and pass by the Beagle, and take as many men as I could carry in my boat. Lieutenant Stribling, about the same time, was despatched to the shore with a flag of truce, with a communication from Commodore Porter, for the authorities of the place. In about fifteen minutes after our landing, the Commodore directed us to form the line. We marched up, and got near the town, in about twenty minutes after our starting. I had mentioned to Commodore Porter that there were two guns planted on a cause-way between us and the village. The Commodore directed some officers and men to spike them. After arriving within 40 rods of the village we halted. A short time after, discovering a white flag, which proved to be the flag with Lieutenant Stribling, accompanied by the Alcalde, the Captain of the Port, officers, and a number of citizens. When they met Commodore Porter, they professed ignorance as to the object of his visit. The Commodore said they ought to have known the object of his visit from the tenor of his note. He came there for the purpose of obtaining redress of the proper authorities, for the insult offered to the flag of the U. States, in my person (pointing to me.) This seemed, at first, to cause some astonishment on their part—that they should be accused of treating me improperly. The Commodore then asked the Alcalde, in a very positive manner, whether he had not imprisoned me? His answer was, that he had after knowing my character as an officer of the United States Navy; but he was not to blame; he had been forced to it by the people. He acknowledged that he knew my character as an American officer, and confined me, knowing this; but he could not explain the reasons which compelled him thus to act.

The Commodore then told him that as he was the Alcalde, or chief magistrate of the place, he had nothing to do with any one but him, and should hold him responsible; and there was no time then for any altercation, the time which he had given, 5 or 7 minutes, had nearly expired, and he must have an answer. An apology was necessary—such a one as should be dictated by him; a refusal of which would compel him to resort to force of arms, and terminate in the final destruction of the place. An apology was made. It was that they had imprisoned me wrongfully, that they were sorry for it, and in future, that they would respect United States Naval Officers as their character deserved. After that, we returned to the beach, after having been invited very pressing by the Alcalde and Captain of the Port, to go to the village—Commodore, officers, and men—and take some refreshments. The Commodore did advance a little way, and passed by a 6 pounder primed, and a man standing by with a lighted match, and a number of armed men. The Commodore then ordered us to return to the beach, without entering into any part of the village. On our return to the beach, the Commodore said it was his first intention to have entered the village, after such a pressing invitation; but thinking that some difficulty might arise amongst the sailors and men of the place, he thought it would be better to return on board, and have refreshments brought to the beach. Refreshments were brought down to the beach; we returned on board the vessel, and got under weigh.

(Abstract to be continued.)

From the Brookville Indiana Enquirer.

Samuel Fields, who had been convicted of the crime of murder, and sentenced by the Court to be executed.

On Friday last, the 27th of May, the Sheriff of this county, pursuant to the sentence of the court, at about 12 o'clock, opened the prison door, and exhibited to public view one of the most awful spectacles the human eye could have beheld—it was Fields. He was lifted by four or five men upon a platform erected on a wagon, and seated in a recumbent chair, which was considered necessary on account of his bodily debilitation. A procession was formed and the wagoner drove towards the place prepared for his execution. He was clad in white, the usual habitment. The old man with snow white locks, and a countenance that had lost its expression in wrinkles; whose manly frame had been visited by eighty-six winters, and whose candle of life was just flickering out, was conducted through a sympathetic throng of thousands to the gallows. Here he was halted in the

midst of three or four thousand people, who assembled to witness the solemn scene.

The Rev. Augustus Jocelyn rose and delivered an eloquent and appropriate sermon and then stated that he had frequently conversed with the old man during his confinement and that he had always found him truly penitent. Some well adapted remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. —, and divine service was then concluded. The Sheriff told the prisoner "he had but 23 minutes to live." At this time all was in readiness to suspend the old man, the rope round his neck and malle fast to the gallows. Every eye was riveted to the unfortunate object in breathless expectation. At this crisis a noble feeling pervaded the whole assembly—the impulses of humanity were visibly depicted in almost every face.

Even at this moment, the numerous multitude beheld in Fields all that was characteristic of a brave, patriotic and active officer of the revolution, and a man who had fought and bled in support of our institutions, and had washed the flower of his youth in conquering and dispelling the enemies of our common country and who for the first time, in so long a life, had been charged with crime—forced by human authority to expect nothing but to meet his God!

No pardoning power was known to be present, willing to interpose between the veteran and the grave.

At this critical juncture, just as the Sheriff was about to perform his duty, His Excellency, James B. Ray, acting Governor of the State of Indiana, appeared and addressed the prisoner in words to the following purport.

"Samuel Fields! You have been convicted of the crime of murder! by a jury of your country, and sentenced by the court to be executed on this day. Your last hour is just expiring. You have petitioned the only human authority on earth that has power to save you, to permit you to live. Your petitions have been received, weighed and investigated. Your whole case has been examined and matured.—In making this appeal, you have imposed upon me the performance of the most responsible and important duty of my life. If, in coming to a conclusion on this subject, I had attempted to consult popular feeling, I must have been lost in the variety of opinion. Duty with me is above all other considerations, and my conscience must be my guide. Though you are convicted; a majority of the officers of the court that tried you, and about eight hundred of your fellow citizens have petitioned in your behalf, including the energy of your county, men well known for their attachment to good government and to law—men who would never identify themselves with your case if they thought you a wilful and malicious murderer. Your own and these petitions have had weight with me; but let me assure you that you have had a still more powerful advocate. The blood you freely parted with in our struggles for independence and your infirmities and scars speak for you.—Those soldiers who fought with you for our common country, who now stand around, are powerful orators and successful advocates for you; and I almost fancy that I hear the voices of Washington and Warren, calling for mercy in your behalf.

Take this, Sir, (handing him a PARADON) and remember, that by exercising this high constitutional power, I am responsible to my country for your future good behaviour. Though I view you as a child in intellect and as a dying man, yet should you ever, by the favor of Heaven be restored to health, remember that I am your security for your conduct.

Whilst I am willing under all circumstances to restore your life, I do not do so under the belief that you have committed no crime. My opinion is, that you might have been convicted of Manslaughter. But as the verdict stands against you, you must either be hanged or pardoned. I have no power to commute—to change your punishment; none, but to forgive you. In doing this I may err, but 'To err is human, to forgive divine.'"

Never had electricity more influence upon the human frame, than this act had on the prisoner and the spectators. The throbs of universal approbation was instantaneously felt, and some even shouted with joy. The poor old man raised his head from the most stupid lethargy, and at once became animated, gratitude was immediately seated on his heart. But few seemed disatisfied with this magnanimous act of the Governor.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Jesse Lednam, to Miss Elizabeth Edgar, all of this town.

DIED.

In Beaufort, South Carolina, on the 23d of May last, after a long and painful indisposition, the Rev. Mason L. Weeks, of Dumfries, Va. well known as the author of the Life of Washington, and various other popular works, which have passed through numerous editions, and have had a most extensive circulation.

Bishop Kneff will preach in Christ Church, in Easton, to-morrow—Service will commence earlier than usual, to wit: at ten o'clock—All persons disposed to attend, are respectfully invited.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, are requested to meet at 'Otwell', the seat of Col. Nicholas Goldsborough, on Thursday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A.M. By order.

SAML. T. KENNARD, Secy.

July 16 2w

TO BE RENTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Farm near Dover Bridge, on which Mrs. Ann Snow now lives; for terms apply to the subscriber. P. THOMAS, Agent for Elizabeth Edmondson.

Easton, July 16th, 1825. 3w

Land to Rent.

To be rented from the first day of January next, a small FARM on Harris' Creek, remarkable for the healthiness & beauty of its situation. It is convenient to almost every luxury, with which the salt water abounds, and has on it a very fine Apple Orchard, as also a variety of other Fruit Trees. A comfortable Dwelling House and Kitchen, and such out houses as are necessary to the convenience of farmers.

The terms will be made reasonable. Persons wishing to rent said farm, are desired to make early application to the subscriber.

RICHARD DENNY.

July 16

Notice.

The subscribers being desirous of closing their business at this place, earnestly request all persons indebted to them, to come forward and make immediate payment—those who neglect this notice longer than the first day of September next, may expect that suits will be immediately commenced against all delinquents, without respect to persons.

THOMAS CULBRETH & Co.

Hillsborough, July 16 7w

A Good Chance.

The vicissitudes of fortune have rendered it necessary for the subscriber to withdraw from business; consequently he will sell on accommodating terms, the entire stock of Goods which he now has in trade at Church Creek. He will also let for one or three years at a low rent the Store House which he at present occupies.—The Store House is new and large, equalled by few and surpassed by none on this shore for comfort and convenience. To a man with moderate capital and reasonable industry, this chance offers inducements which are seldom to be met with. Any person disposed to purchase can have any information they desire relative to the probable chance of success. All persons indebted for store dealings, or for tan-yard account, are peremptorily called upon to come forward and make immediate payment. He candidly assures his friends, and others indebted, that this call is the result of necessity, and earnestly hopes a due sense of their own interest will not suffer them to impose upon him the further necessity of resorting to legal measures to insure speedy and punctual payments.

Their obliged friend, &c.

MARVIN L. WRIGHT.

Dorchester county, Md. July 16 3w

Brigade Orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

12th Brigade, M. S.

Easton, July 12th 1825.

Brigadier General Dickinson orders that the following days for Exercising and Inspection of the Regiments and Extra-Battalions of the 12th Brigade, M. S. and so continue annually until further orders, viz:

The 4th Regiment of Infantry on the 2d Monday of September.

The Extra-Battalion of Dorchester, on the Tuesday after the 2d Monday.

The 48th Regiment, on the Wednesday after the 2d Monday.

The 11th Regiment, on the Thursday after the 2d Monday.

The 29th Regiment, on the Friday after the 2d Monday.

The Extra-Battalion of Caroline, on the Saturday after the 2d Monday.

The 26th Regiment on the 3d Monday.

The Cavalry of Talbot are ordered to meet the Regiment of said county.

The Cavalry of Dorchester, to attend at least one of the Regiments or Extra-Battalion of that county.

The Cavalry of Caroline (excepting Captain Goldsborough's troop, which will attend the Extra-Battalion) will attend the Regiment of that county.

The Artillery and Captain Lockerman's "Sharp-Shooters," will attend the 4th Regiment, and Captains Spencer & Lambdin's Rifle Companies, will attend the 26th Regiment.

The Artillery and Rifle corps of Dorchester will attend the Extra-Battalion of that county.

The Artillery and Rifle corps of Caroline will attend the Regiment of that county.

The Brigadier General expects that each commanding officer of Regiments and Extra-Battalions, will attend to the above orders with promptness. By order.

JNO. M. G. EMORY, Br. Major and Inspector, 12th Br. M. S.

July 16 9w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Caroline county, state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Col. William Richardson, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same legally authenticated to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of January next, for payment, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted either by bond, note or book account to the estate of said deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, without delay; otherwise compulsory measures must be resorted to. Given under my hand this 13th day of July 1825.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Ex'r. of Col. William Richardson.

July 16 3w

A Card.

David M. Smith, Jr.

returns his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced the Tailoring Business in Easton, and solicits a continuance of the same.

In consequence of being under the necessity of employing a number of Journeymen, in order to enable him to gratify the wishes of his customers, and possessing but a small capital, he is at present forced to work for Cash—Being in arrears with his journeymen, and not expecting much further indulgence from them, he earnestly solicits those indebted, to come forward and settle their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given, or in justice can it be expected from him.

July 9

By an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, the Levy Court of Talbot county, are authorized 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. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

POETRY.

From the New York Review and Athenaeum Magazine.

MARCO BOZZARIS,
[The Epaminondas of modern Greece. He fell in a night attack upon the Turkish camp at Lasi, the site of the ancient Platza, August 20, 1823, and expired in the moment of victory. His last words were—"To die for Liberty is a pleasure and not a pain."] At midnight, in his garded tent,
The Turk was dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knee in supplication bent,
Should tremble at his power;
In dreams, through camp and court, he bore
The trophies of a conqueror;
In dreams his song of triumph heard;
Then woke his monarch's signet ring,—
Then pressed that monarch's throne—a king;
As wild his thoughts, and gay of wing,
As Eden's garden bird.

At midnight, in the forest shades,
Bozzaris ranged his Sulisti band,
True as the steel of their tried blades,
Heroes in heart and hand.
There had the Persian's thousands stood,
There had the glad earth drunk their blood
On old Platza's day;
And now there breathed that haunted air
The sons of sires who conquered there,
With arm to strike, and soul to dare,
As quick, as far as they.
An hour passed on—the Turk awoke;
That bright dream was his last;
He woke—to hear his senniers shriek,
"To arms! they come! the Greek! the Greek!"
He woke—to die amidst flame and smoke,
And about, and groan, and sabre stroke,
And death shots falling thick and fast
As lightnings from the mountain cloud;
And heard, with voice as trumpet loud,
Bozzaris cheer his band;
"Strike—till the last armed foe expires,
Strike—for your altars and your fires,
Strike—for the green graves of your sires,
God, and your native land!"

They fought—like brave men, long and well;
They piled that ground with Moslem slain;
They conquered—but Bozzaris fell,
Bleeding at every vein.
His few surviving comrades saw
His smile when rang their proud burrah,
And the red field was won;
Then saw in death his eye-lids close
Calmly, as to a night's repose,
Like flowers at set of sun.
Come to the bridal chamber, Death!
Come to the mother's, when she feels
For the first time her first born's breath—
Come when the blessed seals
Which close the pestilence are broke,
And crowded cities wail its stroke;
Come in consumption's ghastly form,
The earthquake shock, the ocean storm—
Come when the heart beats high and warm,
With banquet song, and dance, and wine—
And thou art terrible: the tear,
The groan, the knell, the pall, the bier,
And all we know, or dream, or fear,
Of agony, are thine.

But to the hero, when his sword
Has won the battle for the free,
Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word,
And in its hollow tones are heard
The thanks of millions yet to be.
Come, when his task of Fame is wrought—
Come with her laurel leaf, blood brought—
Come in her crowning hour; and then
Thy sunken eye's unearthly light
To him is welcome as the sight
Of sky and stars to prisoned men;
Thy grasp is welcome as the hand
Of brother in a foreign land;
Thy summons welcome as the cry
Which told the Indian isles were nigh
To the world-seeking Genoese,
When the land wind, from woods of palm,
And orange groves, and fields of balm,
Blew o'er the Haytian sea.

Bozzaris! with the storied brave
Greece nurtured in her glory's time,
Rest thee—there is no prouder grave,
Even in her own proud clime.
She wore no funeral weeds for thee,
Nor bade the dark hearse wave its plume,
Like torn branch from death's leafless tree,
In sorrow's pomp and pageantry.
The heartless luxury of the tomb;
But she remembers thee as one
Long loved, and for a season gone,
For thee her poet's lyre is wreathed,
Her marble wrought, her music breathed;
For thee she rings the birth-day bells;
Of thee her babes' first lispings tell;
For thine her evening prayer is said
At palace couch, and cottage bed.
Her soldier, closing with the foe,
Gives for thy sake a deadlier blow;
His plighted maiden, when she fears
For him, the joy of her young years,
Thinks of thy fate, and checks her tears;
And she, the mother of thy boys,
Though in her eye and faded cheek
Is read the grief she will not speak,
The memory of her buried joys,—
And even she who gave thee birth,
Will, by thy pilgrim-circled hearth,
Talk of thy doom without a sigh;
For thou art Freedom's now, and Fame's—
One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die.

Wanted

TWO BOYS as apprentices to the House Carpenters business—they must be of good character, and between 14 and 16 years of age. Apply to the editor.
July 6

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

New Spring Goods.

Green & Reardon

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore their entire assortment of

Spring Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE
Superfine 4-4 Chintzes, Calicoes & Gingham's elegant assortment.
Painted Muslins and Barage, Robes, Sup. company Seersucker,
Checked Battin stripes & fig'd Cambric Muslins Loom, sewed and tamboured Jacketon do. Figured Swiss and Miss seeding do. Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics & Handk'fs. Byadures, Swiss mull Shawls and Points, Gros de Naple, damask Gause and Crape leise Handkerchiefs,
Ventapulam, Grecian striped and plaid do. Neck-laces, Ear-Bobs, Beads and Corals, Corsets, Busks, Curls and Flowers. Laces, Edgings and Insertion, 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinet Lace, Pink, blue, green, straw & white Crape Leise Silk stripe Linen Drilling, Denmark Sateen.

The above, together with every article necessary to make a complete assortment, will be offered at their usual small advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Tan-Bark or Hides.
Easton, 14th May, 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, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.
Which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or country produce in exchange. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.
May 7 w
N. B. The highest price given for clean washed WOOL in Goods. J. M. L.

New Spring Goods.

William Clark

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening
AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,
of the latest importations, embracing every article in the staple and fancy line, also a general assortment of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CHINA & GLASS WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, AND TEAS, &c.

All of which will be offered very cheap for cash—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.
May 7

New Spring Goods.

Martin & Hayward

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE.

All of which have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.
March 26

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Caroline, held in the Court-House in Denton, on the first Monday of August next, for the purpose of electing five Directors to manage the affairs of said institution for the ensuing year. Punctual attendance is requested, as there will be other business of importance. By order,
JENNIFER S. TAYLOR.
Bank of Caroline, July 2. 5w

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

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

SHOES.

William Newnam

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a further supply of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, of very superior quality—also Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes and Boots; all of which will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The public are respectfully invited to give him an early call.
Easton, July 2d, 1825 3w

Painting & Glazing.

Jeremiah C. Wright

Respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches.—He has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Jonathan Marshall, in Easton, on Court-Street and directly opposite the Market House, where by the exertion of his skill and the most assiduous attention to business, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.
Easton, July 2 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Tingle, Sen. 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, at or before the fifteenth day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of June 1825.
JOHN TINGLE, Jr. Executor.
July 2 3w

CAROLINE 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 David F. Carman, stating that he is in actual confinement and prays for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled an act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition. And the said David F. Carman having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property. And having given sufficient security for his appearance at the next county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said David F. Carman be discharged from his imprisonment and that he be and appear before the county court of said county, on Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and such other days and times as the said court may direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be required of him. And I do further direct that the said David F. Carman give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks, three months in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also a copy to be set up at the court-house door and at one of the taverns in Denton, before the first Tuesday after the second Monday in October next. Given under my hand this 21st day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
PETER WILLIS.
True copy. Test, Jo: RICHARDSON, Ck. July 2 3w

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. W. HANDY, Treasurer.

Examiners for the Western Shore—Drs. Wm. W. Handy, Wm. Donaldson, P. Macaulay, John Buckler, S. K. 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.

Chester town—Peregrine Wright, Caroline county—Geo. F. Martin, C. Tilden, Harford county—Wm. Dallah, Thos. Worthington.

Cecil county—Perry W. Vesey, John King, Kent county—Morgan Brown, Edw. 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—H. J. Semmes, C. Duval, Montgomery—Otho Wilson, W. P. Palmer, Frederick—William Willis, Henry Staley, Washington—Wm. Hammond, Ezra Slifer, Allegany—John M. Lawrence, S. P. Smith, Talbot—Nich. Hammond, Samuel T. Kemp, Queen Anns—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
Gideon White
Wm. T. Dyer
Benoni Neale
James Sykes
Wm. L. Jones
John H. O'Donovan
George L. Shearer
Horatio Edelen
Henry D. Sellers

Jan. W. Smith
Augustus Riggs
Lucius F. X. O'Brien
Francis Neale
James T. Johnson
Boltha Laws
James Cheston
John Sappington
Edwin Dorsey.

MICHAEL S. BAER, Sec'y.
June 25 4w

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 'Hogsdon,' 'Thief Keep Out,' 'Peake's Marsh,' and 'Marshy Peake,' that were allotted to Mary Catharine Susan Ott and John Ott, heirs of 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 137 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,' & '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

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

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 repair 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 strict 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 by those desirous of visiting the Springs of a scarcity of fodder.
CHARLES LEARY.
June 11 8w

Self-Sharpening



PLOUGH.

The Subscribers have made arrangements for procuring from Philadelphia, 100 sets of castings for the Self-Sharpening Plough, of the smaller size, suitable for the ordinary cultivation of corn and seeding wheat. These castings will be from a new Foundry, erected for the express purpose, and the metal of the best Albany composition—The rockets will be made larger, longer and thicker, and the point supported by the coulters in such manner as to render them able to stand the shock of stumps, roots or rocks, as effectually as any other plough of their weight in use. The ploughs Nos. 2 and 3, sold from the first sets of castings, heretofore advertised, have been found to work well, break the ground effectually and to require less horse power than any other plough of their weight, but the No. 2 owing to a defect in the metal, will not stand the shock of stumps or roots—of No. 3 (several of which have been in operation for some months) we have had no complaint of breaking—We have just received 48 wings and points which will be furnished gratis to those who have or shall purchase the Self-Sharpening Plough to make good any breakage.

As the season for ploughing fallow is approaching and the subscribers are anxious to dispose of the remainder of their ploughs have determined to reduce the price to \$10 for No. 3 and \$8 for No. 2—At these prices they will be the cheapest ploughs of their weight ever offered in this market.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
JAMES MELONEY.
Easton, May 21, 1825.

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. a 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

NATHANIEL W. POTTER,
OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC,
AS A COMMISSION MERCHANT,
At No. 6, Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore.
June 25 6w

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. B. WOOLFOLK.

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 11th inst. a yellow boy, about 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, calls himself WILLIAM NORRIS, says he belongs to William Boom, living in Virginia, near the North Carolina line. He had on when committed, a doublet of country cloth, half worn white fur hat, two pair of white linen pantaloons, a pair of boots, and says he had two pair of pumps when he left home, a doublet of blue cassinet and a black canton crape vest. He has several small scars on his right hand which have the appearance of being burnt. The owner of the above described runaway, is requested to come forward and prove property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of Maryland. THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
July 2 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 29th ult. a negro man who calls himself JOHN LEWIS, is 5 feet 11 inches high, and about 45 years of age; he had on when committed, a drab coat and pantaloons, blue cloth vest, an old fur hat, and a pair of shoes much worn—says he belongs to capt. George Bud, living near Lake Erie, state of Pennsylvania. The owner of the above runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as directed by the act of assembly of the state of Maryland.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
June 25 8w

\$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 a fight—I think he is in Philadelphia or Baltimore, as he has had 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.

\$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 trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.
THOMAS SNOWDEN.
June 4 1f

\$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, stammers a little and frequently uses the phrase "by doggy." 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, or 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.
Talbot county, April 9 R. P. EMMONS.

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—Harry 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, if taken out of the state, or a proportionable 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 GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, in 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, JULY 23, 1825.

NO. 32.

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

THE PRINTING OFFICE.

From the *New Jersey Free Press*.
If you wish to study character—if you wish to see the world—if you wish to know what crudities and qualities exist in the human race, go to the printing office, when the paper is published, and the morning stage has brought its usual bundle of crimes, crim. con. and congressional proceedings. Let a lazy fellow like myself, one who has little to do, and still less disposition to perform even that little, make a morning's lounge in the printing office, and he will learn more than he would in a fortnight's poring over his dusty, worn-out volumes, I love to secure a quiet nook, and with a newspaper before me, peep out to observe the motley assemblage who flock together to present their advertisements, find fault with the editor or printer, hear the latest news, make their sage remarks, and "spill their judgement" on the political affairs of this mundane sphere.

In comes Mr. Dry Goods, with a request that a blunder, the printer had made in publishing an advertisement of his the day before, by substituting chintze for cheese, making it read a quantity of chintze from one of the first dairies in the county, might be corrected. The compositor was called manuscript was produced, and found printed verbatim, and Mr. Dry Goods hastily left the office to correct his own mistakes.

Mr. Vinegar Cruet, the village grocer, wished that "smoked herrings" might be put in capitals, as he wished to draw the attention of the public to that article.

A young gentleman entered and handed a small packet of papers to the editor and left the office. His manner plainly enough indicated that he belonged to the class of idlers who contribute their mites to the ephemeral columns of the day.

"Mr. Editor," said a fat old fellow, who sat wheezing in his easy chair, "you give too much room to such idle fellows; who cares for their literature and their essays? I had rather read a debate of congress, or our legislature, than all the literary trash which the whole tribe of scriblers can furnish in a year."

"Perhaps, Mr. Grumblegumption, it may be so with you, but you will be so good as to recollect there are numerous persons who patronize a paper merely for the miscellaneous articles it contains, and who rarely if ever look at a congressional debate; and we caterers for the public must consult the inclination and taste of all, so far as is consistent with the paramount obligations we owe to society."

"But, I tell you," interrupted Grumblegumption, "that no advantage whatever is derived from all the tales, essays, and poetry, which the present generation has produced: they only."

"Mr. Editor," said a young lady, who had that moment entered, will you please to hand me your last paper, containing the prize essay of the 'Dream of Love,' from the *New York Mirror*."

It was given her, and with a smile and a look, which I would not have exchanged for all the congressional debates in the universe, with old Grumble, to boot, she retired."

"There," continued he, "such are the persons for whom you exclude the wisdom of sages and the researches of our legislative halls."

A pedlar of combs, sleeve buttons, needles, &c. inquired for a paper; one was handed him, and turning it over, said his object in calling was to examine the bank note exchange, but was surprised to find it excluded, when it was so particularly necessary for gentlemen engaged in trade. He was referred to the city papers for the information necessary to determine the character of the two dollar bill he held in his hand, and turning on his heel he left us.

The door opened, and a man whose important and supercilious air showed him to be a person of authority, entered. "Mr. Editor," said he "I have called to demand the name of the individual who signed himself Manlius in this morning's paper."

"When the reasons are known for this demand," said the editor, "perhaps you may be gratified in your request."

"My reasons," replied he, angrily, "are the fellow has abused me shamefully, and his name shall be given up or you must yourself prepare to suffer the consequences of a refusal."

"But are you certain," Squire Smellfungus, the article was aimed at you. There are, you are sensible, no names mentioned, and there are unfortunately so many persons to whom the character sketched by Manlius is applicable, that there must be some strong points of resemblance indeed to justify your demand."

"You know," said Smellfungus, "that there are soundrels in every community who take delight in stabbing in the dark, men who are more elevated than themselves, and unless a proper punishment is awarded, no man will be safe from their attacks."

"I venture to say," replied the editor, "that Manlius was unaware that so impor-

tant a personage as yourself existed; and when he was wielding the lash of satire over the political sins and moral crimes of certain of the community, he had little idea that any person who aspires to respectability in society, would claim the privilege of considering those remarks as directed at him."

It was easy to perceive the man of office felt his situation was becoming far from enviable, and denouncing the severest vengeance of the law upon 'all and sundry,' he was moving towards the door, with an evident intention of taking himself off.

"Wait if you please, one moment," said the editor, "I merely wish to whisper in your ear, that before proceeding in this affair, it may be well to look at home. A writer like Manlius looks abroad in the political world; he surveys the mass of knavery and folly with which it abounds, he embodies it and gives it a substance and a form, that may receive the lash of ridicule, the sting of satire, or the frown of contempt;—if any political adventurer steps forward and says, "I am that villain," it is nothing to us. We have learned that no one is ever hurt by that which does not apply to himself. Let the feather of the shaft glance over a sound part and it will not be felt, but let it touch a wounded and irritable place and it will inflict pain and anguish."

Pale with rage, Smellfungus closed the door with a violence that showed the proof as well as the offence was felt. Even old Grumblegumption grinned a smile of exultation at Smellfungus's mortification.

A young man entered, handed a paper and retired—It read as follows: "Marrid lass weesday by Rev. elder Makhay Mr. Jon hingham to Mis olive judex awl of this Plase."

Enough, said I for one morning, and debouched from my corner, leaving Grumblegumption to conclude his harangue against poems, tales and newspaper essays, at his leisure.

From the Desk of Oliver Oakwood, Esq.

I was once in a ball room—many, many years ago.—It was crowded to overflowing, with gallantry and beauty—health sat on every cheek and every eye sparkled with pleasure. The guests were all young, all gay, all happy, and sorrow and care seemed to have flown far away.—I leaned against the painted wall and mused upon the scene before me, till my mind was lost in dreams of imagination. Then I thought I saw a pale and ghastly figure, wrapped in thin loose drapery, leaning against a distant pillar of the hall, half hid by its reflected shade, alternately eyeing with piercing scrutiny the moving groups, and making minutes on a scroll he held in his left hand. A shudder ran through me, and I shrank back; and gathered my breath and raised my finger to point out the mysterious guest just as my arm was seized by a companion. I started—the vision vanished—I mingled amid the giddy maze around me, but the recollection of that singular fancy returned and burned upon my heart a hundred times that evening.—A year ago, those juvenile scenes were brought again to mind. I passed by that old hall. It had now been a church for a quarter of a century, and a large and well filled burial ground was walled in around it. I dismounted and wandered an hour among the graves—almost every step I took brought me before some tombstone sacred to the memory of one or another, who was with me in youth at that crowded ball room—and some of those stones bore the marks of dim and dusty age.—Suddenly the mysterious guest my fancy had so strangely pictured, came to my mind and a voice seemed to say to me—"that was death—he has been faithful to his record."—Who ever thought of death in a ball room?—*Emporium.*

From the *New-York American*.

We have hastily looked through the volume of the "Life and Character of John Paul Jones," which is this day offered for sale, and recommend it to the perusal of all who take an interest in the character of one of the most extraordinary men of our revolution—that period of extraordinary men. It likewise embraces many particulars of the early formation of our navy, showing the difficulties which arose in its infancy, and the determined spirit with which those difficulties were overcome. There was then none of that bickering spirit among the officers which now too much impairs their efficiency; and Paul Jones, though he found himself outranked by 17, whom he considered not more entitled to superiority of rank than himself, seemed only to desire the opportunity for distinction to show the injustice. This book combines to the fullest extent, all the particulars relating to the public and private history of its subject, and in no part are the details more interesting than where we see the restless anxiety of Jones to obtain a ship in France, the perseverance with which he pursued that object; and in spite of jealousies and lukewarmness accomplished it. There are also all the circumstances attending the most gallant action—if where all were gallant, there is opportunity for comparison—in the annals of naval warfare,—the battle between the *Serapis* and the *Bon Homme Richard*. Imagine an inferior ship, with a crew composed of every nation, lashed fast to a superior vessel, with a picked crew.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE *SERAPIS* AND *BON HOMME RICHARD*.

Earnest as I was for the action, I could not reach the Commodore's ship until 7 in the evening, being then within pistol shot, when he hailed the *Bon Homme Richard*, we answered him by firing a whole broad side.

The battle being thus begun, was continued with unremitting fury. Every method was practised on both sides to gain an advantage, and rake each other; and I must confess that the enemy's ship being much more manageable than the *Bon Homme Richard*, gained thereby several times an advantageous situation, in spite of my best endeavours to prevent it. As I had to deal with an enemy of greatly superior force, I was under the necessity of closing with him, to prevent the advantage which he had over me in point of manœuvre. It was my intention to lay the *Bon Homme Richard* athwart the enemy's bows, but as that operation required great dexterity in the management of both sails and helm, and some of our braces being shot away, it did not exactly succeed to my wishes; the enemy's bowsprit, however, came over the *Bon Homme Richard's* poop by the mizen mast, and I made both ships fast together in that situation, which by the action of the wind on the enemy's sails, forced her stern close to the *Bon Homme Richard's* bow, so that the ships lay square along side of each other, the yards being all entangled, and cannon of each ship touching the opponent's side. When this position took place it was 8 o'clock, previous to which, the *Bon Homme Richard* had received sundry eighteen pounds shot below the water, and leaked very much. My battery of 12 pounders, on which I had placed my chief dependence, being commanded by Lieut. Dale and Col. Weibert, and manned principally by American seamen, and French volunteers, were entirely silenced and abandoned. As to the six old eighteen pounders that formed the battery of the lower gun deck, they did no service whatever; two out of three of them burst at the first fire, and killed almost all the men who were stationed to manage them. Before this time too, Col. De Chamillard, who commanded a party of 20 soldiers on the poop had abandoned that station, after having lost some of his men. These men deserted their quarters. I had now only two pieces of cannon, nine pounders, on the quarter deck that were not silenced; and not one of the heavier cannon was fired during the rest of the action. The purser, Mr. Mease, who commanded the guns on the quarter deck, being dangerously wounded in the head, I was obliged to fill his place, and with great difficulty rallied a few men, and shifted over one of the lee quarter-deck guns, so that we afterwards played three pieces of 9 pounders upon the enemy. The tops alone seconded the fire of this little battery, and held out bravely during the whole of the action; especially the main top, where Lieut. Stack commanded. I directed the fire of one of the three cannon, against the main-mast, with double-headed shot, while the other two were exceedingly well served with grape and cannister shot to silence the enemy's musketry, and clear her deck, which was at last effected. The enemy were, as I have since understood, on the instant of calling for quarters, when the cowardice or treachery of three of my under officers induced them to call to the enemy. The English commodore asked me if I demanded quarters, and I having answered him in the most determined negative, they renewed the battle with double fury; they were unable to stand the deck, but the fire of their cannon; especially the lower battery, which was entirely formed of 18 pounders, was incessant. Both ships were set on fire in various places, and the scene was dreadful beyond the reach of language. To account for the timidity of my three under officers, I mean the gunner, the carpenter, and the master-at-arms, I must observe that the two first were slightly wounded, and as the ship had received various shots under water, and one of the pumps being shot away, the carpenter expressed his fear that she would sink, and the other two concluded that she was sinking; which occasioned the gunner to run aft on the poop without my knowledge, to strike the colors; fortunately for me, a cannon ball had done that before, by carrying away the ensign staff; he was therefore reduced to the necessity of sinking, as he supposed, or of calling for quarter, and he preferred the latter.

All this time the *Bon Homme Richard* had sustained the action alone, and the enemy, though much superior in force, would have been very glad to have got clear, as appears by their own acknowledgments, and by their having let go an anchor the instant that I laid them on board, by which means they would have escaped had I not made them well fast to the *Bon Homme Richard*. At last, at half past 9 o'clock, the *Alliance* appeared, and I now thought the battle at an end; but, to my utter astonishment, he discharged a broadside full into the stern of the *Bon Homme Richard*. We called to him for God's sake to forbear firing into the *Bon Homme Richard*; yet he passed along the off-side of the ship and continued firing. There was no possibility of his mistaking the enemy's ship for the *Bon Homme Richard*, there being the most essential difference in their appearance and construction; besides, it was then full moonlight, and the sides of the *Bon Homme Richard* were all black, while the sides of the prize were yellow: yet for the greater security, I showed the signal of our reconnaissance, by putting out three lanterns, one at the head, (bow,) another at the stern, (quarter,) and the third in the middle, in a horizontal line. Every tongue cried that he was firing into the wrong ship, but nothing availed; he passed round, firing into the *Bon Homme Richard's* head, stern, and broadside, and by one of his volleys killed several of my best men, and mortally wounded a good officer, on the fore-castle. My situation was really deplorable. The *Bon Homme Richard* received various shot under water from the *Alliance*; the leak gained on the pumps, and the fire increased much on board both ships. Some officers persuaded me to strike, of whose courage and good sense I entertain a high opinion. My treacherous master-at-arms let loose all my prisoners without my knowledge, and my prospect became gloomy indeed.—I would not, however, give up the point. The enemy's main-mast began to shake, their firing decreased, ours rather increased, and the British colours were struck at half past 10 o'clock.

This prize proved to be the British ship of war the *Serapis*, a new ship of 44 guns, built on their most approved construction, with two complete batteries, one of them of 18 pounders, and commanded by the brave Commodore Richard Pearson. I had yet two enemies to encounter far more formidable than the Britons; I mean fire and water. The *Serapis* was attacked only by the first but the *Bon Homme Richard* was assailed by both; there were five feet water in the hold, and though it was moderate from the explosion of so much gunpowder, yet the three pumps that remained could with difficulty only keep the water from gaining. The fire broke out in various parts of the ship, in spite of all the water that could be thrown to quench it, and at length broke out as low as the powder magazine, and within a few inches of the powder. In that dilemma, I took out the powder upon deck, ready to be thrown overboard at the last extremity, and it was 10 o'clock the next day the 24th, before the fire was entirely extinguished. With respect to the situation of the *Bon Homme Richard*, the rudder was cut entirely off the stern frame, and the transoms were almost entirely cut away; the timbers, by the lower deck especially, from the main-mast to the stern, being greatly decayed with age were mangled beyond my power of description, and a person must have been an eye witness to form a just idea of the tremendous scene of carnage, wreck, and ruin, that every where appeared.

Warm Baths are such as have a temperature above the 76th, and not exceeding the 96th or 98th degree of the thermometer before mentioned. There are various springs to which nature has given this temperature, the most beneficial to the human body. But whether the tepid bath of this description be natural or artificial, it is equally conducive to the restoration of energy, though its effects have till lately, been little understood. Physicians, as well as patients, have hitherto been too generally accustomed to consider a warm bath as weakening the body, and used only for the removal of certain diseases, especially those of the skin. Experience, however, has amply proved, that there can be no safer and efficacious remedy; in a variety of chronic or inveterate complaints than the warm bath, if properly used, and continued for a sufficient length of time. Instead of heating the human body as has erroneously been asserted, it has a cooling effect; inasmuch as it obviously abates the quickness of the pulse, and reduces the pulsations in a remarkable degree according to the length of the time the patient continues in the water. After the body has been overheated by fatigue from travelling, violent exercise, or from whatever cause, and likewise after great exertion or perturbation of mind, a tepid bath is excellently calculated to invigorate the whole system, while it allays those tempestuous and irregular motions which otherwise prey upon and at length reduce the constitution to a sick bed. Its softening and assuasive power greatly tends to promote the growth of the body; on which account it is peculiarly adapted to the state of such youth as manifest a premature disposition to arrive at a settled period of growth; and it has uniformly been observed to produce this singular effect in all climates.

Hot Baths are those which have a temperature above 98 or 100 degrees of Fahrenheit; and are occasionally increased to 110 or 120 degrees and upwards, according to the particular nature of the case, and constitution of the patient. There can be no stated rules laid down for its use, as every thing depends upon the peculiar circumstances of the patient. No prudent person will, we trust have recourse to a hot bath without medical advice.

Dr. Oliver asserts "that by the prudent use of the hot bath, most chronic disorders, and gouty cases in particular, not in an inflamed state, may be relieved, and sometimes cured; while persons in high health may be greatly injured by wantonly

sporting with so powerful an alternative of the animal machine, either from sickness to health or from health to sickness.

From the *National Intelligencer*.

The article below on a medical subject, deserves great respect, as well from its origin, as from its importance to those parts of our country in which the disease referred to is prevalent. The author and describer of the remedy is an eminent physician in Prince Georges county, Maryland, and Dr. Kent, of the same county, who vouches for its success in his neighbourhood, is the intelligent and highly respectable Representative of that district in the Congress of the United States.

To the Editors.

ROSE MOUNT, 12th July, 1825.
Dear Sir: If convenient you would oblige me and serve the cause of humanity, by inserting in the *Intelligencer* the enclosed letter from Dr. Wm. Baker, of Bladensburg, detailing an entire new treatment of that horrible and fatal disease the Dysentery. The Doctor so far has been completely successful. The cases in Mr. G.'s family were of this most violent character, and in order that this original mode of treatment may be generally known and tested by others, I have taken the liberty of asking of you the publication of this letter.

Very respectfully, your friend and servant,
JOS. KENT.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON, Washington.

BLADENSBURG, July 10, 1825.

To the Hon. Joseph Kent, M. D.

Dear Sir: The heat of the weather in the latter part of last month, has already brought about a number of cases of Dysentery, which is unusually early for the appearance of this disease. It is more apt, as you know, to appear in autumn, or the last summer month, and more particularly after dry and sultry weather. If I do not mistake you are well acquainted with this horrible disorder, having been remarkable for your successful treatment of it, as I recollect often to have heard some years ago when you were actively engaged in the practice of medicine. Few diseases have led to a greater contrariety of practice than this, in every instance, I presume founded upon opposite theories as to the remote and proximate causes.—It must be viewed, however, as a remarkable fact, that, in those particular instances and seasons of the year that dispose the system to bilious disorders, dysenteries are apt to ensue; and it is quite likely that the remote causes of both complaints are the same. It is certain, however, that in most cases of dysentery, which have fallen under my observation, a considerable degree of hepatic derangement has been very evident, and the functions of that important viscus the liver morbidly affected. But, whatever idea may be entertained of the remote or the proximate causes of the dysentery, one thing is very certain, that the villous coat of the large intestines, is in a state of considerable inflammation, attended with fever, and all the well known distressing train of symptoms that take place from obstinate constriction. Most practitioners discern two stages of the disease; in the early stage I have generally used the lancet with the best effect, together with free and copious purging, for which purpose I have found nothing to compare with calomel, together with antimonial diaphoretics. Viewing dysentery as presenting an inflamed state of the lower intestines, I have been led to adopt a practice predicated upon that view; which, although novel in a great degree, has been attended in every instance with the most certain success. I use very COLD WATER, (rendered so even by ice,) thrown upon the bowels in form of an enema, every half hour. The course, in some instances, I have directed to be continued for twenty four hours or more without intermission. The effect has more than equalled my expectations. Every distressing symptom is speedily alleviated, the tenesmus subsides, the fever abates, and the dejections assume a better aspect. I would not be understood as depending upon this remedy alone, but as part of the plan of cure it has proved of infinite advantage in every instance where I have employed it. This practice appears to me to be sanctioned by the soundest reason; for, if the gut be topically affected with heat and inflammation, what let me ask, can be more likely to allay that inflammation than bathing the inflamed coats of the intestines with cold water? We use it to inflame eyes and other parts, when not on the bowels? Nor has cold water, thus applied to the lower intestines, at any time forbid me the use of all the other remedies constantly employed. I bleed, I give calomel with other purges, I use diaphoretics, the warm bath, or whatever the particular symptoms may at the moment call for, without any interruption to the injections of cold water. And here I will just stop to remark, how often have I witnessed, in the course of my professional career, the sufferings from thirst in ardent fevers; when the unhappy patient, parched with heat and draught, would give a kingdom if he owned it, for a draught of cold water. This, by many too fastidious physicians, is cruelly denied him, for what good reason I know not, and warm insipid tea, at which his stomach revolts, urged in its stead. In a course of twenty years practice, I can assure you, sir, I have never, in

any instance, seen injury from an indulgence in cold water under such circumstances; on the contrary, the good effects of it have often been strikingly apparent, and I always allow it, unless, indeed, some medicine may have been taken which might forbid drinking it for the time. It is to be hoped, that the day is not distant, when old dogmas, medical as well as political, will yield to the good sense of mankind, when reason shall stand forth disenthralled from the fetters of old prejudices and habits. But to return, I am very much inclined to think that too much dependence in dysentery is often placed upon opium, and that it is generally resorted to too early in the disease. The temporary ease it procures is delusive, while the inflammatory diathesis is heightened by its stimulating as well as its costive influence. Sydenham seems to have regarded it merely as a tranquilizer; for he expressly says, "Ut scilicet symptomatum ferociam debellaret, atque inducatur imperet duncum humore peccante exterior minando, ipsi res esset!" He would hold, by means of opium, a sort of truce with the disorder until he could resume more potent remedies.

The idea of using cold water in dysentery first occurred to me in the summer of 1823. I directed its use, with ice, in the case of an interesting little boy, the grandson of Mr. Davis, formerly intendant in Washington. This child was extremely ill; and I almost despaired of him but, he recovered. I have prescribed it since with undeviating success in many cases; in conjunction with other remedies. Very recently I have given it a perfect trial in the family of Mrs. Gantt, of your neighbourhood, whose little sons were dangerously ill with this disease, but which has happily yielded to the remedies employed. It has seldom, however, fallen to the lot of a physician to have his prescriptions and directions attended to with so much promptitude and punctuality, directed by so much intelligence and understanding as the lady just mentioned, displayed in her parental attentions to those little boys, who, I am happy to tell you are now getting well. It would afford me much pleasure to receive your sentiments upon the subject towards which I have drawn your attention. Whatever may tend to lessen the measure of human misery, will not fail to interest you.

I am with great respect and esteem, your obedient servant, W. BAKER.

INTemperance.

1st. Many people injure their health by drinking, who seldom get drunk. The habit of *soaking*, though its effects be not so violent, is not less pernicious. When the vessels are kept constantly full and upon the stretch, the different digestions can neither be duly performed, nor the humours properly prepared. Hence, most people of this character are afflicted with the gout, the gravel, ulcerous sores in the legs, &c. If these disorders do not appear, they are seized with low spirits, hypochondriacal affections, and other symptoms of indigestion.

2d. It is thought to be the principal cause to which we must impute the increase of consumptions. The great quantities of viscid malt liquor drank, cannot fail to render the blood sizar and unfit for circulation; from whence proceed obstructions and inflammations of the lungs. There are few great ale-drinkers who are not phthisical. Nor is that to be wondered at, considering the glutinous and almost indigestible nature of strong ale.

3d. Those who drink ardent spirits or strong wines, run still a greater hazard. These liquors heat and inflame the blood, and tear the tender vessels of the lungs to pieces; yet so great is the consumption of them in this country, that one might almost be induced to think the inhabitants lived upon them.

4th. The habit of hard drinking proceeds frequently from misfortunes in life. The miserably fly to it for relief. It affords them, indeed, a temporary ease. But this solace is short-lived, and when it is over, the spirits sink as much below their usual tone as they had before been raised above it. Hence a repetition of the dose becomes necessary, and every fresh dose makes way for another, until the unhappy wretch becomes a slave to the bottle, and at length falls a sacrifice to what at first perhaps, was taken only as a medicine. No man is so dejected as the drunkard when his debauch is gone off—those who have the greatest flow of spirits while the glass is circulating freely, are, of all others, the most melancholy when sober; and often put an end to their own existence in a fit of spleen or ill-humour.

5th. Drunkenness not only proves destructive to health, but likewise to the faculties of the mind. It is strange that creatures who value themselves on a superior degree of reason to that of brutes, should take pleasure in sinking so far below them, by voluntarily depriving themselves of the use of reason.

6th. Intoxication is peculiarly hurtful to young persons, for, by a habit of drinking, the greatest genius is often reduced to a mere idiot.

BUCHAN.

I have just returned from viewing, in company with several gentlemen, the improved mowing machine of Messrs. Bzra Cope and Thomas Hoopes, Jr. It is a simple and highly efficacious labour-saving machine—as will appear by the fact, that it mowed an acre of good grass in 30 minutes. It cuts a swath of five and a half feet, and lays the grass handsomely. When under full way it cut that width, fifty rods in length in two minutes. Ten acres a day may be mowed with it easily. It cannot fail, it ought not to fail, to recommend itself to the enlightened farmer, until it gets into general use.

The revolving horse-rake, in use in this neighbourhood, is also valuable—it will rake an acre of smooth land, clean, in fifteen minutes, and has done it this week in less time.—*Vil. Record.*

From the Baltimore American, COMMODORE PORTER'S TRIAL. (Abstract continued.)

The cross examination of the witness, (Lieutenant Platt) an abstract of whose testimony was given in yesterday's AMERICAN, goes to establish these material points—that the house of Cabell, Baily and Co. at St. Thomas were accredited American agents—that the property which they had lost and which was carried to Foxardo, was their property—that the officer who went in quest of that property was known as an American officer—that the Alcalde knew him as such when he confined and insulted him—that he apologized for it by stating that this was done to quiet the people—that he, as well as the inhabitants, professed themselves perfectly satisfied with the Commodore's conduct, and offered him and his company refreshments. With these explanations the following extract from the evidence will be found interesting:—

Q. Did you afterwards convey vessels to Ponce, by order of Lieut. Sharr?

A. I went of my own accord, and not by order of Lieutenant Sharr. Was treated with great distinction, public houses thrown open to me, a carriage offered to me, and was invited to dine with forty of the most respectable inhabitants, the head of the table being occupied by the Alcalde who had so misbehaved at Foxardo. It was known that I was the same person who landed at Foxardo, and had on the same uniform.

Q. Did they make any such remarks as this—that they were determined to show by their conduct to you, that they were not pirates?—and did you understand them as alluding to the treatment you received at Foxardo?

A. They said they were mortified at my treatment at Foxardo, and were determined to show that they were a different sort of people altogether.

Q. Did not some of the most respectable inhabitants of Foxardo apologize to you for the treatment of the Alcalde, and say that he was influenced by the populace?

A. Yes: The interpreter himself was one of them; and also, an Irish gentleman who happened to be there at the time, and took a very active part in the business.

(Question by Captain Ingey)

Q. How long was it after your visit to Foxardo that you received this treatment at Ponce?

A. Some weeks, perhaps months. Could tell by reference to papers.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock, on Monday morning.

We now come to the detail of the proceedings of the Court on Monday, the 11th inst. which were as follows:—

Captain Wadsworth was excused from attendance, on account of indisposition.

Lieutenant Platt corrected his testimony as to the time of his visiting Ponce, by putting in a letter from Mr. Furnis, which was more explicit as to time. This letter, which requested him to visit Ponce, was dated 1st February, 1825. He also produced a copy of his official report, which was appended to the proceedings. This report was dated February 10, after his visit to Ponce, and described his treatment there.

Q. (By the Court to Lieut. Platt.) What is the distance from Foxardo to St. Johns?

A. About 40 miles.

Q. (By Walter Jones, Esq.) Was it generally anticipated and understood by the officers on the station, and by the merchants at St. Thomas, who had heard of the proceedings at Foxardo, that the steps which were afterwards taken, should be taken?

A. It was hoped that such would be the case, and was so believed by all the merchants of respectability and citizens of the United States; and was wished for by the officers on the station.

Q. (By the same.) Was this general anticipation of my intended course proved from any communication from me, or from the general propriety and necessity of the measures?

A. The mere propriety and necessity of the measure.

Q. (By the same.) Was the general opinion on, and your own, in particular, knowing the circumstances at Foxardo, that the measures at that place produced a beneficial effect, in relation to the general objects of your cruise?

A. It was decidedly my opinion; and our treatment by the Spaniards in the West Indies, and the assistance since offered by them, produced that opinion.

Q. (By the same.) Did you ever know of any assistance rendered by the authorities of the Spanish government, previous to the affair of Foxardo?

A. No.

Q. (By the same.) Had you not been for some time before cruising about Foxardo, in the Beagle? Was not the Beagle well known in those parts? And was there not continual intercourse with the island, by means of small boats?

A. Yes: I had been on that station for some time, in sight of the island, cruising about on the look-out for pirates, before I went to St. Thomas; and there was a constant communication between Foxardo and St. Thomas.

The Court was then closed, in order that a proposition which one of the members desiring to make, should be considered; and on the re-opening of the doors, the Judge Advocate read a decision which had been formed by the Court, while in deliberation, by which the further taking of notes for the purpose of publication in the newspapers, was prohibited. The reason assigned for this prohibition was, that the publication of the proceedings of Court Martial, during their progress, was without precedent; and that it was considered improper, because it enabled the witnesses to make themselves acquainted with the testimony of those who had preceded them; while, by a rule of the Court, the witnesses to be examined were uniformly excluded during the reading of the testimony which had been previously

taken. This order having been communicated, together with an intimation that no one but the Clerk employed by Commodore Porter could, in future, be allowed to take notes of the proceedings, our Reporter, was, consequently, prevented, from continuing his reports.

As soon as the Judge Advocate had announced the order, Mr. Jones, on the part of Commodore Porter, expressed not only his acquiescence in the prohibition, but the satisfaction which he felt that the Court should have made this order.

The Judge Advocate then proceeded to call Lieut. Ritchie, who accompanied Lieut. Platt on his landing at Foxardo, in the first instance; as well as afterwards, when Commodore Porter landed his force on the island. His evidence went to confirm, in all its most particular points, the testimony of Lieut. Platt. He deposed to the landing in the dresses of citizens, to the original civility of the Alcalde and the Captain of the port, to the subsequent change in their deportment, to the menaces of imprisonment which were thrown out, to the insulting language which they were accosted, to the actual imprisonment for a short time of Lieut. Platt and himself, to the sending on board for the commission and uniforms, to the interference of some of the better class of inhabitants, to the interference of Mr. Campus to induce Lieut. Platt to go to a village about 20 miles distant, to seek for the goods stolen, and to the ultimate release of Lieut. Platt and himself. He also gave evidence on the subject of the second visit to Foxardo, when the Grampus, bearing the Commodore's pendant, and the Beagle, with cleared for action, sailed into the port of Foxardo; of the landing, forming on the beach, marching to the town, seeking the guns, of the return of Lieut. Stribling from the town, with the authorities, of the interview between them and Commodore Porter, of the demand of an apology, and of the apology itself; of the invitation to the town, of the return to the beach, the refreshments there, &c.

The examination of Lieut. Ritchie continued until about 2 o'clock, when the Court took a recess of a few minutes, and Lieut. Burton was then called and examined until the Court adjourned.

We have proceeded thus far in giving an outline of the evidence, but the reader has seen that all further publication has been suspended by the order of the Court itself. It was our intention to have followed the Court, day by day, in publishing an abstract of the trial, but we are reluctantly compelled to break off for the reason above mentioned.

WASHINGTON July 13.

The Court met at the usual hour, all the members attending. After the Judge Advocate had laid before the Court all the evidence, oral and documentary, intended to be brought forward, on the part of the prosecution, in support of the first charge, embracing the Foxardo affair, and before proceeding to offer any evidence under the second charge founded on the correspondence of the Commodore with the Navy Department, and his publication of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, the Counsel of the Commodore, Mr. Jones, suggested several objections to the terms in which this charge and its specifications are conceived—presenting, as he apprehended, an insuperable bar to any judicial proceedings upon them.

The objections are understood to go the length of maintaining that the terms of the charge and specifications describe no offence within the naval articles of war, or in any manner cognizable by a Court Martial; and that, even if any such offence were to be inferred, there is an utter defect of any such precise and definite specification of the facts upon which the charge is founded, and which are intended to be relied on in support of it, as absolves the accused from any obligation to answer the same.

The Counsel offered, if any doubt of the validity of these objections were entertained by the Judge Advocate, or any member of the Court, to go on immediately with a discussion of the grounds of the case; but the Court, after some deliberation, preferred to hear the grounds and reasons of the objections stated at large in writing, rather than have an oral discussion; for which purpose the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

July 14.

The Court met as usual; but, owing to the indisposition of Com. PORTER'S Counsel, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

July 18.

The argument of Commodore PORTER'S Counsel, in support of the objections formerly stated, to the 2d charge and the specifications of the same, was again read in open Court. The Court was then cleared to deliberate, as it appeared, whether the Judge Advocate's answer to the argument of the Commodore's Counsel should be delivered in open Court; and it being determined that it should be so, the Judge Advocate proceeded to deliver a written argument, containing a very elaborate justification of the charge and specifications in question, in answer to the various objections taken by the Counsel; and to the reasons and authorities advanced by the Counsel in support of the same. Upon the conclusion of which, the Court was again cleared, and, after considerable deliberation in conclave, was opened; and their resolution was announced to refer the questions of the sufficiency of the charge and specifications, to the Attorney General, and also another question, upon a point raised by the Judge Advocate in his argument, whether the objections, taken by the Commodore's Counsel to the legal sufficiency of the charge and specifications, were not to be treated as a demurrer in a Court of Common Law; which admitted the truth of the fact charged—so that if the objections to the legal sufficiency of the charge were overruled, the fact was to be held as conclusively admitted, and to be followed by sentence of condemnation, as of course.

A request was then made, on the part of Commodore PORTER'S Counsel, for leave to reply to the argument of the Judge Advocate. This request was stated as a mere renewal of that submitted at the time the objections were originally given in, and was again urged, upon new grounds suggested by the course taken by the Judge Advocate in his answer, and by the resolution of the court to refer the question to the Attorney General. It was said that the remarks of the Judge Advocate, in the course of his argument, insinuated certain imputations upon the conduct of the accused or his counsel, in the course of the trial; and, as those imputations were to go upon the record, it was proper that the emphatic contradiction, which was ready on the part of the accused, should be recorded along side of them; that if the arguments, for or against objections were to be laid before the Attorney General, it was proper the entire views of the respective parties should be submitted; which could not be done unless a reply to the new grounds taken by the Judge Advocate were admitted. Some explanations ensued about the supposed imputations upon the conduct of the defence—and it was understood that these explanations amounted to a complete disavowal of such imputations. The court determined (after being cleared to deliberate) not to receive any reply to the argument of the Judge Advocate.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Philadelphia Aurora, LAFAYETTE IN PHILADELPHIA.

General LAFAYETTE again arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon. The plan of receiving him on this occasion materially differs from that adopted upon his first visit to Philadelphia. Then it was thought proper that the approach of the distinguished guest of the nation should be marked with great eclat, and that public honors should be liberally bestowed upon the ardent and constant friend of freedom. The whole continent united in one uniform and spontaneous display of gratitude, in which it is believed, Philadelphia was not behind any of her sister cities. It was thought that on the present occasion, when we were again favored with the presence of General LAFAYETTE, nothing remained but to give him an honest and affectionate welcome, to make him master of his own time, and, in fact, to place him at home. This was the object of his present reception. The mode was this: Two members of the committee of councils waited upon him in New York, to assure him of the pleasure with which his second approach was viewed by the citizens of Philadelphia. This duty performed, the committee immediately returned home.

On Saturday, at an appointed hour, the committee met the General at Bordentown with the steamb at Delaware, commanded by Captain Whitden, the same gentleman who had the happiness to convey him to Chester in the summer of 1824. He arrived at Chestnut street wharf at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and was the first individual landed upon that wharf, since it has assumed its new, enlarged and improved form. Although no public intimation had been given at the time, manner or place of the General's arrival, the wharves were crowded. The citizens had discovered as if by instinct, that the public guest was approaching.—The river was alive with multitudes of people, and his arrival was welcomed by salutes of artillery, and by the acclamation of the throng who accompanied him to his lodgings at Franklin Hotel, Washington Square, where he and his suite were conveyed in carriages, provided for the occasion, the whole of that well conducted establishment having been taken and placed at his disposal by the City Councils, and will be his residence while he continues there. He was there received by the councils, the Mayor and Recorder of the city, with whom he dined. The entertainment would have included other public officers, but the size of the rooms, and the plan of reception, forbade it. The entertainment, we are told, was very brilliant, and received additional zest from a number of appropriate toasts. That which was given by the "beloved guest" was drunk with infinite delight.

The great and beautiful city, which first welcomed me as a recruit, and now welcomes me as a veteran.

At nine o'clock the General retired, and late in the evening made a visit to Mrs. POWELL. Yesterday morning he attended divine worship at St. Peter's. Numerous public and private engagements will occupy his time during the remainder of his visit with us.

The General will receive visits on this day and Tuesday at the Hall of Independence, from ten o'clock till noon.

The following are amongst the most prominent acts of the Colombian Congress, passed at their last session.

A decree approving the Convention of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between the plenipotentiaries of Colombia and the United States—and an act approving the suppression of the slave trade by the same powers. A decree authorizing the Executive power to adjust amicably the demands against Colombia by the United States.—A decree prohibiting letters of citizenship to the subjects of all nations at war with the republic. A decree authorizing the establishment of a Bank for the purposes of commerce, to be entitled the Bank of Venezuela. A decree granting to George Suckley, his heirs and executors, the exclusive privilege of establishing steam boats on the Lake Maracaybo, and Rio Zulia. A decree appropriating one million of dollars of the recent loan to agricultural purposes. A decree disapproving the treaty of commerce, concluded between the plenipotentiaries of Colombia and the Mexican nation.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOREIGN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—The packet ship New York, arrived at New York from Liverpool, sailed from the latter port on the 6th June, having been detained by head winds from the 1st until that time, and was then the only vessel that succeeded in getting to sea among a number that made the attempt.

We have already given an account of the market up to the 4th. Letters mention that some few sales of Cotton were made on that day at a reduction of about 4d per lb. Letters of the 6th, state that the information of the high price of Cotton in the U. States, tended to strengthen the confidence of holders, in the belief that nearly the present rates would be maintained. The following selection are copied from the Evening Post.

The Londoners were looking out with great impatience for the Tales of the Crusaders. Various speculations, most of them no doubt untrue, were affixed as to the cause of the delay. "One thing, however, (says the News of Literature,) is proved by it, that the anxiety for these admirable novels is not at all gone by, and also that the Edinburgh Review never made a more unlucky assertion than when, in one of its last numbers, (its very last, we believe,) it assured us, that a poem of Mr. Campbell's was looked for with more eagerness than a new novel by the author of Waverley." We rather think Theodoric did not occasion any very great feeling in the market!

The forthcoming work at Edinburgh entitled *Brother Jonathan*; or, *The New Englanders* is said to be by the author of the articles which have appeared in Blackwood's Magazine, on American writers, politics, &c.

The controversy of Junius was about to be revived by Mr. George Coventry, who is re-asserting the claims of Lord George Sackville.

Lady M. Morgan had put an end to her existence, by strangling herself with a cambric handkerchief, during temporary derangement.

Comments, proprietor of the London Morning Chronicle, had to pay (by verdict against him in the court of the King's Bench on Monday 6th) to his next door neighbour, in compensation for the nuisance of the steam-engine employed to work off the newspaper.

Mr. Ellison had a verdict against him in the Court of King's Bench, damages 80l, for assaulting Mr. Poole, a dramatic author. The defendant had called on Ellison at Drury lane, respecting his name being struck off the free list, when the latter used violent language and kicked him out.

Sir Wm. Congreve, Col. Landman, and Mr. F. Smith, had returned from a mission to the Continent, where they had been engaged for upwards of three months in establishing the business of the Continental Gas Company. In Germany, Hanover, the Low Countries, and Holland, they had met with the most complete success, having engaged for lighting the most important towns in those countries. In the Netherlands, they had signed definite engagements for lighting three out of the four principal cities.

Robert Skipper completed, at Southampton, his Herculean task (the greatest ever undertaken) of walking 52 miles for 30 successive days.

The pilot balloon, sent up by Messrs. Green, previous to their ascension at Newcastle, fell at Red Chesters, about 25 miles from Newcastle, on a bank side, and rolled into a brook, where it was burst by the country people pelting it with stones, under the error that it was some portentous being come a long time with a mischievous design.

The Courier of the 2d June notices, for the purpose of circulating a report in circulation, that the English government was disposed to recognize the independence of St. Domingo.

Office of the Colonization Society, Washington, 11th July, 1825.

The following Resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society:

Resolved, That it is expedient to dispatch a vessel, with emigrants and merchandise for the use of the Colony, from Norfolk, on or before the first day of September next.

Resolved, That any Society, congregation, or individual, contributing to the funds of this Society a sum not less than ten dollars, shall have the privilege of nominating some free person of color, of good character, and industrious habits, to whom a passage will be given in the next vessel which shall be dispatched to Liberia.

Resolved, That all Auxiliary Societies be requested, by public notice, to transmit their funds directly to the Treasurer of the parent Institution, (Richard Smith, Esq. of this city) unless otherwise specially authorized by the Board of Managers.

Resolved, That the Auxiliary Societies be respectfully invited to send Delegates to the next annual meeting of the Society.

R. R. GURLEY, Resident Agent.

BIT AGAIN.—In order to prevent Boston Poets from walking off with our golden medals and silver jugs for Prize Addresses, it was keenly resolved by the knowing ones, that none but a New York Poet should put in for the Prize Address of the Lafayette Circus. It was adjudged to Samuel Woodworth, not because the address was peculiarly excellent, but because it was the best presented—when lo and behold, it turns out that Sammy is originally from Boston. That's a hoax—and a knotty point arises, should not he give back the silver cup after "draining a draught of Rhensish, from it?" This "universal yankee nation," comes upon us in every shape.

Nyah's Advocate.

Easton

SATURDAY

THE

We have already given an account of the market up to the 4th. Letters mention that some few sales of Cotton were made on that day at a reduction of about 4d per lb. Letters of the 6th, state that the information of the high price of Cotton in the U. States, tended to strengthen the confidence of holders, in the belief that nearly the present rates would be maintained. The following selection are copied from the Evening Post.

The Londoners were looking out with great impatience for the Tales of the Crusaders. Various speculations, most of them no doubt untrue, were affixed as to the cause of the delay. "One thing, however, (says the News of Literature,) is proved by it, that the anxiety for these admirable novels is not at all gone by, and also that the Edinburgh Review never made a more unlucky assertion than when, in one of its last numbers, (its very last, we believe,) it assured us, that a poem of Mr. Campbell's was looked for with more eagerness than a new novel by the author of Waverley." We rather think Theodoric did not occasion any very great feeling in the market!

The forthcoming work at Edinburgh entitled *Brother Jonathan*; or, *The New Englanders* is said to be by the author of the articles which have appeared in Blackwood's Magazine, on American writers, politics, &c.

The controversy of Junius was about to be revived by Mr. George Coventry, who is re-asserting the claims of Lord George Sackville.

Lady M. Morgan had put an end to her existence, by strangling herself with a cambric handkerchief, during temporary derangement.

Comments, proprietor of the London Morning Chronicle, had to pay (by verdict against him in the court of the King's Bench on Monday 6th) to his next door neighbour, in compensation for the nuisance of the steam-engine employed to work off the newspaper.

Mr. Ellison had a verdict against him in the Court of King's Bench, damages 80l, for assaulting Mr. Poole, a dramatic author. The defendant had called on Ellison at Drury lane, respecting his name being struck off the free list, when the latter used violent language and kicked him out.

Sir Wm. Congreve, Col. Landman, and Mr. F. Smith, had returned from a mission to the Continent, where they had been engaged for upwards of three months in establishing the business of the Continental Gas Company. In Germany, Hanover, the Low Countries, and Holland, they had met with the most complete success, having engaged for lighting the most important towns in those countries. In the Netherlands, they had signed definite engagements for lighting three out of the four principal cities.

Robert Skipper completed, at Southampton, his Herculean task (the greatest ever undertaken) of walking 52 miles for 30 successive days.

The pilot balloon, sent up by Messrs. Green, previous to their ascension at Newcastle, fell at Red Chesters, about 25 miles from Newcastle, on a bank side, and rolled into a brook, where it was burst by the country people pelting it with stones, under the error that it was some portentous being come a long time with a mischievous design.

The Courier of the 2d June notices, for the purpose of circulating a report in circulation, that the English government was disposed to recognize the independence of St. Domingo.

Office of the Colonization Society, Washington, 11th July, 1825.

The following Resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society:

Resolved, That it is expedient to dispatch a vessel, with emigrants and merchandise for the use of the Colony, from Norfolk, on or before the first day of September next.

Resolved, That any Society, congregation, or individual, contributing to the funds of this Society a sum not less than ten dollars, shall have the privilege of nominating some free person of color, of good character, and industrious habits, to whom a passage will be given in the next vessel which shall be dispatched to Liberia.

Resolved, That all Auxiliary Societies be requested, by public notice, to transmit their funds directly to the Treasurer of the parent Institution, (Richard Smith, Esq. of this city) unless otherwise specially authorized by the Board of Managers.

Resolved, That the Auxiliary Societies be respectfully invited to send Delegates to the next annual meeting of the Society.

R. R. GURLEY, Resident Agent.

BIT AGAIN.—In order to prevent Boston Poets from walking off with our golden medals and silver jugs for Prize Addresses, it was keenly resolved by the knowing ones, that none but a New York Poet should put in for the Prize Address of the Lafayette Circus. It was adjudged to Samuel Woodworth, not because the address was peculiarly excellent, but because it was the best presented—when lo and behold, it turns out that Sammy is originally from Boston. That's a hoax—and a knotty point arises, should not he give back the silver cup after "draining a draught of Rhensish, from it?" This "universal yankee nation," comes upon us in every shape.

Nyah's Advocate.

THE

We have already given an account of the market up to the 4th. Letters mention that some few sales of Cotton were made on that day at a reduction of about 4d per lb. Letters of the 6th, state that the information of the high price of Cotton in the U. States, tended to strengthen the confidence of holders, in the belief that nearly the present rates would be maintained. The following selection are copied from the Evening Post.

The Londoners were looking out with great impatience for the Tales of the Crusaders. Various speculations, most of them no doubt untrue, were affixed as to the cause of the delay. "One thing, however, (says the News of Literature,) is proved by it, that the anxiety for these admirable novels is not at all gone by, and also that the Edinburgh Review never made a more unlucky assertion than when, in one of its last numbers, (its very last, we believe,) it assured us, that a poem of Mr. Campbell's was looked for with more eagerness than a new novel by the author of Waverley." We rather think Theodoric did not occasion any very great feeling in the market!

The forthcoming work at Edinburgh entitled *Brother Jonathan*; or, *The New Englanders* is said to be by the author of the articles which have appeared in Blackwood's Magazine, on American writers, politics, &c.

The controversy of Junius was about to be revived by Mr. George Coventry, who is re-asserting the claims of Lord George Sackville.

Lady M. Morgan had put an end to her existence, by strangling herself with a cambric handkerchief, during temporary derangement.

Comments, proprietor of the London Morning Chronicle, had to pay (by verdict against him in the court of the King's Bench on Monday 6th) to his next door neighbour, in compensation for the nuisance of the steam-engine employed to work off the newspaper.

Mr. Ellison had a verdict against him in the Court of King's Bench, damages 80l, for assaulting Mr. Poole, a dramatic author. The defendant had called on Ellison at Drury lane, respecting his name being struck off the free list, when the latter used violent language and kicked him out.

Sir Wm. Congreve, Col. Landman, and Mr. F. Smith, had returned from a mission to the Continent, where they had been engaged for upwards of three months in establishing the business of the Continental Gas Company. In Germany, Hanover, the Low Countries, and Holland, they had met with the most complete success, having engaged for lighting the most important towns in those countries. In the Netherlands, they had signed definite engagements for lighting three out of the four principal cities.

Robert Skipper completed, at Southampton, his Herculean task (the greatest ever undertaken) of walking 52 miles for 30 successive days.

The pilot balloon, sent up by Messrs. Green, previous to their ascension at Newcastle, fell at Red Chesters, about 25 miles from Newcastle, on a bank side, and rolled into a brook, where it was burst by the country people pelting it with stones, under the error that it was some portentous being come a long time with a mischievous design.

The Courier of the 2d June notices, for the purpose of circulating a report in circulation, that the English government was disposed to recognize the independence of St. Domingo.

Office of the Colonization Society, Washington, 11th July, 1825.

The following Resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society:

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, JULY 30, 1825.

NO. 33.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,
for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to
JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent
for Mary I. Willson.
Easton, July 23 1f

Farms to Rent, viz:

The Farm occupied by Mr. Martin Alford, near the Trappe.
Also the Farm near Easton, occupied by Mr. William Tarbutton.
Also the Farm near Mr. Jenkinson's, occupied by Mr. Thomas Duling, Jr.
Also the small Farm at the head of Island Creek, adjoining my farm occupied by Mr. James Newnam. JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, July 19

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the FARMS called Oakland and Cook's Hope, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Duling.

THE HOUSE AND LOT
on Aurora Street, in the town of Easton, occupied at present by Mrs. Adams.
The subscriber will sell or rent, on accommodating terms, a small FAN-YARD, situated in Caroline county, within one mile of Dover Bridge—possession of which, may be had immediately. J. ROGERS.
Talbot county, July 23 3w

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE BRICK HOUSE & LOT,
adjoining Dr. Thomas H. Dawson's, on Washington street, now occupied by the subscriber—this property is now in complete order for the accommodation of a good tenant, and may be leased for three or four years. The above is offered for rent for the balance of this year, on very moderate terms. Apply to the subscriber.
ALSO—Two other HOUSES and LOTS in the town of Cambridge, on Race street, one occupied by Mr. Daniel James and the other by Mr. Wm. G. Starkey.—Apply to Mr. Wm. H. Pattison, in said town, or to the subscriber.
Wm. MACKAY.
Easton, July 23

Land to Rent.

To be rented from the first day of January next, a small FARM on Harris' Creek, remarkable for the healthiness & beauty of its situation. It is convenient to almost every luxury, with which the salt water abounds, and has on it a very fine Apple Orchard, as also a variety of other Fruit Trees. A comfortable Dwelling House and Kitchen, and such other houses as are necessary to the convenience of farmers.
The terms will be made reasonable. Persons wishing to rent said farm, are desired to make early application to the subscriber.
RICHARD DENNY.
July 16

TO BE RENTED

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Farm near Dover Bridge, on which Mrs. Ann Snow now lives; for terms apply to the subscriber.
P. THOMAS, Agent
for Elizabeth Edmondson.
Easton, July 16th, 1825. 3w

Easton Academy.

A Public Examination of the pupils belonging to the Department of this Institution, will be held at the Academy on Thursday and Friday, the 4th and 5th of August next; at which the Parents and Guardians of the Scholars, and the friends and patrons of the Seminary, are respectfully invited to attend.
NS. HAMMOND, President.
Easton, July 23 2w

George W. Morling, Merchant Tailor,

Corner of Light and Pratt-Sts. Baltimore.
Respectfully informs his friends on the Eastern Shore and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable Clothing Store, and intends keeping a general assortment of Ready Made Clothes, of every description, which he warrants to be made in a superior style, and will sell on very accommodating terms.
July 23 4w

Notice.

The subscribers being desirous of closing their business at this place, earnestly request all persons indebted to them, to come forward and make immediate payment—those who neglect this notice longer than the first day of September next, may expect that suits will be immediately commenced against all delinquents, without respect to persons.
THOMAS CULBRETH & Co.
Hillsborough, July 16 7w

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Caroline, held in the Court-House in Denton, on the first Monday of August next, for the purpose of electing five Directors to manage the affairs of said institution for the ensuing year. Punctual attendance is requested, as there will be other business of importance. By order.
JENIFERS TAYLOR.
Bank of Caroline, July 2, 5w

From the American Farmer.

FRENCH MODE OF SHOING HORSES.

EACH nation of Europe has its own peculiar mode of shoeing horses. In America, we follow the English method, which is very different from the French. The national antipathies of the French and English prevent, in a certain degree, the adoption of each other's improvements. An English physician will pertinaciously adhere to the use of emetics because the French prefer cathartics: on one side of the channel the horses have long tails, while on the other they are docked close to the rump; and an Englishman would no sooner part with his prejudices in favour of his own mode of shoeing horses, to adopt the French practice, than he would part with his light pumps and his cough, to thrust his feet into the wooden shoes of a Norman peasant. If we in America have national prejudices, (and who are without them?) I trust they are neither so unreasonable nor so violent as to make us quite blind to the merit of other nations' improvements.

A French shoe is shaped nearly as the hoof of the horse is naturally worn when left unshod. An English shoe is flat, straight, and runs to a point at the toe. It would seem that a little reflection on the form of the foot, and the powers and actions of the horse, would indicate the proper mode of shoeing. When a moving horse rises upon his toe to deliver the weight of his body and transfer the exertions of his muscular force to another foot, reason suggests to us that he would tread more firmly and steadily upon a broad surface supporting as well as the extremity of his foot, than upon a narrow, trembling point; that he would not be so liable to sprains and injuries in his limbs; that he would move with a clear unflinching step, and travel in ease and safety. But the question has been solved by a protracted, and to the animal, a suffering experience, which a rational theory should have long since settled. An English gentleman who had travelled extensively on the continent, and made horses a subject of particular observation, said, that he had seen more lamed horses between Harwich and London, than he had met with in a tour over all France, and this he rightly attributed to the different modes in which they were shod.

I had no difficulty, after turning the subject over in my mind in believing that the French mode at least deserved trial. The immediate advantage which I proposed to myself was to cure the stambling of a horse which I then occasionally rode. I was satisfied with the experiment, and found, on trial, other advantages which I had not anticipated, and have now no expectation that I shall, when it can be done, have my horses shod in any other than the French mode. But, the smith raised some objections to the plan. It was, he said about five minutes more work to fit a set of shoes; that new shoes would be more seldom called for, there not being liable to be worn through at the toe; that the nails would not be drawn by straining on a hard road, nor loosened by striking the toes against stones and runners, and that, on the whole, he deemed the innovation not for the good of the trade.

In the hope that this item of French knowledge may be acceptable and perhaps useful to a portion of the American public, I offer it to Mr. Skinner for his invaluable journal.
CALVIN JONES.
Wake Forest, May 21, 1825.

ENTERTAINING.

Extract of a letter from one of the Proprietors of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated

LONDON, May 8th, 1825.

Liverpool is a beautiful town. The docks are wonderful indeed, particularly the new dock. The approach to Liverpool is hazardous in the extreme.—They want the bay of New-York. The Exchange in this town surpasses that of any in Europe.—What astonished me most, was the immense size of the cart horses, their carts, and the loads they draw. The cart itself, I think weighs more than a New York cart, horse, hhd. of sugar and the cartman in the bargain, and on one of these ponderous vehicles I counted twenty six bales of cotton, drawn by two horses, with great ease. The people look very much like New Yorkers, and are quite sociable. Their living is twice the price of living in New York, and what I hate above all things is, after having paid the landlord double fare, one is obliged to pay the servants—for transient persons the rule is 9d a day for a head waiter, 6d. a day for the chamber maid, and three pence a day for boots as he is termed. Then come the coaches—the fare outside from Liverpool to Birmingham is one pound two—then comes the guard, he must have his shilling for such a distance, and the coachman must have his—if the guards or coachmen are changed, you must pay the new ones. Servants pay their masters large sums of money, in some cases, to wait upon gentlemen in the public houses, and they must be remunerated by passengers. Coachmen, guards, and all indeed live, not from wages, but from gratuitous presents; and one is bound to comply with their custom.

Oxford is a beautiful city. The colleges, some of which were built in the thirteenth century, have rather an old look—somehow wrinkled and furrowed—but gothic and

magnificent in the highest degree. Indeed, as the colleges are scattered all over the city, it appears as though there were no other buildings there—between 4 and 5000 students at present, are at this ancient place of learning.

Nothing pleased me better than a visit to the house in which Shakespeare was born, in Stratford upon Avon. The coachman gave us half an hour for dinner at this town, and although quite hungry, I postponed the dinner to visit the birth place of the celebrated poet. The house is on the main street, the lower part occupied as a butcher's shop. It is a miserable looking place, very narrow and low, and rough enough for a stable. The room in which Shakespeare was born, is about 14 or 15 feet square, low ceiling, and built as though it was intended the house should last forever, as most of the English houses are built.

I found the walls, sides and overhead, written so full of names, that it was quite difficult to find a space sufficiently large to put down mine. On passing through the butcher's shop (he occupies the first story) I looked sharply at his meats, for there seemed to be music in the very bones of the joints. For ten miles before you get to Birmingham the coal smoke suffocates one. I have often heard of their inventions for consuming their own smoke in England—they must mean by the inhabitant, for each one appeared to me as though he had been assisting in the consumption.

I am delighted with the appearance of the country. All England is like a flower garden—indeed it is so highly cultivated and so beautiful, that one gets almost fatigued with seeing such a continued sameness of beautiful fields and hedge fences.—Above all, nothing can compare with the neatness of the English Cottages. They look so neat, and are enlivened in their appearance by such a profusion of flowers, which are to be seen in every window, as well as in their gardens—and then, too, the smiling and healthy countenances of the cottager and his family, with cheeks as red as the rose, and eyes as bright as a new sovereign—one has little time for any thing but admiration at such scenes as these. England was never so prosperous as at the present moment, and the most perfect good will, and most friendly feeling exists towards America. The people speak of our country with admiration, and so far I have found them agreeable and sociable, to such a degree, that a blush is constantly put upon American manners.

I was not very much surprised at any thing I had seen until I had reached London. I entered this world of a metropolis at Hyde Park corner, the fashionable and west end of the town. To describe to you my feelings I cannot. It was at the moment when all the fashionables and nobles and gentry were in *moriois*: It appeared to me that what I saw was magic—that the whole world had met in a single street—thousands of carriages, with servants in splendid gold and silvery livery, elegantly dressed with white coats, red plush breeches, buckles in their shoes, cocked hats laced with gold and silver, two servants behind a carriage, with stiffs in their hands—then the beautiful horses and the glittering harnesses—these carriages were coming from the various streets towards the main street, and add to these a thousand vehicles of different descriptions, men on horseback; and the great mass of foot passengers—my conscience! what did I expect but that every moment a tremendous rush would be made, and horses and carriages and people all be dashed to atoms—yet they passed each other like magic without apparently a touch, although the space through which a carriage would pass, or a heavy waggon with six horses tandem, appeared to be not half large enough for a wheelbarrow.

PIRACY, AS IT REALLY IS.

We have read a pamphlet of about fifty pages, entitled "A Narrative of the shipwreck of the brig Betsey of Wiscasset, and murder of five of her crew by pirates, on the coast of Cuba, Decr. 1824," which discloses scenes of horror and suffering that are almost incredible. The author is Daniel Collins, one of the only two survivors of the crew, and we are assured by persons of respectability that his relation is entitled to belief. It is well written; and as it is published for the benefit of an unfortunate seaman, we hope it will meet with a liberal sale. We annex a short extract, giving an account of the murder of the writers companions.—*Wash. Gaz.*

"The seven pirates and four fishermen, as before, now proceeded with us towards the beach, until the water was about three feet deep, when they all got out; the two fishermen to each canoe hauling us along, and the pirates walking by the side of us, one to each of our crew, torturing us all the way by drawing their knives across our throats, grasping the same, and pushing us back under the water which had been taken in by rocking the canoes. While some of us were in the most humiliating manner beseeching of them to spare our lives, and others with uplifted eyes were again supplicating that Divine mercy which had preserved them from the fury of the elements, they were singing and laughing, and occasionally telling us in broken English, that 'Americans were very good beef for their knives'—Thus they proceeded with us

nearly a mile from the vessel, which we were now losing sight of by doubling a point at the entrance of the Cove before described; and when within a few rods of its head, where we had before seen the human bones, the canoes were hauled abreast of each other, from 12 to 20 feet apart, preparatory to our execution.

The stillness of death was now around us—for the very flood gates of feeling had been burst asunder, and exhausted grief at its fountain. It was a beautiful morning—not a cloud to obscure the rays of the sun—and the clear blue sky presented a scene too pure for deeds of darkness. But the lonely cheer of water, on which, side by side, we lay, presented that hopeless prospect which is more ably described by another.

"No friend, no refuge near;
All, all is false and treacherous around;
All that they touch, or taste, or breathe, is Death."

We had scarcely passed the last passing look at each other, when the work of death commenced.

They seized Captain Hilton by the hair—bent his head and shoulders over the gunwale, and I could distinctly hear them chopping the bone of the neck. They then wrung his neck, separated the head from the body by a slight draw of the sword, and let it drop into the water—there was a dying shriek—a convulsive struggle—and all I could discern was the arm dangling over the side of the canoe, and the ragged stump pouring out the blood like a torrent.

There was an imploring look in the innocent and youthful face of Mr. Merry that would have appealed to the heart of any one but a pirate. As he arose on his knees, in the posture of a penitent, supplicating for mercy even on the verge of eternity, he was prostrated with a blow of the cutlass, his bowels gushing out of the wound. They then pierced him through the breast in several places with a long pointed knife, and cut his throat from ear to ear.

The Captain's dog repulsed in his repeated attempts to rescue his master, sat whining beside his lifeless body, looking up to these blood hounds in human shape, as if to tell them, that even brutal cruelty would be glutted with the blood of two innocent, unoffending victims.

Bridge and the Cook, they pierced through the breast, as they had Merry, in several places with their knives, and then split their heads open with their cutlasses. Their dying groans had scarcely ceased, and I was improving the moment of life that yet remained, when I heard the blow behind me—the blood and brains that flew all over my head and shoulders, warned me that poor Russel had shared the fate of the others; and as I turned my head to catch the eye of my executioner, I saw the head of Russel severed in two nearly its whole length, with a single blow of the cutlass, and even without the decency of removing his cap. At the sound of the blow, Manuel, who sat before me, leaped overboard, and four of the Pirates were in full chase after him. In what manner he loosed his hands, I am unable to say—his escape, I shall hereafter explain. My eyes were fixed on my supposed executioner, watching the signal of my death—he was on my right and partly behind me—my head, which was covered with a firm tarpaulin hat, was turned in a direction, that brought my shoulders fore and aft the canoe—the blow came—it divided the top of my hat, struck my head so severely as to stun me, and glanced off my left shoulder, taking the skin and some flesh in its way, and divided my pituitary cord on the arm. I was so severely stunned that I did not leap from the canoe, but pitched over the left side, and was just arising from the water, not my length from her, as a Pirate threw his knife which struck me, but did not retard my flight an instant; and I leaped forward through the water, expecting a blow from behind at every step.

The shrieks of the dying had ceased—the scene of horrid butchery in the canoes were now over—Manuel and I were in the water about knee deep—two of the Pirates except me, and all the rest, with the fishermen, after one Pirate, after Manuel. We ran in different directions."

LAW SUIT.

The widow O'Shaugnessy brought an action against Terrence Epitaph, an undertaker, under the following circumstances, before Squire Morrell: Epitaph had arranged the funeral of her husband, and had charged the estate with a mahogany coffin and silver plate—but as the honorable the corporation had ordered that one of the public avenues should run through the burial ground, Mrs. O'Shaugnessy determined to remove her loving husband before he was removed according to law, and on digging him up, it was discovered that he was buried in a cedar coffin, with a Britannia metal plate. The action was brought to recover the difference, but as the jury could not see the coffin and determine its quality, they gave a verdict for the value of the plate, which Epitaph paid, and hushed up the matter by promising the widow a mahogany coffin when she had use for it.
N. Y. Nat. Adv.

A new mode of obtaining a glass of brandy.—A New York paper states that in one of the days of our late intense heats, a man with a very red face was seen at a

pump drinking apparently to excess, and then falling down into convulsions. He was taken into a neighbouring grocery store, and restored to life by potent internal applications of the contents of a brandy bottle. He gradually recovered and walked away, and gave a second edition of all his pranks in two hours afterwards—he drank cold water a second time—a second time fell into convulsions, and was a second time restored to life by liberal applications of the brandy bottle.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Gazette.

DEAR SIR—As you published a few days since, an extract of a letter from Dr. W. Baker, "an eminent physician in Prince Georges' county, Maryland," which letter professes to set forth an "original mode of treatment" of that horrible and fatal disease the Dysentery, or as Dr. Kent in his prefatory letter calls it, "an entire new mode of treatment," allow me to occupy a small place in your columns; by way of remonstrance against the novel pretensions of the use of "very cold water" (rendered so even by ice,) thrown up into the bowels by an enema every half hour.

How it is possible, that any two physicians could be found, who could so far forget their duty to themselves and the dignity of their profession, as to affix their names, to such a communication, is indeed a matter of astonishment. For as the stress is laid upon the injections of "cold water," and this is the original mode of treatment in Dysentery, which first occurred to Dr. Baker in the summer of 1823, I presume that this use of cold water is the only novel prescription to which the Doctor wishes to invite public attention.

Now what are the public to think of the 'glorious uncertainty of our science,' when an 'eminent physician of Prince Georges' county,' and an intelligent and highly respectable representative of that district in the Congress of the United States, also a physician, announce their disposition to 'serve the cause of humanity' by communicating an original mode of treatment of Dysentery, which original mode has been in almost universal practice for nearly half a century, and has been taught publicly in the Universities of Pennsylvania and Maryland, for the last 30 years in the former, and for 15 years at least in the latter Institution. It may be true, however, that it first occurred to Dr. Baker in the summer of 1823, and to Dr. Kent was altogether "original" in 1825, but it is unfair that the character of the profession should be thus assailed. For when all the old women in our city are daily injecting ice water, in the management of Dysentery, often without the direction of a Physician, having become familiar with the prescription, from its frequent use among members of the Faculty; how does it lessen the character of our science, for medical men whatever be their motives, to obtrude themselves and their remedies before the public as novelties when those remedies were in extensive use before they were born.

Scarcely can you look into a medical periodical, or other publication, without seeing this same "new and original mode of treatment," recommended without being displayed in capitals, as a most Pro-di-gious discovery.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, who taught and prescribed this practice; in a paper published so early as 1809, in contrasting modern with ancient practice, speaks of cold air, cold water and ice, as being introduced into Philadelphia in or about the year 1766. Injections of cold water have been recommended in this and other diseases, if my memory serve me, by Drs. Buchan, Ewell and Jameson, each of whom have published a "Domestic Medicine," and also by the Rev. John Wesley in his "Family Physician," so that it is difficult to conceive what authors on the subject these "eminent physicians" have consulted, since several of the West India writers and indeed almost all our modern authors, speak of this "new and original remedy."

But my principal motive for making this communication is to forestall if possible the dangerous use of this remedy, so valuable, when judiciously prescribed. Many persons may otherwise be induced to use cold water indiscriminately, or perhaps to depend upon it to the exclusion of the other and more necessary remedies, notwithstanding the very salutary caution of Dr. Baker, that it is only "part of the plan of cure."

There are two sentences of this 'eminent physician' which I am at a loss to understand and should be pleased to see them interpreted, viz: The Doctor says, in most cases of Dysentery; 'a considerable degree of Hepatic derangement has been evident, and the function of the Liver morbidly affected; and again speaking of his indiscriminate use of cold water, he states that he 'allows it always, except when forbids its use.' Indeed Doctor Baker's cold water, like Dr. Saugrado's warm water, seems to form "the club of Hercules" in contending with the grim monster in the "work of death." In conclusion I would pray Dr. Baker to read more, and consult his professional brethren, before he again announces, a 'new and original remedy'—he may thereby protect himself and spare the reputation of his profession.
AN ENEMY TO PUFFING.

COMMODORE PORTER'S TRIAL.

(Continued.)

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19. The answer of the Attorney General to the request of the Court, through the Secretary of the Navy, for his opinion on the questions stated yesterday, was read by the Judge Advocate. The Attorney General explains the legal duties of his office, as being restricted to the giving of opinion whenever requested by the President of the United States, or any of the Heads of Departments, upon questions connected with the discharge of their respective functions. An opinion to regulate the decision of a court martial, or any question judicially before it, is not supposed to be within the sphere, thus described of its proper office; and, therefore, he thinks, not only that he cannot be officially called upon for such an opinion, but that it would be highly improper for him to act officially on any such question.

Commodore Porter then stated to the Court, that seeing the delay and probable embarrassment likely to arise from his persisting in the objections, in their present shape, he had concluded to withdraw them; and prayed leave to carry that determination into effect, by a written explanation of the operative considerations and inducements which had brought him to the conclusion now announced. This was acquiesced in by the Court; and, no other business being ready, the Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, when Com. PORTER is expected to deliver in his formal waiver of the objections, in their present shape, accompanied by his reasons for the measure, and to tender himself ready to proceed with the trial.—Nat. Int.

WEDNESDAY, July 20.

Commodore PORTER delivered in the written exposition (promised yesterday) of his motives and reasons for withdrawing his preliminary objections to the second charge and its specifications. In enumerating his reasons for this step, he took occasion to mention his having been precluded from reply to the argument of the Judge Advocate, noticed in yesterday's paper, and to suggest that, as that document had commented upon sundry parts of his conduct and motives, having no necessary connection with the particular subject-matter of the argument, and had commented on the same in a style that it behoved his honor, and the justice of his cause, to answer; he had found it necessary to reserve the reply to his final defence. The paper was going to show how and why this document had laid Com. PORTER under a necessity to reply to the same in his defence, when the reading of the paper was interrupted by an objection from the Judge Advocate, that it was commenting on his argument, and therefore transgressed the rule precluding a reply to it. Upon this objection the Court was cleared, and, after considerable deliberation, its resolution was announced that certain parts of the paper, commenting on the Judge Advocate's argument, should be omitted. The reading of the paper was then finished. The Judge Advocate then proceeded to offer copies of certain letters from Com. PORTER to the Secretary of the Navy, under the specification of disrespectful letters. The originals being, for particular reasons, required, the further reading of the copies was suspended. The Judge Advocate then called upon Commodore Porter for the production of a certain correspondence between him and Mr. Monroe, after the latter had gone out of office, which, after various orders, not precisely noted or recollected, had been taken, resulted in an order for a commission, at the instance of the Judge Advocate, to take Mr. Monroe's deposition. The last proposition recollecting was a call upon the Judge Advocate to apprise the accused of the fact intended to be proved by this correspondence, or the specification to which it applied. This being refused, an appeal was made to the Court, who did not think it a case requiring their interference, in the present stage of the business.

Thirteenth Day—THURSDAY, July 21.

The Court assembled at 11 o'clock, and, after the proceedings of yesterday had been read, The Judge Advocate produced the original letter from Commodore Porter to the President of the United States, dated April 17th, 1825, of which a certified copy was presented to the Court yesterday, and decided to be inadmissible as evidence. On comparing the original with the copy, the only variation appeared to be in the abbreviation of the word President in the one, & its being written at full length in the other, in the spelling of the word Handall with two H in the one, and with one H in the other, and in the word April being before 17th in the one, and after it in the other.—The Judge Advocate then stated that he had left the certified copies of the other letters at the Navy Department, for the purpose of being compared with the originals, and that he expected the Chief Clerk, with the originals, presently.

Commodore Porter then laid before the Court a paper, in which he stated that the Judge Advocate having that day put into his hands the originals of his letters to Mr. Monroe, and a rough draft of Mr. Monroe's reply, he had no hesitation in admitting their authenticity.

The Court then adjourned, until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.—Journal.

Fourteenth day—FRIDAY, July 22.

The Court met at 10 o'clock. Mr. Boyle, a Clerk in the Navy Department, appeared with the original letters, and certified copies, which were intended to be produced by the Judge Advocate, in support of the prosecution. Mr. Boyle, being sworn by the President of the Court, made oath, that he had, with the aid of another Clerk of the Navy Department, examined and compared the copies certified, with the original letters, by

looking over the copies while the other Clerk read the originals, and that he had carefully corrected any deviations which he had noticed.

The Counsel for the accused requested a list of the letters, but it was decided by the Court to be unnecessary, as they would be read in evidence.

The Counsel for the accused presented his cross-interrogatories, to accompany the interrogatories of the Judge Advocate, to Mr. Monroe. Prefixed to these cross-interrogatories was a protest against the legality of the proceeding altogether, and the claim of a right hereafter to object more formally to the legality of the commission.

The Court was then cleared to deliberate whether the protest attached to the interrogatories should be transmitted to Mr. Monroe with the interrogatories, or should be merely filed with the records of the Court.

The doors being re-opened it was announced that the Court had decided that it would be improper to allow the protest to accompany the interrogatories to Mr. Monroe, but that it might be annexed to the records.

The interrogatories were then copied and despatched, we believe, by a special messenger, to Mr. Monroe.

The Judge Advocate then proceeded to read the following letters, in support of the first specification.

A letter from Commodore Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 30th January, 1825.

A letter from do to do dated 10th March, 1825.

A letter from do to do dated 13th April, 1825.

A letter from do to do dated 25th June, 1825.

The Judge Advocate then proceeded to read the following documents in support of the second specification:

A pamphlet published by Commodore Porter, containing the proceedings before the Court of Inquiry, and the defence which he had intended to make before the Court. The publication of this pamphlet was admitted.

A letter from Commodore Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated (by mistake) May 2, 1825, (instead of June 2, 1825, the time when the letter was actually written, as appeared by Commodore Porter's Journal,) which was sent, together, with a copy of the pamphlet, to the Secretary of the Navy.

The reading of the pamphlet occupied the Court, until 3 o'clock.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.—ib.

Fifteenth day.—SATURDAY, July 23.

The Court met at 10 o'clock.

The Judge Advocate proceeded with the reading of the pamphlet of Commodore Porter, which occupied until half past 12 o'clock.

The Judge Advocate then proceeded to compare the printed pamphlet with the record of the Court and to point out the various discrepancies which exist between the two.

This contained the evidence in support of the 3d and 4th specifications.

During this comparison, the Report made by the Court of Inquiry to the Secretary of the Navy, was read. It contained, simply, an historical digest of the evidence given before it, to collect and embody which was the duty of that Court.

In support of the 5th specification, the Judge Advocate offered a number of the National Intelligencer, and also, one of the National Intelligencer, containing sundry letters purporting to have been written by Commodore Porter.

The Court then adjourned, until ten o'clock on Monday morning.—Nat. Int.

Sixteenth day.—MONDAY, July 25.

The Court did not meet until near 11 o'clock.

A paper was put in by Commodore PORTER, in which, by the consent of the Judge Advocate, certain facts, in relation to a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, and the arrival of Commodore Porter at Washington, before that letter was received, were mutually admitted, so as to supersede the necessity of calling witnesses to prove them.

The Judge Advocate then read over to the court a list of the variations between the original record of the Court of Inquiry, and the pamphlet published by Commodore Porter.

Mr. Seaton and Mr. Force were then called, to identify certain publications which appeared in the National Intelligencer, and National Journal; after which, the Judge Advocate informed the Court that he had no further evidence to offer on behalf of the prosecution, until the answer should have been received from the interrogatories transmitted to Mr. Monroe.

On the part of the defence, Mr. Simpson, who copied the proceedings for Com. Porter, from the original record of the Court of Inquiry, was called and examined, to prove the correctness of his transcript.

This examination occupied until half past three o'clock, when the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.—Nat. Journal.

An English paper assigns the following laughable reason for the unexpected decline of English pick pockets:—

A very sensible decrease has lately been observed in the number of London pick pockets, and a consequent decrease of business at the receiving houses and the police-offices. The cause assigned is, that vast numbers of the higher order of the light-fingered fraternity had crossed the Channel, with the very laudible purpose of assisting at the last ceremony of the French King's coronation at Rheims.

The following letter from the National Journal is inserted for the benefit of our young friends.—It contains the best advice throughout, and ought to be read and studied by all our young men. There is enough in this letter, if properly attended to, to give a happy destiny to any youth.

Extract of a letter from _____ to a young friend, just setting out in life.

"I am very glad to learn that the Society at _____ is so agreeable, and so moral. But even here a young man is in danger—imminent danger. Society, like wine, absorbs faculties which should be devoted to labour; and the snare to a young man, who has to rely on his profession, is the more certain to entrap him because it is the more concealed. Drunkenness and debauchery, are broad—vulgar—ruinous vices: these are the scylla—the vortex, in which the bodies and souls of men are engulfed—I may say without remedy. But then there is a no less fearful Charybdis,—and every young gentleman should beware of this also.

Polite and agreeable society has charms which lead off from the rugged paths of science and toil, till the spirits get absorbed, and all relief for the substantial employments of life, upon which men build honour, and fame, and independence, is lost. Beware, therefore, the fascinations, even of the moral and polite.—Respect them, and cherish a proper feeling for such courtesies, and occasionally partake of them—but remember the ascent to fame and independence is steep and rugged; and that, however you may think otherwise, the world hold in higher esteem the youth who is seen clambering, and toiling up those heights, and even that very circle, that seeks to count him a member for the purposes of merriment and pleasure, than it does the most agreeable who unite with it in the rounds of fashion and social gratification. Take the advice of experience.—It is no less the advice of friendship. Look at the eminence your friends would have you reach—fix your eye steadfastly upon it—decide upon the most approved and direct route to its apex, and having marked it out, let your watch word be—"onward." Let no difficulties tire—no dangers appal. Though your feet bleed by the ruggedness of the way, let your purpose be still—"onward." Thus deciding, and thus acting, your fame and your fortune are sure. And have you no incentives to this? Think of your Father! Turn to your Mother, and your sisters, and see their eyes fixed upon you—their hopes, although these may have been now and then warded upon by their fears, still they hope. Will you permit these hopes to die, at last? The death of a Mother's hope is a sad and calamitous affair—and if his murderer be her son, how shocking! . . . Merciful God! what a loss did I sustain in a beloved mother, when but 10 years old!—But thus it pleased God.—Never will there be effaced from the tablets of my memory the countenance of that fond parent. So mild—so sweet.—With feelings so gentle and so tender. But her spirit, that never was seen

—ruffled by those catarrhs and breaks which Rumour interposed too often makes, was too pure and spotless to sojourn it long in this world; and so it sought its native Heaven, ere she had counted her nine-and-twentieth year, leaving me bereft of endearments which I loved, and of that counsel which she was so eminently qualified to impart. . . . But she is blest.

Who rightly estimates the value of a mother? That guardian of our infancy—the devoted, anxious, watchful, suffering, support of our childhood; and the being in whose heart Hope establishes her empire; and whose fancy lights up the dearest prospects of our future years—those delightful days to come, when the son whom she had nourished and brought up, will repay all her toil, and almost give back the large drafts which he had made upon her life, by a lofty, an honorable, and a prosperous course, and by a virtuous life. She sees in him, not only the prop of her declining years, but the pillow, too, for the repose of her last hours. And our sisters, too—helpless, affectionate, and anxious. They, too, unite in the tenderness, and share in the anxieties and the hopes of a mother. What youth, with the heart of honor pulsating in his bosom, would consent to wring those hearts into agony, and spread desolation over such feelings—merely for the poor gratification of a spendthrift—a debauchee; or gay sort of a society-butterfly? But there are other considerations—and these appeal to his own selfishness. What is a man when self-esteem dies in him?—What is he after all his youthful fooleries, with those who are as simple as himself, in dancing the frivolous and giddy round of even "innocent amusements," as they are called, (but falsely called,) when an age of weariness and satiety overtakes him, and finds him penniless and friendless? A very sneak is such a one, to whom any corner of any, even the meanest, hovel, or "the worst inn's worst room," is not too loathsome to hide him from the view of those whose very look withers him. Need I ask what he is, if he descends from the elevation and dignity of a man, and, casting behind him his high and noble faculties, comes down to snuff it with the beasts? Language is inadequate to the description of such a brute. He needs only to be seen to be instinctively despised. His health, his character, his happiness, and his hope—all gone!—his miseries are of the keenest and the bitterest kind. As to this world, his case is desperate—so to the next—Great God! But what! Let a veil be drawn over the frightful condition of such an one, when once the plunge is made; that last plunge of a sordid and brutified soul!

"These views are put before you, my young friend, for beacons, and not because I doubt your correctness of purpose.

hope much from you. But you have your destiny in your own hands! Fearful trust! Take care. Beware of every step you take. Look well to where it leads, before you make it; and, rely upon it, there is no royal way to success in any profession. The paths are beset with difficulties, and they are steep. Diligence and Honor are they which invite all, and Virtue points the way to them. They are under her guardianship. Never forsake them. Deceive not yourself by thinking that you can forsake, and then return to them. Horrid delusion! It is possible, I know—but then, the risk! What equals it? You might cut a summer's rest across the ridge-pole of a sharp-roofed ten story house, and find, possibly, a place to hold to, in your slipperly descent—but who would dare it? Safety, in both cases, is about equally certain,—and who would dream it to be possible in either? The only difference is that which arises out of the vast disparity between the destruction of the body, and the loss of the soul. And can any body conceive how great that disparity is? What is the world even to one soul? Less than a mite to the universe!

"Guard well your temper, in all your intercourse with society. A meek and a quiet spirit is of incalculable value as well to one's happiness as to the opinions and regards of society. A fretful and peevish man is a fool any where; and is sure to be despised, besides keeping within himself a constant source of unhappiness. This temper (I mean a meek and amiable temper) should be exercised towards every thing, and every body. From our companions to our servants, and even down to the brutes. Good will to all should govern it. And how necessary is it when it is known, that even our

—dearest friends—Thro' error wound our rest."

Errors and ignorance are, therefore, to be overlooked, and the party erring, feeling most, care should be taken to soothe that feeling by the kindest evidences which it is in our power to show, that we know it was error. Servants—how often do these act amiss from ignorance. Shall we fly into a passion and threaten, and confound, or slash those poor menials for a wrong action, or crooked look—or a word which we may deem to be amiss? Think of the prayer—

"That mercy I to others show? That mercy show to me."

And this reaches even to the brutes. Man is their protector. They have no signs to speak their feelings. They often suffer pains and sickness, when their more brutal lord, flying into a passion, inflicts blows to compel their obedience, at sight of which

—Mercy weeps."

"I look upon every man who is cruel to his domestics, & his beasts, as devoid of the feelings of a man; and as meriting the contempt of society. Mercy is the darling attribute of Heaven; and so it should be of earth.

"Spirit is right, in the right place. You would not stop to chastise a drunkard who might call you by vulgar names, although you would kick a fool, if in his senses, for the same thing, should he place himself in your way—but then only from your presence. Vulgarity is always the accompaniment of a fool. You are not to follow it, to chastise it; all you have to do is to kick it out of your way when it obtrudes into it. But, on this head,

—The best rule Is, to avoid a fool; And never venture where The vulgar are.

"I mean, to associate with such. Polite society will never inflict a wound on your feelings—if you only keep with such, your feelings will, therefore, never be wounded.

"Avoid going in debt—and beware how you strike a surety even for a friend—and beware who you make your friend. Ills innumerable arise out of a want of a proper discretion in these things. Take heed therefore. Help your friend, freely, with your purse; but when that is empty, wait till it be filled again. Never let it be said of you, that you refused to help any one (as far as you are able) in distress. The good Samaritan is the pattern. Never sue a man unless you clearly discover him at work to defraud; and if you do this, you ought to secure yourself—but never encumberate his body. Suffer the loss of all first. There is in this act that which covers with disgrace the man capable of it. Good men and angels weep over the sight. For the correct view of this, look into your bible—see the judgement of the Deity upon such brutal doings. The only man in the world whom God has not forbidden to drag, (or order to be dragged,) his fellow to a jail, is he who has never himself had occasion to receive forgiveness at the hands, either of God or men. And who knows such a one?—It is seldom seen that a man who has

—The writer means, of course, not to include such legal processes as may be necessary to adjust titles, &c. but to confine his caution to the practice of instituting suits for debt.

We agree with the writer in the main in condemning the practice, as it is now carried on. Yet, even in cases of debt, suits may sometimes be necessary, even where the debtor means well, and intends honourably to pay his debts.—But we are at an utter loss to comprehend the reason for suing a debtor who has secured to the parties every thing he has in the world; or a debtor who has nothing out of which to recover a debt. There appears to us to be just as much reason for suing the dead, except the object is to bind by a judgement any future property of which the debtor may become possessed. But if he be honest, he will not fail to spare from it all that he can spare from his necessary demands.—And who is there that could require more? None but a brute. And if the debtor be disinclined to pay any such arrears, it is easy enough for him to keep himself dispossessed of his property, and hold it in the name of others. So, honest or not, the practice of suing, as it is carried on generally, is, in every the least of it, as disgraceful as it is vexatious. If the object be to impoverish, then it is worse, and to its disgracefulness is added cruelty.—Editor Nat. Jour.

suffered privations has imprisoned his fellow-man—and I venture to aver it, that no Christian ever did. I know this is done, sometimes, by those who go to Church, and even take the Sacrament.—But there is not a novice in Gospel doctrines in Christendom who does not see in such a one a spirit as much at variance with the doctrines of the Saviour, as if they were to frequent the highway to rob and plunder and kill—instead of the table of the Lord to commemorate his love to man. A tree is known by its fruits. Show me a man with a spirit capable of sustaining the shock of ordering a fellow-being to jail, for debt, and I will show you a man capable of being hardened into whatever other act of inhumanity, or vice, in which he may choose to indulge, which the Gospel forbids. THE WORLD SHOULD FROWN INDIGNANTLY UPON SUCH.

"Never, my dear friend, will our free America be entitled to the epithet of freedom whilst the disgraceful statute which permits imprisonment for debt, remains upon our books. For whilst it is there, we have, and must expect to have, brutes enough, in the shape of men, to avail themselves of its provisions. The only remedy is its expungement—and our honour would be promoted could we obliterate from our records the acts of incarceration under it, which have spotted the character of our country since we nobly dared to be "Free and Independent States."

"Once more. Fear God, and trust him. Practise obedience upon the system of the Gospel. Writings are getting ashamed of their jests. It was once fashionable, but that day of folly has gone by, at least in this country. He must be a fool indeed, who would sport and jest over a book to which the world is indebted for its perceptions of "life and immortality."

"I will close, by earnestly repeating, and soliciting it of you, as an affair of the utmost importance to your happiness—NEVER GO IN DEBT.

"In haste, I am your friend,

—"

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO THE BATTLE GROUND OF GERMANTOWN.

On Wednesday morning, the 20th inst. General Lafayette and suite, accompanied by a committee of Councils from this city, entered Germantown at half past 8 o'clock. His approach was announced by a discharge of artillery, and he was met at the entrance of the town, at Logan's Hill, by the Germantown Companies of Cavalry and Infantry, with other Military Corps, and by his Brethren of the Masonic Family, together with a company of Manufacturers, bearing an appropriate flag; also, Benevolent Societies and others. The cavalry led the van, then followed the Freemasons, very properly preceding the General and his suite.—A part of the cavalry supporting the General on his right and left. The infantry and other military corps, together with the manufacturers, societies, citizens, &c. brought up the rear, and continued their march up the Main street, in Germantown, for two miles, until they arrived at the country seat of Benjamin Chew, Esq. which is the very spot where the celebrated Germantown Battle was fought, when all those who preceded the General displayed columns, and the General and suite proceeded through to the door of Mr. Chew's hospitable mansion, where he was received by the family of Mr. Chew, and immediately afterwards introduced to his Brethren of the Masonic Family individually; then to the different military corps, and to a vast number of the inhabitants of the town, both males and females. After which, he partook of a sumptuous breakfast, and then proceeded to Mount Airy, where he visited that most excellent literary institution, called Mount Airy College, established many years since by B. Constant, Esq. Here he expressed the highest gratification, then continued his route to Chesnut Hill, which is almost the extreme extent of the township of Germantown. In his route from Mr. Chew's he was accompanied only by his own suite and the Germantown cavalry. On his return, which was about one o'clock, he stopped at the house of Reuben Haines, Esq. for about one hour, where he again received visits from ladies and gentlemen of respectability, and was appropriately addressed by Charles Pierce, Esq. chairman of a committee from the Germantown Lodge of free and accepted Masons, and also received an address (through Mr. Haines) from John F. Watson, Esq. presenting to him a box of great curiosity and value. After which, he visited Mr. Walter R. Johnson's excellent Academy, where he again expressed the highest satisfaction, as he previously had done of Mount Airy College. And here we cannot forbear adding, that in our opinion, these two literary institutions stand as high as any of the kind, in this part of the country. The General and his suite here took their leave, and returned to the city by three o'clock, being previously engaged to dine at the Mansion House.—Phila. paper.

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. June 11 J. B. WOOLFOLK.

Notice.

Was committed, on the 30th ult. to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, a yellow fellow named JOHN PUSLEY, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high. His clothing, when committed, consisted of common linen, much worn, old fur hat, and half worn shoes—says he belongs to William Lewellyn, of St. Mary's county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state. THOMAS CARLTON, SHERIFF. July 30 '27

Easton

SATURDAY

HIGH HA

Let the people... attention of a C... lected from the... place, that they... form a proper... This is the pro... Caucus, and th... the fruits of... and submissive... winter had rest... to restore to fa... the great Cong... cided against h... great a majorit... so inattentive t... lic interest, or... rights and strip... men bear the id... should convene... them who were... dent—and sec... men shall meet... caucus to be d... delegates that... nouncing "utte... citizen who sha... and unqualified... Circus? Fre... dead, or are ye... men who play... suit their own... is our business... to inform you... and such thing... low-citizens, t... tion and to sa... such high band... you will still b... (From

A respectable citizens of Cal... vened at the C... of making arr... suitable perso... the next Gene... was organize... ORELL, to the... Secretary. Th... then entered... Resolved, J... in each Distri... August next;... select one ca... ssembly resid... committee me... General Com... Denton on T... for the purpo... didate.

Resolved, a candidate b... meetings or... shall afterwa... of the same, by this meeti... Resolved, published in Easton. R... Test, J

A bet is o... full-blooded... error next... bet if we v... speak the v... were sure th... to themsel... Governors, cers, there i... agement of... est in the m... people of M... the knowin... a one in as... people do f... away in a... up against... snug for ou... That's the... The lett... "ins... worthy of... of deep pu... added ano... rifying of a... legislators... lection of... than from... would pre... influences... make use... There is u... use of am... members... so far as... of assist... on by int... JOHN... county, h... and Cou... Shore, vi

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

HIGH HANDED MEASURES.

Let the people beware—We call the attention of the people to the following resolutions of a Caucus-Party, in Caroline, selected from the Republican Star, of this place, that they may read and reflect, and form a proper opinion in relation to them. This is the progressive step of the great Caucus, and these tyrannical attempts are the fruits of the peoples' remaining quiet and submissive when a party of men last winter had restored to office, and attempted to restore to favour, one of the members of the great Congressional Caucus, after the people in their sovereign capacity had decided against him and his confederates by so great a majority. The people must not be so inattentive to their interest and the public interest, or they will be robbed of their rights and strip of their power—Can freemen bear the idea, first, that one set of men should convene in Congress and dictate to them who they must elect as their President—and secondly, that another set of men shall meet in a county, and direct a caucus to be held for the nomination of delegates that the people must vote for, denouncing "utter contempt" against any free citizen who shall refuse to obey absolutely and unqualifiedly the commands of such a Caucus? Freemen of Maryland, are ye dead, or are ye all sold as slaves to a few men who play the little despots over you to suit their own views and convenience? It is our business as the Editor of a free press, to inform you and to warn you of these and such things—it is your business, fellow-citizens, then to exercise your discretion and to say whether you will submit to such high handed proceedings, or whether you will still be free men.

(From the Republican Star.)

DENTON, July 19.

A respectable number of the Democratic citizens of Caroline county this day convened at the Court House for the purpose of making arrangements for selecting four suitable persons to be run as candidates to the next General Assembly. The meeting was organized by calling Col ROBERT ORRELL, to the Chair, and JOHN BROWN, as Secretary. The following resolutions were then entered into.

Resolved, That there be a meeting held in each District on SATURDAY, the 13th of August next; and that each district shall select one candidate to the General Assembly residing in said District; also five committee men in like manner to meet a General Committee of fifteen to convene at Denton on TUESDAY, the 16th of August, for the purpose of selecting the fourth candidate.

Resolved, That any person who shall be a candidate before either of the said district meetings or before the said committee, and shall afterward refuse to abide the decision of the same, shall be held in utter contempt by this meeting.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Republican Star printed at Easton. ROBERT ORRELL, Chair.

Test, JOHN BROWN, Secretary.

A BET.

A bet is offered us that we shall have a full-blooded Caucus man for our next Governor next year. We would take up the bet if we were sure the legislature would speak the voice of the people—or if we were sure that the legislature would be left to themselves to decide—but in making Governors, Senators, and other high officers, there is so much log-rolling and management of those who feel a peculiar interest in the matter, that the will of the good people of Maryland is not thought of—for the knowing ones calculate, let us get such a one in as will suit our purpose, and if the people do bounce a little at it, all will pass away in a short time, nobody will bring it up against us, and we will keep things as snug for ourselves, as hearts could wish—That's the way to manage hoys.

The letter of our correspondent "MENTOR," inserted in this day's Gazette, is worthy of attention, as it touches matters of deep public concern. He might have added another good resulting from the purifying of elections, viz: that the choice of legislators proceeding from a judicious selection of men for their good ability, rather than from their jivial habits over the glass, would prevent those impositions and false influences which certain cunning politicians make use of to serve their own purposes. There is quite too much management made use of among state legislatures by men not members of them—in New York they go so far as to call them lobby members, a sort of assistant body of men who help things on by intrigue.

JOHN K. B. EMOY, Esq. of Queen Ann's county, has been appointed by the Governor and Council Treasurer for the Eastern Shore, vice Col. Wm. Richardson, deceased.

The following extract of a letter, is from one of the editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser, who has gone abroad for the purpose of furnishing interesting and important subjects for his paper. Such spirited efforts deserve commendation and we hope will meet with good reward. The scene of the Charity Children at St. Pauls, is grand and beautiful. How worthy our imitation upon our smaller scale!—Shall we not see our community doing something to establish the morals and improve the minds of the sons and daughters of poverty?

A people capable of any thing that is great, are indolently contented with just attending to their own personal concerns, indifferent as to every thing else—Ask them if such and such things ought not to be done, and some will say yes, readily—others more reluctantly, but ashamed to deny, will say, why yes, slowly—but the general notion is, that times are hard, and it is quite enough for a man to do that which will bring a little money in to him, or take care of that he has got, without engaging himself in other things—most of men in these cases plead the want of time, they are so much engaged with this and with that, they can't possibly attend to any thing else—now if all these men would give only one half of the time that they lounge away in smoking, in unprofitable long and time-consuming conversation, in piddling, and doing nothing, in which many are apt to be busy, to the management and care of a good Charity School in their neighbourhood, that would be as much time as would be necessary—and the true reason why good and useful institutions are not kept up amongst us, we are too indolent, and will not take that time from unprofitable lounging that ought to be bestowed to public benefits.

Extract of a letter from one of the Proprietors, dated London, May 31st, 1825.

I have not been so much gratified at any thing that I have seen since I have been at London, as I was this day at an exhibition at St. Paul's Church. On Thursday next is the anniversary meeting of the Charity children belonging to the various schools in and about London. To-day the children all appeared for rehearsal. I really wish you could have been here. Temporary seats were erected under the dome of this great building, running from the floor to the height of about twenty-five feet, around the whole area, representing a great amphitheatre. These seats were divided by iron railings or rods, running from the floor to the highest benches, so as to give to each school a certain space. The children were marched in line into the Church, and to the place allotted to them; the boys occupying ten or fifteen benches from the top, and the girls the remainder of the benches immediately below them. In this way were seated about eight thousand children. The children of each school were differently dressed: some of the boys were dressed wholly in red, others in blue, light blue, brown, grey, dun colour, &c. The girls were also dressed in various coloured garments for frock, but all of them wore white aprons, white handkerchiefs around their necks and over their bosoms, and white caps with borders; but every school was distinguished by a different colored ribbon around their caps. The whole of the children wore brass badges of five or six inches in circumference. The whispering of these children, and of the spectators, with the noise of footsteps; caused a constant roar in this wonderful building, which resembled the roar of a thousand waterfalls, and struck me with astonishment. For the purpose of having a full and unobscured view of this most splendid scene, I made my way up to what is called the Whispering Gallery, which is about 160 feet above the children, and which runs around the dome, with iron railings, over which a person can look upon the scene below. I have no language to describe the scene I looked down upon. The distance was too great to distinguish the faces of the children. The various schools of females were distinctly marked, and I can only compare them to them, and their movements to rich beds of tulips, fanned by a gentle breeze. Sometimes, when no motion was perceptible, the children of one school, would resemble an immense bedspread, elegantly ornamented with various colours, which their gowns, their white aprons, the colour of the ribbons of their caps, and their faces, would form. Looking in another direction, the children appeared like so many hundred rolls of cotton which had been carded and stood up in rows, each roll having an ornament on the top, and whenever the whole of them rose up, the motion appeared as though the wind had gently bowed over their heads; and when they sat down, as if their heads had again become righted.

The appearance of the male children also had a most singular effect. Sitting close together, at the distance I looked upon them, each school appeared to be one solid mass, and, varying from each other in their dress, each could be distinctly seen. They appeared to me like large squares of most elegant floor cloth; their dresses, their white neck cloths, (worn with so much regularity,) their faces and heads, forming the various colours. The whole appearance of these children was truly deceptive to the eye, yet most beautiful. But when they all sung together, and with such precision as to time that not a discordant or misplaced note was heard, accompanied by the great organ, which is almost immediately under the dome, how can I convey to you the effect of eight thousand voices and the sound of the organ, all ascending the great dome, upon my ears. It was deafening, yet so sweet, and so full of melody, and so distinct, that every word of the psalms was heard. The vast concave seemed ready to burst with the melody, which passed the gallery where I stood, and ascended to its top, which is nearly four hundred feet above those from whose music proceeded. Truly, such a scene as this I never expected to witness, but it was my good fortune to be present, and never, never can it be effaced from my memory.

It was a considerable time after I reached the gallery, ere I could look over the railings upon the scene below, such appeared the distance and so alarmed were my fears lest by dilapidation the railing might give way, and send me down upon the mass beneath. These fears, however, gradually subsided, as I saw others, and females, standing in crowds against the railings, but more particularly, as my feelings were moved and soon interested with the heavenly sounds, arising as though it were almost to the very skies, from eight thousand living voices, returning thanks to God for those great charities which they were receiving through his infinite goodness and mercy. I remained until the whole ceremony was finished. On Thursday it will be repeated, when the Royal family, and the nobility of England, will probably be present.

In addition to the children, there were from 4 to 6,000 persons present. These occupied benches placed immediately under the dome on the floor in the centre of the children, and which run along one of the great halls, or passages, the back seats being elevated, giving the spectators a full view of the whole. In the centre of these benches is a pulpit, but not elevated, where the service is performed. One person directs the whole of the singing. He uses something in his hand like a rule, which he elevates, and keeps time with. The movements of this is seen by the organist in a mirror near the organ, which directs him when to play. I shall endeavour to get in on Thursday, if possible. The members of the Church, &c. are allowed to give a ticket away, but the whole number of citizens admitted is small, in consequence of the room required by the nobility.

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.

A species of white wheat, of a superior kind, was imported from Spain several years since, by E. WATSON, Esq. of Albany, New-York, which possesses two important properties, that must render it a great acquisition to the farmer. It resists the frost much better than the common wheat, and is absolutely invulnerable to the attack of the Hessian fly. JONAS SEELY, Esq. late a member of the New-York legislature, in speaking of this wheat says, "I had fields of common wheat nearly destroyed by the fly, whilst this new wheat side by side was untouched." It was introduced into this county last year by William M. Beall and John L. Harding, Esqrs. who obtained it from general Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and who have found it to answer the character given of it. The flour produced from it is said to be equal to that from the best white wheat.

Messrs. Beall and Harding will supply farmers with a sufficiency for seeding if applied for immediately. They have taken particular pains to preserve it free from admixture of any other grain and from trash of every description.—Fred. Examiner.

The dysentery, it appears, is still spreading in the upper sections of Cecil county. Whole families have been confined with it, and in many cases it has proved mortal. In some families three and four have died within a few days of each other; and it is not uncommon in some of the burying grounds to witness four or five funerals in a day.

The health of Baltimore has been altogether unusual for the season. One of our most celebrated physicians declares that he has but one patient to whom he can with any degree of propriety make a professional visit. Another gentleman equally eminent in medicine has been heard to say, that to find patients, he is compelled to seek them in the country; in short, our bill of mortality, published last week, amounting to but forty six, of which fifteen only were adults, is a fact that speaks for itself.—Amer.

NEW YORK, July 25.

Arrangement between France and Hayti. We learn by the Rebecca, capt. Groves, who arrived last evening in 12 days from Port-au-Prince, that an arrangement was concluded on the 11th inst. between France and the Government of Hayti, by which, as we understand in general terms, the independence of the latter is acknowledged. For this boon, and some commercial privileges, Hayti has agreed to pay to France the sum of one hundred and fifty million of francs, (nearly 30,000,000 of dollars.) The French commissioners arrived off Port au Prince on the 3d inst. and despatched a flag of truce, which was met by a flag from the town. After negotiating on board a frigate until the 4th, the French commissioner landed, and the fleet was permitted to go up to the town. The fleet consisted of two ships of the line, three frigates, two brigs and one schooner. The treaty was agreed to on the 11th. One condition is said to be, that the produce of the Island imported into France shall pay but half duties for six years.—Mer. Adv.

Practising Ball.

MR. GENERES respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that his second Practising Ball will take place at Mr. Low's Assembly Room, on Friday evening, the 5th of August next, at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admittance for Young Gentlemen (not scholars) 51—Scholars (Young Gentlemen) 50 cents. July 30, 1825.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

I see from your last paper as well as from some other papers, that the freemen in St. Mary's county, have come into a resolution to support no man by their suffrages who treats the voters with grog, toddy or any other drink either through himself or by any other person, to promote his election.—They are determined that men shall be elected by their merit and not by their treating.

I also see in the Virginia papers, where the subject of a Convention for that state is under discussion, that in speaking of the right of suffrage, they talk of the corruptions in elections which exist in Maryland, and deprecate any state of things that would produce similar effects.

These things, Mr. Editor, ought to make us look around, and see how far these imputations against us are true—our character is at stake as well as our interest—for if it is in the power of any man to carry an election by treating, and if corruptions of any sort do exist in our elections, we should not lose one hour before we put a stop to both.

Who are the people that can be influenced by treating? None, surely, but the most indifferent and miserable of men—these cannot compose a majority of the people; far from it—It will then be in the power of the more substantial, moral part of the community to break up this practice of treating for elections, and a greater service could not be rendered the public.—In the first place it would break up one great source of debauchery and idleness—in the next place it would keep that kind of men from offering themselves as candidates who have nothing to recommend them but their treating.—In the next place it would prevent men of full capacity to serve the people from engaging in such practices, under a plea that they must make use of the same weapons against their opponents, that their opponents use against them. In the next place it would conform more to the spirit and letter of the constitution, that directs that the people should choose the most wise, sensible and discreet men as their legislators, not those who treat most—and lastly, it would be more rational, more moral, more becoming—it would produce a happy change of itself in the character of your legislature, make things more orderly, and give to the people a more effectual exercise of their rights, by enabling them to select the most proper men, instead of having every sort of folks declaring themselves candidates.—If we are real republicans, as I trust in God we are, the credit of the republic and the hopes of the republic depend upon the good character and ability of those who are chosen for public employment. We have now had satisfactory proof enough, that our government is not to be much injured by making the experiment how weak and unfit men will answer—but we have had equal proof that it has done our government no good; and we have had as strong proof that it has not raised our character abroad, but injured it. Why should we not then act with discretion, with decision, and with perfect frankness and fairness in every thing relating to our excellent form of government? Are we not proud of our government, and do we not rejoice in it? let us do it credit, let it do for us what it is capable; and do not let us hang the dead weights of men without capacity and without fitness about it, to stop its wheels and clog its usefulness.

But it is asked, how the substantial, moral part of the community can break up this practice of treating? As they constitute a large majority of the voters, let them turn their votes honestly and boldly, in the character of true republicans, against any and every man who treats by himself or through others—If such a body of men will go perseveringly together, no man will encounter their opposition, no man can encounter it—a line will be distinctly drawn between independent voters and voters who are swayed by treating—and the contest, visible as it will be, will strengthen the undertaking and shame many a man over from those who suffer themselves to be treated. If treating for elections is considered an evil, it is in the power of its adversaries to put a stop to it, if they choose. We shall now be able to test the ardor of those who wish to put a stop to this practice—for if they desire to check it, they can do it.

MENTOR.

PRICES CURRENT—BALTIMORE, July 25.

Wheat—Red, per bushel,	80 a 85
White, "	90 a 95
Rye, per bushel,	45 a 46
Oats, per bushel,	25 a
Corn—white,	45 a 46 cts
yellow,	44 a 45.—Pa.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Joseph Carey, to Miss Sarah Vincent, all of this county.

To Correspondents.—"EDWARD BARWICK" is received and shall appear in our next.

"SERVANTES" is received but not published. His production is not without point or moral, and we have no doubt the vices and the follies that he chastises are common to most villages in our country, and happy would it be if they could be discountenanced—but the production before us would be apt to create feuds inconsistent with the harmony of society, and we must decline herein necessary to strife in social life.

James M. Lambdin

OFFERS FOR SALE ABOVE MERCHANTABLE BRICKS. 20,000 feet of 4 quarter White Pine Boards, low for cash. Easton, July 9 4w

Joseph Collison

Respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has again commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in Easton, and has taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Hately Moffit, on Washington street, adjoining the store of Nicols Layton; where he solicits a share of public patronage, and assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work will be executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner and on the most accommodating terms. July 30, 1825.

A Farm to Rent.

The subscriber wishes to rent his FARM, (Milton) on the south side of Peach Blossom branch. ROB. MOORE. Easton, 7 mo. 30th, 1825.

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, 1826, The FARM in Ba bury, where I now reside—apply to Richard B. Bowle, or the subscriber. SARAH BOWDLE. July 30

To Rent,

For the Ensuing Year, That well-known Farm called BULLEN'S CHANCE, situate on Island Cr. ek. adjoining the land of Nicholas Martin, Esq. For terms apply to R. M. CLAYLAND. Easton, 30th July, 1825.

Wanted

TWO Apprentices to the Hatting business—they must be of good morals, and between 14 and 16 years of age. Apply to JAMES C. PARROTT. Easton, July 30

Land for Sale.

By virtue of an order of Talbot county court, at May Term, 1825, the undersigned commissioners will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, (if fair, if not, on the next fair day) all the real estate of Jonathan Hopkins, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, consisting of the Farm near Easton, upon which he lived, and its improvements, supposed to contain 100 acres of a tract of land, called London Derry—together with a

HOUSE AND LOT,

on the road leading from Easton to Easton Point, and an unimproved half acre Lot, adjoining this town, on said road, being parts also of the aforesaid tracts. The Farm will be divided previous to the day of sale, into as many lots, as in the opinion of the commissioners will contribute to accomplish the object of such a sale, the interest and advantage to both purchaser and seller, and in this form will be exposed to sale.

The sale will be made on a credit of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory security, payable in instalments of one and two years from the day of sale.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, on the farm, and continue until the whole is sold. JOHN EDMONDSON, EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, SAMUEL T. KENNARD, THOMAS DULING, THEODORE DENNY, Commissioners.

Easton, July 30 4w

MARYLAND:

Kent County Orphans' Court.

JULY 21st, A. D. 1825.

On application of Peregrine Wroth, administrator D. B. N. of Hannah Burneston, late of Kent county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of July, 1825. Test, CUTHBERT HALL, Reg'r. of Wills for Kent county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of July, A. D. 1825. PEGREGRINE WROTH, Adm'r. D.B.N. of Hannah Burneston, dec'd.

July 30 3w

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 Thomas Roe, 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 Thomas Roe having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Thomas Roe 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 Thomas Roe to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Roe should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 15th day of February, 1825. LAMBERT REARDON. July 30 3w

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber, in New-Market, Dorchester county, Maryland, on the 28th instant, a negro man named THOMAS, well made, about five feet five inches high, black complexion, he formerly lived in Talbot and Queen-Ann's counties, came out of the estate of Mr. Dixon, and was sold here by Samuel Sewell; he has a wife near Hillsborough, Caroline county, where it is likely he has gone. Any person securing said negro, so that I get him, shall receive fifty dollars, if taken in this state, and if taken out of the state, one hundred dollars. CHARLES LECOMPTÉ. New-Market, Dorchester county, Md. July 30, 1825

A Good Chance.

The vicissitudes of fortune have rendered it necessary for the subscriber to withdraw from business; consequently he will sell on accommodating terms, the entire stock of Goods which he now has in trade at Church Creek. He will also let for one or more years at a low rent the Store House which he at present occupies.—The Store House is new and large, equalled by few and surpassed by none on this shore for comfort and convenience. To a man with moderate capital and reasonable industry, this chance offers inducements which are seldom to be met with. Any person disposed to purchase can have any information they desire relative to the probable chance of success. All persons indebted for store dealings, or for tax-year account, are peremptorily called upon to come forward and make immediate payment. He candidly assures his friends, and others indebted, that this call is the result of their own interest will not suffer them to impose upon him the further necessity of resorting to legal measures to insure speedy and punctual payments.

Their obliged friend, &c.
MARTIN L. WRIGHT.
Dorchester county, Md. July 16 3w

Cash in Market!

The subscriber wishes to purchase from TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY SLAVES, for whom he will give from twenty to twenty-five Dollars more than any other purchaser on this Shore. Application to be made to JAMES C. WENZLER, Easton, or the subscriber.

Easton, July 23 JOHN B. ORY.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Alfred Hambleton, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, and Alexander B. Harrison, use of John A. Hurney, will be sold at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 16th day of August next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Hambleton, of, in and to the Farm where he at present resides, situated near St. Michaels, in Talbot county, containing the quantity of fifty-two acres of land, more or less, called "Hambleton's Discovery," also eight head of cattle, one horse, 1 yoke of oxen, one cart and ten head of sheep, the land, goods and chattels of the said Alfred Hambleton.

Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOMAS HENRIK, Shff.

July 23 4w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, ON THE EQUITY SIDE THEREOF.

MAY TERM, 1825.
James Newnam, Edward Hopkins and Mary his wife, Eliza Bromwell, Susan Bromwell, Mary Orm, Henry Stapleford and Ann his wife, John Boyles and Henrietta his wife, Henry Merchant, Elizabeth Merchant, Thomas Cockayne, Eliza Cockayne and James Cockayne, Jr. the infants by Charles M. Bromwell their next friend,

vs.
John Newnam, administrator of James Newnam, Sen. William Mullikin, son of Patrick, William Mullikin, son of John, Jacob Bromwell, surviving executor of Jeremiah Bromwell, James Cockayne, Senior, and James Cockayne, Sen. administrator of Rosannah Bromwell, Isaac Atkinson and Nicholas Hammond, administrator of Elizabeth Merchant.

The bill in this case states a certain Patrick Mullikin, of Talbot county, being seized of a certain farm or dwelling plantation, situate in Talbot county, and on Island Creek, being the plantation whereon he resided, made his last will and testament, and thereby devised the same to his wife, Elizabeth Mullikin, for life, and further declared in his said will that the said Elizabeth should at her decease, leave the said plantation to his daughters that should be then unmarried, for the space of two years after her said decease and that after the space of two years, his said plantation should be sold at public vendue and the money arising therefrom should be equally divided amongst all his children, but that if his son John Mullikin and his son William Mullikin and William Mullikin the son of the said John, should both die before the said William (or any heirs lawfully begotten of the said John Mullikin's body thereafter) arrived at the age of twenty-one years, then his will was that the part of the equal division arising from the sale of the said land should be returned and equally divided amongst the rest of his children then living, and so forth. The object of the said bill, therefore is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said farm or plantation and a distribution of the money arising therefrom, according to the true intent and meaning of the said will of the said Patrick Mullikin, and the existing rights of all persons concerned: And the Court being satisfied that William Mullikin, son of Patrick, and William Mullikin, son of John, two of the defendants, reside out of the State of Maryland, and that the process of this court cannot be served upon them; it is, therefore, this twentieth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five, ordered and adjudged by the court that the complainants give notice of the said bill and of the objects thereof, by causing advertisements to be inserted for three successive weeks and at least three months before the second Monday of November next, in the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, warning the said non-resident and absent defendants to appear in Talbot County Court in person or by solicitor on or before the said 2d Monday of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

RICHARD T. EARLE,
LEMUEL PURNELL,
ROBERT WRIGHT.

A True Copy.
Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Notice.

The non-resident defendants mentioned in the foregoing order, are hereby warned to take notice of the bill of complaint therein mentioned, and to appear in Talbot county Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the second Monday of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the bill.

July 23 3w

PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHICH IS REQUIRED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Brigade Orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
12th Brigade, M. M.
Easton, July 12th, 1825.

Brigadier General Dickinson orders that the following days for Exercise and Inspection of the Regiments and Extra-Battalions of the 12th Brigade, M. M. and so continue annually until further orders, viz:

The 4th Regiment of Infantry on the 2d Monday of September.

The Extra-Battalion of Dorchester, on the Tuesday after the 2d Monday.

The 48th Regiment, on the Wednesday after the 2d Monday.

The 11th Regiment, on the Thursday after the 2d Monday.

The 29th Regiment, on the Friday after the 2d Monday.

The Extra-Battalion of Caroline, on the Saturday after the 2d Monday.

The 26th Regiment, on the 3d Monday.

The Cavalry of Talbot are ordered to meet each of the Regiments of said county.

The Cavalry of Dorchester, to attend at least one of the Regiments or Extra-Battalion of that county.

The Cavalry of Caroline (excepting Captain Goldsborough's troop, which will attend the Extra-Battalion,) will attend the Regiment of that county.

The Artillery and Captain Lockerman's "Sharp-Shooters," will attend the 4th Regiment, and Captains Spencer & Lambdin's Rifle Companies, will attend the 26th Regiment.

The Artillery and Rifle corps of Dorchester will attend the Extra-Battalion of that county.

The Artillery and Rifle corps of Caroline will attend the Regiment of that county.

The Brigadier General expects that each commanding officer of Regiments and Extra-Battalions, will attend to the above orders with promptness.

By Order,
JNO. M. G. EMORY, Br. Major
and Inspector, 12th Br. M. M.

July 16 6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Col. William Richardson, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same legally authenticated, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of January next, for payment, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted either by bond, note or book account to the estate of said deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, without delay; otherwise compulsory measures must be resorted to. Given under my hand this 13th day of July 1825.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Ex'r.
of Col. William Richardson.

July 16 3w

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

2d July, 1825.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court-House in Easton, on the first Monday (1st) of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

July 9 4w

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 kind presence 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.

July 23 3w

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

July Term, A. D. 1825.
On application of Jesse Scott, Administrator with the Will annexed of Elbert Frampton, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1825.

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

July 23 3w

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

July Term, A. D. 1825.
On application of Jesse Scott, Administrator with the Will annexed of Elbert Frampton, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1825.

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

July 23 3w

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elbert Frampton, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of July, 1825.

JESSE SCOTT, Adm'r.
of Elbert Frampton, dec'd.

July 23 3w

New Spring Goods.

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

Spring Goods,
AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine 4-4 Chintzes, Calicoes & Gingham's elegant assortment.
Painted Muslins and Barges, Robes, Sup. company Seersucker,
Check'd Sattin stripes & fig'd Cambric Muslins Loom, sewed and tumbledor Jackson do.
Figured Swiss and Moss seeding do.
Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics & Handk'fs.
Byaduceres, Swiss null Shawls and Points,
Gros de Naple, damask Gause and Crape Laine Handkerchiefs,
Ventapalam, Grecian striped and plaid do.
Neck-laces, Bar-Bobs, Beads and Corals,
Corsets, Busks, Curls and Flowers,
Laces, Edgings and Insertions,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinet Laine,
Pink, blue, green, straw & white Crape Laine Silk stripe Linen Drilling,
Denmark Satteen.

The above, together with every article necessary to make a complete assortment, will be offered at their usual small advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Tan-Bark or Hides.

Easton, 14th May, 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,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.
Which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or country produce in exchange. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.

May 7 w
N. B. The highest price given for clean washed WOOL in Goods. J. M. L.

New Spring Goods.

William Clark

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

AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS, of the latest importations, embracing every article in the staple and fancy line, also a general assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CHINA & GLASS WARE,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES AND TEAS, &c.

All of which will be offered very cheap for cash—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

May 7

NATHANIEL W. POTTER,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AS A COMMISSION MERCHANT,

At No. 6, Bowleys Wharf, Baltimore.

June 25 6w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

July Term, A. D. 1825.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1825.

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

July 23 3w

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court.

June Term, A. D. 1825.
On application of Solomon Richardson, Administrator of William Richardson, late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered, that the said Solomon Richardson give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office, this 18th day of July, A. D. 1825.

JAMES SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

July 23 3w

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of William Richardson, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 23d day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of July, 1825.

SOLOMON RICHARDSON, Adm'r.
of William Richardson,

July 23 3w

DAVIS'S PATENT PLOUGHS, &c.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has removed his manufacturing establishment from the head of Market at 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 do 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 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

Self-Sharpening



PLOUGH.

The Subscribers have made arrangements for procuring from Philadelphia, 100 sets of castings for the Self-Sharpening Plough, of the smaller size, suitable for the ordinary cultivation of corn and seeding wheat. These castings will be from a new Foundry, erected for the express purpose, and the metal of the best Albany composition—the rockets will be made larger, longer and thicker, and the point supported by the cooler in such manner as to render them able to stand the shock of stumps, roots or rocks, as effectually as any other plough of their weight in use. The ploughs Nos. 2 and 3, sold from the first sets of castings, heretofore advertised, have been found to work well, break the ground effectually and to require less horse power than any other plough of their weight, but the No. 2 owing to a defect in the metal, will not stand the shock of stumps or roots—of No. 3 (several of which have been in operation for some months) we have had no complaint of breaking—We have just received 48 wings and points which will be furnished gratis to those who have or shall purchase the Self-Sharpening Plough to make good any breakage.

As the season for ploughing fallow is approaching and the subscribers are anxious to dispose of the remainder of their ploughs have determined to reduce the price to \$10 for No. 3 and \$8 for No. 2.—At these prices they will be the cheapest ploughs of their weight ever offered in this market.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
JAMES MELONEY.
Easton, May 21, 1825.

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 repair 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 strict 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 by those desirous of visiting the Springs of a scarcity of fodder.

CHARLES LEARY.
June 11 8w.

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 11th inst. a yellow boy, about 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, calls himself WILLIAM NORRIS, says he belongs to William Boom, living in Virginia, near the North Carolina line. He had on when committed, a doublet of country cloth, half worn white fur hat, two pair of white linen pantaloons, a pair of boots, and says he had two pair of pumps when he left home, a doublet of blue cassinet and a black canton crape vest. He has several small scars on his right hand which have the appearance of being burnt. The owner of the above described runaway, is requested to come forward and prove property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of Maryland.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff
July 2 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 29th ult. a negro man who calls himself JOHN LEWIS, is 5 feet 11 inches high, and about 45 years of age; he had on when committed, a drab coat and pantaloons, blue cloth vest, an old fur hat, and a pair of shoes much worn—says he belongs to capt. George Bud, living near Lake Erie, state of Pennsylvania. The owner of the above runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as directed by the act of assembly of the state of Maryland.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
June 25 8w

\$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 trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.
June 4 if

\$100 Reward.

A negro fellow named ENNALLS 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, stammers 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 Ennalls, 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

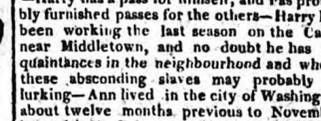
N. B. Any communications respecting the above negro, to the editor of this paper will be promptly attended to.

\$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 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—Harry 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 let 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, if taken out of the state, or a proportionable 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

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 W. 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 Patuxent 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— \$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, 50

CLEMENT VICKERS.
March 5

\$20 Reward.

Broke out of the Jail in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on the night of the 16th instant, (July) JOHN CLARK—a stout, well made fellow, six inches high, and is about five feet six inches high, and is about 30 years of age, given for his apprehension if delivered to the jailor in Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THOMAS HEN