

# 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, AUGUST 6, 1825.

NO. 34.

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EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM payable half yearly in advance.  
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square 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

## 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. Hanis.  
The subscriber will sell or rent, on accommodating terms, a small TANNERY, situate 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,  
situated on 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. Stark y.—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 fineness & beauty of its situation. It is convenient to almost every luxury, with which the soil 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. Persons wishing to rent said farm, are desired to make early application to the subscriber.  
RICHARD DENNY.  
July 16

## A Farm to Rent.

The subscriber wishes to rent his FARM, (Milton) on the south side of Peach Blossom branch.  
ROB MOORE.  
Easton, 7 m. 30 h. 1825.

## To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, 1826,  
THE FARM in Barbury, whereon I now reside—apply to Richard B. Howdle, or the subscriber  
SARAH BOWDLE.  
July 30 3w

## To Rent,

For the Ensuing Year.  
That well-known Farm called BULLEN'S CHANCE, situate on Island Creek, adjoining the land of Nicholas Martin, Esq. For terms apply to  
R. M. CLAYLAND.  
Easton, 30th July, 1825

## Wanted

TWO Apprentices to the Hattling business—they must be of good morals, and between 14 and 16 years of age. Apply to  
JAMES C. PARROTT.  
Easton, July 30

## 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

## 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 do 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 HARRISON.  
July 30 3w

## From a London Paper. THE ABERDEEN PROVOST.

Every one who knows any thing about Scotland—and if any does not know about it let him read the London Morning Chronicle, for it treats of little else—must have heard of the venerable and ancient city of Aberdeen—the Yorkshire of Scotland—the quietness of keeness and knowings among a keen and knowing people. Once upon a time it struck the good people of Aberdeen, that it would not only add to their dignity, but also—what to them was dearer far—to their profit, that a West Indian ship should sail direct from their port for Jamaica. They had long looked with an envious eye upon the profits of the highest punch-consuming burghesses of Glasgow, and grudged them the accumulated treasures won from the navigation of the Atlantic. They considered within themselves that every pound of sugar which softened the tea of the fair, or seasoned the toddy of the sages of the city paid an indirect tax to those ruin bibbing varlets, and they resolved in their own minds that this was a growing evil that must be abated; so after much consultation, they formed this unanimous resolution—that they should possess the means of supplying themselves with such outlandish luxuries as added to the profit of the Glasgowians.

But the worthies of Aberdeen are cautious as well as ambitious, and to them the West Indies was a terra incognita. The speculation promised well; but still there was a risk; and risk was not to be rashly incurred. After many mature consultations therefore, and a great consumption of thought and toddy, it was resolved that a ship should be built, manned, and equipped, to undertake a voyage, (which they looked upon as in the last degree doubtful and dangerous,) by a kind of Joint Stock Company, of which the Provost patriotically consented to become the head.

The ship was built, manned, and, with the prayers of all the churches of the city, set out on her voyage, commanded, as the bills of lading piously expressed it, "under God, by Andrew Skene, master," and all was hope, but mixed with trembling throughout the city. She was named after the wife of the Provost (a singularly sweet and excellent woman) "The Lovely Grizel," but was known to the burghesses by the more endearing diminutive of "The Boaty."

Week after week and month after month passed away, doubts and fears were hinted at for the safety of "the Boaty," but still she came not. At last some murmurs were expressed by owners to the amount of ten pounds, that it would have been better to have allowed the pot-bellied punch-swiggers of Glasgow to have taken both the risk and the profits of sugar and rum speculations, than for the decent and sober burghesses of Aberdeen to have left the safe and profitable stocking trade with Holland, for any such outlandish speculation. At last when "hope had grown sick," the joyful tidings were spread that "the Boaty" was safely moored, and all was as it should be.

Then began each burgher of Aberdeen to approve his own sagacity to his brethren. He always thought (that whatever might have escaped him in a hasty moment) that it was a good speculation. But this was no time to listen to such wise saws—all concerned, that was all the substantial, "possible men of the city, hastened on board, with the Provost at their head, to behold with their own eyes a ship which had actually passed twice over the Atlantic; a feat to which Captain Parry's voyage now would seem the mere crossing of a ferry.

Captain Skene received them at the gang way with the gruff hospitality of a seaman, and heartily welcomed his owners on board. But what pen can describe the wonders that met their admiring eyes! There was a cocoa-nut husk and all—a head of Indian corn, enveloped in its blades—a negro as black as the devil—a shark's jaw, with its treble row of teeth—a land tortoise—a turtle—a plantain to cure wounds—a centipede in a doctor's phial—a dolphin's tail—and a flying fish preserved in rum. When they had satiated their eyes in admiring these tropical wonders, they were summoned to a dinner in the cabin rich in all the delicacies of a foreign voyage. There were the Chili pickles that made the eyes water; the pine apple, which had lost every favour save that of the spirit, in which it had been preserved—the barbecue pig, and the sea-pie of innumerable contents with the terrapin baked in his shell; and the luscious reeking from the coppers.

The Provost never left himself so great a man before. He was now on board of a trader which had visited foreign parts, and of which he was undoubtedly the principal owner. He had been the great means of introducing a new trade into his native city and he was now in the full fruition of these gratifying reflections. He felt elated with a double portion of dignity, and was laying down the law with a relative portion of his usual solemnity, when he was most indecorously interrupted by a sudden and violent pulling of his pig tail from behind. He looked round in wrath, but seeing his assailant was a sickly, weakly looking, dark complexioned lad, who skipped off the moment he was observed, and having compassion for his want of breeding, he rebuked him with mildness, and dignity, and resumed

the thread of his discourse. Scarcely had he done so, however, when the attack was resumed; this was too much to be borne—he forgot in a moment both his age and his place, and exclaimed, in peevish fretfulness, "But give me that gait again, I will put ye in the vera heart o' auld Aberdeen." "What's the matter w'ye, Provost?" said the Captain. "It's only that unchancy laddie o' your's," replied the Provost, "had pu'd my tail as if he wud tog it out by the roots." "What laddie, Provost?" cried the Captain. "Why that yin there, w' the rough mouth and the sair een."—"Laddie! God bless you, Provost man, that's only a monkey we have brocht w' us." "A monkey ca'ye't," said the astonished Provost, "od I tocht it was a sugar maker's son frae the West Indies, come hame to our university for his education."

## "A rat,—a rat,—dead for a ducat."

A MATCH FOR BILLY.—The English papers frequently furnish the sporting world with the exploits of the dog Billy—the most famous rat-catcher in "the glorious kingdom." We of the literary emporium are not a whit behind our neighbours across the Atlantic; for if we can boast no quadruped Billy who catches rats by instinct, we have a biped Henry, who does the same business by the help of a science altogether unknown to his canine cotemporary of the great world's metropolis. We had heard of the victories of this young rat-catcher, but we confess with a spice of incredulity, "ill we had an opportunity on Tuesday evening of witnessing his extraordinary skill. Henry is a lad of about 12 years old, and catches rats with most surprising facility. The scene of his exploits is a lively stable not far from Old South meeting house. During fifteen minutes that we were present, he caught by the tail, four of these poachers upon the manger. On the evening previous a bet was laid between two gentlemen of the neighbourhood, (one of whom was a little faithless) that this juvenile professor of rat-icide would take six of them in an hour. He performed the task in about fifty minutes.—Boston Galaxy.

## EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE.

Under this head the Boston Medical Intelligencer says:—  
"We find, from the registers of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, that as a consequence of their temperance, one half of those that are born live to the age of 47 years, whereas Dr. Price tells us that of the general population of London, half that are born live only 23 years! Among the Quakers, 1 in 10 arrives at 80 years of age; of the general population of London, only 1 in 40. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of temperance and virtue."

The following is another instance of the fatal effects of quackery. Will not all these repeated catastrophes teach the credulous part of the community to avoid the fangs of those impudent and reckless empiricks who, it appears by the papers, are so abundant in the country?  
[From the Geneva Palladium.]

A female, 40 years of age, came to a skilful physician, with a large cancer, extending over a great portion of the left breast. She was frankly told, that her case was critical, and that an immediate surgical operation, would afford the only hope of preserving life.

The idea of the knife, was not very pleasing; and upon the advice of some wise-acres, a quack doctor was called in, and he at once, offered to cure this difficult disease. He commenced his operations, by the application of lunar caustic, over the whole extent of the breast. And after it had eat into the breast a considerable depth, the application was taken off, and with it came a layer of flesh, perhaps a quarter of an inch thick. Another plaster of the caustic, was immediately laid on the raw wound. And another layer of flesh taken out—and thus was the caustic application continued; and the flesh taken out, from time to time, and without the least intermission, until the poor woman was driven to distraction, with the pain and torture, and died in the most dreadful agonies.

## HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

Some American gentleman in Europe, who has modestly withheld his name, has complimented Mr. Niles of the Baltimore Weekly Register, with a cask of choice wine, which Mr. N. says has just arrived in good condition. Mr. Niles says he shall drink the health of the owner. And well he may. We are perfectly free to stipulate, that we will quaff half a dozen generous libations to the health and long life of any gentleman who will thus furnish us with the means. Mr. Niles appears to be singularly fortunate in the reception of presents. It is not long since he was complimented with a full suit of superfine broadcloth from Steubenville. Of all things we would not have it supposed that we would write for pay; but whenever we receive such a piece of broadcloth, we are not certain but we should write as long an article in favor of domestic manufactures as Mr. Niles ever did.—N. Y. Com. Adc.

## "LORD BYRON'S CORSAIR."

We have hitherto regarded the poem of the Corsair, by Lord Byron, as a work of imagination. It seems, however, that it is founded on fact, if we may rely on a statement in a publication entitled, "The Life, Writings, Opinions and Times of the Right Hon. Lord Byron, &c. by an English gentleman in the Greek Military service, and comrade of his Lordship;" and which has very recently appeared in London. Among an immense store of anecdotes, some of which were before published, and all of them deeply interesting, which this work contains, the following of the Corsair possesses novelty:—Evening Post.

"Whilst Lord Byron was at Constantinople, a Venetian Vessel anchored in the port, where a quarrel ensued between the crew and Turkish sailors, and ended in an affray. The Turks were worsted; but the whole population being ready to back them, the Venetians fled precipitately to their vessel, and got under weigh, unfortunately leaving their captain on shore. Assured of instant impalement if he fell into the hands of the Turks, he entered the residence of Lord Byron, whom he did not know even by sight, and requested his assistance to shelter him, and put him in a way of re-joining his friends. There was such an undaunted courage and noble confidence in his manner, as instantly gained him the respect and esteem of his Lordship, who promised to protect him at the risk of his own life; the Turks, however, had seen him enter the house, and no time was to be lost in getting him out of it. A suit of female apparel, belonging to a Greek slave, was procured, and the captain decorated with it; and sallying out thus disguised met with no interruption, as it is the Turkish custom never to look at a female, but rather to turn away on meeting one in their rout. Lord B. followed at a distance, hired a Greek boat into which they got, and ordered it to put them on board the British frigate. They were only just in time; for they had scarce left the hotel, before it was surrounded by the Turkish authorities, and searched from top to bottom; but the bird was flown. Lord Byron threatened to complain to the British ambassador of the insult, and talked loudly; but it was only to stifle suspicion. The Venetian remained on board until the ship sailed with Lord Byron on board, and they left it together at the island of Zea. Here, as they strolled together about the islands of the Archipelago, gratitude and friendship drew from the Venetian the whole of his most extraordinary history. He was the heir of a noble and powerful family, and had fallen in love with a young lady of another family, of equal rank, which however, as is too frequently the case in Italy, was at mortal enmity with his own. They often met at church, where for a long time, their sole intercourse was confined to an exchange of glances, which soon convinced both of them that love was infinitely more powerful in their breasts than family feud. At length they contrived to exchange billets as well as glances, and the violence of their passions, as well as the importunities of Conrad (for it was he himself) prevailed on the blushing fair one to admit him into her balcony at midnight. Their love was for a time crowned with every success that heart could wish for; but it was not so secret as they hoped and believed. The lady was engaged in marriage to a cousin, whom she never loved, and of whom, since she first saw Conrad, she could not bear the sight. Jealousy is as quick-sighted as love: he watched until one unfortunate night he made a discovery of what was going on between the lovers.—He laid a plan; with the other relations of his house, to surprise and wipe out the dishonourable stain upon their family by the blood of the guilty pair. In effect, they were nearly surprised together; but, hearing an unusual stir in the house at the dead hour of night, the lovers suspected the horrible fate that awaited them, and escaping by a back way, got into a gondola, and were soon among the Dalmatian isles, on the opposite shore of the Adriatic. Here they found a solitude of silence and melancholy not ill-suited to the disposition, of lovers. Half-destroyed buildings and mouldering walls denoted the fallen grandeur and decay of the Roman empire; the proud remains of the fallen mistress of the world; now inhabited by wild beasts, or by men scarcely more humanized. At one view were to be seen the broken columns and pediments of the palaces of the Cæsars, and the cliff-built huts of the worthless Heyduks; and luxurious baths of the Roman patricians and the smoky cabins of the Dalmatian boors. But a new—unexpected danger awaited them; little less dreaded than that from which they had just before so narrowly escaped. They fell into the hands of a nest of piratical banditti, who made it their practice to rob both by sea and land. Conrad defended himself and mistress with such desperate courage, as, though soon overpowered, procured him the esteem and respect of the banditti, who eager to possess so courageous a commander, offered him such terms as, in such a desperate state of affairs, it would have been madness to have refused. His intrepidity at length raised him to the rank of their captain, and they were the terror not only of the Adriatic, but of the Mediterranean sea. The daring of those pirates may be guessed

from their venturing into the harbor of Constantinople, where, if discovered, certain death by the most horrible torments awaited them. But they disguised themselves and the vessel so well, that they ventured every where to gain information, and then pounced upon their unsuspecting prey. Their principal rendezvous was on one of the most barren and inaccessible of the Dalmatian isles, where, if in danger of being overpowered, they could presently cross over to the continent, and elude all pursuit among the crags and precipices of the wildest country in the universe. Conrad's rival, with a party of his friends, fitted out a stout vessel, and sailed in pursuit of the fugitives; more now through revenge than any other passion. He traced the lovers to their haunts, but found them too strong to be overpowered, and too wary to be entrapped; and was compelled to return with his revenge ungratified."

## COMMODORE PORTER'S TRIAL

(Continued.)

Seventeenth day.—TUESDAY, July 26.  
L. J. F. RITCHIE sworn and examined, as to the copies of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, published by Commodore Porter.

W. W. SEATON was called by Commodore Porter, for cross-examination; and interrogated as to the authorship of a publication in the Intelligencer of the 5th May, on the subject of some proceeding before the late Court of Inquiry on Commodore PORTER? The Judge Advocate objected to the question, and called upon the counsel of the accused, to explain the object of the testimony; and a written explanation of the points to which it applied, and showing how it was material to the defence, was given in. The Court, being cleared, decided that the question was proper, and might be put to the witness. But the witness, when interrogated on the subject, again claimed his privileges as editor, against being called on to disclose the authors of anonymous publications. The Court, being cleared, decided that the question did not appear so necessary to the defence, as to induce the Court to exert its power to coerce an answer.

## Eighteenth Day.—WEDNESDAY, July 27.

The Court met at 10 o'clock. The Counsel for the defence begged permission of the Court to put in a petition of the accused, praying that he might be allowed to produce other testimony to prove the facts to which Mr. Seaton, in his examination of yesterday, had declined to speak. The President then stated that the Court, with a view to expedite the business before it, and to put it into a regular train, had adopted the rule, that papers intended to be offered to the Court should, in the first instance, be submitted to the Judge Advocate, to ascertain if any objection was made to their reception. If there was, the Court would hear the paper read, and the objections stated, with closed doors, and make its decision thereon.

The Counsel for the accused, after consulting with his client, having protested against this course, and declared that every document offered would be offered on the express responsibility of the accused or his Counsel, the Court was cleared to deliberate on the question whether the petition now offered should be received.

When the Court was re-opened, it was announced that the Court had adopted it as a rule of practice, that all documents should be read by the Judge Advocate; and the Court would then exercise its right of rejecting or receiving the whole, or a part of such document at its discretion.

Commodore Porter then handed in his document to the President, which was read by the Judge Advocate. The object of this paper was to obtain the personal attendance of the Secretary of the Navy, or his answers to such interrogatories as might be transmitted to him, with a view to determine if the publication in the National Intelligencer of May 5, had originated with him.

The Judge Advocate took occasion to remark, that whenever he had been called on for a subpoena, he had uniformly given it, and he should have done so in the present instance; but, that being the proper mode of obtaining witnesses, the Court had no right to change the course, by summoning witnesses on application to it.

Commodore Porter stated, that he desired either to summon the Secretary, or to obtain his replies to interrogatories.

The Judge Advocate replied, that whenever a witness could be procured, his personal attendance was more desirable than his written testimony.

The Court was then cleared to deliberate on the question; and on being re-opened, it was announced that the court would not receive the document, and the Judge Advocate was directed to return it to the accused; which was accordingly done.

The Judge Advocate then laid before the Court a letter from Mr. Seaton, stating, that it was due to the author of the anonymous publication in the National Intelligencer, respecting which he was yesterday examined, to state, that when that gentleman heard of the examination and its result, he immediately wrote to Mr. Seaton, absolving him from every obligation of secrecy as to his name, Mr. Seaton did not however, consider himself justified, by this

zeal on the part of his correspondent, in giving up the name; but considered it an act of justice to the writer to make this communication to the Court.

The Counsel for the accused having nothing further to offer to the Court at present.

The Judge Advocate called Mr. Harrison, who had been employed by him in making a transcript of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, from his original minutes, and examined him as to the accuracy of the copy. Before, however, the cross interrogatories, proposed to be put to the witness by the Counsel for the accused, were prepared, the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.—*Journal*.

**Nineteenth day.—THURSDAY, July 28.**  
The Court met at 10 o'clock.

The examination of Mr. Harrison, who had been employed by the Judge Advocate to copy the record of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, from his original minutes, was continued: the witness being cross-examined by the Counsel for the accused. The object of this cross-examination was to discover by whom certain interlineations and erasures in the transcript were made; and whether they were made to correct the errors of the copyist, or had been made subsequently to the transcript having been written. The witness admitted that he had made numerous errors in the copying, so many that on one occasion it was proposed by him to take back his copy and re-write it, which proposal was overruled by the Judge Advocate, on the ground that there would not be time to do this before the meeting of the Court Martial, when the minutes must be read.

The examination of Mr. Harrison having been gone through, the Judge Advocate produced to the Court the interrogatories and cross-interrogatories which had been sent to Mr. Monroe, together with a copy of his replies to the same, as sworn to before a magistrate.

The letters which had been produced by the Judge Advocate, and on which these interrogatories were founded, were the following, as far as we can rely on our memory:

A letter from Commodore Porter to Mr. Monroe, dated March 10th, 1825, in which he asked permission to pay his respects to Mr. Monroe, a request which, it was said, would have been made at an earlier period, but for the peculiar circumstances of the moment, and the change which had taken place in the administration.

A letter, in reply to the above, dated March 12, from Mr. Monroe to Commodore Porter, declining the visit, lest it might be attributed to a desire to influence the conduct which the new Executive would have to adopt towards Commodore Porter, who had been recalled to answer for the affair of Foxardo.

A third letter, dated March 12, from Commodore Porter to Mr. Monroe, expressing his gratitude for the sentiments of friendship contained in the letter of Mr. Monroe, and assuring him that he should not, if permitted to have paid him a visit, have touched upon any subject in conversation which could have been unpleasant to Mr. Monroe in his character, or have led to any unpleasant discussions.

The object of the interrogatories was to prove the authenticity of this correspondence, and to arrive at some conclusive facts as to the part which Mr. Monroe had taken in the recall of Commodore Porter, and any influence which might have been exercised to induce him to take that step. On these points the replies of Mr. Monroe were most apt and forcible. He went into a full narrative of facts and circumstances, out of which arose his answers to the interrogatories. We understood this narrative of facts to state that Commodore Porter's return in June, (we believe it was June,) 1824, was entirely unexpected by the late President; that it was without orders from the Navy Department, without advice sent to the Department, and at a time of peculiar interest and difficulty. When the late President was informed of the arrival of Commodore Porter, he was desirous to prevent the Commodore from paying him a visit; and for this purpose, he applied to Commodore Chauncey, to see Commodore Porter, and prevent him, in the manner which would be least injurious to his feelings, from seeking an interview with him. This was done, and the interview did not take place, in conformity to the wish of the President, who was desirous, by this behavior, to mark his sense of the impropriety of Commodore Porter's conduct in returning from his station without instructions.—The late President imagined that Commodore Porter would thus be induced to return to his station. Some time, however, passed away, without any indication of this kind being made by the Commodore; and the delay was overlooked by the Executive, who recollected the services of the Commodore during the late war, the wound he had received, and his debility in consequence of a severe indisposition. When all the effects, however, of the Commodore's injuries had disappeared, and he still made no efforts to return to his station, although piracy was pursuing its depredations on our commerce, and the presence of an officer of rank was required on the spot where these mischiefs were perpetrated; it was, at length, by direction of the President, directed, in a formal Order from the Department, of October 21, 1824, that he should forthwith repair to his station. It was intimated in this Order, that he had shown no desire to be relieved from his command, that this city was not included in his station; that whenever he wished to be relieved from his command, the Department would, at its earliest convenience, comply with his request. It was further stated, that he was not confined to Thompson's Island, nor required to lead every expedition in person. To this Order, Com. Porter replied by a note which was considered to be very objectionable. He had desired to go out in

the Constellation, but the Constellation not being ready, he was required to go out in the John Adams, the size of the vessel in which he sailed being considered as an object not to be put in competition with the necessity which existed for his presence on the station. He sailed for his station; and was recalled in consequence of the transactions at Foxardo, which the late President seemed to view as a violation of orders which were dictated by cool deliberation, and suggested by a desire to avoid giving any cause of alarm, in the peculiar state of affairs, either to our neighbours of the new states of South America, or to any of the European nations. It was by treaty alone, that any arrangements were to be made with any of these powers; and, friendly as Mr. Monroe professed himself to be towards Commodore Porter, personally, he could not, in consistency with the duty which he owed to himself and the country, refrain from issuing the order of recall, that the conduct of Commodore Porter, in this business might be investigated and explained.

One of the cross-interrogatories of the Counsel for the accused pointed at the presumed hostility of the Secretary of the Navy towards Commodore Porter, and the influence which this might have had on Mr. Monroe. To this, we understood Mr. Monroe's reply to assert, in the most unequivocal manner, not only that the present Secretary of the Navy had never shown any hostile feeling towards Commodore Porter, but on certain occasions, that he had exhibited a feeling directly the reverse of hostile. With regard to the order of recall, and the order for Commodore Porter to return to his station, Mr. Monroe, we believe, expressly stated, that he either dictated them, or they were written with his full privity and consent.

After these answers had been read, the Counsel for the accused not being prepared with any further testimony, the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.—*Journal*.

**Twentieth day.—FRIDAY, July 29.**  
The Court met at 10 o'clock, Captain Bidle being excused on account of indisposition.

The proceedings of yesterday having been read, and it appearing that Commodore Porter was not yet prepared with the defence, the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

It will be seen by the above report of yesterday's proceedings, that the Court Martial only now waits for the defence of Commodore Porter, to close the proceedings in his case. As far as the memory of our Reporter could supply a regular abstract of the trial, from day to day, we have given it; and we are satisfied that public opinion is with us when we vouch for its correctness. We shall continue the course we have commenced—a course which, if it has not entirely prevented distorted reports of the proceedings from being circulated, has, at least, had a tendency to check them in their frequency and extent—as long as the trials before the Court Martial shall afford matter which will be interesting to our readers. That the proceedings hitherto have been considered to possess that character, is sufficiently evident from the daily and universal transfer of our reports into the columns of all the principal papers of the Union.

**Journal.**

**Twenty-first day.—SATURDAY, July 30.**  
The Court met at 10 o'clock, Captain Bidle being still absent from indisposition.

Commodore Porter exhibited a variety of documents, and references to others to be supplied, which were read by the Judge Advocate, and annexed to the record.

The documents consisted of letters and extracts of letters which passed between the Navy Department and Commodore Porter, in the years 1823 and 1824; and one of the main objects of their production appeared to be to establish the fact that he had intimated to the Department, his intention to return to Washington, and had received in reply, permission to return, at any time which would be least inconvenient to the service, and most agreeable to his own inclination. The anonymous note, also, which appeared in the National Journal of June 14, and which was admitted to have been written by Richard S. Cox, Esq. was put in by Com. Porter, and annexed to the record. Some of the other documents which he submitted having been read in the course of the previous proceedings, the reading of them was at this time dispensed with. Amongst the papers referred to, were the messages of the late President of the United States to Congress at the commencement of the first and second sessions of the Seventeenth Congress, and the first of the Eighteenth Congress.

Commodore Porter having nothing further to present to the Court, and having intimated his doubts whether his counsel could be prepared with his defence by Monday morning, the Court adjourned until two o'clock on Monday, to allow time for its preparation.

**Twenty-second day.—Monday, August 1.**  
The Court met at 2 o'clock, and after the proceedings of Saturday were read, Commodore Porter stated that his counsel requested the indulgence of the Court until 12 o'clock to-morrow, to prepare the defence.

The Judge Advocate then proceeded to lay before the Court some letters which were rendered necessary by the documents submitted by Commodore Porter on Saturday.

The first letter which was submitted was from Commodore Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Oct. 12, 1824, explaining the character and extent of the malady which raged at Thompson's Island.

The second letter was dated in the same month from Commodore Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to letters from the Secretary of the Navy, of the 14th, 15th, and 16th of October, 1824.

This letter was a strong remonstrance against the order of the Secretary that Com. Porter should sail for his station in the John Adams, on the ground that the pendant of a Commodore should never be hoisted on board a vessel which might prove too weak for its protection from insult. The letter also contained a complaint that the countenance given to him by the Department when he first took the command of a station where he had been subjected to great privations, great expense, and great injury to his health, had been recently withdrawn; and that he was almost daily called upon to make explanations in relation to some part of his conduct. In reference to his station, the letter stated that Thompson's Island, instead of being his station, was merely an appendage to it, since his instructions had described his station to be from the coast of Africa to the Gulf of Mexico, to protect the trade of the United States through all that interval. The concluding part of the letter expressed a desire that Commodore Porter might be relieved from the command of the station to which he could not return, at that season, without imminent danger to his health.

When this letter had been read, Commodore Porter, with some warmth of manner remonstrated against this new documentary evidence being put in before the Court, in the absence of his Counsel. He did not understand what relevancy there was between these letters and any of the charges which had been preferred against him, and also he had no objection to an investigation of all his official life, he thought it right to object to the production of this testimony, until his counsel should be present.

The Judge Advocate stated that the letters he was producing were the replies to the letters which Com. Porter put in as evidence on Saturday, and were rendered necessary to make the correspondence, of which Commodore Porter had offered a part, complete. He had no objection, however, to delay offering them until the Counsel for the accused should be present, if such should be the decision of the Court.

The Court was then cleared for deliberation, and on the doors being opened, it was announced that the Court had determined to postpone the further hearing of the letters until to-morrow, when the Counsel for the accused should be present.

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

For the Easton Gazette.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

A few words of reply, in my own behalf.

It appears from what I can learn, that some of my best friends, residing in the middle and lower district of Caroline county, have become very much opposed to me; on the grounds that I took an active part in the late presidential election for Mr. Sangston, the candidate for Mr. Crawford. For my own part, could I have had a choice; Gen. Jackson was the man, whom I would have preferred for President, as is well known to Mr. Joseph Douglass and Mr. E. J. Barwick, for the truth of which I refer you to them, and who know that during the session of 1823, I gave my toast for Jackson, and stated, if I could not get him, I would next prefer Mr. Crawford—Now, my friends, I would ask you what were the politics of the three gentlemen?—I will readily reply, Democratic Republicans, for whom, we as federalists, had no choice, as it regarded party politics.—Had Mr. Adams been a federalist, and I taken an active part for Mr. Crawford, my friends would then have had some cause to complain against me.—As I always have and mean to act upon honest and fair electioneering principles, which is, that every man shift for himself.

As it regards electioneering, I will ask my good federal friends, if I did not propose to them in the fall of 1823, to make out a ticket and I would support it through every opposition.—The reply was, Barwick, it is no use, for we cannot attempt a federal ticket in this county.—my reply was, that if you will not come out before the good voters of Caroline county, that I would offer myself as a candidate for their suffrages. Accordingly did so, and am under great obligations to my friends, both federal and democratic, for their support.—In the fall of 1824, I again proposed to my friends to make out a ticket, to run in opposition—they still answered no, and I again offered myself to the good voters of the county, and was elected by an overwhelming majority, for which they will accept my sincere thanks, for their kindness towards me, during the two last campaigns of 1823 and 1824. I now again will ask my friends, "A Ticket, or no Ticket?" I will answer for myself—a ticket.

Something more yet.—Having understood that some of my friends are very much opposed to the four intelligent men who were elected last fall, from this county, viz: Edward Barwick, John Brown, W. Hardcastle and John Boon, respecting that great man, Gen. Lafayette, being so far honoured as to take from the State Treasury the large sum of \$1387, in order to furnish him an elegant dinner; I think I can very readily say that the members from Caroline, were all opposed to the measure—we, as well as a number of others who were in the house, proposed that each and every member of both branches of the legislature, should pay out of his per diem, the sum of five dollars, to furnish a dinner for the General, and not go to the Treasury for it; but it being left to a committee of 5 members to decide, three from the Western and two from the Eastern Shore, and there being four going to the treasury for payment and but one against it, we were bound to abide by their decision, therefore, I hope that the good people of Caroline, will not charge us with that of which we were not guilty, and for which we are all

ready to come before the people and clear ourselves.

My best respects to the good voters of Caroline county.

**EDWARD BARWICK.**  
July 25, 1825.

For the Easton Gazette.

**THE CONVENTION.—No. 3.**

To enter the list of controversy with the editor, may seem an unsuitable requital to his courtesy, in opening his columns, to speculations of which he disapproves, his opinions are justly entitled to respect, he deals with a parsimonious hand, and tantalizes with expectations, but in his own good time, will appear in his strength. Many unenlightened men, will then be instructed; and Thrasia must needs be silent when the "argument shall be made irrefragable and unanswerable." Men of ordinary perceptions are apt to judge the future by the past, and were I to anticipate the sequel from the prelude, I should entertain apprehensions, that the editor had fallen in the common error of believing that the reflection which had satisfied his own mind, must be equally conclusive to the rest of the world. Next to the love we bear our children, our affections for our opinions are the strongest, and if they be our own legitimate offspring we see no blemishes.

Had the remarks on Thrasia appeared under any other head, I should have believed them to be the suggestions of timidity; many men have an instinctive dread of the people, but the editor is above the suspicion; his reason is never instructed by his fears; zeal may betray him into a wrong argument; but when the "argument is exhausted, he will stand to his arms."

I can never agree, that the power imparted to the legislature, to alter the Constitution, supersedes at this time, and at all future times, the necessary duty to call a Convention. By the constitution the power is given to the House of Delegates, (the popular branch of the government) to call a convention, and by the same instrument the legislature under certain restrictions may alter the constitution. It would seem strange that the one should forever remain a dead letter, while the other is always ready and fit for practical use. I pretend not to deep constitutional learning, but it appears to me that these two powers, were to be exercised under different circumstances, the one for important, the other for minute purposes, the one a primary, the other an incidental power: for I still think a power may be incidental, though expressly granted, but I will not dispute about a word; I only desire to be understood by the people, and bow to a taste more classic and philological.

The wise and enlightened men, who formed the constitution, were aware that what appeared right in theory, might be found inconvenient in practice, that change might be necessary, which would not demand so grave and important a step as calling a convention, and this power was imparted to the legislature, in confidence of a sound and discreet application of it—in many instances it has been beneficially exercised by the constitution. The Field officers in the militia were inhibited from seats in the legislature. The restriction was found inconvenient, but it was not sufficient to authorize a call of a convention, and the alteration was properly made by the legislature. But when the Executive and Judicial branches of the government, are to undergo revision, the work requires more than an ordinary legislature. The appeal ought to be directly to the people, and under their authority and by their power should the change be effected, should a convention be called, among other changes I confidently hope, that the power of the legislature to change the constitution (that beautiful feature, so much now admired by the Anti's will be considerably abridged; for experience has taught us that under the influence of bad passions and party feelings, it has been a grievous engine in the hands of demagogues to advance their own private schemes.

Though the same people who elect delegates to the assembly, would elect members to the convention, I think that men superior to the common class of delegates, would be chosen, the people impressed with the importance of the subject would seek men of ability and approved worth. Some of our most distinguished citizens by their offices are interdicted the legislature; there are others who from habits of unambitious retirement, never obtrude upon the people, such men would be sought for, and motives of patriotism would induce them to obey the call.

**THRASIA.**  
[For the Easton Gazette.]

To the Editor.

Sir,—Though a subscriber and pretty constant reader of your paper, I did not, from an accident, see the number containing Vice-President Calhoun's address, on being toasted at the dinner given him in the district which he formerly represented in Congress, and your commentary on it, till within a few days. I regretted to perceive in the latter a harshness and severity of phrase, (not common in your respectable paper) especially when applied to a statesman of such distinguished ability and integrity as Mr. CALHOUN. While I differ from him with you as to some of the topics of his address, I do not think a difference of opinion, though too strongly expressed, called for an unqualified charge of want of truth. You and he and I may differ in our ideas of what constitutes submission to a foreign power, but if each of us should call that submission, which we respectively think in sincerity to be submission, we should neither of us be guilty of an indecorum in using the word, which corresponded with our notions on the subject, nor would either as long as his integrity remained unquestioned, have a right to take

offence at the other, or charge him with falsehood, which implies not only indelicacy in point of fact, but the moral turpitude also of wilful misrepresentation.

It is not, however, my intention to go at large into an examination of the merits of Mr. CALHOUN'S speech, or of your commentary. Different opinions will be formed, by different minds, and honestly too, in relation to both: though I trust, that no man, truly attached to our republican institutions will differ from the Vice-President, with respect to the fundamental principle laid down in relation to the election of the Chief Magistrate, that the voice of the people should control, or that contained in his toast, that the responsibility of public agents to the people is the basis of our system. My object is to correct a mistake, which you have fallen into with respect to Mr. Calhoun's opinions and conduct in relation to gun boats and the restrictive system. He never was, in any part of his political career, the friend of either. He gave one vote and only one in favour of an embargo, and that was, when a bill was before Congress to lay an embargo of three months in anticipation of war, which, admitting the war to be proper, few will condemn as an unsuitable measure to precede it. Suppose I should now roundly charge you with making a "totally false statement of the facts," in relation to Mr. Calhoun's political opinions and conduct, would you not think my language extremely harsh and altogether unmerited? would you not have reason to complain of my not hesitating to impute to you the moral turpitude of wilful misrepresentation?

I doubt not you will cheerfully correct the error into which you have fallen—and as it is of importance to the public to know the real opinions of a man, who has been thought by a respectable portion of the people of the United States, to be worthy of being supported as a candidate for the Presidency, and is in actual possession, by the vote of the people too, of the second honour within their gift. I send you for publication together with these remarks, two extracts from speeches made by him, while a member of Congress, in confirmation of what I have above stated—the first relating to a navy and other measures of defence—and the second to the embargo and other restrictive measures.

"The navy, said he, most certainly, in every point of view, occupies the first place. It is the most safe, most effectual, and the cheapest mode of defence. We have heard much of the danger of standing armies to our liberties; the objection cannot be made to a navy.—Generals, it must be acknowledged, have often advanced at the head of armies to imperial rank and power; but in what instance had an Admiral usurped the liberties of his country?"

"The maritime frontier is our weak side, and ought to be rendered strong. There are two points in it particularly weak, the mouths of the Mississippi and Chesapeake Bay—which ought to be cautiously attended to—not, however, neglecting others. The administration which leaves these two points in another war without fortification, ought to receive the execration of the country. Look at the facility afforded by the Chesapeake Bay to maritime powers in attacking us. If to its margin we add those of its rivers, navigable for vessels of war, it makes an addition of 1400 miles to the line of our sea-coast; and that of the most vulnerable character; for an enemy is there so securely protected, that he is without the fear of being driven from his position. He has, besides, the power of assaulting two shores at the same time, and must be expected on both. Under such circumstances, no degree of expense would be too great for its defence. The whole margin of the Bay is, besides, an extremely sickly one, and fatal to the militia of the upper country."

The other extract, which follows, is taken from a speech in favour of a repeal of the non-importation act and gives his own sentiments as to the embargo, &c. at large, and at the same time gives an admirable exposition of the true nature of the restrictive system.

"The restrictive system, as a mode of resistance, or as a means of obtaining redress, has never been a favorite one with me. I wish not to censure the motives which dictated it, or attribute weakness to those who first resorted to it for a restoration of our rights. But, sir, I object to the restrictive system—because it does not suit the genius of the people, or that of our government, or the geographical character of our country. We are a people essentially active. I may say we are pre-eminently so. No passive system can suit such a people: in action superior to all others; in patient endurance inferior to many. Nor does it suit the genius of our government. Our government is founded on freedom, and hates coercion. To make the restrictive system effective, requires the most arbitrary laws. England, with the severest penal statutes, has not been able to exclude prohibited articles; and Napoleon, with all his power and vigilance, was obliged to resort to the most barbarous laws to enforce his continental system."

After showing how the whole mercantile community must become corrupted, by the temptations and facilities for smuggling, and how the public opinion of the commercial community, (upon which the system must depend for its enforcement,) becomes opposed to it, and gives sanction to its violation, he proceeds:

"But there are other objections to the system. It renders government odious. The farmer inquires, why he gets no more for his produce, and he is told it is owing to the embargo or commercial restrictions. In this he sees only the hand of his own government, and not the acts of violence and injustice, which this system is intended to counteract. His censure fall on the government. This is an unhappy state of the

public mind; a government reprobated in opinion, a day different. The equal or greater the strong opinion becomes steeled difference is a passive and act down a hero, a pin; throw his most in-ensurable impelled altered by revere elevated by victor vincible. No fortune; no. Even when equal between the two and restriction equally exhausted leaves you poor despirited, diminished patri considerable po ted. Not so common danger bonds of societ tritism. The to energy. In and privations and naval skill zation of such as are connect a defence. "S counted as trif world? Can valuation?—I over the enem good—we shall uation of the n not that a vict pressure on the what is of gro be accomplish ourselves. The ceton and Eut you will find the inexhausti sentiments. I restriction? itation will it pride, what ple in the events of considered—r

"This nat on its own co and virtue for only safeguard was endued v his defence. that indicates durance. He is not taug ity, his passiv air: it is on the nanimous nat is the superio that render m is the destiny rise above nat greater degr ties."

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**East**

**SATURD**

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Of the East Thursday an tion in both ing to all wh ally "good Thompson's scholars acc some manne The En Arithmetic, of Mr. King the boys did professor, sons did not our profes scholars.

On Mond gentlemen Branch of for one year For Easto Hollyday borough, Graome, For Cecil For Kent For Queen For Carol For Dorc rough. For Some For Worc

By the Ex John K Eastern S Thomas Court of S dy Isaac B of Worces resigned. William the Peace John Peace for

Capt. C command which is t

Public mind; and even, I might say, in a government resting essentially on public opinion, a dangerous one. In war it is different. The privation, it is true, may be equal or greater, but the public mind, under the strong impulses of that state of things, becomes steeled against sufferings. The difference is almost infinite, between the passive and active state of the mind. Tie down a hero, and he feels the puncture of a pin; throw him into battle, and he is almost insensible to vital gashes. So in war, impelled alternately by hope and fear; stimulated by revenge; depressed by shame, or elevated by victory, the people become invincible. No privation can shake their fortitude; no calamity break their spirit. Even when equally successful, the contrast between the two systems is striking. War and restriction may leave the country equally exhausted, but the latter not only leaves you poor, but, even when successful, dispirited, divided, discontented; with diminished patriotism, and the morals of a considerable portion of your people corrupted. Not so in war. In that state the common danger unites all, strengthens the bonds of society, and feeds the flame of patriotism. The national character mounts to energy. In exchange for the expenses and privations of war, you obtain military and naval skill, and a more perfect organization of such parts of your administration as are connected with the science of national defence. Sir, are these advantages to be counted as trifles, in the present state of the world? Can they be measured by monied valuation?—I would prefer a single victory over the enemy by sea or land, to all the good we shall ever derive from the continuation of the non-importation act. I know not that a victory would produce an equal pressure on the enemy, but I am certain of what is of greater consequence, it would be accompanied by more salutary effects on ourselves. The memory of Saratoga, Princeton and Eutaw is immortal. It is there you will find the country's boast and pride; the inexhaustible source of great and heroic sentiments. But what will history say of restriction? What examples worthy of imitation will it furnish posterity? What pride, what pleasure, will our children find in the events of such times? Let me not be considered romantic.

"This nation ought to be taught to rely on its own courage, its fortitude, its skill and virtue for protection. These are the only safeguards in the hour of danger. Man was endued with these great qualities for his defence. There is nothing about him that indicates that he is to conquer by endurance. He is not incrustated in a shell; he is not taught to rely upon his insensibility, his passive suffering, for defence. No, sir; it is on the invincible mind, on a magnanimous nature, he ought to rely. Here is the superiority of our kind; it is these that render man the Lord of the world. It is the destiny of his condition, that nations rise above nations, as they are endued in a greater degree with these brilliant qualities."

I think it proper to state in conclusion, that in the late election of elector of President I was in favour of Mr. Adams:  
I am with great respect  
your most obedient serv't,  
JUSTICE.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6.

### THE EXAMINATION

Of the Easton Academy took place on Thursday and Friday last, and the exhibition in both Departments was very gratifying to all who attended. It was an unusually good examination, and professor Thompson's classical and mathematical scholars acquitted themselves in a handsome manner.

The English Department, including Arithmetic and Geography, under the care of Mr. Ring, was equally distinguished, and the boys did credit to themselves and their professor. We only lament that more persons did not attend to witness the merit of our professors and the proficiency of the scholars.

On Monday morning last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank at Easton, for one year.

- For Easton and Talbot county—Henry Hollyday, Teach Tilghman, John Goldsborough, William W. Moore, Samuel Groome, John L. Kerr.
- For Cecil county—Lavin Gale.
- For Kent county—William Barroll.
- For Queen Ann's county—Robert Goldsborough.
- For Caroline county—William Richardson.
- For Dorchester county—Chas. Goldsborough.
- For Somerset county—John C. Wilson.
- For Worcester county—James B. Robinson.

### APPOINTMENTS

By the Executive of Maryland, July 1825.  
John K. B. Emory, Treasurer of the Eastern Shore.  
Thomas Carroll, Justice of the Levy Court of Somerset county, vice John Handy, deceased.  
Isaac Bredel, Justice of the Levy Court of Worcester county, vice Zadok Furnell, resigned.  
William Clements, additional Justice of the Peace for Montgomery county.  
John Galt, additional Justice of the Peace for Queen Ann's county.  
THOS. CULBRETH, Clk. of the Council.  
Capt. Charles Morris is appointed to the command of the new Frigate Brandywine, which is to carry Lafayette to France.

CAMBRIDGE, Md, July 30.  
**Serious Rencontre.**—One day last week, an affair of a very distressing nature occurred at or near New Market, in this county, between Mr. Charles Pritchett and Mr. Solomon Frazer, the particulars of which we have not learnt. The latter, however, was stabbed several times, as we understand, by the son of the former, and now (Tuesday) lies dangerously ill. His life is despaired of. Mr. Pritchett and his son are now confined in jail.—Chron.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.  
General LAFAYETTE arrived at the seat of government yesterday afternoon, from Baltimore.—Nat. Int.

Mr. RUSH entered upon his duties, as Secretary of the Treasury yesterday.—Jb.

From the Baltimore American.  
We have read two reports from the Eastern papers, one of a welcome and the other of a most unwelcome character. We shall give them both, and the pleasant rumour shall be the first communicated.

From the American Sentinel.  
"General LAFAYETTE'S claims under the late law of indemnity for confiscated property during the French revolution amount, it is said, to six hundred thousand francs.—Should he receive that sum, about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, (of which there is little reason to doubt, as he comes within every principle of the provision) it will make a considerable addition to the donations of this country, and render the decline of his life almost as affluent as the commencement of it. It is understood that he does not go to France for a permanent residence there, but intends to return again to the United States."

We hardly dare to flatter ourselves that the concluding part of this intelligence is true; and yet something whispers to the heart that the report is well founded—something that says the hour of final departure is no less painful to Lafayette than it is to us—something that tells us he will honor this land by making it the permanent place of his residence—that he will not break the links of the chain by which we are mutually bound.

The other report is couched in the following word:—  
"We have seen it stated, on what authority it does not appear, that whether convicted or acquitted, Com Porter will retire from the service at the close of his trial. It is moreover said that he has been offered an admiralty in the Mexican navy, which he will accept."

If such be the brave and gallant Commodore Porter's determination, he will bear with him either in private or public life, the affection and regard of his country. To forsake that flag which he has honored and adorned—that constellation that shines with so much lustre, and to which he himself is an ornament—to remember the 4th of July only as a foreigner would remember it—to enlist under another flag with men of strange speech and manners, for the remainder of his life—to feel in the hour of danger and death that he is not fighting for the land of his nativity—to have his dying eyes closed by foreign hands—we hope, we treat this gallant officer to pause and reflect before he adopts this resolution.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, July 29.  
Wheat—Red, per bushel, 80 a 87  
White, " 90 a 95  
Rye, per bushel, 45 a 47  
Oats, per bushel, 25 a  
Corn—white, 44 a 48 cents per Fur.

MARRIED  
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. James Smith, to Miss Emily Hall, of this town.

DIED  
In Chestertown, (Md.) on Monday 1st inst. Mrs. Rebecca Tilden, widow of the late John Tilden, Esq.—Mourning by a large circle of relatives and friends and lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Our correspondents 'Justice' and 'Thrasia,' are welcome to our columns, and, as we are crowded to-day, shall receive our respectful attention next week.

The address from Q. is received—it has been pointed, but it is couched in an abrupt familiarity of phrase, & savours a little too much of personality to effect its object, which is certainly a good one, but might be reached by means quite as bold and frank, but less exceptionable—it is therefore withheld.

'Seventy-Six,' 'A Voter' and 'H.' are received and shall appear in our next.

## Easton Academy.

An Assistant Teacher is desired in this institution. He must be qualified to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics and Geography. There is reason to believe from the experience of the past in this Department, that the Tuition-Money will annually amount to five hundred dollars; and tuition-money beyond this sum may be obtained by such increase of his pupils as his merits and attention may command.

Application to be made on or before the 10th of next September, to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. the Secretary of this Institution.

By the Board of Trustees.  
NS: HAMMOND, President.  
Easton, Md. Aug. 6 4w

The Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, and those of the United States Gazette at Philadelphia, are requested to publish the above Notice in their respective papers, once a week for four weeks; and to send their accounts to this office for payment.

## CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

By the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH, which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.  
JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK.  
At S. Lowe's Tavern.

## William W. Moore,

Having declined the Drug business, in his own name, on the 1st instant, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note, or book account, to come forward and settle their respective debts, on or before the first day of the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as after that day the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment.

The subscribers having formed a Co-partnership under the firm of

## Moore & Kellie,

In the Apothecary and Druggist business, have on hand, at the old stand, opposite the Market-House, Washington street, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW-GLASS, &c.

which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

WM. W. MOORE,  
JOHN KELLIE.  
Easton, 8 mo: 6th, 1825.

## Plank for Sale.

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards.  
7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. do.  
2,000 " 1-2 Poplar do.  
Few hundred feet of Oak and Gum do.  
Also, Oak and Gum Scantling.  
GREEN'S REARDON.  
Easton, Aug. 6

## PEWS IN CHRIST CHURCH, IN EASTON, FOR SALE.

Will be sold for cash, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Church door, on the first Tuesday in September next, the following Pews, viz:—No. 24, that formerly belonged to Mrs. Anna M. Hollyday—No. 1, that lately belonged to Charles Goldsborough, deceased; and No. 30, that is still owned by Edward Coursey, Esq. of Queen Ann's county. All those Pews are in desirable situations in the Church.  
Per order of the Vestry of St. Peter's Parish,  
WM. H. GROOM, Treasurer.  
Easton, Aug. 6th, 1825.

## To be Rented

For the ensuing year, the following Farms, in Caroline county, viz:  
1. The Farm in Poplar Neck, now occupied by James Meloney and Joseph Harrison.  
2. The Farm in Hunting Creek Neck, now occupied by Noah Ross.  
3. The Farm now in the tenure of Abraham Pritchett.  
4. The Farm now held by Dennis Hopkins. The above Plantations will be let at very reduced rents to good tenants—applications may be made to Thomas Summers, near Cambridge, or to the subscriber.  
C GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal-Creek, Aug 6 Sw

## A Farm to Rent.

To Rent for the year 1826, my Farm in Broad Creek (or Dirty Neck) adjoining the lands of the late Hugh Sherwood and at present occupied by John Kersey. This Farm is very handsomely situated on Harris' Creek.  
W. H. GROOM.  
Easton, 6th Aug. 1825.

## FARMS, &c. TO RENT.

To be rented for the next year, that large and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, where Thomas Arringdale now lives; Also a small Farm near Hook-town, where William Barnes now lives; Also a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House and Garden at Easton Point, where John Tomlinson now lives.  
For terms apply to  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, Aug. 6—

## To Rent

For the ensuing year, and possession given on the first day of January next THE HOUSE AND GARDEN, situated on South street, formerly occupied by Tristram Needles and near the Carriage-Maker's shop occupied by Mr. John Camper. Also, the House and Garden on South street, contiguous to the former, at present occupied by Mr. J. Armor. Also, an entire new House, with a Garden, situated on "ori" street, adjoining the property of William Needles, now in the tenure of Tristram Needles. Also, the House and Garden on Washington street, adjoining my residence, occupied at present by Mr. Edward Hopkins. For terms apply to the subscriber.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Easton, Aug. 6

## Farms to Rent, viz.

The FARM now occupied by Mr Isaac B. Parrott.  
The FARM on which Mrs. Framp-ton now resides—and the FARM occupied by Mr Joseph Waddle.  
For terms apply to  
SAMUEL T. KENNARD.  
Aug 6 3w

## 6 cents Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living near Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, on the 11th day of January last, a white boy named ISAAC GARDNER, about thirteen years of age, an apprentice to the Farming Business—whoever takes up and brings home said boy shall receive the above reward but no charges will be paid.  
THOMAS MURPHEY.  
Aug. 6—3w

## \$100 Reward.

Ranaway 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 LeCOMPTE.  
New-Market, Dorchester county, Md. 7  
July 30, 1825

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
Aug. 6 3w

## Talbot County Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX, EASTON, JULY, 1825.

ORDERED by the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, that the following advertisement be inserted once a week for and during four weeks successively in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Republican Star, and Easton Gazette, printed in Easton.

A list of tracts and parcels of land, in Talbot county, and state of Maryland, liable for and charged with County Taxes for the year 1824, and the amount of Taxes respectively due thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same; the taxes being now due and unpaid and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector, in said county, liable for or properly chargeable with the payment of the same, as by his return to the Commissioners for said county, appears; to wit:

PERSONS' NAMES.	NAMES OF LAND.	ACRES.	DUE.
John Crow	Part of Jacob and John's Pasture	5 1-2	1 20
John Crouch	Part of Gaulton	54	1 98
Mark Benton's heirs	Lot on Washington street, in Easton, and running back to West street	1 1-2	11 69
Thomas Bright's heirs	Lot in Easton	1 8	1 04
Dr. John Coates' heirs	Lot on Harrison street, Easton	1 4	82
Alce Coaker, negro	Lot near Easton	5 1-4	63
John Dorrell, negro	Lot near Easton	2 1-4	94
Jeremiah Hopkins' heirs	Lot on Dover street, Easton	1 1-6	44
James L. Higgins	Lot on Dover street, do.	1 2	93
William Jacob's heirs	Lot in Easton with a Tan-yard	1 4	1 53
Cloudbury Kerby, Jr.	Lot on Washington street	1 8	1 01
William Lowrey's heirs	Lot on Washington street	1 8	1 09
Meshack Leadendam	Lot near the Academy, in Easton	1 8	86
Caleb Lockwood	Lot on West street	1 4	1 07
Cassey Nicols, negro	Lot near the Meeting-House, Easton	1	98
Abraham Nice's heirs	Lot near Rich-Bottom 40 acres, lot near Easton 5 acres and Lot near Easton 1 1-2 acres	45 1-2	2 52
William Orem	House and Lot in Easton		51
Abner Parrott's heirs	Lot on Washington street	1 4	1 53
James Rue	Two Lots on Washington street	1 2	3 44
Saml. Ringgold	Lot near the Meeting House, in Easton, 1 acre, part Bachelor's Range, and part Bachelor's Range Addition, 260	261	8 01
Robert Spedden	Lot on Washington street	1-16	89
James Stokes' heirs	Two Lots on Easton Point	3-4	4 53
Mary Tripp	Lot on Harrison street	3-8	7 81
James Nicholson's heirs	Part Tilghman's Fortune, near Easton	84	2 44
Sarah Troup	Lot on Goldsborough street	1-4	87
Dr. Baynard Willson's heirs	Lot on West street 3-8 acre, Martin's Purchase 358 1-2 acres, Hog Range 16	424 7-8	19 27
Sarah Alcock	Marsh-Land 50,		
Daniel Fairbanks	Lot in Dirty Neck	25	63
John Merchant	Part Belfast	21	44
Peter Redhead	Part of Main-Sail and part Fair Play 114	115	1 20
Thomas Robertson	Lot in St. Michaels, 1 acre,		
William Sherwood	House and Lot in St. Michaels		60
Homas Hambleton	Part Clay Hope and part Cumberland	66 1-2	1 45
Jabez Caldwell or Arthur Holt	Part Guardian's Neglect	3 1-2	19
Nicholas Watts for Morlin's heirs	Part of several tracts of land, name unknown	271 3-4	4 71
James Austin's heirs	Part Chesnut Bay and part Smith's Cleft	50	4 76
Alexander Anderson	Part Hindman's Estate		8 32
Elizabeth Booth	Part Trial, part Faulkner's Hazard	145	2 45
Wm. Corkell	Lot in Louis-Town, part Hampton	1	51
Henry Casson	Part John's Hill	90	1 51
Henry Downs	Part Bib's Forest	10	6 75
Wm. Fountain's heirs	Part Widow's Chance	320	8 60
Charles Hobbs	Part Austin and several other tracts	676	13 95
Rebecca Wooters	Part of Advantage	112 1-2	1 55
	Part Dobrin	680	27 31
	Part Noble's Addition, part Planter's Delight	152	3 10

## Notice is hereby given,

That unless the County charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionable part of advertising and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to WILLIAM FARLOW, Esq. the Collector of the Tax for said county, on or before the fifteenth day of September next, or within thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the laws so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the act of assembly entitled "an act for the more effectual collection of the county charges, in the several counties of this State," passed November session, 1797.  
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk  
Easton, Aug. 6, 1825. 4w  
The Baltimore Patriot will please publish the above, and forward his account to this office.

## Public Sale.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, to be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 25th day of August, instant, on the farm that James W. Botfield, lately deceased, rented on Broad Creek near St. Michaels, formerly the property of Capt. Richard Spencer, the goods and chattels of the aforesaid deceased, James W. Botfield's estate, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Feather-beds, House-hold and Kitchen Furniture, Carts, Ploughs and Farming Utensils and Poultry on a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, but before removal of the property, the purchaser shall give a bond, bill or note, with approved security for ensuring a punctual payment of the money bearing interest from the day of sale until paid; for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—the sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and further particulars made known on the day of sale—Attendance given by  
ABEDNEGO BOTFIELD, Admr. of James W. Botfield, deceased.  
Aug. 6, 1825—ts

## Valuable Land For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will be disposed of at public sale, on Thursday the 8th day of September, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, the farm of the late John Gibson, Esquire, called "The Seven Mountains."  
This property is situate in Anne-Arundel county, on the north side of Magothy river, and immediately on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay, about seventeen miles from Baltimore and eight from Annapolis. The soil is fertile and abundantly stocked with timber, and is peculiarly well adapted to the culture of Indian corn and tobacco, and all the products of a garden. It bears every variety of the best and earliest vegetables, and its proximity to Baltimore, and the convenient water transportation which its situation affords, give it advantages as a market farm, that few places possess. It abounds with delicious grapes and the choicest grafted fruit trees in full bearing. These have been collected with great care, and are now in a flourishing condition. The water, by which the place is almost surrounded, and a fish-pond that has been made at considerable expense, afford fish and crabs in the utmost abundance; and there is always during the winter, a plentiful supply of water-fowl, and the other ordinary game of the country. There are also on the farm a few fallow deer. Besides the advantages which this estate offers to persons who derive their support from agricultural pursuits, the extraordinary beauty of the situation, and the facilities which it furnishes for the enjoyment of rural sports, would render it a delightful retreat for a man of fortune.

The land will, for the accommodation of purchasers, be divided into parcels of about two hundred and fifty acres each; every part being bounded on one side by the water. The terms of sale are one third cash, and the residue to be paid in three equal annual instalments. Bonds with approved security will be required for the payment of that portion of the purchase money for which credit is allowed. On the payment of the whole purchase money, conveyances of the land will be executed.

The sale will take place on the premises.  
ADDISON RIDOUT, Trustee.  
Aug. 6 3w

## Camp-Meeting.

A Camp-Meeting will be held at Cui. Ennalls's Springs, on Dorchester circuit, to commence on Thursday the 18th instant, and close on the Tuesday morning following.  
Aug 6

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of an order of Talbot county court, at May Term, 1824, 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 Ferry—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 a road being parts also of the aforesaid tract. 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,  
ERDND N. HAMBLETON,  
SAMUEL T. KENNARD,  
THOMAS DULING,  
THEODORE DENNY,  
Commissioners.

Easton, July 30 4w

# POETRY.

## TEN YEARS AGO.

"That time is past,  
And all its aching joys are now no more,  
And all its dizzy raptures! Not for this  
Faint I, nor mourn, nor murmur. Other gifts  
Have followed for such loss, I would believe,  
Abundant recompense."

Ten years ago, ten years ago,  
Life was to us a fairy scene,  
And the keen blasts of worldly woe  
Had seared not the path-way green.  
Youth and its thousand dreams were ours,  
Feeling we ne'er can know again;  
Unwither'd hopes, unwasted powers,  
And frames unworn by mortal pain,  
Such was the bright and genial flow  
Of life with us—ten years ago!

Time has not blanched a single hair  
That clusters round thy forehead now;  
Nor has the cankering touch of care  
Left even one furrow on thy brow.  
Thine eyes are blue as when we met,  
In love's deep truth in earlier years;  
Thy cheek of rose is blooming yet,  
Tho' sometimes stained by secret tears:  
But where, oh where's the spirit's glow?  
That shone through all—ten years ago!

I, too, am changed—I scarce know why—  
Can feel each flagging pulse decay,  
And youth, and health, and visions high,  
Melt like a wreath of snow away.  
Time cannot sure have wrought the ill;  
Tho' worn in this world's sickening strife,  
In soul and form I linger still  
In the first summer month of life;  
Yet journey on my path below  
Oh! how unlike—ten years ago!

But look not thus—I would not give  
The wreck of hopes that thou must share  
To bid those joyous hours revive,  
When all around me seemed so fair.  
We've wandered on in sunny weather,  
When winds were low and flowers in bloom,  
And hand in hand have kept together,  
And still we keep, 'mid storm and gloom,  
Endeared by ties we could not know  
When life was young—ten years ago!

Has fortune frowned? her frowns were vain,  
For hearts like ours she could not chill;  
Have friends proved false? Their love might  
wane,  
But ours grew fonder, firmer still.  
Twin banks on this world's changing wave,  
Steadfast in calms, in tempests tried,  
In concert still our fate we'll brave,  
Together cleave life's fitful tide;  
Nor mourn, whatever winds may blow,  
Youth's first wild dreams—ten years ago!

Have we not knelt beside his bed,  
And watched our first horn blossom die?  
Hoped, till the shade of hope had fled,  
Then wept till heaven's fount was dry?  
Was it not sweet, in that dark hour,  
To think 'mid mutual tears and sighs,  
Our bud had left its earthly bower,  
And burst to bloom in Paradise?  
What to the thought that soothed that woe  
Were heartless joys—ten years ago!

Yes, it is sweet, when Heaven is bright,  
To share its sunny beams with thee:  
But sweeter far, 'mid clouds and blight,  
To have thee near to weep with me.  
Then dry those tears—though something  
changed  
From what we were in earlier youth,  
Time, that has hopes and friends estranged,  
Has left us love in all its truth;  
Sweet feelings we would not forego  
For life's best joys—ten years ago!

## 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. Horney, 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, situate 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 HENRIX, Shff.  
July 23 4w

## 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 G. WHELAN, Easton, or the subscriber.  
Easton, July 23 JOHN B. ORY.

## Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of each of the subscribers; petitioners for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county Court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to shew cause (if any they have) why they should not respectively have the benefit of said laws; that day being appointed for a hearing between their creditors and them.  
WILLIAM JONES,  
JOSHUA HOSIER,  
BELITHA CHRISTOPHER.  
July 23 3w

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## 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,  
AGAINST  
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, thereupon, 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

## 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 Orphan's 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.

## 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 Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto 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.

## 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 Orphan's 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.

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

## 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. Haley 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.

## 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.

## 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 Lookerman'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 10 5w

## 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 the same 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 Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1825.  
JAMES SANGSTON, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline county.

## 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 the same 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 Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1825.  
JAMES SANGSTON, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline county.

## 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 the same 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 Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1825.  
JAMES SANGSTON, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline county.

## 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

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## 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

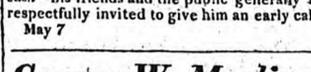
Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening  
AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,  
of the latest importations, embracing every article in the staple and fancy line, also a general assortment of  
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,  
CHINA & GLASS WARE,  
GROCERIES,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

## 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

## Self-Sharpening



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.

## PLOUGH.

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

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# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1825.

NO. 35.

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.

**FARMS, &c. TO RENT.**  
To be rented for the next year, that large and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, where Thomas Arringdale now lives; Also a small Farm near Hook-town, where William Barnes now lives; Also a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House and Garden at Easton Point, where John Tomlinson now lives.  
For terms apply to  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, Aug. 6—

## A Farm to Rent.

To Rent for the year 1826, my Farm in Broad Creek (or Dirty Neck) adjoining the lands of the late Hugh Sherwood and at present occupied by John Kersey. This Farm is very handsomely situated on Harris' Creek.  
Wm. H. GROOME.  
Easton, 6th Aug. 1825.

## To Rent

For the ensuing year, and possession given on the first day of January next.  
**THE HOUSE AND GARDEN,** situate on South street, formerly occupied by Tristram Needles and near the Carriage-Maker's shop occupied by Mr. John Camper. Also, the House and Garden on South street, contiguous to the former, at present occupied by Mr. J. Armistead. Also, an entire new House, with a Garden, situate on Port street, adjoining the property of William Needles, now in the tenure of Tristram Needles. Also, the House and Garden on Washington street, adjoining my residence, occupied at present by Mr. Edward Hopkins. For terms apply to the subscriber.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Easton, Aug. 6

## Farms to Rent, viz.

The FARM now occupied by Mr. Isaac B. Parrott.  
The FARM on which Mrs. Frampton now resides—and the FARM occupied by Mr. Joseph Waddle.  
For terms apply to  
SAMUEL T. KENNARD.  
Aug. 6 3w

## To be Rented

For the ensuing year, the following Farms, in Caroline county, viz:  
1. The Farm in Poplar Neck, now occupied by James Meloney and Joseph Harrison.  
2. The Farm in Hunting Creek Neck, now occupied by Noah Ross.  
3. The Farm now in the tenure of Abraham Pritchett.  
4. The Farm now held by Dennis Hopkins.  
The above Plantations will be let at very reduced rents to good tenants—applications may be made to Thomas Summers, near Cambridge, or to the subscriber.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal-Creek, Aug. 6 Sw

## PEWS IN CHRIST CHURCH, IN EASTON, FOR SALE.

Will be sold for cash, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Church door, on the first Tuesday in September next, the following Pews, viz.—No. 24, that formerly belonged to Mrs. Anna M. Hollyday—No. 1, that lately belonged to Charles Goldsborough, deceased; and No. 30, that is still owned by Edward Coursey, Esq. of Queen Anne's county. All these Pews are in desirable situations in the Church.  
Per order of the Vestry of St. Peter's Parish,  
WM. H. GROOME, Treasurer.  
Easton, Aug. 6th, 1825.

## 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

## 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

## 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 Banbury, whereon I now reside—apply to Richard B. Bowdle, or the subscriber.  
SARAH BOWDLE.  
July 30 3w

## Easton Academy.

An Assistant Teacher is desired in this Institution. He must be qualified to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics and Geography. There is reason to believe from the experience of the past in this Department, that the Tuition-Money will annually amount to five hundred dollars; and tuition-money beyond this sum may be obtained by such increase of his pupils as his merits and attention may command.  
Application to be made on or before the 10th of next September, to JOHN GORNSBOROUGH, Esq. the Secretary of this Institution.  
By the Board of Trustees,  
NS; HAMMOND, President.  
Easton, Md. Aug. 6 4w

## Public Sale.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 25th day of August, instant, on the farm that James W. Botfield, lately deceased, rented on Broad Creek near St. Michaels, formerly the property of Capt. Richard Spencer, the goods and chattels of the aforesaid deceased, James W. Botfield's estates consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Feather-beds, House-hold and Kitchen Furniture, Carts, Ploughs and Farming Utensils and Poultry on a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, but before a removal of the property, the purchaser shall give a bond, bill or note, with approved security for ensuring punctual payment of the money bearing interest from the day of sale until paid; for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.—The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and further particulars made known on the day of sale.—Attendance given by  
ABEDNEGO BOTFIELD, Adm'r.  
of James W. Botfield, deceased.  
Aug. 6, 1825—ts.

## Valuable Land For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will be disposed of at public sale, on Thursday the 8th day of September, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, the farm of the late John Gibson, Esquire, called "The Seven Mountains." This property is situate in Anne-Arundel county, on the north side of Magoth's River, and immediately on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay, about seventeen miles from Baltimore and eight from Annapolis. The soil is fertile and abundantly stocked with timber, and is peculiarly well adapted to the culture of Indian corn and tobacco, and all the products of a garden. It bears every variety of the best and earliest vegetables, and its proximity to Baltimore, and the convenient water transportation which its situation affords, give it advantages as a market farm, that few places possess. It abounds with delicious grapes and the choicest grafted fruit trees in full bearing. These have been collected with great care, and are now in a flourishing condition. The water, by which the place is almost surrounded, and a fish-pond that has been made at considerable expense, afford fish and crabs in the utmost abundance; and there is always during the winter, a plentiful supply of water-fowl, and the other ordinary game of the country. There are also on the farm a few fallow deer. Besides the advantages which this estate offers to persons who derive their support from agricultural pursuits, the extraordinary beauty of the situation, and the facilities which it furnishes for the enjoyment of rural sports, would render it a delightful retreat for a man of fortune.

The land will, for the accommodation of purchasers, be divided into parcels of about two hundred and fifty acres each; every part being bounded on one side by the water.  
The terms of sale are one third cash, and the residue to be paid in three equal annual instalments. Bonds with approved security will be required for the payment of that portion of the purchase money for which credit is allowed. On the payment of the whole purchase money, conveyances of the land will be executed.  
The sale will take place on the premises.  
ADDISON RIDOUT, Trustee.  
Aug. 6 Sw

## 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 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,  
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,  
SAMUEL T. KENNARD,  
THOMAS DULING,  
THEODORE DENNY,  
Commissioners.  
Easton, July 30 4w

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY. CIDER.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir,—I send you for publication, clear and simple directions for making cider, that those may be without excuse, who make it, as many do, not fit for man nor beast to drink. The apples are beginning to turn, as we call it, and I observe that my neighbor, who is a peaceable Quaker, that never speaks ill or does ill to any one, and who always takes time by the forelock instead of the tail, is overhauling his casks and righting up his cider-mill, and getting his work ahead, that he may have time for preparing a good stock of cider for the winter. He maintains, that every farmer should make it a matter of conscience to keep a good orchard, and to make cider and home-made beer enough to banish all artificial drinks from his table, besides leaving apples enough for table in winter and a good cold apple pie on Sabbath day. He has been preaching for several years to his neighbours Jemmy Likeit and Tommy Strikeit, that they ought to give up, altogether, the use of "burning liquors," as he calls them, in their houses, and substitute therefor, either good sound cider, or wholesome beer made in their own families, according to some one of the many simple, cheap and infallible recipes to be found in the American Farmer; and though no "lady's man," in the usual acceptance of that term, I have heard him exclaim with more than usual vehemence: "Besides many other considerations, there is one that ought to be conclusive with every man of gallantry—by storing thy cellar with fermented, instead of distilled liquors, an innocent, acceptable and refreshing beverage is furnished in warm weather for wife and children—the charms and the props of existence!"

He has caused the directions for cider-making which I now send you, to be copied by his little daughter, and given to his neighbours many years since. But, sir you will hardly believe me, that "burning liquors," whiskey or brandy, is almost the only drink to be found in a country gentleman's house, except—bad water, which is kept chiefly for the women and children, the cats and the dogs. How lamentable, that with the march of the mind, and especially the American mind in the progress of improvement of every kind, this degrading practice has not fallen into universal contempt and disuse! Who can reflect, without regret, on its degrading tendency. We cannot meet together, be the occasion gay or solemn, that whiskey is not introduced. The excuses for the use of it are as contradictory as they are various. Is the weather hot, then it rectifies the water and prevents the cramp cholera—in winter, a good drink of grog "keeps out the cold" Even the sincerity of welcome from one neighbour to another, is measured by the frequency that he invites him to pour hot ardent liquor into his bowels—and the man who does not keep it always on his sideboard, is esteemed a morose miserly fellow.

To give you a better notion of the habits of the country, (and I understand you town-folks are not a whit behind us,) I will give you the literal transcript of a dialogue that passed yesterday between two good honest Planters, who can muster 17 children between them, and have hard scuffling to make both ends meet. The visit was paid by Jemmy Likeit to Tommy Strikeit. They live near enough to hear each other's dogs bark and ganders squall, of a clear, frosty moon-light night. It was about three-quarters past ten; when Jemmy rode up and bitched his grey mare over one of the straggling garden pales which remained of the many that had been pulled off by other horses pulling back.

Good morning! Neighbour Likeit—Come, walk in and take a seat; mind, that old chair's a little crazy—it's wanted mending these several years.—Well, how d'ye do; how are all at home?

Likeit—Pretty well, I thank ye, Neighbour Strikeit, how are all with you?

Strikeit—Reasonable well, I thank ye, except Polly; she's poorly—and our son Dick, he has a little touch of the dysentery.

Likeit—Ah! its getting right common about;—this hot weather and eating green fruit, I suppose, brings it on.

Strikeit—Rachel, my daughter, go and tell little John to call Nell to mind the chicken coops and keep off the hogs, while he takes the pail and goes to the cool spring and brings some water, tell him be sure not to let the geese get into the spring, and take care not to muddy it;—been talking I don't know how long about having it cleaned out—every hard rain fills it up with mud.

Likeit—Our water's very bad, too; not fit to drink by itself. The old gum's got rotten, and the spring is so far from the house that the water gets warm before it gets to the house—bliged to take a little spirit with it.

Strikeit—Ours was pretty good after it was cleaned out last summer, but the old pail has been in use so long, I think it gives the water a kind of woody taste like, without you take a little whiskey with it. I

have heard 'em say water drinks better out of a stone picher.

Likeit—Yes; I've often thought next time I get my tobacco to Baltimore, I'd write up and get a stone picher—but some how one has so much call for money!—the women folks send so many little orders for pins and needles, and shoes, and such like superfluities—ah! my friend, there's no end to the women's extravagance in these times.

Strikeit—Wonder what o'clock it is; reckon its nearly twelve. Rachel, my dear, go and set us out some whiskey, look at the sun on the sill of the front door, and tell Nell to call little John from the spring, and let's have some cool water.

Likeit—How's your corn, neighbour Strikeit, this hot weather.

Strikeit—Come, my friend, lets take a little grog, one may borrow half an hour this hot weather.

Likeit—Pours the tumbler about one third full of whiskey, fills up and drinks about half; neighbour Strikeit, your whiskey's very strong, fills up again, my service to you, and turns it off.

Strikeit—Yes, its pretty fair, takes the tumbler and putting in nearly one half full of whiskey, holds it up, looks at it and pours a little back for appearance sake, and filling it up with water turns it off.

Likeit—Had you any rain last Friday, there was a heavy cloud seemed to wear round this way.

Strikeit—No, my friend, it passed over neighbour Bowie's corn field and so down the Mattoponi branch, but there was not as much on my tobacco as would wet a silk handkerchief.

Likeit—Ah, so it is neighbour, it seems as though the rich were always in the way o' luck—I don't know how it is, but rains this year seem to be mighty partial.

Strikeit—Ah that they are my friend, come help yourself to some whiskey and water, they say it rains on the unrighteous as well as the righteous, and egad I begin to think more to—Providence like the world we live in, is apt to "grease the fat sow"—come take another drink.

Likeit—Well, I don't care if I do, this is very good whiskey; did you get this in Baltimore; drinks again.

Strikeit—Yes, got it of Laurensen, I buy all my groceries of Laurensen, but d—n me, I think the fellow charges rather extravagant, made me pay him 60 cents for this whiskey.

Thus these honest neighbours proceeded to talk and drink, and drink and talk. In the mean time the wife paraded an excellent dinner, and took her station at the table with Grace and Patience, for her handmaids, but neither could procure a drop of pleasant beverage for her refreshment. Its true, Mr. Strikeit, as he praised the ham and quaffed his grog, did once give her a nod of the head "my dear your health," but not a drop of any thing had she in which to return his kind wishes except the water which never was known in the hottest weather to kill by its coldness. From him to her, it was "Drink to me only with thine eye, "And I will pledge with" whiskey.

About sunset the last bottle was drained, and Mr. Likeit got suddenly quite impatient for his horse, to go and take orders for the next day's work—Mr. Strikeit ordered his wife to make Tom take the old black horse and the little black jug, with orders to go to Mr. C's store and get a jug of whiskey until he could get another supply from Baltimore, and tell him to call at the Post Office and get my American Farmer, and tell the post master I'll pay him my postage bill as soon as I can sell my wheat. Lets see what Skinner says about the prices of things; these country merchants there's no depending on them now a days, and my dear, tell Tom to balance the jug with the big stone in tother end of the saddle bags, but be sure he dont let the stone fall against the jug, when he takes them off, and break the jug and lose all the whiskey, as he did once before, and my dear tell him to call as he comes back at Mr. Thrifty's, and tell him I want to borrow his wheat fan, and tell him to call at neighbour Softly's and borrow his new spade and a drawing knife, and then you can make him call at Mrs. Allnut's and borrow the hackle, to hackle that flax, and the little wheel to spin it on, and tell him to be sure to make haste back, as I want the horse to ride to the Tanyard spring in the evening, there's to be a meeting of the Officers of the Regiment, and the Colonel's going to "treat" and my dear, while I'm gone, you'll have that bacon taken down and rubbed with hickory ashes, and have that square of greens wed out, and some corn shelled, ready to go to mill Monday morning; but my dear don't take any o' the hands off from their work; you can take old Nell and old Will and little Jim, and my dear, if I should stay late, you needn't be uneasy, as the Col. treats, may be there'll be some speaking. And Polly, my dear, you may send that bridle to the saddlers and get new reins, and that new girth for your old saddle that you've been plaguing me about so long, and you'll see that Tom gets a good corn cob stopper for the jug.

But I forgot that besides this, which is all as true as presiding, you will have to publish the direction for making cider. If you publish this, perhaps some rainy day, I'll give you another picture of real life in the country.

Directions for making sweet, clear Cider, that shall retain its fine vinous flavour, and keep good for a long time in casks, like wine.

It is of importance in making cider, that the mill, the press, and all the materials be sweet and clean, and the straw clear from must. To make good cider, fruit should be ripe, (but not rotten) and when the apples are ground, if the juice is left in the pumice twenty-four hours, the cider will be richer, softer, and higher colored; if fruit is all of the same kind, it is generally thought that the cider will be better, as the fermentation will certainly be more regular, which is of importance. The gathering and grinding of the apples; the pressing out of the juice, is a mere manual labour, performed with very little skill in the operation; but here the great art of making good cider commences; for as soon as the juice is pressed out, nature begins to work a wonderful change in it. The juice of fruit, if left to itself, will undergo three distinct fermentations, all of which change the quality and nature of this fluid. The first is the vinous; the second the acid, which makes it hard and prepares it for vinegar; by the third it becomes putrid. The first fermentation is the only one the juice of apples should undergo, to make good cider. It is this operation that separates the juice from the fifth, and leaves it a clear, sweet, vinous liquor. To preserve it in this state is the grand secret; this is done by fumigating it with sulphur, which checks any further fermentation, and preserves it in its fine vinous state. It is to be wished that all cider makers would make a trial of this method; it is attended with no expense, and but little trouble and will have the desired effect.

I would recommend that the juice as it comes from the press, be placed in open headed casks or vats; in this situation it is most likely to undergo a proper fermentation, and the person attending may with correctness ascertain when this fermentation ceases; this is of great importance, and must be particularly attended to. The fermentation is attended with a hissing noise, bubbles rising to the surface and there forming a soft spongy crust over the liquor. When this crust begins to crack, and white froth appears in the cracks level with the surface of the head, the fermentation is about stopping. At this time the liquor is in a fine, genuine, clear state, and must be drawn off immediately into clean casks; and this is the time to fumigate it with sulphur. To do this, take a strip of canvas or rag, about two inches broad and twelve long; dip this into melted sulphur, and when a few pails of worked cider are put into the cask, set this match on fire and hold it in the cask, till it is consumed, then bung the cask and shake it, that the liquor may incorporate with and retain the fumes; after this fill the cask and bung it up. The cider should be racked off again the latter part of February or first of March; and if not as clear as you wish it, put in isinglass to fine it, and stir it well; then put the cask in a cool place, where it will not be disturbed, for the fining to settle. Cider prepared in this manner will keep sweet for years.

It is certainly of great importance to the people of America to cultivate the fruit that is natural to the soil of their country, and to make the most of the fruit which the soil produces; especially, when its produce is an article of value and of great consumption in this country.

A LOVER OF GOOD CIDER.

## AFFECTING NARRATIVE.

A correspondent of the New York American gives the following pathetic narrative of the overturning of a boat in the harbor of N. York, on Saturday last.

I happened to be one of the passengers on board the Brooklyn ferry boat on Saturday last, when a most melancholy accident occurred, of which for several reasons, I shall give you a detail. In the first place it is due to the heroism of some of the parties concerned, it is an act of justice towards the helmsman of the steam boat, to exculpate him from any blame in this unhappy business; and I also hope it may serve as a caution to persons who may be rowing close along the wharves, not to pass a steam boat wharf without first ascertaining the situation of the boat.

The steam ferry boat was just doubling the end of the pier, at Fulton slip, when a small barge shot from behind it, and immediately came in contact with the head of the boat. The alarm was instantly given, and the machinery stopped about the moment when the barge came in contact with the bar supporting the rudder of the boat. This bar upset the small boat, owing to the impetus of the ferry boat, and a heavy tide which began to set down the river. The boat contained two ladies, three children, two gentlemen and one servant, besides the two oarsmen.

In a moment one gentleman who was a good swimmer, appeared at the opposite end of the boat having dived under the wheel, which he says had still a slight motion. One of the sailors soon appeared nearly drowning, at a distance down the stream, and was relieved by a small boat near him; while at the same instant, an infant child was seen on the water's edge, immediately beside the boat. The little

innocent just discovered signs of life, and as plainly showed that it was fast fleeing. Never did I wish for the powers of an experienced swimmer until that moment, and I am now convinced that it is a duty to attain them. I had read of casualties, shipwrecks and drownings, but never did I feel such thrilling agony as that moment occasioned. Oh God! it is a fearful sight to behold the thread of human existence severed—to see the tender and the helpless pass, by a single step, from time to eternity, without the power of extending the smallest assistance. In a moment, ere these conflicting and agonised feelings could shoot through my brain, a colored man (a noble fellow!) dashed into the gaping wave and presently rose with the little helpless burthen in his arms. A shout of joy welcomed him from the spectators, but this feeling was soon changed on observing that the brave fellow appeared to be incapable of sustaining himself and his little charge, and was gradually losing strength.

We instantly threw overboard a bench, which falling near him, he would in a moment have gained it, and saved the child: but it was otherwise ordered. A boat from the shore, rowed by two seamen, pulled rapidly for the spot, and encouraged by the shouts of the beholders, strained every nerve for fear of being too late. The head of the poor black was turned towards the floating bench which he had nearly gained; the backs of the rowers were towards him, and in their haste they took no time to look round at his situation. Shrieks were sent out to warn them, but too late. When they sprang to their bow, it was upon the drowning—he seized by the hair the generous black (now almost stunned by the blow)—the boat passed quickly over the spot where they had struggled, and we never saw the poor babe again.—A slight gurgling noise, with a faint discoloration of the water showed, as I thought, where it had just sunk to rise no more.

In the mean time, a servant woman was saved on the other side of the boat; with the two elder children,—one by the prowess of a sailor boy, who was an oarsman in the unfortunate boat, and who deserves something more than mere encomiums. After saving the boy, he espied the body of the sinking lady, and still clinging to his little charge, sprang at and caught her by the string of her hat. But the faithless garment parted in his hand, and its helpless tenant sunk beneath him.

At this moment I saw at my side the frantic mother, who had been elsewhere picked up and put on board without my observing it. Her despair was enough to have melted the heart of a pirate. She had no tears, for grief and de-pair had drunk them dry—"O! give me my children?" was her cry—"if you have any pity, give me my children!" She was shown one of them just arrived with her maid servant. Scarcely observing them, the heart of the mother yearned after those that were gone; and she cried "yes, yes! but there are three of them!" She was charitably deceived with the belief that the other two were saved. "Are you sure she exclaimed,—both of them?" Both was the reply. "Then God bless your lips for that word.—I cannot continue the subject, and perhaps I have already said too much.—'Tis perhaps intruding upon the sacred privacy of a mother's sorrow, in which none more sincerely sympathized than one who was an afflicted SPECTATOR.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

We hasten to lay the following Official Letters before the Public, as containing the first and only authentic information in regard to the Creek, they have yet been in possession of. A correct opinion will now be formed, not only of affairs in the Indian Nation, but also of certain warlike preparations in this state. The public can judge for themselves: we forbear making any remarks.—Geo. Patriot.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE GEO. PATRIOT.  
Head Quarters, Eastern Department,  
MONTICELLO, GA July 17, 1825.  
Gentlemen—Captain Triplett will hand to you a copy of Major Gen. Gaines' letter to Governor Troup, of the 10th instant, which the General requests you to insert in your paper. The object of giving publicity to this letter, at this time, is to counteract certain false and infamous reports concerning the adjustment of the Indian difficulties; calculated to deceive the public and aggravate the misfortunes of those helpless and deluded beings, who evince a disposition to reunite their destiny, and to comply with the wishes of the General Government.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.  
E. G. W. BUTLER, Aid de Camp

Head Quarters, Eastern Department,  
FLINT RIVER, July 10, 1825.

Sir—The excessive heat of the weather, added to the many inconveniences and interruptions which I have daily encountered, in the course of my visit to the Creek Nation, has deprived me of the pleasure of writing to your Excellency as often or as fully as I have been desirous of doing. I have now the honor, without entering into detail, that could afford but little interest, to communicate to you the result of my conferences with the Indians. After meeting in this state the Chiefs of the McIntosh party, and at Broken Arrow those of the opposite party, and hearing their respective statements with the evidence for and against each party, I have urged them to an adjustment of differences; to which they have mutually assented.

The McIntosh party demand retaliation for their fallen Chiefs, with the immediate restoration of property taken or destroyed; their demands were founded on the 8th article of the Treaty of February last, which promises on our part, protection to their emigrating party against the whites and all others; which party, they, (the follow-

ers of Gen. McIntosh,) assume themselves exclusively to be. Whether this provision of the Treaty was or was not intended to protect the Creek Indians against themselves, or to protect a comparatively small part of them against the main body of the Nation, were questions which I was happily not called upon to decide: as in the event of hostilities having subsided, my instructions simply required me to make peace upon just principles, and to require the complainants as well as the opposing party to abstain from acts of retaliation or violence.

The reputed hostile party, consists of all the principal Chiefs, and of nearly forty nine fifths of the whole of the Chiefs, head men, and warriors, of the Nation—among whom I recognize many who were in our service during the late war, and who, to my certain knowledge have been for twenty years past, (and I think they have been at all times) as friendly to the United States as any of our Indian neighbors could have been known to be. I met them at Broken Arrow, the usual place of holding the great Council of the Nation.

I could not therefore but view this supposed hostile party as in fact and in truth the Creek Nation; and altogether free of the hostility ascribed to them.—I have received from them in council assembled, the most deliberate assurances of their determination to be peaceable and friendly towards their absent people as well as towards the United States.

They regretted the necessity which they contend existed for the strong measures they adopted against General McIntosh and others, who they affirm forfeited and lost their lives by having violated a well known law of the Nation.—They have engaged to restore all property taken, and to pay for all that has been destroyed contrary to law—and they have promised to allow a reasonable time for those who have borrowed and run off with money out of their national treasury to reimburse the same. The Council strongly and unanimously objected to the late Treaty, as the offspring of fraud, entered into contrary to the known law and determined will of the Nation, and by persons not authorized to treat. They refuse to receive any part of the consideration money due under the Treaty, or to give any other evidence of their acquiescence in it. In conclusion they expressed the hope that their white friends would pity their deplorable condition, and would do them the justice to reconsider and undo that which has been wrongfully done. I have, pursuant to my instructions from the department of war, endeavored to convince the council, but without success, of the fallacy of their objections to the treaty; and to dissipate their delusive hopes that it can ever be annulled: I have assured them that in all our Treaties with the powers of Europe, as well as with nearly fifty Indian Nations there has not been one instance, to my knowledge, of a Treaty having been revoked or annulled, after being duly ratified: except by the free consent of all parties to it, or by war.

I yesterday met in council, near Joseph Marshall's ferry, the Chiefs of the McIntosh party, and communicated to them the proposition of the council at Broken Arrow, to which they have acceded. They promised to return to their homes as soon as they are advised of the arrival of the U. States' troops ordered from Louisiana and Pensacola, to the Creek Agency at Chatahoochee.—The Chiefs of both parties have distinctly and solemnly assured me that they will remain at peace with each other; and that they will in no case raise an arm against the citizens of the U. States. Under these circumstances it is my duty to notify your Excellency that there will be no occasion for calling into service any part of the militia or volunteers of the state over which you preside. The certificate of which I enclose herewith a copy marked A., added to the declarations of the Chiefs in Council, of whom Joseph Marshall was principal and interpreter, prove that your Excellency has been greatly deceived in supposing that the McIntosh party ever consented to the survey of the ceded territory being commenced before the time set forth in the Treaty for their removal. This fact giving altogether a new aspect to the subject of the proposed survey of the land, added to a strong conviction on my mind that the attempt to make the surveys would be a positive violation of the Treaty, and will, under existing causes of excitement be certain to produce acts of violence upon the persons or property of un-fighting Indians, who are bound to protect, it becomes my duty to remonstrate against the surveys being commenced until the Indians shall have remitted agreeably to the treaty I cannot doubt that the facts disclosed by the accompanying certificate, with the concurrent testimony of the Chiefs in council, will induce your Excellency without hesitation to abandon the project of surveying the land before the month of September 1825.

This will be particularly gratifying to me, as it will relieve me of the painful duty of acting not in concert with the venerable authorities of an enlightened and patriotic member of the U. States, to whom I stand pledged by every principle of honor, and under the solemnity of an oath to serve them honestly and faithfully.

(Signed) EDMUND P. GAINES,  
Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

A true copy,  
E. G. W. BUTLER, Aid de Camp,  
To his excellency G. M. TROUP,  
Gov. of Georgia.

he could not grant the request, but would call the Chiefs together and lay it before them—which was never done.  
Signed, WILLIAM EDWARDS,  
JOSEPH MARSHALL.  
At Portersville, Upson county, July 9th, 1825.  
I certify that this is a correct copy of the original certificate, signed in my presence, and now in my possession.  
E. G. W. BUTLER, Aid de Camp.

### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

#### Is our's a Government of the People?

Certainly it was so intended to be—then let the people manage their own government, and do not let us have, as heretofore, men coming forward and forcing themselves upon the people as candidates for their suffrages, whether they will or no.—But if the people will not take upon themselves to manage their own affairs, a certain sort of men will try to make the most of the opportunity, and cunning fellows who are up for themselves, will take advantage of the people's listlessness and foist themselves into places to govern them: Now is our government worth preserving? and if so, as all must declare, what is the best mode to preserve and perpetuate it? Is it by the moral and intelligent part of the community keeping retired and taking no part in the political concerns of the state as to elections, and delivering it all up to these who manage for themselves, and to the unthinking world who care not how things go, provided they have their folk and a few gain their ends? or is it by the discreet and thinking men engaging in these political concerns of elections so far as to give the public mind the right direction, by turning it to the election of the most competent men to serve the people? But men hate labour that brings nothing into their pocket—and will good men, or can good men refrain from doing all in their power to preserve our government in the highest credit and usefulness, because that trouble brings nothing immediately into their pockets? What good will all your gains do you if you have not a well regulated government to enjoy it under? and how long will your good government last if you do not take pains to preserve it both in character and excellence? Some men think that the government is so good that nothing can hurt it—this is like the man of strong constitution, who thinks he can bear any thing, and between exposure and neglect he gets diseased and dies—or it is like a man who thinks his estate so large that he can't spend it, that it will at least last his life under any management—but for the want of care it dissolves before him and leaves him in his old age forsaken and disconsolate, and those who succeed him are the children of poverty.—Other men say oh! it is not necessary for me to take any trouble in this matter, there are enough of other people who will engage in it—for if I was not sure others would take care in this matter I would—this is the argument of all, and thus all neglect it—when things turn out badly they all say it is a shame, but no man will move a finger or a tongue to prevent it—this is the next worst and most alarming state to slavery itself—in fact it is the prelude to slavery and humiliation.

If our government is really loved and is held to be worth preserving it is worth the trouble of the men of stability in the country regulating its concerns—they ought not to be trusted to the chapter of accidents.  
SEVENTY-SIX.

[For the Easton Gazette.]  
MR. GRAHAM,

I had a talk the other day with some of my neighbours, and the subject of the election was brought up—we had been of different politics in former days, but we all seemed to agree now, and we thought it was better for us all, in every point of view, to have good, honest and well qualified men fill all public stations than to be divided into parties.—So we said, one and all, if two respectable and clever men of the Anti-Caucus Democrats, and two respectable and clever men of the old Federalists, can be got to serve the people in the next Legislature, we would all join heart and hand and support them, and we believe such a set of men for the next legislature would please a very great majority of the people. Now, Sir, please to put this in your paper, and see if the people will not like it.

A VOTER.

[For the Easton Gazette.]  
BARRON CREEK SPRINGS,  
August 4th, 1825.

Mr. Graham,

This place, within a few days past, has assumed quite a lively appearance and become a considerable resort for the gay and wealthy, as well as for those who more particularly visit it for the benefit of their health.

The accommodations are good, and the house is large and commodious, fitted up with a considerable degree of taste and neatness; Mr. Leary is polite, obliging and attentive, and no exertion on his part is wanting to render the situation of his visitors, agreeable and comfortable.

The Spring is in excellent order and the water never was better; I arrived here a few days since, very languid, debilitated, &c. however to my great gratification, I find my health rapidly returning.

My stay here has given me a favourable opportunity of making an analysis of the water, which, for amusement and satisfaction, I have done; and after a minute examination, I have found one gallon to contain, muriate of Soda, 7 grains—carbonate of Iron, 58 grains—carbonate of Magnesia, 3 grains—carbonic acid gas, 230 cubic inches.—It contains no carbonate of lime nor soda, its medicinal qualities, are equal.

if not superior, to those of Saratogo or Bedford, particularly for bilious diseases, and were it a place of as much fashion, would in all probability be more resorted to.  
Yours, truly,  
H.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13.

### A CONVENTION.

HAVING waited for a considerable time, and waited in vain, for some one more competent than ourselves, to resist the innovating attempt of the friends of a Convention, we must redeem our promise and give a more extended view of our opinions against this serious project; and although we never professed that we could make the argument "irrefragable and unanswerable" as our correspondent 'Thrasia,' would impute, yet such is our conviction of the impolicy of the measure, and of the strength of the reasons against it, that we never doubted that men more practised and more deeply versed than ourselves could do so.

Before we enter upon this subject, however, as 'Thrasia' has indulged in a little episode to us, we will reply in a brief poem to him.

We regard it as not at all uncorrectous in a correspondent to maintain measures and principles different from our own. In all political discussion our object is truth and our country, and we will cheerfully abandon our own opinions when better ones are presented to us, sustained by force and reason. We have, no doubt, the prejudices, the prepossessions and perhaps even the vanities that fall to the share of others, but if these are the topics for sarcasm, they can weigh nothing with an enlightened world in matters of grave debate. So far from our devotion to our own opinions being so great as to bind us or to cause us to wish to make them the standard for others, we submit them to the world for revision and correction, and will with pleasure give a place in our columns to the more able arguments and illustrations of correspondents.—We grant to others what we request in our turn, and our correspondents must consider their favours as less valuable or acceptable to us, because we differ in opinion and maintain that difference.

"An instinctive dread of the people" is the sentiment of plotters and conspirators, not of those who meet all public subjects at the tribunal of the people, and who yield up no salutary principle and embark in no measure to gratify delusive prejudices or to indulge in sinister designs.—Neither can we believe that "reason can ever be instructed by fears"—it may be overcome, it may be misled, but never instructed. The insurrectionary doctrine of the fretful Governor of Georgia, which 'Thrasia' winds up with so merrily, contains a maxim more fitted to the taste of those who are engaged in resistance to lawful authority, and to the subversion of constitutions and established systems, than to those who upbraid innovations, and who doubt the existence of more talent or virtue in a convention of the present day than were found in that of '76.'

The existing Constitution of the state and the Bill of Rights prefixed to it, constitute the form and substance of that government to which we owe allegiance. That constitution cautiously provides the means of its own amendment, and the rectification of whatever errors time and experience may discover. The authors of that constitution conscious of having discharged their best offices in the most faithful manner, in the comprehensiveness of their views, still took great care to provide for the relief of grievances and inconveniences, as well as to guard against an instability of things so destructive to public happiness. Having provided that the house of delegates should consist of the "most wise, sensible and discreet" of the people, that the senate should be composed of men of "most wisdom, experience and virtue"—and that the like qualifications should distinguish the Governor of the State, they determined that "this form of Government and the declaration of rights, and no part thereof, shall be altered, changed or abolished, unless a bill so to alter, change or abolish the same shall pass the general assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly after a new election of delegates in the first session thereafter." This was the mode of revising the constitution of Maryland, provided by its authors when in convention, in the memorable year of seventy-six, and they would not devise any other mode. This, it is granted, does not exclude and forbid a convention, but so far as the sense and intention of the authors of the constitution go, it dissuades from a convention by rendering it unnecessary, except

in the last resort.—A convention is an original, inceptive measure, of legitimately social and political character, to which a free people may have recourse, whenever they will it, without any provision in their written constitution for it—but the constitution of Maryland has gone as far as it could go to prevent a recurrence to a convention, by declaring, that the only mode of altering or amending that constitution, or any part of it, should be, by the act of two succeeding sessions of the general assembly.—This goes to prove to us that the framers of the constitution designed to prevent a convention, but in the last resort, or in the extreme urgency of things. And what is that state of urgency? It is finely described in the 4th section of the Declaration of Rights, viz: "whenever the ends of government are perverted, and the public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought to reform the old, or establish a new government." This certainly was our condition in '76,' and such were the maxims that governed our predecessors of that day. It is not intended by this to assert that a convention should not be called until the state of things should become as disastrous again as they were then, but we make the quotation as descriptive of that state of things in which the established maxims of our government justify us in having recourse to original measures.

So far as to the intention of the founders of the constitution in relation to a convention as collected from the instrument itself.

But Thrasia seems to dread lest the exertion of the power of altering the constitution by the legislature should be considered as superseding now and at all future times the necessary duty to call a convention, and he thinks it strange, that one should be permitted to remain a dead letter, whilst the other is practically used.—Would he have us to exert the power of calling a convention merely to prevent that power from becoming obsolete? or shall we wait as the constitution enjoins, until the ends of government are perverted and all other means of redress are ineffectual, before we take this solemn, this all important step? It can be shewn that existing defects in the constitution, cannot be cured by the interposition of the legislature, and that the reason why they can't be cured by the legislature is justly and truly ascribable to the constitution itself, then more will be shewn than we have yet seen, and then our views of the subject may change. But we can have no fear that either constitutional or original powers will become obsolete or degraded by disuse—they may lie dormant in store, as pieces of artillery do in time of peace; but the power of calling a convention is always inherent in [not incidental to] popular sovereignty, without being expressly given by constitutions, and may be exerted by them at discretion, whenever they believe the condition of the state is such, or that the established maxims of their government will authorise it.

What or who Thrasia means by "the Anti's," who admire a beautiful feature in the constitution, we can't tell—whether old anti-federal or modern anti-caucus—but whether the one or the other, we do not regard the remark as germane to the matter.—If, however, he is of the caucus party, or constitutes one of those metaphysical politicians, who so adroitly separate essences from substance as to denounce the act and yet uphold the authors, we will review this subject with him at his pleasure, and give him an occasion to exhibit his profoundest stores and sparkling wit.

We have already trespassed upon our readers. Our next remarks will refer to the severe attack upon the Judiciary, &c.

### VICE PRESIDENT CALHOUN.

We gave place readily last week to 'Justice,' in defence of the Vice-President, reprehending our style of commentary upon his late dinner speech, as too harsh when applied to so distinguished a man. We take the rebuke in good part, and will retrace our steps to review our imputed error.

Vice President Calhoun said in his dinner speech at Abbeville Court-House, South Carolina, "that there were many men in Congress, distinguished by high reputation and talents, who, in the year 1811, preferred submission with all its humiliation to war—meaning thereby, that those distinguished men would prefer to see their government and country degraded and injured by a foreign government, rather than resist by arms—for the words with all its humiliation, completely explain what was meant by submission. Now we reiterate that this assertion is false as to the historical fact it refers to, discolours the intention of the anti-war men, and is calumnious towards their representatives. 'Justice' says, this was matter of opinion

with Mr. Calhoun—then he asserts and regards a fact, and discolours the intention of the greatest crime, viz: the violation of our constitution. Mr. Calhoun was he knows that the day and the urgent friends, tempted to the opponents of ways indignantly thors as false and too that able and unanswerable arg show sound, worth against the war the appeal made the people of this of their vote aggratification was found sons and wise pat nothing like prefer wish to humiliate also remember, the 1814, no man dar an opinion upon th

What Mr. Calhoun been in asserting of construction, a presume to declar of the facts he pro verty by us, are f founded because denied and abjured calumnious becau cast a deep stain and patriotism.

But 'Justice' en remarks are as ob of being false as th —Let us examin Mr. Calhoun and boats, non-import embargoes for anti-war men tol thing and would —and finding it appointed in the resolved desperat only likely means of the people fr game of the emb to save their proof of this, se speech cited by ' strictive system] 'The farmer inqu for his produce? the embargo or c this he sees only ernment, and no injustice, which counteract. Hi ernment. [The is an unhappy st it is, and particu done all this ill] ment resting ess a dangerous one Thus we think M the vote for the —it was a bold of bad and unpo says, "Mr. Calh of his political boats or of the never said Mr. gun boats and r war friends had that many pro disastrous peric for them did n expedients that had recourse t uncertain of al a mere expedie their own will, to see if it coul some voted for der a hope (go would crush the rage for gu Calhoun ever o embargo prep does he appea and restriction after restrictio tried in vain f time he had r and the nation chievious effe its party by t then Mr. Cal striction as b because they tious, saw oul oppression an ernment—bu when did Mr by the quota navy? after had been lau when the na

Now, afte should have the imputati asserted that had been fr goes, &c.— thing, we t tried them. No one selves, to s at Abbeville to his talent fence and t were willing and to part —His subra doctrine party in th tion of Wa admired; than federa for it in c territory a times. H Caucus an instituted disputed e and we th hibited act

Justice' says, this was matter of opinio

with Mr. Calhoun—grant it if you please—then he asserts an opinion false as it regards a fact, and calumnious because it discolors intention and accuses of the greatest crime, viz.—preferring the degradation of our country to spirited opposition. Mr. Calhoun was in congress at this time; he knows that the party violence of that day and the urgent necessities of his war friends, tempted them to impute submission to the opponents of the war, which was always indignantly hurled back upon its authors as false and calumnious—he knows too that able and to thousands of minds, unanswerable arguments were made to show sound, worthy, and sufficient reasons against the war—He must remember too, the appeal made by the anti-war men to the people of this country, in justification of their vote against the war, which justification was founded upon solid state reasons and wise patriot views, and contained nothing like preference for submission or a wish to humiliate the country—and he must also remember, that, in the years 1813 and 1814, no man dared to have asserted such an opinion upon the floor of congress.

What Mr. Calhoun's intentions may have been in asserting such opinions, is matter of construction, and therefore we do not presume to declare them—but his opinions of the facts he professes to state, as controverted by us, are false in point of fact, unfounded because they have been always denied and abjured by the anti-war men, and calumnious because they are calculated to cast a deep stain upon their honour, fidelity, and patriotism.

But Justice endeavours to show, that our remarks are as obnoxious to the imputation of being false as the opinions of Mr. Calhoun—Let us examine this: We stated "that Mr. Calhoun and the war men had tried gun boats, non-importation, non-exportation & embargoes for seven years, all of which the anti-war men told them were good for nothing and would make the nation ridiculous—and finding it 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 the embargoes and restrictions, and to save their declining popularity.—In proof of this, see part of Mr. Calhoun's speech cited by Justice, viz: "It [the restrictive system] renders government odious. The farmer inquires, why he gets no more for his produce? he is told it is owing to the embargo or commercial restrictions. In this he sees only the hand of his own government, and not the acts of violence and injustice, which this system is intended to counteract. His censures fall on the government. [There is the rub you see] This is an unhappy state of the public mind; [yes it is, and particularly for the party who had done all this ill] I might say, in a government resting essentially on public opinion, a dangerous one. In war it is different." Thus we think Mr. Vice President explains the vote for the war pretty much as we do—it was a bold project to get rid of a set of bad and unpopular measures. 'Justice' says, "Mr. Calhoun never was in any part of his political career the friend of gun boats or of the restrictive system?" We never said Mr. Calhoun was the friend of gun boats and restrictions—but he and his war friends had tried them.—We all know that many projects were attempted in that disastrous period which those who voted for them did not approve, yet they were expedients that a desperate party in power had recourse to, willing to try any thing uncertain of all—why, the war was itself a mere expedient; some voted for it against their own will, they were induced to try it to see if it could save a falling party—and some voted for it, who disappeared it, under a hope (good faithful friends!) that it would crush the administration.—But during the rage for gun boats & embargoes did Mr. Calhoun ever oppose them? the only voted for embargo preparatory to war—and when does he appear in opposition to embargoes and restrictions? On the eve of the war, after restrictions and embargoes had been tried in vain for seven years, during which time he had made no stand against them, and the nation was sinking by their mischievous effects, and the administration and its party by their folly and unpopularity—then Mr. Calhoun comes out against restriction as he says, among other reasons, because they who were oppressed by restrictions, saw only the hand of government in the oppression and the censures fell on the government—but in war it was different. And when did Mr. Calhoun come out, as stated by the quotation of Justice, in favour of a navy? after the war, long after gun boats had been laughed out of countenance, and when the navy had fought itself into favor.

Now, after all this, we do not think we should have been altogether obnoxious to the imputation of falsehood, even if we had asserted that Mr. Calhoun and the war men had been friends to gun boats, and embargoes, &c.—But we did not say any such thing, we truly remarked that they had tried them.

No one was more mortified than ourselves, to see the speech of Mr. Calhoun, at Abbeville—We always bore testimony to his talents, energy and industry—his violence and the errors of former times we were willing to impute to youthful ardor and to party feelings, and to forgive them—His subsequently embracing all the federal doctrines as established by the federal party in this country under the administration of Washington and John Adams, we admired; and if he carried them further than federal men did, we could find a reason for it in our extended power, resources, territory and in the circumstances of the times. His bold opposition to the late Caucus and his opinions of that party who initiated that awful conspiracy, were undisputed evidences of his correct thinking, and we thought that Mr. Calhoun had exhibited sentiments and conduct, since 1815,

that were calculated to draw him near to the American people. But Mr. Calhoun had been accused by his former party friends of federal doctrines—nay, of ultra federal doctrines—could he be weak enough to feel this as a reproach? surely not—He knew that the federal doctrines of administering this government were the only principles upon which it could be administered with good effect—he knew the contrary had been tried and had failed—he must have known that the character of the federal men of this country was among the highest, if not the very highest character the country possessed—he knew that honest men and more patriotic men never did exist—why he should have told the people of Abbeville, that "many men in Congress in 1811, preferred submission with all its humiliation to war, when he knew that the great majority of those who dissented to the war were distinguished federal men, is a matter that we cannot explain. The fact of his having declared it has filled us with indignant surprise.

#### THE CAROLINE CAUCUS.

This extraordinary proceeding alarms every body.—The people must resist it, or it will subdue the people—shall any set of men in a county be permitted to assemble and prescribe to the rest of the freemen what shall be the course that they shall pursue in selecting their Delegates to the General Assembly? and shall a denunciation of "utter contempt" be flung against those who may have independence and virtue enough to oppose this iniquitous act of usurpation? What have we gained by independence, if a little junta in a county are to direct the freemen how they shall exercise their most important rights? We severed the tie that bound us to Great Britain because we were taxed by a legislative body, in which we were not represented—and now they want us to be governed by a legislative body, in which a pretended representation is placed over us by a few men, who call themselves *The Caucus party*, and mean that all things shall be regulated by a Caucus. If you wish to surrender your republican government in exchange for a petty aristocracy, then pull off your hats to the Caucus men, call them masters, and do their service—but if you mean to be republicans, then think and act for yourselves—prove yourselves to be republicans and freemen, by opposing this aristocratic attempt. Let no man who loves his government and country intermeddle in any way with this unlawful, this outrageous proceeding.—If the caucus men will have a caucus, let it be so, but let the rest of the people mark them and eye them—and let the whole popular power be vented against that man who will so far forget himself and the interest of his country as to agree to serve under a caucus dictation.

Fellow-Citizens, we have but one party in this country, and that is the Caucus party—they oppose themselves to the people, they arrogate to themselves the right of dictating to all men.—They make all the appointments, and they mean to dictate to you who you shall elect as delegates—in truth they mean to govern you—now you have the caucus party and a few men who have taken shelter under the wing of the caucus party opposed to the great body of the people—The caucus party and their proteges, are to the great body of the people a minority of about the proportion of one to twenty in Maryland, and in the United States generally, about as one to a hundred.—If then the people choose to let a little minority, aided by boldness and arrogance, govern them by a caucus, let them give up the character of Republicans and Freemen, and hew wood and draw water for their task masters. We speak for ourselves, and say, while we have a republican government we will be free, and we will exercise our rights independent of a caucus, and in opposition to any set of men who wish to govern us by a caucus.

MR. CLAY.—We are extremely sorry to learn that letters received from Lebanon of the 28th ult. contradict the favorable report from that place of the 25th, in relation to the convalescence of Mr. Clay's family. The illness of his daughter still continued, and serious apprehensions were entertained of a fatal termination. In this afflicting situation of his family we fear the return of Mr. Clay to the city can hardly be expected before the 1st of September. His own health we rejoice to hear is considerably improved.—*Journal.*

On the 28th July last, a quantity of blank Bank Notes, called proof impressions, to a very large amount, were stolen from the house of Col. Gideon Fairman in this city. William Hill who has resided in Albany for near a year past, (but who was in Philadelphia at the time the theft was committed) was arrested there on Monday morning last, examined and committed to goal, and sent on Wednesday to Philadelphia.

The blank Bank Notes which were stolen, have not been recovered; but it is believed that a clue has been discovered, by which they will be traced.—*Phila. Freeman's Journal.*

THE GREAT SHIP.—The Canadian Courant states that upwards of 300 men are now engaged in loading this enormous vessel, and ten horses are employed in raising the logs with the assistance of pulley and tackle, from the ship's side.—It is rather a novel spectacle to witness so many horses at work on a ship's deck, the same as if they were laboring in a field. Parties of pleasure in pilot boats visit this vessel from Quebec almost every day.

SALEM, August 5. VIOLENT STORM.—The hurricane and hail storm in Newburyport, West Newbury, Amesbury, &c. on Sunday last was very violent; the thunder was tremendous; the hail was driven in sheets against the houses; several trees were torn up by the roots; ears of corn cut off from the stalks, fruit stripped from the trees, and most of the garden vegetables entirely destroyed. The hail stones were as large as pigeon's eggs, and of all conceivable shapes. In West Newbury 2489 pates of glass were broken. The hail was not so destructive in other places, though the tornado was furious.

What next?—We have heard of eggs, lying upon a slate in the sun, being roasted during the recent hot weather, and the fish in the Rhode Island ponds and Pennsylvania rivers, being boiled fit for the table; but that is nothing in comparison with the effects of the heat at Herkimer. The American of that place states that in two gardens in that village, apples were plucked from the trees, last week, with one side of them roasted by the sun, almost to a pulp.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

#### FRENCH WEST INDIA FLEET.

The following is communicated by an officer of rank in our West India squadron, for whose kind attention we tender our thanks. It puts to rest the surmise of a cession of the island of Cuba to France, to which the visit of so large a French naval force to Havana, had given rise.—*N. Her.*

U. S. SHIP CONSTELLATION, "Off Havana, July 25th, 1825. "The French fleet which arrived yesterday is from St. Domingo—they have recognised the independence of Hayti, and are to receive thirty millions as a douceur for the emigrants, one fifth of which sum is on board. They have no troops, and do not appear to have any object in view by their arrival here, at least, none has been ascertained—they had the Royal permission to pass the Moro. Two 74's, seven frigates, two brigs under the command of two Rear Admirals.

#### EMANCIPATIONS.

The Rev. Fletcher Andrew, an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had received from the bounty of a dying relative, twenty slaves, at that time valued at 10,000 dollars; shortly after he attained the age of 21 years, although they constituted nearly the whole of his worldly property, this amiable and pious man generously emancipated every one of them. And Mr. Charles Crenshaw, a farmer residing in the neighbourhood of Richmond, has recently manumitted all the slaves he owned, amounting altogether to sixty.—*Alex. Herald.*

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Philadelphia Gazette. The Sheriff of Fayette county advertises for sale at the court house in Uniontown on the 20th of August next, one hundred and eighteen tracts of land, containing together "forty four thousand five hundred and sixty one acres;" the fourth part of four other tracts containing together 1,274 3-4 acres, two lots in the town of Newhaven, and two in Union, — in all one hundred and twenty six pieces of property, and more than 45,839 acres of land. Fayette has a superficies equal to 527,360 acres. It therefore appears that one-eleventh part of the whole county is to be disposed of by the Sheriff on the day and at the place above-mentioned.

#### APARTMENTS TO BE LET.

But what sort of apartments? Not in a dwelling house gentle reader; for Rockville, with the liveliness of business, is pretty well filled; and there are few or no houses empty, although there are some building, a strong proof of the prosperity of the place. But any person desirous of snug and neat apartments in the county jail, may be accommodated on application to the sheriff, who, at this time, singular as it may seem, has not a solitary tenant for his mansion either for debt or crime. We believe that we may assert, without the fear of contradiction, that the inhabitants of Montgomery county are as free of the incumbrance of debt as any portion of the Union, of which the emptiness of the public prison is clear evidence. Long may they continue so; and, by increasing industry and wealth, put down and bailiffs at defiance.—*Mary. Journal.*

We are authorized to state, that STEPHEN REYNER, Esq. will serve, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, AUG. 9.

Wheat—Red, per bushel,	85 a 90
White, "	90 a 100
Rye, per bushel,	40 a
Oats, per bushel,	23 a 25
Corn—white,	40 a 42 cents Pat.

DIED In this county on Wednesday last, after a lingering illness, Dr. JOSEPH YOUNG. — On Wednesday last, in Chestertown, after a short illness, *Cuthbert Hall*, Esq. register of wills for Kent county.

#### HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

An Examination, and also an Exhibition of the pupils in this Institution, will be held at the Academy, on Friday, August the 19th, at which the Parents and Guardians of Scholars, and Patrons of the said Academy, are respectfully invited to attend. Aug. 13, 1825. H. NICOLS, President.

#### Public Sale.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 1st day of September, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the late residence of Thomas Vallant, all the personal property of the said Vallant, except the servants and legacies, consisting of a very good stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture—seines, boats, and a parcel of corn of the last year. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars.—For all sums of five dollars or less the cash must be paid—for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser must give bond with approved security. The property cannot be delivered till paid for, or notes given.—The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

TENCH TILGHMAN, Adm.

#### Cavalry Orders.

The Officers of the Regiment of Cavalry in the 9th Regimental Cavalry District, will parade in Easton for Drill, on Saturday the 27th day of August, at 10 o'clock; and the whole regiment will meet for Drill in Centerville on Monday the 26th September, at 10 o'clock, properly equipped and accoutred. By order of Col. EMMETT. WILLIAM GIST, Adjutant of the 9th Regimental Cavalry District. Aug. 13

## AN ACADEMY For Young Ladies.

Will be opened in Easton under the superintendance of the subscriber, early in September next, on a day which will be named in a future advertisement. Encouraged in this undertaking by the many highly respectable families, who, unsolicited by himself or his friends, have tendered him their support and influence, and confident that the superior advantages presented by the situation of Easton, will always invite to it the patronage of the Parents and Guardians, not only of Talbot, but of the Eastern Shore in general, when its seminaries are conducted with due attention and ability, he feels that he has before him an object worthy of the utmost exertion of his powers. He will be assisted by a sister, whose attainments are considerable, and who has had several years experience in teaching—on a long continuance of her services he can confidently rely; and he flatters himself he shall be able to render the course of instruction as useful and as extensive, as can be found in any similar institution in the state. In addition to the elementary branches, and those of Geography, Grammar and Criticism, considerable time and labour will be devoted to giving instruction in History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and Chymistry, to such young ladies, as may wish to acquire a really useful foundation in those studies. To provide for a complete course of ornamental education, will also be an object of much solicitude with the subscriber; and his present prospects of patronage are such as to leave little doubt, that his most sanguine wishes and expectations on this point, will be amply gratified.

Having thus announced his intention of taking upon himself the superintendance of a Female Academy, the subscriber humbly submits it to the public, to say whether he is qualified for so arduous and responsible an office. His claims to industry and perseverance in whatever he undertakes, he believes all who know him will allow: of his talents, his character, his fitness for his present undertaking, the public must judge for themselves. The situation which he is about resigning, in the Easton Academy, he has held during the last four years; and he appeals to the highly respectable gentlemen, who compose the Board of Trustees of that Institution, and to his patrons generally, to say in what manner he has there discharged the duties assigned him. He formerly resided several years in the city of Baltimore, with the best means of knowing how the female seminaries there were conducted, and was himself, for some time, employed in one of the first in that city. The business of teaching young ladies is, therefore, not new to him. It is a pursuit in which he has taken much delight, and is the one in which, above all others, he believes himself capable of rendering service to society. Of his qualifications for such a task, however, he repeats that he wishes the public to judge for themselves. He never yet solicited the patronage of any one, and probably he never will.—He has always been aware that the entrusting of a child, to the care of a preceptor, is an affair of no ordinary importance; and that the payment of tuition money is often the least evil, where confidence is found to have been misplaced. He wishes parents to consider not his interest, so much as the interest of their daughters; & if, upon due enquiry and reflection, they shall think proper to patronize his seminary, he will be proud of their good opinion and truly grateful for their favours.

The rates of tuition will be moderate, and will not materially differ from those hitherto paid at the principal female seminary in this town. The subscriber will also in a short time, make arrangements to receive boarders into his family, on accommodating terms.

D. RING. Aug. 13 3w

## Thrashing Machine.

The Subscribers having purchased the right of Kirk's Thrashing Machine, for all the counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, except Kent, now offers to the public three or four machines of one horse power, on an improved plan, capable of thrashing 70 or 80 bushels per day—the price when complete, including the horse power, will be about \$150. He has also a smaller kind which will thresh 50 bushels per day, which will cost about \$100; the materials for the horse power, which will be trifling, to be furnished by the purchaser, and the workmen boarded whilst erecting it, which will only require the labour of two hands, for about two weeks. These machines have been tested and highly approved of in Prince-George's county, as may be seen by the certificates now in my possession, signed by Governor SPIGEE, and Judge DUVALL, and many others, copies of which may be seen by applying to Mr. Meconekin.

They intend keeping a constant supply of machines, which farmers will find to their advantage to use—they will also sell the right of three or four of the counties, on accommodating terms. Persons wishing information on the subject will apply to Thomas Meconekin, Easton.—The late sheriff of Talbot county, Edward N. Hambleton, Jan. McDaniel, Bay Side, Samuel Morsell, near St. Michaels, or the subscribers, near Vanaville, Prince-George's county. JOHN C. MORSELL & Co. Aug. 13 3w

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE HOUSE AND LOT, at the Royal-Oak, where Mr. William Willson now keeps Store, and a HOUSE AND LOT, where Mr. Thomas Townsend, Jr. now lives, and possession given on or before the first day of January next. Wanted for the ensuing year, a single man, who can come well recommended, as an Overseer. Apply to ANTHONY BANNING. Aug. 13 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. Patterson, in said town, or to the subscriber. Easton, July 23 Wm. MACKAY.

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Female Academy.

Under the direction of Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, will be re-opened on the 1st day of September; in which will be taught every branch necessary to a polite English education. Aug. 13 N. B.—Mr. THOMAS would take eight or ten Young Ladies as Boarders, on moderate terms. TWO FARMS in the Freshes, one of which has a good Fishery on it—Two Farms on the Salts, to Rent for the next year. For terms apply to SAML. HARRISON. STEAM MILL will be in operation on Wednesday the 17th inst. S. H. Canton, Aug. 13

## Notice.

A gentleman living about 11 miles distant from Annapolis, is desirous of getting an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a man of sobriety, industry and good judgment, calculated to manage a moderate size plantation with 16 or 17 hands and a small stock, a liberal price will be given—for particulars, application can be made to John Boone, Esq. near Greensborough, Caroline county. Aug. 13

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Nicholas and Samuel Watts, at the suit of William Ridgeway, will be offered at public sale on Tuesday the 6th of September next, at the Court house door in Easton, between the hours of one and six o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, interest and claim of the aforesaid Nicholas Watts, of, in and to the farm on which he at present resides, containing 244 acres more or less; also the farm of the said Samuel Watts, being part of 'Lobs Corner' and part of 'Watts Reserve', containing sixty five acres more or less; seized and taken and will be sold to satisfy the costs of suit and the sheriff's fees on the above venditioni.

E. N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff. Aug. 13 ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Peddemann Rolle, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of September 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 Rolle, of, in and to the farm where he at present resides, situate on Broad Creek, in Talbot county, containing the following parcels of land, Rolle's Range 172 acres, Dorseth's Enlargement resurveyed 45 acres, making in all 217 acres of land more or less, also one horse and gig; 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 THOS. HENRIX, Sheriff. Aug. 13 ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Spedden Orem, one at the suit of the state vs John A. Horney and Dorothy his wife formerly Dorothy Ridgeway, and one at the suit of the state vs Richard Ridgeway by James Ridgeway his next friend, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of September 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, claim and estate of said Spedden Orem, of, in and to the farm or plantation on which said Spedden Orem now resides, situate in Ferry Neck, being composed of several tracts or parts of the several tracts following, to wit: Fox's Den, Triangle, part of Ashford, part of Westland, or by what ever name or names they may be called, containing the quantity of 127 acres of land more or less.—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Sheriff. Aug. 13 ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Henry D. Sellers, Garnishee of Marcellus Keene, at the suit of George Dashiell, surveyor of Henry Downs, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 6th day of September 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, claim, interest and estate of the said Henry D. Sellers, of, in and to the following parcels of land, to wit: all that part of land called Chesnut Bay, containing 100 acres, and one other tract called Partnership, containing 165 acres, also his undivided part of a tract of land called Chesnut Ridge, containing 400 acres, all containing 665 acres, more or less, also all the right, title, claim, interest & estate of him, the said Henry D. Sellers, of, in and to a tract of land called Austin's and Riels's inheritance, situate near Hillsborough, in Talbot county, and all the right, title and interest of him, the said Henry D. Sellers, of, in and to the growing crops, for rents due thereon. Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOMAS HENRIX, Sheriff. Aug. 13 4w

## William W. Moore,

Having declined the Drug business, in his own name, on the 1st instant, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note, or book account, to come forward and settle their respective debts, on or before the first day of the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as after that day the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment.

## Moore & Kellie,

In the Apothecary and Druggist business, have on hand, at the old stand, opposite the Market-House, Washington street A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DEE-STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers. WM. W. MOORE, JOHN KELLIE, Easton, 8 mo: 6th, 1825.

**POETRY.**

**THE CONQUEROR'S SLEEP.**  
(From the London New Monthly Magazine.)  
Sleep midst thy banners furled!  
Yea! thou art there upon thy buckler lying,  
With the soft wind unfelt around thee sighing;  
Thou chief of hosts, whose trumpet shakes the world,  
Sleep! while the babe sleeps on its mother's breast;  
Oh! strong is night—for thou, too, art at rest!  
Stillness hath smoothed thy brow—  
And now might love keep timid vigils by thee;  
Now might the foe with stealthy foot draw nigh thee,  
Alike unconscious and defenceless thou.  
Tread lightly, watchers! now the field is won,  
Break not the rest of Nature's weary soul  
Perchance some lovely dream,  
Back from the borny fight thy soul is bearing  
To the green places of thy boyish dring,  
And all the windings of thy native stream;  
Why this were joy! Upon the tented plain,  
Dream on, thou conqueror—be a child again!  
But thou wilt wake at morn,  
With thy strong passions to the conflict leaping,  
And thy dark troubled thoughts all earth o'er sweeping,—  
So wilt thou rise, oh! thou of woman born!  
And put thy terrors on,—till none may dare  
Look upon thee—the tired one, slumbering there.  
Why, so the peasant sleeps  
Beneath his vine!—And man must kneel before thee,  
And for his birthright vainly still implore thee!  
Shalt thou be stayed because thy brother weeps?  
Wake! and forget, that, midst a dreaming world,  
Thou hast lain thus, with all thy banners furled!  
Forget that thou, e'en thou,  
Zast feebly shivered when the wind passed o'er thee,  
And sunk to rest upon the earth which bore thee  
And felt the night dew chill thy fevered brow!  
Wake with the trumpet—with the spear press on!  
Yet shall the dust take home its mortal son.

**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

**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

**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

**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 do 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 to be 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

**Plank for Sale.**

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards.  
7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. do.  
2,000 " 1-2 Poplar do.  
Few hundred feet of Oak and Gum do.  
Also, Oak and Gum Scantling.  
GREEN'S REARDON.  
Easton, Aug. 6

**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-Battalions 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 Lookerman'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

**MARYLAND:**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
JUNE TERM, A. D. 1825.  
On application of Peter Stevens, administrator of Eleanor Stevens, late of Talbot county, deceased—I 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 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1825.  
JAS PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

**MARYLAND:**  
**Kent County Orphans' Court,**  
JULY 21st, A. D. 1825.  
On application of Peregrine Wroth, administrator of D. B. N. of Hannah Burneston, late of Kent county, deceased—I 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 L. S. county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of July, 1825.  
TERR, CUTHBERT HALL, Reg'r. of Wills for Kent county.

**MARYLAND:**  
**Kent County Orphans' Court,**  
JULY 21st, A. D. 1825.  
On application of Peregrine Wroth, administrator of D. B. N. of Hannah Burneston, late of Kent county, deceased—I 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 L. S. county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of July, 1825.  
TERR, CUTHBERT HALL, Reg'r. of Wills for Kent county.

**MARYLAND:**  
**Kent County Orphans' Court,**  
JULY 21st, A. D. 1825.  
On application of Peregrine Wroth, administrator of D. B. N. of Hannah Burneston, late of Kent county, deceased—I 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 L. S. county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of July, 1825.  
TERR, CUTHBERT HALL, Reg'r. of Wills for Kent county.

**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 Boon, 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 23 8w

**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. Haley 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.

**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

**6 cents Reward.**

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living near Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, on the 11th day of January last, a white boy named ISAAC GARDNER, about thirteen years of age, an apprentice to the Farming Business—whoever takes up and brings home said boy shall receive the above reward but no charges will be paid.  
THOMAS MURPHEY.  
Aug. 6—3w

**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 market of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,  
SOLOMON LOWE.  
Easton, Dec 25  
N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

**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. Horney, 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, situate 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 HENRIX, Shff.  
July 23 4w

**THE STEAM-BOAT**



**MARYLAND**

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 21 March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major McKim'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 Queens wharf 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 Queens-town and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queens-town. 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 and from Cambridge.  
Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.  
From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:  
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, \$3 00  
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, 2 50  
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, 1 50  
The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.  
Dinner on board, 50  
CLEMENT VICKARS.  
March 5

**PRINTING,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.  
March 5

**Talbot County Taxes.**

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX,  
EASTON, JULY, 1825.

Ordered by the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, that the following advertisement be inserted once a week for and during four weeks successively in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Republican Star, and Easton Gazette, printed in Easton.  
A list of tracts and parcels of land, in Talbot county, and state of Maryland, liable for and charged with County Taxes for the year 1824, and the amount of Taxes respectively due thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same; the taxes being now due and unpaid and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector, in said county, liable for or properly chargeable with the payment of the same, as by his return to the Commissioners for said county, appears; to wit:

PERSONS' NAMES.	NAMES OF LAND.	ACRES.	DUE.
John Crow	Part of Jacob and John's Pasture	5 1-2	\$ 1 20
John Crouch	Part of Gaffon	54	1 98
Mark Benton's heirs	Lot on Washington street, in Easton, and running back to West street.	1 1-2	11 69
Thomas Bright's heirs	Lot in Easton	1-8	1 04
Dr. John Coates' heirs	Lot on Harrison street, Easton	1-4	82
Alce Coaker, negro	Lot near Easton	5 1-4	63
John Dorrell, negro	Lot near Easton	2 1-4	94
Jeremiah Hopkins' heirs	Lot on Dover street, Easton	1 16	44
James L. Higgins	Lot on Dover street, do.	1-2	93
William Jacobs' heirs	Lot in Easton with a Tan-yard	1-4	1 53
Cloudsbury Kerby, Jr.	Lot on Washington street	1-8	1 01
William Lowrey's heirs	Lot on Washington street	1-8	1 09
Meshack Leademham	Lot near the Academy, in Easton	1-8	85
Caleb Lookwood	Lot on West street	1-4	1 07
Cassey Nicols, negro	Lot near the Meeting-House, Easton	1	98
Abraham Nice's heirs	Lot near Rich-Bottom 40 acres, lot near Easton 5 acres and Lot near Easton 1 1-2 acres	46 1-2	2 51
William Orem	House and Lot in Easton		51
Abner Parrott's heirs	Lot on Washington street	1-4	1 53
James Rue	Two Lots on Washington street	1-2	3 44
Saml. Ringgold	Lot near the Meeting House, in Easton, 1 acre, part Bachelor's Range, and part Bachelor's Range Addition, 260	261	8 01
Robert Spedden	Lot on Washington street	1-16	89
James Stroukes' heirs	Two Lots on Easton Point	3-4	4 53
Mary Trippe	Lot on Harrison street	3-8	7 81
James Nicholson's heirs	Part Tighman's Fortune, near Easton	84	2 44
Sarah Troup	Lot on Goldsborough street	1-4	87
Dr. Baynard Willson's heirs	Lot on West street 3-8 acre, Martin's Purchase 358 1-2 acres, Hog Range 16, Marsh-Land 50	424 7-8	19 27
Sarah Alcock	Lot in Dirty Neck	25	63
Daniel Fairbanks	Part Belfast	21	44
John Merchant	Part of Main-Sail and part Fair Play 114, Lot in St. Michaels, 1 acre,	115	1 20
Peter Redhead	House and Lot in St. Michaels		60
Thomas Robertson	Part Clay Hope and part Cumberland	66 1-2	1 45
William Sherwood	Part Guardians' Neglect	3 1-2	19
James Hambleton	Part of several tracts of land, name unknown	271 3-4	4 71
Jabez Caldwell or Arthur Holt	Part Chesnut Bay and part Smith's Cleft	50	4 76
Nicholas Watts for Morlin's heirs	Part Hindman's Estate		3 32 1/2
James Austin's heirs	Part Trial, part Faulkner's Hazard	145	2 45
Alexander Anderson	Lot in Louis-Town, part Hampton	1	51
Elizabeth Booth	Part John's Hill	90	1 51
Wm. Cokrell	Part Bib's Forest	10	6 75
Henry Cannon	Part Widow's Chance	320	8 60
Henry Downs	Part Austin and several other tracts	676	13 95
Wm. Fountain's heirs	Part of Advantage	119 1/2	1 55
Charles Hobbs	Part Dobrin	680	27 31
Rebecca Wooters	Part Noble's Addition, part Planter's Delight	152	3 10

**Notice is hereby given,**

That unless the County charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionable part of advertising and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to WILLIAM FARLOW, Esq. the Collector of the Tax for said county, on or before the fifteenth day of September next, or within thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the act of assembly entitled "an act for the more effectual collection of the county charges, in the several counties of this State," passed November session, 1797.  
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk  
Easton, Aug. 6, 1825. 4w  
to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.  
The Baltimore Patriot will please publish the above, and forward his account to this office.

**\$100 Reward.**

Ranaway 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-Anne'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 LECOMPTTE.  
New-Market, Dorchester county, Md. }  
July 30, 1825

**\$20 Reward.**

Broke out of the Jail in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on the night of the 16th instant, (July) JOHN CLARK—he is about five feet six inches high, and is a stout, well made fellow to his height—the above reward will be given for his apprehension if delivered to the jailor in Easton, Talbot county, Md.  
THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.  
July 23 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 brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.  
THOMAS SNOWDEN.  
June 4 1f

**\$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 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 Goldborough & 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

**\$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.

**CASH,**

**AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,**

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article, CASH; which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.  
JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK;  
at S. Lowe's Tavern.  
Aug. 6

**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 G WHELLEN, Easton, or the subscriber.  
JOHN B. ORY.  
Easton, July 23

**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, Shff.  
July 30 8w

**MAGISTRATES' BLANKS**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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, AUGUST 20, 1825.

NO. 36.

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.

TWO FARMS in the Freshes, one of which has a good Fishery on it—Two Farms on the Salts, to Rent for the next year. For terms apply to SAML. HARRISON.  
STEAM MILL will be in operation on Wednesday the 17th inst. S. H. Canton, Aug. 13

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,  
THE HOUSE AND LOT,  
at the Royal-Oak, where Mr. William Willson now keeps Store, and a HOUSE and LOT, where Mr. Thomas Townsend, Jr. now lives, and possession given on or before the first day of January next.

Wanted for the ensuing year, a single man, who can come well recommended, as an Overseer. Apply to  
**ANTHONY BANNING.**  
Aug 13 3w

## FARMS, &c. TO RENT.

To be rented for the next year, that large and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, where Thomas Arringdale now lives; Also a small Farm near Hook-town, where William Barnes now lives; Also a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House and Garden at Easton Point, where John Tomlinson now lives. For terms apply to  
**JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
Easton, Aug. 6—

## A Farm to Rent.

To Rent for the year 1826, my Farm in Broad Creek (or Dirty Neck) adjoining the lands of the late Hugh Sherwood and at present occupied by John Kersey. This Farm is very handsomely situated on Harris' Creek. Wm. H. GROOME.  
Easton, 6th Aug. 1825.

## To Rent

For the ensuing year, and possession given the first day of January next,  
THE HOUSE AND GARDEN,  
situate on South street, formerly occupied by Tristram Needles and near the Carriage-Makers shop occupied by Mr. John Camper. Also, the House and Garden on South street, contiguous to the former, at present occupied by Mr. J. Armor. Also, an entire new House, with a Garden, situate on Port street, adjoining the property of William Needles, now in the tenure of Tristram Needles. Also, the House and Garden on Washington street, adjoining my residence, occupied at present by Mr. Edward Hopkins. For terms apply to the subscriber.  
**EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.**  
Easton, Aug. 6

## Farms to Rent, viz.

The FARM now occupied by Mr. Isaac B. Parrott.  
The FARM on which Mrs. Framp-ton now resides—and the FARM occupied by Mr. Joseph Waddle.  
For terms apply to  
**SAMUEL T. KENNARD.**  
Aug. 6 3w

## To be Rented

For the ensuing year, the following Farms in Caroline county, viz:  
1. The Farm in Poplar Neck, now occupied by James Meloney and Joseph Harrison.  
2. The Farm in Hunting Creek Neck, now occupied by Noah Ross.  
3. The Farm now in the tenure of Abraham Pritchett.  
4. The Farm now held by Dennis Hopkins.  
The above Plantations will be let at very reduced rents to good tenants—applications may be made to Thomas Summers, near Cambridge, or to the subscriber.  
**C. GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
Shoal-Creek, Aug. 6 8w

## 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

## 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

## 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.

## Female Academy.

Under the direction of Miss JOLIA ANN THOMAS, will be re-opened on the 1st day of September; in which will be taught every branch necessary to a polite English education.

Aug. 13  
N. B.—Mr. THOMAS would take eight or ten Young Ladies as Boarders, on moderate terms.

## Threshing Machine.

The Subscribers having purchased the right of Kirk's Threshing Machine, for all the counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, except Kent, now offers to the public three or four machines of one horse power, on an improved plan, capable of threshing 70 or 80 bushels per day—the price when complete, including the horse power, will be about \$130. He has also a smaller kind which will thresh 50 bushels per day, which will cost about \$100; the materials for the horse power, which will be trifling, to be furnished by the purchaser, and the workmen boarded whilst erecting it, which will only require the labour of two hands, for about two weeks. These machines have been tested and highly approved of in Prince-George's county, as may be seen by the certificates now in my possession, signed by Governor Sprigg, and Judge Duval, and many others, copies of which may be seen by applying to Mr. Meconekin.

They intend keeping a constant supply of machines, which farmers will find to their advantage to use—they will also sell the right of three or four of the counties, on accommodating terms. Persons wishing information on the subject will apply to Thomas Meconekin, (Easton).—The late sheriff of Talbot county, (Edward N. Hambleton) Jas: McDaniel, Bay-Side, Samuel Morsell, near St. Michaels, or the subscribers, near Yanville, Prince-George's county. JOHN C. MORSELL & Co.  
Aug. 13 3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Nicholas and Samuel Watts; at the suit of William Ridgeaway, will be offered at public sale on Tuesday the 6th of September next, at the Court house door in Easton, between the hours of one and six o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, interest and claim of the aforesaid Nicholas Watts, of, in and to the farm on which he at present resides, containing 244 acres more or less; also the farm of the said Samuel Watts, being part of 'Lobs Corner' and part of 'Watts' Resurvey,' containing sixty five acres more or less; seized and taken and will be sold to satisfy the costs of suit and the sheriff's fees on the above venditioni.

E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.  
Aug. 13 ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Fedeeman Rolle, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of September 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 Rolle, of, in and to the farm where he at present resides, situate on Broad Creek, in Talbot county, containing the following parcels of land, Rolle's Range 172 acres, Dorothy's Enlargement resurveyed 45 acres, making in all 217 acres of land more or less, also one horse and gig; 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  
**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
Aug. 13 ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Spedden Orem, one at the suit of the state use John A. Horney and Dorothy his wife formerly Dorothy Ridgaway, and one at the suit of the state use Richard Ridgaway by James Ridgaway his next friend, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of September 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, claim and estate of said Spedden Orem, of, in and to the farm or plantation on which said Spedden Orem now resides, situate in Ferry Neck, being composed of several tracts or parts of the several tracts following, to wit; Fox's Den, Triangle, part of Ashford, part of Westland, or by what ever name or names they may be called, containing the quantity of 127 acres of land more or less.—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by  
**THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**  
Aug. 13 ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Henry D. Sellers, Garnishee of Marcellus Keene, at the suit of George Dashiels, survivor of Henry Downs, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 6th day of September 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, claim, interest and estate of the said Henry D. Sellers, of, in and to the following parcels of land, to wit: all that part of land called Chesnut Bay, containing 100 acres, and one other tract called Partnership, containing 165 acres, also his undivided part of a tract of land called Chesnut Ridge, containing 400 acres, all containing 665 acres, more or less, also all the right, title, claim, interest & estate of him, the said Henry D. Sellers, of, in and to a tract of land called Austin's and Rields' Inheritance, situate near Hillsborough, in Talbot county, and all the right, title and interest of him, the said Henry D. Sellers, of, in and to the growing crops, for rents due thereon. Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
**THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.**  
Aug 13 4w

## PARSNIP WINE.

NEWPORT, Isle of Wight, March 8.  
SIR: The following extract is taken from "Phillips' History of cultivated Vegetables."

"Wine made from these roots, approaches nearer to the Malmsey of Madeira and the Canaries than any other wine; it is made with little expense or trouble, and only requires to be kept a few years to make it as agreeable to the palate as it is wholesome to the body; yet fashion induces us to give pounds for foreign wines, when we can obtain excellent wines of our own country for as many shillings."

Being in the habit of making a variety of wines, and giving them much attention. I willingly bear testimony to the correctness of Mr. Phillips' statement. Parsnip wine surpasses the other home made wines in the ratio of excellence that Western Island Madeira is superior to Cape.

Under these circumstances, I ask leave, through the medium of your useful paper, to offer to the public specific directions for the manufacture of Parsnip wine: there not being one published recipe on the subject.

To every four pounds of parsnips cleaned and quartered, put one gallon of water; boil them till they are quite tender; drain them through a sieve, but not bruise them, as no remedy would clear the wine afterwards. Pour the liquor into a tub, and to each gallon add three pounds of loaf sugar and half an ounce of crude tartar. When cooled to the temperature of 75 degrees, put in a little new yeast; let it stand four days in a warm room, then turn it. The mixture should, if possible, be fermented in a temperature of 60 degrees. September and March are the best seasons for making the wine. When the fermentation has subsided, bung down the cask, and let the wine stand at least twelve months before bottling.

If great Delicacy of flavor be not indispensable, most sugar may be substituted for loaf, and some expense thereby avoided. But the wine may be made with good loaf, or crushed lump sugar, and not cost more than 7d per bottle! I am, sir, yours, &c.  
L. S.

P. S. If some scientific person would favour the public with a chemical analysis of the parsnip, it would facilitate future experiments in the manufacture of wine; and from which experiments, great improvements reasonably be expected.  
*Farmers' Journal.*

## NOBLE ACT OF A PIRATE CHIEF.

A pirate vessel once attacked a sloop, the crew of which made violent and unexpected resistance; but it proved unavailing, and she was soon boarded by her assailants, who showed themselves inclined to proceed to extremities of every kind. The master of the sloop, unfortunately, had his wife with him. She remained below deck, while her husband stood by the gangway, and endeavoured to prevent the negroes from descending to the cabin; however, he was almost immediately knocked down and murdered. The female saw this, and aware that she now had no one to protect her, rushed, in a state of desperation, into the hold, which communicated with the cabin by a small door in the bulk-heads. Her first impulse was to open a large empty chest, that had once held wine, and to take refuge in it, and to close the lid, in which there happened to be a chink large enough to admit air. Here she lay in total darkness, scarcely daring to breathe, and listening with intense anxiety to the noises made by the people above. She heard enough to convince her that the work of death was going on, and that the pirates had murdered many of the ship's crew. Comparative quietness soon succeeded, and the hatch being removed, the negroes came down to the hold, and lifted up a variety of bales and boxes upon deck, and sent them on board their own vessel. Among other things, they seized the chest in which she lay concealed, thinking, doubtless, that it contained bottled wine. Her terror was so great that she would have discovered herself had not the suffocating closeness of her prison deprived her of the power of utterance. However, she felt herself lowered into a boat, and then swung on board the pirate-schooner, and eventually consigned to the hold, along with other articles of plunder.

The pirates soon got under weigh, and were so busy in attending to the navigation of their vessel, that night came on without their examining any of their new booty. The lady was in the mean time contemplating the horrors of her situation, and deliberating what she ought to do. If she remained in concealment she would soon perish of hunger, and if she discovered herself she would be a victim to the insults and brutality of the negroes. She at length determined to pursue a middle course, and to seek an opportunity of disclosing herself to the pirate captain when none of the seamen were present. She had some hopes of accomplishing this; for she naturally enough supposed that the hold of the schooner communicated with the cabin in the same way as in her husband's vessel. When she supposed, from the surrounding stillness, that midnight was approaching, she liberated herself from her wooden prison. Total darkness prevailed, except near a chink, through which a faint light appeared; she groped her way to the spot, and found that

her guiding beacon was the key hole of the door of which she was in search. It yielded to her hand, and afforded access to the cabin, as she expected. On passing forward, she found the pirate-chief asleep on a couch, with a lamp on the table beside him. Having secured the gang-way door, she awoke him as gently as possible; but the moment he cast his eyes upon her he started up uttered a cry of fear, and endeavoured to rush out of the cabin: She fell at his feet, and explained quickly who she was, and how she had been brought on board his vessel, and implored his protection. The negro, on recovering from his first alarm, listened attentively to what she said, and then, after a little hesitation, told her that he had not sufficient control over his men to prevent them from insulting her, and that her only security lay in her continuing in her former concealment, till she found an opportunity of leaving the schooner. He promised to supply her with food during her imprisonment, and to put her on shore, or on board some vessel, as soon as he found it possible to do so. He now conducted her to the hold and having placed the chest in a spot less likely to be disturbed than any other, left her, and shortly returned with food and wine. The female remained two days in this state, undiscovered by the crew, and regularly visited by the captain, who supplied her abundantly with the necessaries of life. She had the liberty of moving about the hold all night, but was obliged to take refuge in her prison during the day, every place between decks being then exposed to the visits of the negroes. At length the pirate came in sight of a Spanish coasting boat; and having made her heave to, he at once brought his female passenger on deck, to the indescribable astonishment of his people, and embarked her without opposition in the stranger's vessel, to the master of which he gave some money, with directions that their charge should be put on shore the moment they got into port. The Spanish seamen fulfilled these injunctions, by landing the lady at Havana the next morning.

## LONDON.

Extract of a letter from one of the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser.

Last Sunday I was at St. Paul's and had an opportunity of seeing the English Judges in their gowns and wigs; also the principal Law Officers of the Crown, Barristers, &c. and the Sheriff, Recorder, and Lord Mayor. They are all passable looking men, but take any five you please, and they would bear no comparison in features with the five Supreme Judges that New York had before the New Constitution. The Lord Mayor came in his splendid carriage, which is the most tawdry looking thing I ever beheld. It is impossible to describe it. The body hangs so low that it nearly touches the ground, and such is the profusion of ornaments with which it is decorated, the whole being burnished with gold, that it dazzles one to look at it. The carriage was drawn by six beautiful horses, elegantly caparisoned in rich harness to correspond. Garratt, the Lord Mayor looks very much like Mr. Noah, but he is not so tall, and is more fleshy. All the Aldermen were in church, dressed in blue robes or gowns. To take them as a body, they are not very good looking men—I think our Council Board better looking.

Chief Justice Bailey is tall, thin visaged, and has the appearance of an intelligent man. Denman makes no show at all, and Brougham is ill featured. These men never move but they attract great notice, and by far larger assemblages constantly gather to have a peep at them than you would believe possible. I saw the duchess of Kent taking an airing in the Regent's Park. She rode in a plain green bodied barouche, with two out riders and a rider in front. She has a fine appearance. The different Parks are delightful places to walk in, out of the dust and noise of London, and either of them are large enough to accommodate all the inhabitants of the metropolis. I have frequently spent hours in all of them—they are well shaded with large trees, and have fine walks. There are a great number of buildings going up in the vicinity of these Parks, which are truly elegant, and ten times as handsome as the Palaces of the Royal family. The houses are all built alike in many places, forming immense circles, and sometimes squares, with parks in the centre, like St. John's square in New York. These houses look like one building, I mean as tho' the whole was for the residence of one great family, having a beautiful terrace all round, with gardens in front.

It is astonishing to see the immense number of carriages, with their display of drivers and footmen,—ladies on horse-back, dressed in blue habits, with men's hats and veils, accompanied by gentlemen on horse-back,—thousands of gigs, &c. &c. which appear in the Park every fine day; but the greatest display is on Sunday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock. They ride round and round, to the number of many thousand.—Here is a great display of fashion; but it is disgusting to me to see old women of 70 with a thousand curls dangling about their faces, and a quizzing glass constantly at one eye viewing those that pass them. The west end of London, is where the fashions

bles generally live, and an Englishman living in this quarter of London speaks of the city as though it did not belong to the kingdom.

The public buildings are very heavy and large. Millions of pounds sterling lay waste in London in the gothic structures, which are not handsome in my eye.

In rainy weather, the streets of London are very dirty, and much worse than they are in New York. The immense travelling brings the dirt from the streets upon the side-walks, and one is constantly in the mud, which is ground up very fine and leaves the impression of your shoe wherever you tread. Further, it is extremely difficult to get along for umbrellas on such days, as it is very fashionable here for those who stand from 4 to 5 feet 3 inches, to make constant exertions to reach their umbrellas over the head of 6 feet people to the great danger of their eyes.

In fair weather the streets are tolerably clean. The dirt carts are preceded by sweepers, and as fast as a heap is made, it is thrown into the cart, and in this way they clean their streets; if left to the inhabitants, it would never be done. But London is not so liable to get dirty as New-York—you will not find straw, paper, vegetables, offals, &c. thrown into the street. Every straw, &c. is put to use, every thing is consumed here in some way that is useful.

There is one disgusting sight in London, and that is, to see the immense number of women that resort and set with the men drinking porter in the tap-rooms, of which there are many thousands. Women, single women, go into these places and call for a pint of porter or glass of ale like the men, and mix in conversation with them. You will also see women go into the eating houses, of which there are hundreds, take their seats in the boxes alongside of men, and call for their dinner and porter. But the greatest sight is to go into the back streets, and take a stand near the celebrated gin shops, and observe numbers of well dressed and miserably dressed females constantly going into these places to drink gin; for which they pay two pence a glass. It is miserable stuff, not half so good as our whiskey.— Besides, you will observe many poor wretched looking women in these streets, standing upon the walks and hanging about the corners, with black eyes and otherwise disfigured. These gin shops are the curse of London.

It is astonishing to view the manner in which the dense part of London is built; the thousand narrow courts and streets, which look precisely like long alleys, with houses 4 stories high on each side. These buildings contain numerous families, thousands & thousands live next door to each other, in the same building, and on the same floor, that do not know each other; and hundreds of families pass through the same front shops go out of the same doors, that have lived for years in this way, and have never exchanged a word with each other, and who do not know their names or business.

The Jews live in the most narrow streets, and their shops and personal appearance beggars all description. Among the Jews I saw that frightful fellow who sold tooth-powder to the New Yorkers. His appearance was more ill-looking, and I believe he had the very same garments on, all in tatters, as when in New York.

With respect to the squares they are indeed beautiful, and are ornamented with statues of distinguished men. I never look upon these works of art and ornament without feeling ashamed of that very narrow and contemptible parsimony which has prevented New York from exhibiting to her citizens and to strangers a monument of Washington. Englishmen often ask me if our city has many statues of her great men, and they are astonished to learn that there is not one, even in remembrance of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. I believe I could raise more than forty thousand dollars for this object in London, from Englishmen, hundreds of whom speak of Washington with veneration, and rank him with the distinguished men that have been, but are now no more. I hope for the honour of my country, and the pride of my native city, that it will not be long before the reproach will be wiped away. I am sensible that if Americans could see the works of art of other nations, and have their pride touched as I have had mine by foreigners on this subject, they would commence in good earnest to rear a tablet to his memory.

A gentleman of this city has informed us that he used what are called *Sponge Boots*, for the preservation of his horses' feet, which have proven of the greatest service to the animal. Most persons have had cause to complain of the diseases which occur in the feet of their most valued horses, and it is believed they are principally occasioned by the dryness of the hoof. While in the stable, horses are generally surrounded with dry litter or standing on the dry floor. These boots are made of sponge, and fitted on the horses' feet, are wet with soft water every ten or twelve hours. Our informant recommends them to all owners of horses with confidence. We understand they are sold by a person in Boston, who has obtained a patent for them.—*Freeman's Jour.*

FOREIGN.

New York, Aug. 10.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

We have received by the packet ship Cadmus, Capt. Allyn, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 1st ult. Paris papers to the 30th and London to the 29th of June inclusive, from which we have extracted all that appeared of interest.

Captain Allyn visited the family of General Lafayette, at La Grange, and left them all well on the 19th of June.

The Hon. Mr. Rufus King arrived at Liverpool in the ship Pacific on the 26th. He was to stay there a few days, to recover from the effects of his voyage, he having suffered much from sea sickness. The American Chamber of Commerce intended to invite him to a public dinner previous to his departure from London, to take upon him the duties of Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. States to the British Court.

It is stated in the Paris Journals that the Marquis de Riviere has been appointed Minister to Spain.

A French squadron was cruising off Cadiz, says a letter of the 7th of June, for preventing the entry of Spanish vessels from Havana, there being reason to fear that the fever prevailed at the latter place. The consequence was, that many of the merchantmen being unable to take refuge in Cadiz, were taken by the Colombian privateers. The French ships could not afford them protection, without committing a breach of neutrality.

So great was the apprehension at Lloyd's from the visits of Colombian privateers to the Coasts of Spain and Portugal, that 20 guineas per cent was paid on the 28th on Spanish property bound to Portugal.

The Castle of Marrac, near Bayonne, the theatre of the celebrated conferences between Napoleon and the King of Spain, was destroyed by fire on the 22d of June.

The session of Parliament it was thought would close the 2d of July.

In the House of Commons, June 22d Mr. Broggham asked Mr. Canning if he was aware of the arrest of Gen. Devereaux by the Austrian government in the Venetian states.—Mr. Canning replied that he had understood so; Mr. Broggham remarked, that it had been his intention, during the last two sessions of Parliament to bring before the house the manner in which English subjects had been treated by the Austrian states and Spain, but that he had been deterred from so doing from the apprehensions that the warmth of the language that might be used, might possibly compromise the safety of the individuals who might be in those territories.

The Peranga, Brazilian frigate arrived at Portsmouth June 27, from Maranh, with Admiral Lord Cochrane on board. All her masts were sprung, and she would have to come into the harbour to repair. Salutes were exchanged between her and the Port Admirals flag ship. On landing Lord Cochrane received three cheers from the assembled populace, which he returned with a polite bow.

Lisbon papers of June 5, contain a notice from the Secretary of State to certain parties who were anxious to gain the sanction of government for the importation of foreign corn, informing them that such importation would not take place beyond the limits of the existing law.

THE GREEKS.—It appears from a Bulletin of Admiral Miaulis, dated May 13, that he had the evening previous destroyed with his fire ships, part of the Egyptian fleet in the Gulf of Modon. The vessels burned in the port, consisted of two frigates, three corvettes, five brigs of war, and the rest transports, in all twenty sail. The fire communicated itself to the fortress, and the town of Modon, for five hours, appeared one volume of flames, and then we heard one of the most terrible explosions that ever took place. This leads us to imagine that the powder magazines took fire, and in that case, every one, and every thing there, must have perished.

The London Price Current of June 24 says—"the market for cotton wool is very depressed—no sales making; and prices considerably lower."

HAYTI.—Port au Prince papers of the 17th July, received at this office, contain an account of the ceremonies used at the approval (enterinment) of the French Ordinance recognizing the Independence of Hayti.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the Baron Mackau and the Admirals, landed, under a salute of artillery, and marched in procession, accompanied with music, to the State House where the senate was assembled to receive them. Here the Baron made an address congratulating the Haytiens on their independence, to which the President of the Senate made a suitable reply. One of the secretaries then read in a loud voice the Ordinance of His Most Christian Majesty, dated 17th of April last, recognizing the full and entire independence of Hayti. The approval of the same was entered, in the register of the Senate.

After these ceremonies, the members of the Senate, the French Ambassador, the Admirals, and their suite, repaired to the National Palace where the President of the Republic and the chief functionaries of state were assembled.—One of the Senators deposited the ordinance on the table, and delivered an address to which the President replied at some length, concluding with the following words, "For twenty years past, we have annually renewed the oath to live free or to die; henceforth, we will add to it a wish dear to our hearts, and which I hope will be heard in heaven; that a reciprocal confidence and open heartedness may cement forever the compact which has just been formed between the French and Haytiens."

The Baron de Mackau then rose and

made a highly complimentary address to the President to which his Excellency replied with expressions of gratitude.

At a signal previously agreed upon, the vessels of the French squadron then saluted the Haytian flag and the forts along the shore saluted in return the royal pavilion of France. After this, the whole body of dignitaries French and Haytian, repaired to the Church, where a Te Deum was performed.

In the afternoon there was a grand dinner at which numerous toasts were drunk, and some fine songs sung. At night the city was illuminated, and there was a grand ball which lasted till 3 o'clock in the morning.

On Wednesday and Thursday grand entertainments were given on board the French vessels of War, and on Friday the French residents at Port au Prince gave a splendid banquet and ball.

On the following Wednesday, the French frigate La Circe, sailed for Brest, with the three Haytian Ambassadors, Daumec, Rouanez, and Fremont. Phil. Gaz.

PROCLAMATION.

John Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti.

A long oppression had borne down Hayti: Your courage, and your heroic efforts, raised her twenty years since from degradation to the rank of independent nations. But your glory demanded one other triumph. The French flag, coming this day to salute the land of liberty, consecrates the legitimacy of your emancipation. It was reserved to the monarch of France, not less religious than great to signalize his advancement to the crown by an act of justice, which at once adds brilliancy to the throne from whence it emanates, and to the nation which is its object.

Haytiens!—A special ordinance of his Majesty Charles X. dated the 17th April last, recognizes the full and entire independence of your government. This authentic act, by adding the formality of law to the political existence which you have already acquired, will give you that rank in the world, in which you have been placed, and to which divine Providence calls you.

Citizens!—Commerce & agriculture will now be greatly extended. The arts and sciences, which rejoice in peace, will be highly improved, to embellish your new situation with all the benefits of civilization. Continue, by your attachment to national institutions, and above all to your Union, to be the terror of those who would desire to disturb you in the just and peaceable enjoyment of your rights.

Soldiers!—You have merited well of your country. Under all circumstances you have been ready to combat for her defence. You will be faithful to your duty. The fidelity of which you have given so many proofs to the commander of the nation, is the most glorious recompense for his constant solicitude for the prosperity and glory of the republic.

Haytiens!—Shew yourselves worthy the honourable place which you occupy among the nations of the earth. More happy than your fathers, who left you only the legacy of an awful fate, you shall bequeath to your posterity the most glorious heritage which they can desire—internal harmony, and external peace, a flourishing and respected country.

Live forever, Liberty, Liberty! Live forever, Independence!

Given at the National Palace, Port au Prince, 11th July 1825, and the twenty-second year of Independence.

BOYER, President. B. INGINAC, Secretary General.

REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY.

We are never more struck with the difference between the habits and institutions of our own country, and those of Europe. than when we contrast the titles assumed by our public officers with those conferred upon their favorites by the monarchs of the old world. By this comparison, too, we may learn to what different objects the ambition of man is directed under different forms of government: While, in a well organized republic, merit and talents are the chief passports to distinction, the subjects of the old and rotten monarchies of Europe seem to consider themselves honorable, just in proportion to the number of high sounding epithets they are entitled to attach to their names. These ideas were suggested by reading the preamble to the late Treaty between the United States and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The President of the U. S. is declared to have named, as his plenipotentiary, 'Henry Middleton, a citizen of said States,' and the Emperor on his part, is said to have nominated "his beloved and faithful Charles Robert Count of Neesselrode, actual Privy Counsellor, Member of the Council of State, Secretary of State directing the administration of Foreign Affairs, actual chamberlain, Knight of the order of St. Alexander Nevsky, Grand Cross of the order of St. Waldimer of the first class, Knight of that of the White Eagle of Poland, Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Knight of the orders of the Holy Ghost and of St. Michael, and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, Knight Grand Cross of the order of the Black and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Annunciation of Sardinia, of Charles III. of Spain, and of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Naples, of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Polar Star of Sweden, of the Crown of Wirtemberg, of the Guelphs of Hanover, of the Belge Lion, of Fidelity of Baden, and of St. Constantine of Parma."!!!

Hallowell Advocate.

The Dey of Algiers has resorted to a singular mode of conquering the love of celibacy, by ordaining that every bachelor of more than twenty years of age shall receive, at least once a day, in public, a sound flogging.

WHAT NEXT?

Correspondence of Governor Troup, and C. Vandeventer, Chief Clerk, War Dep. Department of War, June 15, 1825.

SIR:—Your letter of 3d inst. to the Secretary of War has been received, and submitted to the President, who directs me in the absence of the Secretary of War, to say in reply, that if the Government of Georgia should undertake the project of surveying the Lands ceded to the U. S. by the Creek Nation of Indians at the Treaty of the Indian Springs before the expiration of the time specified by the 8th article of the Treaty, for the removal of the Indians, it will be wholly upon its own responsibility—and that the U. S. Government will not, in any manner be responsible for any consequences which may result from that measure. I have the honor to be your ob't. serv't,

C. VANDEVENTER, chief clerk. His Excellency G. M. TROUP.

Executive Department Geo.?

Milledgeville, 25th June, 1825.

SIR:—I received this morning the note which, in the absence of the Secretary of War, the President of the United States directed you to address to me, and in which I am informed that the project of surveying the lands ceded to the United States by the Creek nation of Indians at the treaty of the Indian Springs, before the expiration of the time specified by the 8th article of the treaty for the removal of the Indians, will be wholly upon its (the Government of Georgia's) responsibility; and that the Government (viz. the Government of the United States) will not in any manner be responsible for any consequences which may result from that measure. A very friendly admonition, truly, so that whilst you referred your resistance of the survey to the evils already produced by mere effort on the part of this Government to obtain permission to make the survey, and when the fact of that cause producing those effects is disproven, and it is made known to you that nobody here, either whites or Indians, ever conceived such a thing as possible before you had assumed it upon the representation of the Agent as undoubtedly true, and that your own Agent to suit his own purposes, had fabricated it to deceive and mislead you—nevertheless you continue to issue order after order, forbidding the survey as if you had predetermined from the beginning that under no circumstances should we proceed to the survey without your express permission first had and obtained. Nay more—you repeat this order to Gen. Gaines, who is charged to promulgate it to the hostile Indians; so that whether there be any thing obnoxious in the survey or not, they may seize it as a pretence under the authority and with the support of the U. S. to scalp and tomahawk our people as soon as we shall attempt that survey; and that, in fact, you adopt for the Indians gratuitously an imaginary wrong done to them; persuade them even against their will that it is a real one, and then leave them to indulge in unbridled fury the most tempestuous passions; and this, I presume, is the meaning, in part, of the responsibilities which we are to incur if we disregard the mandate of the Government of the U. States. You will therefore, in the absence of the Secretary of War, make known to the President, that the Legislature having, in concurrence with the expressed opinion of the Executive, come to the almost unanimous conclusion that by the treaty, the jurisdiction, together with the soil, passed to Georgia; and in consequence thereof authorized the Governor to cause the line to be run and the survey to be made; it becomes me in candour to state to the President, that the survey will be made, and in due time, and of which Major Gen. Gaines has already had sufficient notice.

Whilst in the execution of the decrees of our own constitutional authorities, the Government of the United States will find nothing but frankness and magnanimity on our part, we may reasonably claim the observance in like degree of these noble qualities on theirs. When therefore certain responsibilities are spoken of in the communication of the President, we can rightfully inquire, what responsibilities? Georgia, in the maintenance of her undoubted rights, fears no responsibilities. Yet it is well for Georgia to know them so far as they are menaced by the United States. If it is intended that the Government of the United States will interpose its power to prevent the survey, the Government of Georgia cannot have too early or too distinct notice. For how highly dishonourable would it be for the stronger party to avail itself of power to surprise the weaker. If the government only mean that, omitting its constitutional duty, it will not pacify the Indians and make safe the frontier whilst the officers of Georgia are in peaceful fulfilment of their instructions connected with the survey, it is important to the Government of Georgia to know that, depending on itself for safety, it shall not depend in vain—but if the government of the United States mean, what is not even yet to be believed, that assuming like their Agent upon another, not dissimilar occasion, an attitude of neutrality feigned and insincere, it will, like that Agent, harrow up the Indians to the commission of hostile and bloody deeds—then, indeed the Government of Georgia should also know it, that it may guard and fence itself against the perfidy and treachery of false friends. In either event, however, the President of the United States may rest content that the Government of Georgia cares for no responsibilities in the exercise of its right, and the execution of its trust, but those which belong to conscience and to God, which, thanks to him, is equally our God as the God of the U. S.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,

G. M. TROUP.

To C. Vandeventer, Chief Clk. War Dep.

Correspondence of Gov. Troup and Gen. Gaines.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, } Milledgeville, 17th July, 1825. }

SIR—I have only a moment left to say one word in answer to that part of your letter I had the honour to receive yesterday, which relates to the assent given by McIntosh to the survey of the country. The certificate of Marshall, no matter how procured, is one of the most daring efforts that ever was attempted by malignant villainy to palm falsehood upon credulity. Now Sir, that you may be at once undeceived with regard to the trick which has been played off by somebody, I have to assure you, that independently of the assent three times given by McIntosh, under his own hand, which I have in my possession, this same man Marshall has repeatedly declared to me, that there was not a dissenting voice from the survey among the friendly Chiefs—all the Chiefs I have seen have uniformly declared the same—and so they have declared to others, both in and out of the Council; and for this you have my word of honor, and may have my oath. I will know, that from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the Commissioners of Georgia, that the oath even of a governor of Georgia may be permitted to pass for nothing, and that any vagabond of the Indian country may be put in requisition to discredit him. But I assure you Sir, if that oath should not weigh one feather with your government it will weigh with the people of this state, who so far as I have knowledge of their history, have never yet refused credence to the word of their chief magistrate; and I believe will not to the present one, unworthy as he may be.

Permit me to say in frankness, that I do not like the complexion of things at all, as disclosed by the Commissioners on the part of the state, and sincerely hope that you may never have cause to regret the part you have taken in them—every prepossession here was in your favour, and it would have given me great pleasure to cherish it in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal services to his country, through many a perilous and trying scene.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, G. M. TROUP. Maj. Gen. E. P. GAINES, Commanding, &c.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Gaines to Gov. Troup.

HEAD QUARTERS.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT, } Indian Spring, July 28th, 1825. }

SIR—I have to acknowledge the honor of your Excellency's letter of the 17th of this month, by which it appears that you had 'only a moment to say one word' in answer to mine of the 10th.

Your one word, comprehending however, two pretty closely written pages, coming as it does from the Chief Magistrate of an enlightened and patriotic member of the United States, demands my attention. Not being disposed, however, to follow your example as to time, I have permitted your letter to lie on my table for a week past, in the expectation that a little reflection would suggest to you the propriety of correcting some expressions apparently hasty, and calculated to call forth an answer partaking of the climate and heated atmosphere in which I find myself, against which it has been my constant purpose carefully to guard. But your letter having made its appearance in a newspaper, just now handed to me by a friend, I can no longer see the propriety of withholding a reply.

You say 'the certificate of Marshall, no matter how procured, is one of the most daring efforts that ever was attempted by malignant villainy, to palm a falsehood on ignorant credulity.'

'No matter how procured.'—I will first state to you the manner in which that frightful certificate was 'procured,' and then proceed to show that its 'daring' character consists only in its truth, and its direct tendency to expose in part, the 'malignant villainy' which has been extensively practised on the credulity of many of the good citizens of Georgia and other states in reference to the Indians and the treaty. The facts contained in the certificate in question were voluntarily and to me unexpectedly communicated by Mr. William Edwards and Joseph Marshall, whose signatures it bears. Of the character of William Edwards, who is a citizen of this state, I have had no means of knowing much personally.—He has been represented to me by Col. Broadnax of Pike, and by Col. Phillips of this county, as a man of truth, poor, but honest and upright; a description of character, applicable to a large class of the inhabitants of this and other parts of our western border, in whom I have usually found as much devotion to truth, as in any other class of American citizens.—Joseph Marshall is personally better known to me. He is a Creek half breed, and is deemed to be a good interpreter; and however defective, as I know he is, in education, and refined moral sentiments, such as have obtained the sanction of civilized society, I have no doubt that he is one of the most upright Chiefs that ever belonged to the little treaty making party. Neither of these men, Edwards or Marshall, appeared to me at all qualified for what you denounce their certificate to be 'the most daring effort that ever was attempted by malignant villainy.' Their statements were simple and apparently unprejudiced and unimpassioned. They were made after the principal business of the Council had been brought to a close, and in the presence of many of the respectable citizens of Pike county. Convinced of the propriety of all my duties with the Indians being performed in open day and in the presence of as many as would attend of all states and of all colors; I took care that the certificate should be taken and explained in presence of the Council & all others who had seen fit to attend. I had no secret projects to promote, nor any 'secret grists'

to remedy, or secret hopes to gratify; and consequently had no occasion for separating the Chiefs, or for secret examinations. The certificate was written as it was dictated, as I believe word for word, by my Aide-camp Lieut. E. George Washington Butler, a young officer of accomplished military education and talents, with unbending integrity and spotless honor; and who is as incapable of giving countenance to a trick or misrepresentation as was the beloved father of his country with whose name he is honored, and whose patriotism and virtue he constantly and scrupulously imitates.

Having thus explained to you the means employed to obtain the certificate in question, for which I hold myself responsible, I have now to remark that, although I never entertained a doubt but you were deceived into a belief that Gen. McIntosh had consulted the few Chiefs of his party, and had obtained their assent in Council, to the immediate survey of the ceded land; yet I have found no satisfactory evidence of any such Council consisting of the Chiefs of the ceded territory, having ever acted at all upon the subject. And it is apparent from McIntosh's letter 'no matter how procured' (I will offer no apology for making use of your Excellency's pregnant phrase), or by whom written, that he himself considered the permission to survey as merely conditional. But I contend that neither Gen. McIntosh nor his vassal Chiefs had any right to give such permission, for the treaty 'no matter how procured' had become a law of the land—its provisions could not therefore be changed or rendered inoperative by any correspondence or any subsequent agreement between your Excellency and any part or the whole of the individuals of one of the contracting parties, without the consent of the other. The treaty makes it our duty to protect the Indians against the whites and all others. To protect them from the whites, it is necessary and proper that we should maintain the usual line of demarcation between them and the whites. I am charged with their protection. To accomplish this important duty my first object has been to take effectual measures to prevent all intercourse between them and the whites, excepting only such as is sanctioned by the laws of the United States.

You say 'I very well know, that from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the Commissioners of Georgia, that the oath of a Governor of Georgia may be permitted to pass for nothing and that any vagabond of the Indian country may be put in requisition to discredit him—but I assure you sir, if that oath should not weigh a single feather with your Government it will weigh with the people of this state, who so far as I have knowledge of their history, have never yet refused credence to the word of their Chief Magistrate.'

To this apparently very serious, but certainly very vague charge, I cannot undertake to reply until you do me the favour to give me some specification of the matters of fact to which you have reference. I will however take this occasion to remark that whatever statement you may have received in support of the insinuation apparently contained in your letter, that I have enlivened in question, or ever put any person in requisition to call in question, the oath, or the word, of a Governor of Georgia, during his continuance in office, is wholly destitute of truth. I have indeed believed, and have expressed to you my belief that you have been greatly deceived by persons in whose honor you placed reliance; but who were unworthy your confidence.

But I am by no means disposed to yield even my tacit assent to the high toned rule of English law which your remarks just now quoted call to mind, that "the King can do no wrong." Truth is a divine attribute and the foundation of every virtue. "Truth is the basis of all excellence." This inestimable moral treasure, truth, is to be found in the cottage as well as in the palace, at the plough as well as at the official bureau of state. Many of the unfortunate wanderers of the wilderness and its borders are firm votaries of truth as any men I have ever known. Some of them who have been unfortunate, and whose regard to truth and honesty induced them to give up the last dollar justly due to their creditors, had they regarded money a little more, and truth a little less might have failed full-handed and now instead of being reduced to the condition of despaired poverty, would wanton in the luxuries of plundered wealth. It is no longer possible in America to make free men believe that "the King (or he who governs) can do no wrong."

The enlightened citizens of the republic having long since found it to be fruitless to look for angels in the form of men to govern them, know full well how to discriminate between the high office, and the man who fills it. Your excellency will I doubt not always receive a degree of respect proportioned at least to that which you are wont to bestow on other men in office: more than this could not be expected—less than this would not be just. That a great part of the citizens of Georgia are magnanimous, just, generous and chivalric I well know—and that they are disposed to do justice to their chief magistrate I am equally convinced: nor can I doubt that they will do equal justice to their U. S. as well as to their state officers. I rely upon the wisdom and justice and patriotism of at least nine tenths of those with whom I have the pleasure of an acquaintance—many of whom are cultivators of the land, to which class, in this and every other state of the republic, I look up with confident pleasure and pride, as they form the adamantine pillars of the union; against which the angry vapouring power squibs of the little and the great demagogues, of all countries, may continue to be hurled for hundreds of centuries without endangering the noble edifice; this beloved monument of American wisdom and valour and virtue, will stand unshaken, when the

disturbers of it remembered only. The good people are anxious the land upon they would abolish lawless means before or after treating, before the time I am convinced United States is an upright citizen of Indian claims to its should be speed the Indians should soon as they can more—But be justice.

It cannot be denied, as well as in the class of men who profess to employ work of enlighten other classes of labours consist of to prove that they found only with themselves resp all others go with trouble to read which the press some years past the essayists have "refuse credence magistrate" and despair of the R.

You say "I do things at all, as ioners on the pa ly hope (you add cause to regret in them." Per with a sincere with whose rep prove by their to the foremen ing class. Sh contain the truth ing but the truth miss your app I have nothing report is not tr tongue and the move me from make me regret in respect to the ioners, the stat

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# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20.

## A CONVENTION. [IN CONTINUATION.]

The necessity of a convention is said to arise from the defects in the Executive and Judicial branches of the government. The first of these it is affirmed cannot be cured by the General Assembly in the Constitutional mode, because members of the Council always find friends in the legislature, by whose "address and intrigue" the office is preserved for their accommodation.

We are no great sticklers for the council, and we should not repine if it was abolished—yet surely you do not need a convention for that purpose. If bold and able and acute men, like "Thrasia," will only devote their labours to convince the people of this defective branch, and present themselves to their view as candidates for their confidence to effect so desirable an object, in these times when "pretended patriots have run their course and the unsophisticated voice of the people will be heard," they may work the necessary reform without the expense, the tumult, or the dangers of a Convention. Besides, such men would, like Gen. Smythe, in Canada, look down all opposition—"intrigue and address" would flee from their imposing presence, and the patriotism of their intentions would ensure them the attention of all. The right of suffrage, the principle of eligibility, the whole election system, and the judicial system of the state, have all undergone constitutional changes by the acts of the General Assembly, and these are quite as important measures as the abolition of the Council. If these, or any of these have not resulted by the change in a manner that is considered most salutary, yet the change of itself shews that the means afforded through the legislature, in the prescribed course, are fully adequate to the end; and all that is necessary to be done to make the result complete, is to raise the people to a sense of duty and cause them to be more cautious in selecting their Delegates and Senators.

When we come to the Judiciary, we approach that branch of the government in which changes are of the most serious import, and where no alterations should be attempted, without every human assurance of great improvement. We believe that no system could be devised superior to that of the old General Court, so far as the improvement of the profession and the pure administration of justice were concerned. Yet it is hopeless to return to that—nor can you form any system containing a distinct court of appeals, without a distinct set of judges, that can be free from exception.

If a distinct court, the judges of appeals must have higher salaries—we must not have such an anomaly as once existed in Maryland, of a high court of appeals with inferior salaries; this was appealing from the living to the dead.

The constituting a court of appeals out of the chief justices of the district, seems to be the peculiar defect at present in that branch of the government, that a convention is intended to remove—as provocatives to this, Thrasia pronounces all the judges the offspring of party, and says "it is just that they should pass a new and a better order!"—If the judges are obnoxious to the insinuations of Thrasia in "mingling in deliberations" when they must not sit, when an appeal is under consideration, and "in feeling an interest in supporting each others' decisions," which they ought not to feel, there is another ordeal through which they ought to pass.—If we could believe this, we should desire a change in the judiciary for the express purpose of cutting off such judges—but with Thrasia, we "hope for better things." But can you seriously expect that a convention will enable you to get judges devoid of "that human infirmity the pride of opinion?" Do you expect to organize a system, through a convention, that will give you men more exempt from frailties, than can be procured under the present? or is the exception taken to the system or to the incumbents in office, or to both, that Thrasia supposes can only have a proper hearing and decision by a convention? In constituting a court of appeals you must either have a separate court of distinct judges, which would add greatly to the expense of the system—or you must have it constituted, as we now have it, of the chief justices of the districts, excluding the one whose decision is under revision—or you must have it made up of the chief justices, as now, with the admission of the judge whose opinion is under revision, who is admitted to explain the grounds and reason of the decision he gave. We pre-

sume it cannot be intended to erect the senate into a court of appeals—cannot any of these, or a change of this sort, if desired, be effected by the legislature, without agitating the state with the question of a convention that may set every thing aloft?

If the exception is to the judges, impeach them constitutionally when they are subject to it.—If they are only deficient, though not constitutionally amenable to impeachment, appeal constitutionally to the legislature for their removal, and place abler and more judicious, more wise judging men, in the executive who will make better selections hereafter—but for deficiency in character in one department do not turn your whole constitutional system topsy turvy, to make a new system, that however good in itself, may become weak and incompetent by the administration of unfit men.

When men become reformers, they must be resolute and explicit, they must put themselves at risk—if they are really honest, they will not disguise or conceal any thing of a public nature—if the public welfare is exclusively their object, they will feel no squeamishness in developing the acts and things which are wrong, the names of the men who have done them, and the influences by which they were brought into power, as well as those which placed their patrons in office. This constitutes the difference between them and those pretended reformers, who are steady fault-finders; forever carping at something—full of the knowledge of present evils, they have a remedy for all—but as their projects never reach beyond their own promotion or the degradation of rivals, they avoid exposure and deal in general insinuations, in very wise conceits.—This latter character, however, we are far from imputing to our correspondent.

The "corroding sores" in Chancery is also unbanded to our view to take a superficial glance at them, and they are pronounced "evils and imperfections" that all concur to acknowledge, yet all attempts to cleanse this lazar-house have proved abortive—and as a reason why they have proved abortive the character and objects and pursuits of the members of the General Assembly are given, with an assurance, that many are "taken off by the blandishments of the accomplished courtiers round the seat of government." This last corresponds with what we have heard—for we understood that at a recent session of the General Assembly, when a high appointment was to be made, that certain accomplished courtiers and able negotiators from various parts were at the seat of government and in its vicinity, who played off their blandishments with much effect and great success, and this too, in direct opposition to the recently expressed wishes of the people. How melancholy that our "archives should be thus early decrepit!"

But this is following extraneous matter—Let us come more immediately to the point. Do the griefs which "Thrasia" lays to heart flow from our system of government and the forms of our constitution so much as from the administration on that system? If from the administration on that system, will a convention prove effectual? Can you make any system of things good that incompetent men are to manage? Can you hope through a convention to form any constitution with any provisions in it, however wholesome, that inefficient men will not abuse? Call a constitution to-morrow and make a new constitution, or make the present one, as Thrasia would say, better—such as he could admire and defend upon all the sound, admitted principles of political science.—Can he believe, but that in a few years after, when the imbecility or supineness or perhaps a worse quality of man had had time to pervert the true "end and aim" of its provisions, some more modern "Thrasia" will not arise, disgusted at the growing perversions and corruptions, and refuting upon things as they should be, who would desire again another appeal to original measures to cure the evils which time and experience had discovered, according to the fashionable phrase of revolutionists? Thus there is no end to this indulgence of our devotion to make things better.—It was this repetition of dangerous convocations that caused the patriots and the wise men of '76 who lived before the practical development of the refinements of French philosophy, to provide a safe and an efficient mode of curing constitutional defects, with the most thorough knowledge and consent of the people, without recurring to an original measure that was calculated, and likely, to agitate the whole state to its centre. They knew experimentally what were the throes and convulsions that distorted a state in the formation of a constitution and they wisely and patiently admonished us, their descendants, not to have recourse to it, except when "the ends of government were perverted, public liberty endangered and all other means of redress had proved ineffectual."

Will "Thrasia" reply to this, "that in his anticipations of good he will presuppose" a total absence of all convulsions and agitations, as he told us before in other anticipations he would "presuppose there would be no such Governor as—who is undeniably faithful to his first love?"—He! mens nescia futuri!—What security can we have, say what rational hope is left, that the imperfections of the present will be cured by the improvements of the future, or that the vices and errors which have hitherto deformed will not deform again? Utopian schemes will not do for republics—there men manage themselves—the simpler the system the better; the less exposed it is to revolution, when once formed and acquiesced in, the safer. When evils arise, cure them in the mode prescribed by established law, and never reduce society to lawless dissolution, if it is practicable to avoid it.

Mr. Hughes of the Maryland Republican thinks that the bet which has been offered us—that a full blooded caucus man will be our next Governor—shews that there must be an understanding going on, as a certain travelled gentleman had learned a thing or two—Mr. Hughes says his bet is more distinct, viz: that a full blooded caucus federalist would be next Governor.—This to us is news & news passing strange—this is indeed beyond our depth—but we know no political secrets—a full blooded caucus federalist is what we call a political lusus naturæ, a singular phenomenon, that we have not met with—we hope no such monster will fill the Governor's station in Maryland.

The sagacity displayed in the belief that "federalists are acting with more unanimity and better hopes of success than they have entertained since 1815" is singularly great.—It has been sarcastically said, that those optics must be keen which see what is not to be seen—what shall we say of belief that credits what does not exist? If the ghost of federalism can inspire such horrors, it is no wonder its death was desired with such ardent exertions.—However, a word of comfort to the alarmed is always acceptable—federalism is dead never to rise, and democracy has shared the same fate. The difference is this, federalism was put to death and robbed of its principles, which those who robbed it now put in practice—democracy, pined to death because it had no victim to feed on, and as it was all corruptible, "the grave took all" nothing worth survived.

CAROLINE COUNTY CAUCUS TICKET,  
For the General Assembly.  
ELIZAB BARWICK, WILLIAM M. HARCASSELL,  
ROBERT T. CAIRN and THOMAS SAULSBURY.

We perceive by an article in the Charleston Courier, that by a law of the state of South Carolina, passed several years since, persons leaving that state are prohibited from bringing back, either by land or water, any slaves, or free persons of colour which they may take with them, under the severe penalty of five hundred dollars.—Amer

DROUGHT.—The greater part of Amherst and Nelson counties Va. are experiencing an excessive and destructive drought. In many places there has been no rain to wet the earth since the first of June.—Vegetation is checked & parched up.—Many cornfields, from present appearances, will not produce the seed—and the tobacco looks equally unpromising.

The Fayetteville Observer says that, previous to leaving Millidgeville, Major Andrews reinstated Col. Crowell, the Indian Agent in office, from which he had been suspended, the evidence produced not sustaining any of the charges brought against him, but making his good conduct as agent apparent.

The U. S. troops lately ordered to the Creek nation, by Gen. Gaines, have arrived there.—Wash. Gaz.

Three boats arrived yesterday at Robinson's Mills, on the Wissahickin, and at this city, with cargoes of flour, wheat and whiekey, the produce of Columbia county, in the forks of the Susquehanna.—These are the first arrivals with produce by the canals from the head of the Schuylkill. Phila. Press.

The frigate Brandywine and store ship Alert, passed down on Friday, towed by the steamboats Surprise and Independence. Alex. Gazette.

We learn by the steamboat Gen. Brown from St. Louis, that the carriage which has been presented to Gen. Lafayette, by the heirs of General Washington, and which sunk in the Mechanic, has been regained, as well as the gold headed cane.—Hopes were entertained that the General's trunk with his papers would also be found.—N. O. pap.

ANNAPOLIS, August 16.  
Arrival of the British Minister.—Saturday Morning discovered the British Frigate Phoenix, Capt. STEWART, of 46 guns lying at anchor in Annapolis roads, having on board Mr. VAUGHAN, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of St. James to the United States. At 12 o'clock a salute was exchanged between the Frigate and Fort Severn, now under the command of Major BIRD. On Sunday morning Mr. Vaughan and his suite landed and proceeded to Mr. Williamson's Hotel; where he was welcomed by Gen. Harwood the Mayor of the City, and by many of the citizens of the place. He took an early opportunity of calling upon Mrs. Murray, whom he recognized as the mother of Mrs. Rush, the wife of our late minister to England, for whom he expressed an ardent attachment. He likewise called upon Chancellor Bland and some others of our citizens.

At noon, Capt. Stewart and the officers of the Phoenix landed from the frigate and partook of a dinner given at Mr. Williamson's by Mr. Vaughan as a mark of his esteem and thanks for their attention during his voyage.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Vaughan and suite proceeded to the city of Washington, in a couple of carriages, which were brought in the frigate, each drawn by four horses and driven by postillions; a relay of horses having been sent on to Magruder's the evening before, he must have reached the city in a few hours.

Mr. V. is a tall genteel figure, probably advanced of middle age, and of very pleasing manners—he is without family.

The frigate called at Madeira; on her passage from which, she fell in with the wreck of the British brig Dragon, bound from Demarara to Bermuda—the crew and several passengers were thus providentially saved from watery graves, after being three days exposed to the most imminent danger. Amongst the passengers were two ladies and several children who have been landed here.—Md. Rep.

Last week has been 2300 whole, 52 half bbls. Howard street—2204 whole, 461 half bbls. of City Mills and other Flour. We quote new wheat Flour—  
Superfine Howard street, per bbl. 4 87, a 5  
" City Mills, " 4 75, a 5  
" Susquehanna, " none.  
GRAIN.—Our quotations are according to actual sales at the wharf; the supply continues quite limited. A small quantity of white Beans have been received, and sold readily at \$1.30 per bushel. They are still scarce. It will be observed there is an advance since our last in all kinds of grain.  
Wheat—red, per bush. 90 a 92  
" white, " 90 a 105  
Corn—white, " 44 a  
" yellow, " 43 a  
Rye, per bush. 40—Pat

MARRIED  
On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. James Chapman, to Miss Mary Bewick, all of this county.

DIED  
At his late residence (Easton Point) in this county, after a lingering illness, on Wednesday last, Capt. Clement Vickers, in the 52d year of his age.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A Delawarean is received and shall appear in our next.

Public Sale.  
The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 5th of September next, if fair, and continue every fair day until the sales are closed; at the late dwelling of Col. William Richardson, deceased, all that part of the personal estate of the said Col. W. Richardson, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, cattle and sheep, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, and lumber, &c. &c. together with a collection of scarce and valuable books, on theology and other subjects. These books are well worth attention, particularly of the Episcopal clergy. A Catalogue of which books the subscriber will endeavor to furnish on the day of sale. A credit of nine months will be given, and bond or note bearing interest from the date thereof, with approved security will be required for all sums above five dollars, and for five dollars and less sums the cash must be paid; and the bonds or notes also executed before the goods are delivered. The sale will commence at an early hour, before which the terms will be more particularly explained and made known by  
WILL RICHARDSON.  
Aug. 20 3w

Notice.  
All persons indebted to the subscriber for Officers Fees as late Sheriff, or as the Administrator of Allen Bowie, deceased; are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.—My Deputies have orders to enforce the collections by execution. I shall forthwith commence advertising the property included in the several unsettled Venditions Expensas in my hands. Those interested are requested to attend to this notice.  
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff.  
Aug. 20 Talbot county.

STEEL FANCY GOODS, BUT-TONS, &c.  
Steel Hat Slides, do. waist clasps, buckles and slides, in great variety—Elastic and fine wove steel belts and Bracelets, steel neck chains, ear drops and broaches, do. watch chains, do. purse and reticule clasps, do. shoe clasps, ornaments and buckles, in great variety; do. head ornaments, gilt reticule clasps, do. hat and shoe buckles, do. watch chains, seals and keys, fancy gilt broaches and finger rings, gilt waist clasps and buckles, watch ribbons with steel and gilt mounts, velvet purses, jet necklaces and bracelets very rich, bead necklaces, jet waist buckles, lockets and broaches, with a variety of other Fancy Goods. Also constantly on hand an extensive assortment of United States Army and Navy Buttons, steel coat and vest buttons, gilt and plated metal buttons, superior gilt coat, coat and vest buttons, of the most approved manufactories—second quality and imitation gilt do. in great variety—Boys' fancy ball buttons—burnished white and yellow metal coat and vest do. plain and figured pearl shirt and vest do. superior gilt & imitation cloak hooks.  
For sale by JOHN PRICE, Agent,  
48 1/2 N. Third st. Philadelphia.  
Aug. 20

Notice  
Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the judges of Worcester county court, on the Saturday next after the second Monday of November term, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not have the benefit of said laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and discharge.  
HILLY PARKER.  
Worcester county, August 20 3w

Notice  
Is hereby given that the subscriber has heretofore applied to the authority constituted by law for that purpose, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements to the said act; and that he is ordered to appear in Worcester county court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to answer the allegations of his creditors, who may then and there shew cause, if any there be, why he should not have the benefit of the said acts.  
JOHN JONES.  
Worcester county, Aug. 13 3w

\$20 Reward.  
Ranaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said Island.  
JOHN A. MORNEY.  
Aug. 20

\$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

disturbers of its infantile repose will be remembered only to be pitted or execrated. The good people of Georgia I am well aware are anxious to obtain possession of the land upon their western border; but they would abhor the idea of fraudulent or lawless means being resorted to, to treat for, or after treating, to obtain possession of it, before the time authorized by treaty—and I am convinced that the President of the United States is as sincerely desirous as any upright citizen of Georgia can be, that the Indian claims to the land without her limits should be speedily extinguished; and that the Indians should remove therefrom as soon as they can justly be required to remove.—But he owes them protection and justice.

It cannot be denied that there is in Georgia, as well as in every other state, a small class of men who, like the "boly alliance" profess to employ themselves in the laudable work of enlightening and governing all other classes of the community; but whose labours consist of vain and "daring efforts" to prove that the light of truth is to be found only with the party to which they themselves respectively belong; and that all others go wrong—if you will take the trouble to read the newspaper essays with which the presses have been teeming for some years past, you will find that many of the essayists have had the hardihood to "refuse credence to the word of their chief magistrate" and yet we have no reason to despair of the Republic.

You say "I do not like the complexion of things at all, as disclosed by the commissioners on the part of the state, and I sincerely hope (you add) that you may never have cause to regret the part that you have taken in them." Permit me then sir, to conclude with a sincere hope that the commissioners with whose report I am thus menaced, may prove by their conduct that they belong to the aforementioned one sided enlightening class. Should their report be found to contain the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, your Excellency may dismiss your apprehensions on my account, as I have nothing to apprehend. But if the report is not true, I can only say that the tongue and the pen of calumny can never move me from the path of duty, nor ever make me regret the course pursued by me in respect to the Indians, or the commissioners, the state, or the United States.

In tendering to your Excellency my acknowledgements for the "prepossession" in my favor of which you speak, and which you say would have given you "pleaure to cheerish in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal services to his country," permit me to observe that the approbation of my countrymen is more dear to me than any earthly treasure they could bestow, save that of an assured devotion to the republic—if indeed, it be in my power to win that approbation by a faithful discharge of my duty, as a public officer, and as an honest man; I have long endeavored thus to win it; my best efforts are constantly exerted to ascertain the direct and proper course of duty, prescribed by law, and justice and honor and to pursue that course without any regard to consequences.

I have seen of late with regret, that it is scarcely possible for an officer of the general government, to differ from you in opinion, without incurring your uncourteous animadversion, or your acrimonious censure—neither of which shall ever induce me to forget what is due to the venerated station which you fill, and the relation in which you stand to the general government, in whose service I have the honor to be placed.

Wishing you health and respect, I have the honor to be,  
EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES,  
Major General Commanding.  
To His Ex'cy GEORGE M. TROUP,  
Governor of Georgia.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.  
WASHINGTON, August 12.  
The Court Martial came to a decision yesterday, on the case of Commodore Porter.—The sentence will not, of course be made known until approved by the President.

This morning the Court will meet at the building east of the Capitol, formerly occupied by Congress, for the purpose of proceeding with the trial of Lieut. Whitelock.

WASHINGTON, August 13.  
THE COURT MARTIAL  
Was held today in the apartment formerly occupied by the Senate, in what is called the Brick Capitol. The room is spacious and airy, & has ample accommodations for spectators, there being a gallery and lobby along one entire side of it.—The Court did not meet till a late hour, owing to the absence of the Judge Advocate and two Members, who were detained at the Department. So soon as they arrived, the Court was cleared, and remained in session with closed doors until past three o'clock.—Intelligencer.

In consequence of an informality in the record of the Court Martial on Commodore Porter's case, rendered to the President of the United States on Thursday last, the whole of the proceedings, defence, &c. were yesterday returned by the President for revision, which the Court went through (with closed doors) to-day; returned the same to the Executive; and adjourned at half past one o'clock—if asembles again on Monday, when, it is said, the trial of Lieut. Whitelock will be next taken up.

[NOTE.] We are told that the informality alluded to above, was owing to the Judge Advocate's not having included the second part of the defence in the record before being rendered to the President of the U. S. AFTER the decision of the Court, and delivery of the proceedings to him—which, being informal, it was thought proper, in consequence, to return the whole for arrangement or revision. This circumstance has necessarily occasioned a delay.  
Gazette of Saturday.

**Public Sale.**

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 1st day of September, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the late residence of Thomas Valiant, all the personal property of the said Valiant, except the servants and legacies, consisting of a very good stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture—seines, boats, and a parcel of corn of the last year. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars—For all sums of five dollars or less the cash must be paid—for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser must give bond with approved security. The property cannot be delivered till paid for, or notes given—The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

TENCH TILGHMAN, Adm.

Aug. 13 ts

**Public Sale.**

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 25th day of August, instant, on the farm that James W. Botfield, lately deceased, rented on Broad Creek near St. Michaels, formerly the property of Capt. Richard Spencer, the goods and chattels of the aforesaid deceased, James W. Botfield's estate, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Feather-beds, House-hold and Kitchen Furniture, Carts, Ploughs and Farming Utensils and Poultry on a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, but before a removal of the property, the purchaser shall give a bond, bill or note, with approved security for ensuring a punctual payment of the money bearing interest from the day of sale until paid; for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and further particulars made known on the day of sale—Attendance given by

ABEDNEGO BOTFIELD, Adm.

of James W. Botfield, deceased.

Aug. 6, 1825—ts.

**Valuable Land For Sale.**

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will be disposed of at public sale, on Thursday the 8th day of September, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, the farm of the late John Gibson, Esquire, called "The Seven Mountains."

This property is situate in Anne-Arundel county, on the north side of Magogy river, and immediately on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay, about seventeen miles from Baltimore and eight from Annapolis. The soil is fertile and abundantly stocked with timber and is peculiarly well adapted to the culture of Indian corn and tobacco, and all the products of a garden. It bears every variety of the best and earliest vegetables, and its proximity to Baltimore, and the convenient water transportation which its situation affords, give it advantages as a market farm, that few places possess. It abounds with delicious grapes and the choicest grafted fruit trees in full bearing. These have been collected with great care, and are now in a flourishing condition. The water, by which the place is almost surrounded, and a fish-pond that has been made at considerable expense, afford fish and crabs in the utmost abundance; and there is always during the winter, a plentiful supply of water-fowl, and the other ordinary game of the country. There are also on the farm a few fallow deer. Besides the advantages which this estate offers to persons who derive their support from agricultural pursuits, the extraordinary beauty of the situation, and the facilities which it furnishes for the enjoyment of rural sports, would render it a delightful retreat for a man of fortune.

The land will, for the accommodation of purchasers, be divided into parcels of about two hundred and fifty acres each; every part being bounded on one side by the water.

The terms of sale are one third cash, and the residue to be paid in three equal annual instalments. Bonds with approved security will be required for the payment of that portion of the purchase money for which credit is allowed. On the payment of the whole purchase money, conveyances of the land will be executed.

The sale will take place on the premises.

ADDISON RIDOUT, Trustee.

Aug. 6 Sw

**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

**PEWS IN CHRIST CHURCH, IN EASTON, FOR SALE.**

Will be sold for cash, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Church door, on the first Tuesday in September next, the following Pews, viz:—No. 24, that formerly belonged to Mrs. Anna M. Hollyday—No. 1, that lately belonged to Charles Goldsborough, deceased; and No. 30, that is still owned by Edward Courney, Esq. of Queen Anne's county. All these Pews are in desirable situations in the Church.

Per order of the Vestry of St. Peter's Parish,  
WM. H. GHOOME, Treasurer.

Easton, Aug. 6th, 1825.

**PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

**AN ACADEMY For Young Ladies,**

Will be opened in Easton under the superintendance of the subscriber, early in September next, on a day which will be named in a future advertisement. Encouraged in this undertaking by the many highly respectable families, who, unsolicited by himself or his friends, have tendered him their support and influence, and confident that the superior advantages presented by the situation of Easton, will always invite to it the patronage of the Parents and Guardians, not only of Talbot, but of the Eastern Shore in general, when its seminaries are conducted with due attention and ability, he feels that he has before him an object worthy of the utmost exertion of his powers. He will be assisted by a sister, whose attainments are considerable, and who has had several years experience in teaching—on a long continuance of her services he can confidently rely; and he flatters himself he shall be able to render the course of instruction as useful and as extensive, as can be found in any similar institution in the state. In addition to the elementary branches, and those of Geography, Grammar and Criticism, considerable time and labour will be devoted to giving instruction in History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and Chymistry, to such young ladies, as may wish to acquire a really useful foundation in those studies. To provide for a complete course of ornamental education, will also be an object of much solicitude with the subscriber; and his present prospects of patronage are such as to leave little doubt, that his most sanguine wishes and expectations on this point, will be amply gratified.

Having thus announced his intention of taking upon himself the superintendance of a Female Academy, the subscriber humbly submits it to the public, to say whether he is qualified for so arduous and responsible an office. His claims to industry and perseverance in whatever he undertakes, he believes all who know him will allow: of his talents, his character, his fitness for his present undertaking, the public must judge for themselves. The situation which he is about resigning, in the Eastern Academy, he has held during the last four years; and he appeals to the highly respectable gentlemen, who compose the Board of Trustees of that Institution, and to his patrons generally, to say in what manner he has there discharged the duties assigned him. He formerly resided several years in the city of Baltimore, with the best means of knowing how the female seminaries there were conducted, and was himself, for some time, employed in one of the first in that city. The business of teaching young ladies is, therefore, not new to him. It is a pursuit in which he has taken much delight, and is the one in which, above all others, he believes himself capable of rendering service to society. Of his qualifications for such a task, however, he repeats that he wishes the public to judge for themselves. He never yet solicited the patronage of any one, and probably he never will.—He has always been aware that the entrusting of a child, to the care of a preceptor, is an affair of no ordinary importance; and that the payment of tuition money is often the least evil, where confidence is found to have been misplaced. He wishes parents to consider not his interest, so much as the interest of their daughters; and if, upon due enquiry and reflection, they shall think proper to patronize his seminary, he will be proud of their good opinion and truly grateful for their favours.

The rates of tuition will be moderate, and will not materially differ from those hitherto paid at the principal female seminary in this town. The subscriber will also in a short time, make arrangements to receive boarders into his family, on accommodating terms.

Aug. 13 Sw D. RING.

**Easton Academy.**

An Assistant Teacher is desired in this Institution. He must be qualified to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics and Geography. There is reason to believe from the experience of the past in this Department, that the Tuition-Money will annually amount to five hundred dollars; and tuition-money beyond this sum may be obtained by such increase of his pupils as his merits and attention may command.

Application to be made on or before the 10th of next September, to Joux GOSWOLD, Esq. the Secretary of this Institution. By the Board of Trustees,  
NS: HAMMOND, President.

Easton, Md. Aug. 6 4w

**Cavalry Orders.**

The Officers of the Regiment of Cavalry in the 9th Regimental Cavalry District, will parade in Easton for Drill, on Saturday the 27th day of August, at 10 o'clock; and the whole regiment will meet for Drill in Centreville on Monday the 28th September, at 10 o'clock, properly equipped and accoutred.

By order of Col. Emory,  
WILLIAM GIST, Adjutant  
of the 9th Regimental Cavalry District  
Aug. 13

**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, \$4 00

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, 3 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

**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 Eleanor Stevens, 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 therefor, to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of August, 1825.

PETER STEVENS, Ex'r.  
of Eleanor Stevens, de'd.

Aug. 6. 3w

**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. Haley Moffet, 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.

**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.

**Notice.**

A gentleman living about 11 miles distant from Annapolis, is desirous of getting an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a man of sobriety, industry and good judgment, calculated to manage a moderate size plantation with 16 or 17 hands and a small stock, a liberal price will be given—for particulars, application can be made to John Boone, Esq. near Greensborough, Caroline county.

Aug. 13

**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

**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

**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 canvas cap 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

**6 cents Reward.**

Runaway from the Subscriber, living near Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, on the 11th day of January last, a white boy named ISAAC GARDNER, about thirteen years of age, an apprentice to the Farming Business—whenever takes up and brings home said boy shall receive the above reward but no charges will be paid.

THOMAS MURPHEY.  
Aug. 6—3w

**THE STEAM-BOAT**



**MARYLAND**

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

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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

**Talbot County Taxes.**

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX, EASTON, JULY, 1825.

ORDERED by the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, that the following advertisement be inserted once a week for and during four weeks successively in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Republican Star, and Easton Gazette, printed in Easton.

A list of tracts and parcels of land, in Talbot county, and state of Maryland, liable for and charged with County Taxes for the year 1824, and the amount of Taxes respectively due thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same; the taxes being now due and unpaid and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector, in said county, liable for or properly chargeable with the payment of the same, as by his return to the Commissioners for said county, appears; to wit:

PERSONS' NAMES.	NAMES OF LAND.	ACRES.	DUE.
John Craw	Part of Jacob and John's Pasture	5 1-2	\$ 1 20
John Crouch	Part of Gauffon	54	1 98
Mark Benton's heirs	Lot on Washington street, in Easton, and running back to West street	1 1-2	11 69
Thomas Bright's heirs	Lot in Easton	1-8	1 04
Dr. John Coates' heirs	Lot on Harrison street, Easton	1-4	82
Alice Coaker, negro	Lot near Easton	5 1-4	63
John Dorrell, negro	Lot near Easton	2 1-4	94
Jeremiah Hopkins' heirs	Lot on Dover street, Easton	1-16	44
James L. Higgins	Lot on Dover street, do.	1-2	93
William Jacobs' heirs	Lot in Easton with a Tan-yard	1-4	1 53
Cloudbury Kerby, Jr.	Lot on Washington street	1 8	1 01
William Lowrey's heirs	Lot on Washington street	2-8	1 09
Mesback Leadenham	Lot near the Academy, in Easton	1-8	86
Caleb Lockwood	Lot on West street	1-4	1 07
Cassey Nicols, negro	Lot near the Meeting House, Easton	1	98
Abraham Nice's heirs	Lot near Rich-Bottom 40 acres, lot near Easton 5 acres and Lot near Easton 1 1-2 acres	46 1-2	2 51
William Orem	House and Lot in Easton	1-4	51
Abner Parrott's heirs	Lot on Washington street	1-2	1 53
James Rue	Two Lots on Washington street	1-2	3 44
Saml. Ringgold	Lot near the Meeting House, in Easton, 1 acre, part Bachelor's Range, and part Bachelor's Range Addition, 260	261	8 01
Robert Spedden	Lot on Washington street	1-16	89
James Stokes' heirs	Two Lots on Easton Point	3-4	4 53
Mary Trippe	Lot on Harrison street	3-8	7 81
James Nicholson's heirs	Part Tilghman's Fortune, near Easton	84	2 44
Sam. Throup	Lot on Goldsborough street	1-4	87
Dr. Baynard Willson's heirs	Lot on West street 3-8 acre, Martin's Purchase 358 1-2 acres, Hog Range 16, Marsh-Land 50,	424 7-8	19 27
Sarah Alcock	Lot in Dirty Neck	25	63
Daniel Fairbanks	Part Belfast	21	44
John Merchant	Part of Main-Sail and part Fair Play 114, Lot in St. Michaels, 1 acre,	115	1 20
Peter Redhead	House and Lot in St. Michaels	66 1-2	1 45
Thomas Robertson	Part Clay Hope and part Cumberland	3 1-2	19
William Sherwood	Part Guardian's Neglect	27 3-4	4 71
Homas Hambleton	Part of several tracts of land, name unknown	50	4 76
James Caldwell or Arthur Holt	Part Chesnut Bay and part Smith's Cleft		
Nicholas Watts for Morlin's heirs	Part Hindman's Estate		3 32 1/2
James Austin's heirs	Part Trial, part Faulkner's Hazard	145	2 45
Alexander Anderson	Lot in Louis-Town, part Hampton	1	51
Elizabeth Booth	Part John's Hill	90	1 51
Wm. Corkrell	Part Bib's Forest	10	6 75
Henry Gasson	Part Widow's Chance	320	8 60
Henry Downs	Part Austin and several other tracts	676	13 95
Wm. Fountain's heirs	Part of Advantage	112 1-2	1 55
Charles Hobbs	Part Dobrin	680	27 31
Rebecca Wooters	Part Noble's Addition, part Planter's Delight	152	3 10

**Notice is hereby given,**

That unless the County charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionable part of advertising and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to WILLIAM FAYNOR, Esq. the Collector of the Tax for said county, on or before the fifteenth day of September next, or within thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the act of assembly entitled "an act for the more effectual collection of the county charges, in the several counties of this State," passed November session, 1797.

Easton, Aug. 6, 1825. 4w  
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk  
to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.  
The Baltimore Patriot will please publish the above, and forward his account to this office.

**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.

**\$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-Anne'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 LeCOMPTE.  
New-Market, Dorchester county, Md. 7  
July 30, 1825

**\$100 Reward.**

Runaway from the Subscriber, living near Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, on the 11th day of January last, a white boy named ISAAC GARDNER, about thirteen years of age, an apprentice to the Farming Business—whenever takes up and brings home said boy shall receive the above reward but no charges will be paid.

THOMAS MURPHEY.  
Aug. 6—3w

**Plank for Sale.**

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards.  
7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. do.  
2,000 " 1-2 Poplar, do.  
Few hundred feet Oak and Gum do.  
Also, Oak and Gum Scantling.

GREEN'S REARDON.  
Easton, Aug. 6

**William W. Moore,**

Having declined the Drug business, in his own name, on the 1st instant, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note, or book account, to come forward and settle their respective debts, on or before the first day of the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as after that day the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment.

**Moore & Kellie,**

In the Apothecary and Druggist business, have on hand, at the old stand,  
opposite the Market-House, Washington street  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,  
OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW-  
GLASS, &c.**

which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

WM. W. MOORE,  
JOHN KELLIE.  
Easton, 9 mo: 6th, 1825.

**\$20 Reward.**

Broke out of the Jail in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on the night of the 16th instant, (July) JOHN CLARK—he is about five feet six inches high, and is a stout, well made fellow to his height—the above reward will be given for his apprehension if delivered to the jailor in Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.  
July 23 8w

**\$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 Czar 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.

Talbot county, April 9  
N. B. Any communications respecting the above negro, to the editor of this paper will be promptly attended to.

R. P. EMMONS.

**CASH,**

AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR  
**NEGROES,**

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH, which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.

JOSEPH H. WOOLFOLK,  
at S. Lowe's Tavern.  
Aug. 6

**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 WAZELER, Easton, or the subscriber.

JOHN B. ORY.  
Easton, July 23

**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, Shff.  
July 30 8w

**MAGISTRATES' BLANKS**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**PRINTED AND EVERY SATURDAY**

ALEXANDER AT TWO DOLLARS ANNUM PAYABLE HALF YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR FIVE CENTS FOR EVERY SQUARE

TWO FARMS in the County of Worcester, one has a good Fishery on Salts, to Rent for the apply to STEAM MILL, Wednesday the 13th Canton, Aug. 13

**To FOR THE E**

at the Royal Willson HOUSE and mas Townsend, Jr. given on or before next. Wanted for the en who can come well to see. Apply to ANTH Aug 13 3w

**FARMS, To be rented**

and valuable Farm by the late Charles C. county deceased, who now lives; Also a sm where William Barn comfortable (House) and where Joh For terms JOH Easton, Aug. 6—

**A Farm**

To Rent for the Broad Creek (or l lands of the late Hagg sent occupied by Jo very handsomely sit Easton, 6th Aug.

**To For the ensuing ye**

in Carol THE HO situated on a cupped by t the Carriage-Maker John Camper. Also on South street, occup present occupied by entire new House. Port street, adjoining Needles, now in the dies. Also, the Ho ington street, adjoining at present by M terms apply to the EDW. J Easton, Aug. 6

**To be**

1. The Farm in Carol by James Meloney 2. The Farm in occupied by Noah 3. The Farm now Pritchett. 4. The Farm now reduced rents to may be made to T bridge, or to the Shoal-Creek, Au

# 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, AUGUST 27, 1825.

NO. 37.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum payable half yearly in advance.

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

TWO FARMS in the Freshes, one of which has a good Fishery on it—Two Farms on the Salts, to Rent for the next year. For terms apply to SAML. HARRISON.  
STEAM MILL will be in operation on Wednesday the 17th inst. S. H. Canton, Aug. 13

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.  
THE HOUSE AND LOT,  
at the Royal-Oak, where Mr. William Willson now keeps Store, and a HOUSE and LOT, where Mr. Thomas Townsend, Jr. now lives, and possession given on or before the first day of January next.

Wanted for the ensuing year, a single man, who can come well recommended, as an Overseer. Apply to

ANTHONY BANNING.

Aug 13 3w

## FARMS, &c. TO RENT.

To be rented for the next year, that large and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, where Thomas Springdale now lives; Also a small Farm near Hook-town, where William Barnes now lives; Also a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House and Garden at Easton Point, where John Tomlinson now lives. For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, Aug. 6—

## A Farm to Rent.

To Rent for the year 1826, my Farm in Broad Creek (or Dirty Neck) adjoining the lands of the late Hugh Sherwood and at present occupied by John Kersey. This Farm is very handsomely situated on H. H. H. Creek. W. H. GROOME.  
Easton, 6th Aug. 1825.

## To Rent

For the ensuing year, and possession given on the first day of January next.  
THE HOUSE AND GARDEN  
situate on South street, formerly occupied by Tristram Needles and near the Carriage-Maker's shop occupied by Mr. John Camper. Also, the House and Garden on South street, contiguous to the former, at present occupied by Mr. J. Armor. Also, an entire new House with a garden, situate on Port street, adjoining the property of William Needles, now in the tenure of Tristram Needles. Also, the House and Garden on Washington street, adjoining my residence, occupied at present by Mr. Edward Hopkins. For terms apply to the subscriber.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Easton, Aug. 6

## To be Rented

For the ensuing year, the following Farms, in Caroline county, viz:  
1. The Farm in Poplar Neck, now occupied by James Meloney and Joseph Harrison.  
2. The Farm in Hunting Creek Neck, now occupied by Noah Ross.  
3. The Farm now in the tenure of Abraham Pritchett.  
4. The Farm now held by Dennis Hopkins.  
The above Plantations will be let at very reduced rents to good tenants—applications may be made to Thomas Summers, near Cambridge, or to the subscriber.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal-Creek, Aug. 6 8w

## 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 if

## 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

Is hereby given that the subscriber has heretofore applied to the authority constituted by law for that purpose, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements to the said act; and that he is ordered to appear in Worcester county court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to answer the allegations of his creditors, who may then and there show cause, if any there be, why he should not have the benefit of the said acts.  
JOHN JONES.  
Worcester county, Aug. 13 3w

## Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court, on the Saturday next after the second Monday of November term, to show cause, if any they have, why he should not have the benefit of said laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and discharge.  
BILLY PARKER.  
Worcester county, August 20 3w

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

AGRICULTURAL REMARKS,  
Made by Robert Sinclair, of Baltimore, on a tour through part of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York—addressed to the Editor of the American Farmer.

On my arrival in Philadelphia, I visited several botanical gardens in the vicinity of that city, the owners of them are engaged in raising trees, flowers, seeds and plants for sale, by which means the neighbourhood, as well as foreign countries, are supplied and benefited. They keep a very extensive collection of rare exotic and other flowers, trees, and plants, & preserve them through the winter by means of green or hot houses; also plants of the most useful forest trees, collected from our own and foreign countries, many of which are cultivated for the British market. In those gardens we have an opportunity of seeing and admiring the various and wonderful works of nature, displayed in plants with their endless varieties. The proprietors' names are David C. Landieth, M. McMayhon, William Carr, and Alexander Parker, all of whom are worthy of a visit from a travelling enquirer. I next visited the market gardens, south of the city, on what is called the neck, from whence the city is principally supplied with cabbage, onions, potatoes and turnips, it is generally divided into lots of ten acres each, on which is erected an house and stable well suited for a gardener's purpose, which we mostly own, and from it we make as comfortable a living as some farmers do on two hundred acres. This land is naturally a rich stiff clay loam, capable of receiving large quantities of manure without injuring the crops, and as those gardens are only distant from the city from one to two miles, they can obtain as much of that article as they please. Their vegetable ground is laid out in long beds, and kept clear of shrubs, consequently convenient to till with the plough. The following is their method of raising their onion and cabbage crop, viz: the land is manured and ploughed in the early part of winter, and left rough until the first dry weather, in the spring; they then plough and harrow until the ground is fine, and spread a thin coat of ashes over it, then strain a line across the whole plot of ground, and set in small onions of the last years raising from seed, along the line at three inches distant, then move the line nine inches and plant as before, then move the line a second time and plant as before directed, again move the line eighteen inches, and commence a second bed or plot; and so on until the crop is planted, in plots containing three rows, distant from the next plot eighteen inches, in the centre of which and between the plots of onions, about the first of sixth month, [Jun.] they plant the cabbage crop, leaving the rows three feet apart, which are cultivated as soon as the onion crop is removed. The rich preparation necessary for the onions, produces a great crop of cabbages. One of the principal gardeners informed me that he had as his common produce, four thousand bunches of onions per acre, and four thousand eight hundred heads of cabbage of the same ground—price in market ten cents per bunch for onions, and three cents per head for cabbage.

4000 bunches of onions, per acre, say 6j cents - - - \$250 00  
4800 heads of cabbage on the same acre, say - - - 100 00  
300 bushels of potatoes, per acre 50 cents - - - 150 00  
Turnips, after the potatoes, 400 bushels per acre, at 25 cents 100 00  
\$600 00

The labour in raising these crops must be considerable; yet as most of it may be performed by women and children, the profit must be great. Every gardener has at least from one to three acres of onions, and the same of early potatoes and turnips, by this means they get two crops per annum, off their ground. After lettuce, radishes, rape and early corn, they plant cabbage, turnips, &c. also; but nothing attracted my attention more than an acre of strawberries, which the gardener showed me full ripe, the 13th of 6th month, [June] from which he said he had pulled and sold the day before, 300 quarts, and expected to pull the same quantity per day, for some time; which I had no doubt of, for I thought a person from any one station in the patch, might pull half a bushel, without moving further than he could reach. They having had the best possible cultivation were large, and full of rich vinous juice. They were cultivated on rounding beds, about four feet wide, with walks between, the plants set about one foot apart, the beds were kept quite clean of grass, and manured with long straw manure in the winter, which protected the plants from the severity of the frost, whilst it was imparting fertility to the soil, and kept the vines off the ground, and gut. I visited Edward H. Bousal, in Germantown, who is a very ingenious and intelligent agriculturalist, and has been for several years cultivating the currant bush, and had succeeded in that and making wine from the berries of the same, the best of any person I have become acquainted with; his

method of cultivating the currant bush is as follows:—He takes the young shoots of last year's growth, cuts them ten or twelve inches long, and cuts out all the eyes or the end to be planted, as far as the ground is to cover them, and plants them in mellow rich moist ground, in a nursery, they are better by being shaded from the south-west sun; here they must be kept clean the first season, and the next fall or spring be planted where they are to stand after the ground is prepared by deep ploughing, manuring and harrowing, then set down the garden line across the ground to be planted, and set in the plants along the line at two and a half feet distant, then move the line five feet, which will give sufficient room to cultivate them with the plough, and by removing the eyes as above directed, will effectually prevent suckers from rising from the roots of the plants, and causes them to grow a handsome tree. I tasted some of his currant wine, which was a part of thirty barrels he had made; it was superior to any I have ever tasted of the kind, being entirely clear of that sweet rich taste, so common to home made wine, and partaking of that dryness so much admired in the best Lisbon and Madeira. He being a chemist gives him an advantage over our worthy house wives in manufacturing wines; his success has so far encouraged him in the making of this article as to induce him to plant two or three acres of grape cuttings for the purpose of making wine, and supplying the market with so delicious a fruit.

I stopped at Burlington to see Daniel Smith's nursery, which contained the most extensive assortment of fruit trees I have seen, and appeared to be carefully and well managed. On my arrival at New York I visited William Prince's nursery, or rather botanic garden, but not meeting him or his partner, I obtained but little information. I experienced considerable pleasure from a short visit to some of my correspondents and friends in Connecticut, from whom I have for some time obtained a part of my garden seeds, whom, at this season of the year, I was desirous of seeing in the act of raising—with their care and correctness I was perfectly satisfied.

On returning to New York I took the steamboat for Albany, and from thence by stage to Schenectady, where I took passage in one of the canal packet boats for Utica, in which I travelled eighty miles in twenty four hours, a very pleasant passage, where I could read, write, or sleep without interruption. The accommodations were excellent—passage and board three and a half dollars, for the above distance. These boats are seventy six feet long and fourteen wide, as neatly furnished as our steamboats. There are other boats of the same size, plainly and substantially finished for carrying produce and passengers; the passage is one cent per mile, with the privilege of cooking their own provisions, which is a great convenience to families who are moving westward. The canal is three hundred and fifty locks, each of which cost ten thousand dollars, in all one and a half millions for cost of the locks only. Notwithstanding the immense cost of the whole work, the receipt of tolls, last year, was so great as to pay the interest on the first cost of the canal, and leave a surplus of three hundred and eighty thousand dollars, which will increase very much when the next five miles to Lake Erie are finished, which will be done this fall; and as this canal has been cut through a level country compared to any we may have to cut, to give us (to the south) a communication with the western waters, it will be advisable for those who are or may be appointed as commissioners, to ascertain the practicability of those great works by estimating the number of locks on the whole line of any canal to be cut, as the amount of expenditures and detention of transporting produce, depends very much on their number, and consequently the utility of the canal; for the mere digging of it where there are no locks is comparatively trifling;—it takes from five to six minutes for a boat to pass each lock. This canal, and the salt works not long since erected at Salina and Syracuse, add very much to the value of that extensive and fertile country, situated between Utica and the great western lakes. These salt works are about one hundred and forty miles west from Albany. The water is so strongly impregnated with salt that it can be crystallized to considerable profit at 6j cents per bushel, and I am told there is no want of water to increase the manufacturing to any extent. The farms and buildings look well in this country, and a spirit of industry and improvement generally prevails. I am a lover of good and neat dwelling houses, but little expected to meet with so many, particularly in this new country. I expected and would have been better pleased to have seen better barns and smaller houses, especially when I consider the richness and fruitfulness of the land, requiring barn-room. I was sorry to see in many places but little attention paid to raising cattle and sheep, which I think ought to be very particularly attended to at so great a distance from market, on land so well suited for the purpose; and their breed of cattle evidently has received but little attention, many of which are of an inferior quality. What a great improvement might soon be made by introducing into

that part of the country some of the improved Durham short horned breed, which, in my opinion, are well suited to their rich pastures, being of large size, much inclined to fat, and are said to be remarkably fine milkers, from which they might soon export tons of beef, cheese and butter. These cattle are as yet scarce in this country, but a few very fine ones may be had of John Hare Powell, near Philadelphia, who has at great expense imported some, from which he is raising calves. The Devon breed are also very valuable, being a clean made, nimble, hardy, docile stock, suited to any part of our country; but I think them better calculated to stand the heat and short pastures of the southern state, than any cattle among us—a few of which can be obtained at Baltimore. While at Auburn I visited Ira Hopkins, who sent me the white flint wheat, last year, and from whom and his brother Josiah, I have bought five hundred bushels this year for seed. He showed me their field of the same kind, and also many of their neighbours. The best proof I had of its being generally approved of was, in travelling from Auburn to the Skaneateles lake, eight or ten miles, in counting the fields of wheat, ten out of twelve were the white flint wheat. At Albany I called on Judge Jesse Buel, at a tavern near the city, where I found that his example and precept are doing much good to the country; his ample means affording him the opportunity of making many very valuable experiments, and importing articles which have been found good in other countries. Among the latter are various kinds of apple scions, and other choice fruits and plants, imported from the president of the Horticultural Society of London, which cannot fail giving celebrity to his extensive nursery.

Wood's cast iron plough is used throughout the most of this county, as also in Dutchess county; and generally between Albany and New York—also many places in Jersey and near Philadelphia. Some of which are made with a steel point, which by changing the side or end of said point from time to time, as it gets dull, the plough will run a season without any repairing, which I think one of the most valuable improvements I have seen to the plough. I have made arrangements to adopt the same in our manufactory. I think the cast iron plough will go into very general use, as the objection advanced to the cast shear point was, that it was on the lower side, can by this improvement be entirely obviated.

R. SINCLAIR.

5th month, 1st 1825.

[From the North American Review]  
BOLIVAR.

The most brilliant star in Colombian history, and indeed in the history of modern revolutions, is Bolivar. To whatever it may be ascribed, whether to accident, singular good fortune, the highest order of personal merit, or to all combined, Bolivar has raised himself to an eminent station in the list of successful heroes, and remarkable men. He was born at Caracas, about the year 1785, and is said to be descended from a family of distinction in that place. As a favor granted to very few of the native youths of South America, he was permitted to finish his studies at Madrid. He afterwards visited different parts of Europe, travelled in Italy, Germany, England, and France, and was on very intimate terms in Paris with Humboldt and Boupland. He returned to Madrid, where he married the daughter of the Marquis of Ulstariz, and soon departed for his native country. His wife did not survive many years, and he has not been married a second time.

Whilst yet in Europe, he had formed the design of devoting himself to the cause of South American Independence, when the course of events should point to a suitable time; and as it happened, he arrived at Venezuela just as the standard of liberty was beginning to be unfurled there by Miranda and his associates. Bolivar was not entirely satisfied, however, with the general system of measures pursued by the patriot party, and he avoided taking any active part. He did not approve the new constitution, which the congress of Venezuela had adopted at Caracas, and he declined a request to be united with Don Lopez Mendez on a mission to England, designed to promote the interests of the government formed on the principles of this constitution.

But the time soon came when he felt it his duty not to be kept inactive by mere difference of opinion. The constitution, as it is well known, did not succeed; the wars and disasters which prevailed immediately upon its adoption, proved its inefficiency, and dispelled the hopes which its friends had entertained of its power to concentrate the interests and the action of a scattered people, suffering under numerous privations, and engrossed with the necessary care of self-defence in different parts. Bolivar perceived that this was not a time to deliberate on theoretical schemes of government; he joined the army under Miranda, and engaged in the contest with a zeal and patriotism, that raised him to a speedy popularity and influence. From that day to this, his history is in the eyes of the world; it has been a succession of splendid achievements, which have gained for his name a merited place on the same tablet with that of Washington. The brightest records of ancient or modern fame, have nothing prouder to offer. Time and future events must show, whether this hero of the South will complete the parallel with his illustrious model, which may thus far be run with so much seeming justice.

In some respects Bolivar's ultimate success has been remarkable. He was several times unfortunate in his early career as a soldier, and more than once his enemies in his own country as well as those from abroad, triumphed over him. But it is a mark of a great mind to rise above defeat, and restore the confidence which ill success has weakened. His ambition has never been too strong for his integrity, and a sincere desire for his country's good. For a considerable period he was Supreme Dictator with all the army at his command; but when a calm was in some degree restored, a congress convened, and a favorable prospect seemed to open, of establishing a solid basis of government, he voluntarily yielded up all power and insisted on returning to the rank of a private citizen. This was accordingly done, till he was re-chosen by the new congress to be commander-in-chief of the army, under the constitution and the laws. Twice he has by mere accident escaped assassination. In the first instance the dagger which was intended for him, was plunged into the heart of his secretary, who happened to be sleeping in the hammock usually occupied by himself.

Energy is the predominant trait of his character. His movements are always prompt, decisive, and rapid, and at the same time directed with so much discretion, that, with a force frequently inferior in numbers and discipline to that of the enemy, he has been able to carry through a successful warfare with Morillo, Morales, Monteverde and other of the most experienced Spanish generals. His generosity has been much praised; he gave his slaves their freedom, and is said to contribute a principal portion of the income of his estate in affording relief to the widows and children of soldiers who have lost their lives in battle. As a companion he is social and pleasant, temperate in his habits, abstemious in his diet, and drinks no spirituous liquor. His constitution has suffered by the severe trials, both of body and mind, which he has gone through. His speeches and addresses, which have been published, evince sound and practical views, and adaption of purpose, rather than depth of thought and great intellectual resources. His celebrated speech at the opening of the Congress of Angostura, we suppose to be his most remarkable effort in this way, and that speech shows at least, that he had studied profoundly the history and principles of various forms of government, and had most seriously at heart the object of establishing that form which should be best suited to secure the prosperity and happiness of his country.

THE MARYLAND JUSTICE.  
A new Book on a plan well adapted to practical use and convenience, has just been published by Messrs. Cushing and Jewett, of this city; it is entitled, "The Maryland Justice; containing approved forms for the use of the Justices of the Peace of the state of Maryland, with a compilation of the Acts of the General Assembly relating to their office and jurisdiction, and to the office and duties of Constable." The Author, or, as he modestly calls himself, the Compiler, of this book, is Ebenzer H. Cummings, Esq., one of the most intelligent of the justices of the peace in our city, in which capacity he has acted for several years, and his practical experience has been well calculated to fit him for the work he has compiled. In his preface, Mr. C. very truly states, that "the laws of Maryland, relating to the jurisdiction and duties of a justice of the peace, are scattered throughout a mass of legislative provisions, and cannot be referred to without the possession of a full code, which would cost a considerable sum of money and not a little time to be consulted." Mr. C. says, that he "has frequently experienced the want of a compilation of the laws relating to his office, and has therefore taken upon himself to furnish one, which, in the absence of every thing of the kind, will be found extensively useful. Such a compilation faithfully made, must alone be valuable to every class of citizens, far beyond the price asked by the publisher for the book; but the value of this work is much enhanced to the justice of the peace by a collection of the forms most generally in use or necessary for the performance of the duties of his office, with occasional explanatory remarks resulting from the author's practical experience."

Gazette.

THE TRUE SUBLIME.—A correspondent informs us that a preacher some time since at a camp meeting in Delaware, made use of the following sublime figure, no doubt to the great edification of his hearers. "It is as impossible for an unregenerate soul to enter into the kingdom of heaven and be saved, as it would be for the best horseman amongst you to ride down from the clouds upon a thunder bolt, through the branches of a crab apple tree, without getting scratched."—Boston Galaxy.

TRIAL OF COMMODORE STEWART. COURT MARTIAL.

Thirty-seventh Day—Thursday Aug. 18. The Court assembled yesterday at 10 o'clock.

The precept from the Secretary of the Navy calling the Court, having been read, the Judge Advocate administered the oath to the members, and afterwards was himself sworn by the President.

Commodore Charles Stewart was then asked if he had any objections to make against any of the members of the Court; and having replied in the negative, the charges and specifications were read as follows:

CHARGE 1st—Unofficer-like Conduct.

Specification 1st.—In aiding and assisting, during the months of May, June, and July, in the year 1822, an American ship called the Canton, an American ship called the Pearl, an English brig called the Sarah, and a French ship, called the Telegraph, and other vessels, in carrying on an illicit and contraband trade with certain ports in Peru, called the Intermedios; aiding and assisting said vessels in violating the laws and decrees of the existing government of Peru, and in transporting and landing arms, military stores, and other contraband articles, and in protecting the said vessels from the consequences of such illegal traffic, by employing, or threatening to employ, the naval forces of the United States in their defence.

Specification 2d.—In sailing, with the United States' ship, the Franklin, then under the command of the said Charles Stewart, in the months of June and July, 1822, to the said ports, called the Intermedios, for the purpose of aiding in private and illicit traffic, and with a view to the private emolument of the said Charles Stewart.

Specification 3d.—In employing, on or about the 11th day of July, 1822, the naval force of the United States under his command, in preventing the commander of the Peruvian brig Belgrano from enforcing the laws and instructions of his government, by taking and sending in for adjudication an American ship called the Canton, detected in carrying on an illicit trade to the injury of said Government, and in being concerned in the pecuniary profit of said illicit voyages and transactions of the aforesaid ship the Canton.

Specification 4th.—In transporting, or causing to be transported, on board the United States' schooner the Dolphin, on or about the 6th day of May, 1822, one Eliphalet Smith, with goods and merchandise for sale, on private account, and permitting said Smith to carry his own private goods and merchandise, and samples of goods, not designed for the use of the said schooner Dolphin, on board the said schooner, under the protection of the flag of the United States, to certain ports, viz: Arica, Quila, and others, of the Intermedios; and to employ a national vessel of the United States, as a place for the said Smith to sell, and display for sale, such goods, when such traffic was in itself illegal, and contraband, and such conduct tended to the disgrace of the navy of the United States.

Specification 5th.—In employing, in the month of August, 1822, and at other periods in that year, the schooners Peruvian and Waterwitch, then in the service of the United States, in traffic, and carrying merchandise on private account.

Specification 6th.—In lending aid and countenance to the violators of the Revenue Laws of the government of Peru, at various times between the arrival of the ship Franklin, in the Pacific, in the month of February, 1822, and her departure from thence, in 1824, by permitting and aiding sundry persons in carrying off from the shore, coin, bullion, plata-pina, and other articles, contrary to the laws of said government, without the permission, authority or knowledge of the custom-house officers and local authorities, and to deposit the said articles, so smuggled, on board the public vessels of the United States, then under the command of the said Charles Stewart.

Specification 7th.—In permitting, at various times within the periods mentioned in the foregoing specification, specie, bullion, plata-pina, and other articles designed to be transported from Peru, in violation of the laws of that country, clandestinely, at night to be brought on board the public vessels of the United States, then under his command, and in transporting said articles in the boats of the said public vessels, at sea, and out of the control and reach of the authorities on shore, to certain vessels bound to distant ports, after such vessels had undergone the examination of the custom-house officers; such transportation being without the authority, permission, or knowledge of said officers, but designed as a fraud upon, and an invasion of, the laws of the government of Peru.

Specification 8th.—In assisting, at the times mentioned in the last preceding specification, with the armed force under his command, in defending and protecting persons and property engaged in smuggling, from arrest and detention, by the lawful authorities of the government of Peru.

Specification 9th.—In affording, at various times during the period mentioned in the last preceding specifications, protection and aid of an extraordinary and illegal kind, to the Canton, and other vessels, in the business of which he the said Charles Stewart, and Eliphalet Smith, were interested to the neglect of other vessels engaged in a lawful commerce, to which he was in duty bound to afford protection, but in the profits of which they had no participation.

Specification 10th.—In purchasing from the said ship, the Canton, at Valparaiso, in the month of April, 1822, among other articles, 90 bolts of canvass, 25 casks of wine, 335 lbs. copper nails, paints, oils, &c. ostensibly for the use of the Franklin, when such articles were not necessary for

said vessel, and, in fact, were not employed or consumed in her; and when the said ship, the Franklin, had been amply provided with such of the said articles as were necessary for her use.

Specification 11th.—In employing or causing to be employed on various occasions, at Valparaiso, and elsewhere, in the ports of the Pacific, during the year 1822, carpenters and other persons attached to the Franklin, and receiving pay from the United States, in working on board the Canton, Wasp, and other private vessels, without any proper or adequate reason, and without any compensation to the individuals thus employed.

Specification 12th.—In receiving on board the Franklin one Captain Eliphalet Smith, and permitting him to remain there for nearly a year, engaged in private traffic, and employing the naval forces of the United States in subservience to the views of said Smith.

Specification 13th.—In employing the said Eliphalet Smith to carry despatches, board vessels, and perform other duties, which ought to have been executed by the officers in the service of the government, for the purpose of affording him, the said Smith, facilities in the prosecution of his private concerns.

Specification 14th.—In permitting the cargo, or part of the cargo, of the Canton, some time in August, 1822, to be shipped on board the Peruvian, then in tow of the Franklin, and ostensibly a public vessel, and in receiving, or permitting to be received and carried on board the Franklin, the Supercargo of the Canton, and samples of the goods thus put on board the Peruvian, for the purpose of furthering the sale of the said cargo.

Specification 15th.—In receiving, and permitting to remain on board the Franklin for a long period of time, in the year 1822, one captain John O'Sullivan, the commander, and one Ward, Supercargo of the Canton, for the purpose of aiding them in their private traffic; thus making the national vessels and flag subservient to individual interests.

Specification 16th.—In taking on board, and carrying in the Franklin, from Valparaiso to Quila, in or about the month of March, 1823, horses, with their equipments, for the use of General Canterac or some other Royalist general; thus furnishing aid and assistance to the one party, in a military contest, in violation of the duties of a neutral officer.

Specification 17th.—In employing the crews of the public vessels of the United States, and articles paid for by the government, for the use of said public vessels, in building and equipping 3 small schooners, which were not required for the public service, and which did not, and do not, belong to the Government.

Specification 18th.—In permitting or causing to be made by the crew of the Franklin and other public vessels, out of materials which had been purchased for the service of the government, sails, &c. for the use of the private ship the Canton, in the month of August or September, 1822.

Specification 19th.—In permitting, or causing the Dolphin, a vessel of the United States, to carry, from Callao to Guayaquil, in or about the month of September, 1822, money, sails, &c. for the purpose of placing them on board the Canton.

Specification 20th.—In permitting William A. Weaver, then a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, and borne on the books of the said ship Franklin, to absent himself from said vessel, and from his duties on board, during the entire cruise of said ship, from the month of September, 1821, until the arrival of the Franklin within the United States, in the month of August, 1824, without any necessity or excuse of a public nature.

Specification 21st.—In approving the muster rolls of the Franklin, wherein it was made to appear that the said William A. Weaver was actually on board said ship, and performing the duties of a Lieutenant on board, from the commencement of said cruise up to December 31, 1823; whereas he, the said Charles Stewart, well knew the said Weaver to be absent from said vessel, engaged in his own private concerns, during the whole of said period.

Specification 22d.—In directing and causing the Purser of the said ship, the Franklin, to transmit to the Navy Department false and erroneous transcripts from the muster-rolls of said ship; by such false and erroneous transcripts representing to the Navy Department that he, the said William A. Weaver, was absent from the said vessel in charge of stores, at Callao, when, in fact, no such entry was ever made in the original muster-roll, and when he, the said Charles Stewart, well knew that he, the said Weaver, was not at Callao, and also that there were no public stores at Callao of which he could be in charge.

Specification 23d.—In causing the Purser of the said ship, the Franklin, to enter on the muster-roll of said vessel, on or about the 16th of November, 1824, that he the said William A. Weaver, was absent from said ship without leave from the 1st of August, 1822, whereas, he the said Charles Stewart, had approved the muster-roll of said vessel, by which it was made to appear that the said Weaver was actually on board up to December 31, 1823.

Specification 24th.—In permitting the Purser of the said ship, the Franklin, at the port of Arica, in June, 1822, to send on shore for sale large quantities of clothing and other articles, brought out in the said ship for the use of the officers, by which means, when those articles were required, it became impossible for the officers to procure them from the Purser.

Specification 25th.—In sending or causing to be sent, at various times, in 1822 and 1823, on board the Canton, a large number of musket cartridges, and other military stores, belonging to the Govern-

ment, which said articles were entered on the books of the Franklin as expended in that vessel in the regular course of public service.

Specification 26th.—In sending, or causing, or permitting to be sent on board the said ship, the Canton, on or about the 26th day of July 1822, several articles from the Carpenter's Department, of which no entry was made on the books of the Franklin.

Specification 27th.—In causing, or permitting to be used a large number of hoops and other materials, belonging to the Government and the crew of the Franklin and other vessels under his command, to be occupied in making kegs to hold specie, &c. deposited on board said vessels, and not accounting to the Government for the money charged to and received from the owners of said specie, &c. on account of said kegs.

Specification 28th.—In sending, or causing, or permitting to be sent, on board the Canton, for the use of said private vessel on or about the 26th of October 1822, sails, canvass, and other articles belonging to the government.

Specification 29th.—In permitting to be taken from the public stores in the month of September 1822, in April and November 1823, and in January 1824, and at divers other times saws, copper nails, iron nails, iron spikes and ammunition, and given or sold on private account without rendering a faithful and true account thereof to the Government.

CHARGE 2d—Disobedience of Orders.

Specification 1st.—For that in express violation of his instructions, from the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, dated the 8th day of September 1821, he the said Charles Stewart in the year 1822, then commanding the United States' ship Franklin, did aid and assist an American ship called the Canton, an American ship called the Pearl, an English brig called the Sarah, and a French ship called the Telegraph, in carrying on an illicit and contraband trade with certain ports in Peru, called the Intermedios, aiding and assisting said vessels in violating the laws and decrees of the Government of Peru, and in transporting and landing arms, military stores, and other contraband articles; and in protecting the said vessels from the consequences of such illegal conduct by employing or threatening to employ the naval forces of the United States in their defence.

Specification 2d.—In employing, on or about the 11th day of July, 1822, the naval force of the United States under his command, in preventing the commander of the Peruvian brig Belgrano from enforcing the laws and instructions of his Government, by taking and sending in for adjudication an American ship called the Canton, detected in carrying on an illicit trade to the injury of said Government.

Specification 3d.—In transporting, or causing to be transported, on board the U. States' schooner Dolphin, on or about the 6th of May, 1822, one Eliphalet Smith, with goods and merchandise for sale on private account, and permitting said Smith, to carry such his own private goods & merchandise, not designated for the use of the said schooner, on board the said schooner, under the protection and flag of the United States, to certain ports forbidden by the laws of the country.

Specification 4th.—In lending aid and countenance to the violators of the revenue laws of the Government of Peru, by permitting and aiding sundry persons, at various times between the arrival of the Franklin in the Pacific, in 1821 and her departure from thence in 1824, to carry off from the shore specie, bullion, plata-pina, and other articles, contrary to the laws of said Government, without the permission, authority, or knowledge, of the custom-house officers and local authorities; and to deposit articles so smuggled from the shore on board the public vessels of the United States, then under the command of him, the said Charles Stewart.

Specification 5th.—In assisting, with the naval forces of the United States, then under the command of him, the said Charles Stewart, in defending and protecting persons and property engaged in smuggling, from arrest and detention by the lawful authorities of the government of Peru at the times mentioned in the last preceding specification.

Specification 6th.—In permitting to be received, and in receiving on board the said ship the Franklin, and other vessels under his command, at various times, within the periods aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the said government of Peru, certain persons who, by the laws of said government, were obnoxious to capture and punishment, spies and officers in the Royalist army, and in protecting said persons from seizure and punishment, contrary to the express instructions given to the said Charles Stewart by his government and in contravention of his duties as the commander in the service of a neutral nation. In particular, in receiving or permitting to be received and protected as aforesaid, an individual by the name of Madrid, an officer in the Royalist army, and spy in Lima; and the director or late director, of the mint.

Specification 7th.—In unlawfully and in violation of his duties as a neutral, carrying from Callao to the before mentioned ports called the Intermedios, some time between the 1st of May and the 15th of July, 1822, intelligence of a contemplated military expedition prepared by the Patriot government of Peru against said Intermedios, and thereby exposing the same to defeat and destruction.

CHARGE 3d—Neglect of Duty.

Specification 1st.—For permitting and authorizing William A. Weaver, a Lieut. in the Navy of the United States, attached to the Franklin, and borne on the books of that vessel, to absent himself from said ship and from his duties on board, during the

entire cruise of said ship from the month of September, 1821, till her arrival within the United States in the summer of 1824, without any necessity or reason of a public nature.

Specification 2d.—For that, whereas Horace D. Sawyer, a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, did on the 24th day of July, 1822, and on the 28th day of August, in the same year, exhibit to said Charles Stewart, his commanding officer, charges and specifications of the most serious character against David Connor, a Lieutenant in the Navy, then under the command of the said Charles Stewart, and did refer to several witnesses as able to sustain said charges, he, the said Charles Stewart, did omit and neglect to notice said charges, or cause their truth to be investigated, to the great injury of the naval service of the United States.

Specification 3d.—In not having his men regularly and properly exercised at quarters, and in not having his guns in a proper state for action as he was bound to have done, during the cruise of said Franklin, from the month of September 1821, to the summer of 1824.

CHARGE 4th—Oppression and Cruelty.

Specification 1.—In confining Joshua R. Sands, a Lieut. in the Navy of the United States, and under the immediate command of said Charles Stewart, in an unusual and unnecessary manner, on board the Franklin, from the 9th of October 1823, until the 13th of April 1824, without taking any measures to bring the said Sands to trial for any alleged misconduct, and in continuing said oppressive and cruel conduct subsequent to the said 13th of April, to the manifest and great injury of the health of the said Sands.

Commodore Stewart being then required to plead to these charges, pleaded "Not Guilty," and put in a written request to the Court to be allowed the aid of Counsel in his defence, and a stenographer to take notes of the proceedings.

The Court was then cleared for deliberation; and on the doors being re-opened, it was announced that the Court had acceded to the request of Commodore Stewart to be allowed the aid of Counsel, under the following restrictions: that every motion or proposition on the part of the accused should be made in writing, and such document should be presented to the Court through the Judge Advocate. The Court also acceded to the request of Com. Stewart to employ a stenographer with the express condition that such stenographer should only take notes for the use of the accused, during his trial.

Lieutenant Hunter was then called and sworn, and his examination by the Judge Advocate consumed the time until the usual time of adjournment. His evidence, as First Lieutenant of the Franklin during her cruise, principally related to the intercourse with the Canton, Pearl, and Sarah—to the building and employing of the schooners Peruvian, Wasp, and Robinson Crusoe—to the receiving on board of Eliphalet Smith—to the receiving of specie and transporting it—to the absence of Lieut. Weaver, &c. &c. We refrain from going into a more copious abstract from a respect to the former decision, and a latter request from the Court.

About 3 o'clock, the examination of Lt. Hunter not being finished, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at New York, London dates to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th July, have been received.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 6th July, by commission, to meet again on the 25th August.

The accounts of the revenue for the year ending 5th July, when compared with the two last years, show an increase of income of 1,713,000l. sterling.

The British stock market, on the 6th July was more active than it had been for some days previous. In the foreign market there was scarcely any thing doing.

The London Price Current of the 5th, says, that the purchasers of tobacco for speculation, continue extensive, and prices have advanced 3d to 3d. per lb.

THE GREEKS.—The latest accounts respecting the Greeks are from Odessa, of the 13th June. They are confined to some naval operations between the Greek Admiral Sachury and the Turks, commanded by the Captain Pacla, in which the latter are stated to have lost some frigates.

It was estimated that not less than 50,000 bags and bales of cotton were imported into Liverpool, from the United States, Brazil and Portugal, between the 12th and 16th of July.

It was reported in London that arrangements were making for a dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Canning had again experienced a severe attack of the gout.

Lord Cochrane is said, in several of the papers, to have some intention of going to the assistance of the Greeks.

Accounts from Madrid to the 25th June, speak of armaments going on in the ports of Spain, for the purpose of reinforcing Havana, and affording succour to the royalists in Peru.

Life of Napoleon.—The "News of Literature and Fashion" of the 2d July states, that the Life of Napoleon, by the author of Waverley, is certainly to be forthcoming. It is to be comprised in four volumes, besides a preliminary volume, bringing down the history of the French revolution to the day when Napoleon commenced his military career.

Mr. Jeffrey had resigned the editorship of the Edinburgh Review, which is now conducted by Mr. Macculloch.

Mr. John Taylor Coleridge is the new editor of the Quarterly Review.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR, In perusing the columns of the Methodist Recorder, I was forcibly struck with the remarks in a piece headed "The want of the Bible in New Jersey." This piece is said to be copied from the American Journal, published at Princeton, N. Jersey. The writer states, that in less than three hours ride from the office of the aforesaid American Journal, the traveller will be brought to the spot where in a single day's walk, thirty families have been recently discovered, who had no Bible in their houses, and that these families expressed a strong desire to have the Bible, and that they were, almost without exception, too poor to purchase one for themselves.

Now, Mr. Editor, I confess to you, that I was not a little surprised at the statements made by the writer of the aforesaid piece, especially when it is recollected that the place above alluded to, is within less than three hours ride of Princeton, at which place there is a Theological College, and that this College for many years has been in the full tide of successful experiment, and that there have been many, very many Gospel Ministers manufactured there; it proves to me, if the facts as stated be true, that that institution is very defective and culpable in its principles, spirit and operations. For we should suppose that among the many Gospel Ministers educated, converted, sanctified, called, qualified and sent out by Jehovah and his Church into the great harvest field, that some of those young and old men, whether professors or students, would certainly have gone out, explored, searched for and found in the heat of their well tempered and regulated zeal those poor, despised, miserable lost sheep, in the wilderness of New Jersey, before this time of day, especially where there is so much religious excitement, and that they would, out of the large and abundant contributions made and continued to that institution, have purchased thirty Bibles, or out of their own private purses and furnished them with the word of life; more especially as it is stated that they expressed a strong desire to have the Bible; or will it be pleaded that this is a neighbourhood never discovered before, that it is an island sprung up in some river or lake which brought with it those miserable human beings which inhabit it, or that they have lived in caves and dens of the earth, and that they heretofore were wild and ferocious like bears, tigers and wolves, and that lately they have by some act of hokus-pokus been tamed and brought into civilized life and society and that this is the first opportunity which has offered since the College at Princeton has been established, to present them with the Bible.

O! ye Bible Societies, O! ye Ministers of Righteousness, O! ye lovers of Jesus Christ, O! ye Presbyterians, Quakers, Churchmen, Methodists, Legislators, Judges, Magistrates of New Jersey! is there not some chosen curse, some hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven, ridd with uncommon wrath to blast the men who have suffered so many families to remain destitute of the rule, the only sufficient witness of christian faith & practice. Who is to account for the blood of those souls that may have been lost out of those miserable families by such neglect? I beseech you to look to this business, there must be an awful account in the registers of Heaven against the people who live in the region round about this miserable neighbourhood, look to it Princeton, look to it New Jersey, for much was to be expected from you; poor Jersey, who would have thought that there was so much wretchedness there; certainly the spirit of piety is flown, there is no flesh in man's obdurate heart, it does not feel for man; what thirty poor families without the Bible, with a strong desire to have it and no means to purchase it! Is this in a christian land—(tell it not in Gath—tremble Jersey, tremble. What avails you this year Theological seminaries, if, within less than three hours ride of Princeton, thirty families are found without the Bible, desiring strongly to have it, and no means to purchase it. Certainly Jersey is one of the poorest countries in the world; if these families or some friend in their behalf will apply to the Christian people of the State of Delaware, they shall be furnished without fail, and we shall be glad to have it in our power to administer to the wants of such miserable families.

A DELAWAREAN.

August 8th, 1825.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

THE ELECTION.

Will the people of Talbot, when they see such great and important questions coming before the next legislature so extensively and vitally affecting their interests, remain quiet, sunk in sloth, leaving it to the chaper of accidents to send who ever may chance to get to the General Assembly by a general scramble? It is this irresolute, dont care sort of state, that destroys Republics by yielding every thing to bad direction—we implore our fellow citizens to think of their own welfare and that of the state, and to call out men into their service who may arrest the wild proceedings of changing their constitution—and of putting down the power of the people in the counties by increasing the representation of the commercial city of Baltimore—if such things in prospect will not rouse the people, then indeed their condition is hopeless, and they will no longer boast of popular rights and popular sovereignty.

A VOTER.

The Boston Centinel states, that Alderman Bellows has been added to the Committee on the Fire Department of that city. What a blaze there will be shortly, unless they clap an extinguisher upon the worthy Alderman!

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The following toast, drunk at the fourth of July dinner, in Georgia, is fully characteristic of the Governor of Georgia as well as of his violent partizans. We do not apprehend that the nation will benefit much by the removal of the Greeks, if they are to be succeeded by greater savages than themselves.—N.Y. Amer. "George M. Troup—May every hair in his head be a standing army, and every soldier be a thundering cannon to drive his enemies to hell!"

THE TRIAL OF COMMODORE STEWART.

is at an end, and the Martial of suspension is approved. The Court and we regret the necessity for the sentence was attributable to the defence of his officer, country's fame—the too much fastidiousness produced a contumacious

All bear witness to the regret the sentence— that even men who ites by their merit and merits, must conform and never violate that sub- so essential to the com- pensable to the glory navy. The more edu- who does wrong, the ishment to follow—T distinguished favouring violate their duty, do character and discipli punishment of five a- equally guilty. Show your naval officers w themselves, but neve of the correct course account, and if just to punishment. Not arrogate to themself that does not strict concession of this son navy than the loss of honor and degradation equally certain to all ed that favourites, h- ry and favours, will rigid investigation a- other officers are re- ble to, and nothing the necessity for of distinguished offi- tend to promote the the service and the tion.

The distinguished posed the Court. M- lowed Commodore the sentence by the known how high the estimation, are all i- shew the necessity

As none of the s- the fair charact- of the sentence was of ardour and impatient glory, nor can it be will regard it as a v- corrective, and the e- to see among the service, which he i- his valour and good-

GEORGIA DISF- seemed to have a- circumstances impo- and to have brow- and, we fear, awfu- Troup to understa- his orders both di- of Georgia and her- deference, conside- country's welfare a- do—if his instruct- concede to Georg- what was never c- in an Indian Conve- ral Government to- among the Indian, ing settlements fr- ty. Gen. Gaines' o- officer his orders a- is free from prej- the parental, the- tion of the Unite- every thing in th- properly serve th- Governor of Geor- reasonable and r- lamitous extrem- bide by the unba- great sticklers for properly and con- ing the conceded them by the fed- terference of a- stitutional power- tomed duties of- to be tolerated- regular, mischie- if persevered in- course to be pur- though painful.

It ought to be upon the eve of and it is the first error by the peo- constitution up- Mr. Clark are v- luded by the ty- gentlemen are f- ture was most fa- and they passed lands to be disp- among the people- to have the lan- Should Georgia p- probability is, a- —but if he suc- —to retire, in- may be anticip- are famed not e- they support e- and a strong an- Government an- fare of our com- that all may be- mour and good- nance over vic- zed.

Extract of a- Centreville HEAD OF C- "On Sunda- nter was ap- plements for- such as augur- taken was ver- examining his- secreted in a- the clothes c- of the very be- He had in- amount of \$- posed to be- the Bank of \$10, and Ba- he had lik- the United S- He was com- await his tri- He appears- high and abo-



**Public Sale.**

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 1st day of September, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the late residence of Thomas Valiant, all the personal property of the said Valiant, except the servants and legacies, consisting of a very good stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture—seeds, boats, and a parcel of corn of the last year. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars.—For all sums of five dollars or less the cash must be paid—for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser must give bond with approved security. The property cannot be delivered till paid for, or notes given.—The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

TENCH TILGHMAN, Adm.

**Valuable Land For Sale.**

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will be disposed of at public sale, on Thursday the 8th day of September, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, the farm of the late John Gibson, Esquire, called

"The Seven Moundlands."

This property is situate in Anne Arundel county, on the north side of Magothy river, and immediately on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay, about seventeen miles from Baltimore and eight from Annapolis. The soil is fertile and abundantly stocked with timber—and is peculiarly well adapted to the culture of Indian corn and tobacco, and all the products of a garden. It bears every variety of the best and earliest vegetables, and its proximity to Baltimore, and the convenient water transportation which its situation affords, give it advantages as a market farm, that few places possess. It abounds with delicious grapes and the choicest grafted fruit trees in full bearing. These have been collected with great care, and are now in a flourishing condition. The water, by which the place is almost surrounded, and a fish-pond that has been made at considerable expense, afford fish and crabs in the utmost abundance; and there is always during the winter, a plentiful supply of water-fowl, and the other ordinary game for the country. There are also on the farm a few fallow deer. Besides the advantages which this estate offers to persons who derive their support from agricultural pursuits, the extraordinary beauty of the situation, and the facilities which it furnishes for the enjoyment of rural sports, would render it a delightful retreat for a man of fortune.

The land will, for the accommodation of purchasers, be divided into parcels of about two hundred and fifty acres each; every part being bounded on one side by the water. The terms of sale are one third cash, and the residue to be paid in three equal annual instalments. Bonds with approved security will be required for the payment of that portion of the purchase money for which credit is allowed. On the payment of the whole purchase money, conveyances of the land will be executed.

The sale will take place on the premises. ADDISON RIDOUT, Trustee. Aug. 6 5w

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Fedde-man Rolle, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of September 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 Rolle, of, in and to the farm where he at present resides, situate on Broad Creek, in Talbot county, containing the following parcels of land, Rolle's Range 172 acres, Dorchester's Engagement surveyed 45 acres, making in all 217 acres of land more or less, also one horse and gig; 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

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Spedden Orem, one at the suit of the state use John A. Horney and Dorothy his wife formerly Dorothy Ridgeway, and one at the suit of the state use Richard Ridgeway by James Ridgeway his next friend, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of September 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, claim and estate of said Spedden Orem, of, in and to the farm or plantation on which said Spedden Orem now resides, situate in Ferry Neck, being composed of several tracts or parts of the several tracts following, to wit: Fox's Den, Triangle, part of Ashford, part of Westland, or by what ever name or names they may be called, containing the quantity of 127 acres of land more or less.—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Henry D. Sellers, Garnishee of Marcellus Keene, at the suit of George Dashiels, survivor of Henry Downs, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 6th day of September 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, claim, interest and estate of the said Henry D. Sellers, of, in and to the following parcels of land, to wit: all that part of land called Chesnut Bay, containing 100 acres, and one other tract called Partnership, containing 165 acres, also his undivided part of a tract of land called Chesnut Ridge, containing 400 acres, all containing 665 acres, more or less, also all the right, title, claim, interest & estate of him, the said Henry D. Sellers, of, in and to a tract of land called Austin's and Riels's Inheritance, situate near Hillsborough, in Talbot county, and all the right, title and interest of him, the said Henry D. Sellers, of, in and to the growing crops, for rents due thereon. Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

**AN ACADEMY For Young Ladies,**

Will be opened in Easton under the superintendance of the subscriber, early in September next, on a day which will be named in a future advertisement. Encouraged in this undertaking by the many highly respectable families, who, unsolicited by himself or his friends, have tendered him their support and influence, and confident that the superior advantages presented by the situation of Easton, will always invite to it the patronage of the Parents and Guardians, not only of Talbot, but of the Eastern Shore in general, when its seminaries are conducted with due attention and ability, he feels that he has before him an object worthy of the utmost exertion of his powers. He will be assisted by a sister, whose attainments are considerable, and who has had several years experience in teaching;—on a long continuance of her services he can confidently rely; and he flatters himself he shall be able to render the course of instruction as useful and as extensive, as can be found in any similar institution in the state. In addition to the elementary branches, and those of Geography, Grammar and Criticism, considerable time and labour will be devoted to giving instruction in History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and Chymistry, to such young ladies, as may wish to acquire a really useful foundation in those studies. To provide for a complete course of ornamental education, will also be an object of much solicitude with the subscriber; and his present prospects of patronage are such as to leave little doubt, that his most sanguine wishes and expectations on this point, will be amply gratified.

Having thus announced his intention of taking upon himself the superintendance of a Female Academy, the subscriber humbly submits it to the public, to say whether he is qualified for so arduous and responsible an office. His claims to industry and perseverance in whatever he undertakes, he believes all who know him will allow; of his talents, his character, his fitness for his present undertaking, the public must judge for themselves. The situation which he is about resigning, in the Easton Academy, he has held during the last four years; and he appeals to the highly respectable gentlemen, who compose the Board of Trustees of that Institution, to his patrons generally, to say in what manner he has there discharged the duties assigned him. He formerly resided several years in the city of Baltimore, with the best means of knowing how the female seminaries there were conducted, and was himself, for some time, employed in one of the first in that city. The business of teaching young ladies is, therefore, not new to him. It is a pursuit in which he has taken much delight, and is the one in which, above all others, he believes himself capable of rendering service to society. Of his qualifications for such a task, however, he repeats that he wishes the public to judge for themselves. He never yet solicited the patronage of any one, and probably he never will.—He has always been aware that the entrusting of a child, to the care of a preceptor, is an affair of no ordinary importance; and that the payment of tuition money is often the least evil, where confidence is found to have been misplaced. He wishes parents to consider not his interest, so much as the interest of their daughters; & if, upon due enquiry and reflection, they shall think proper to patronize his seminary, he will be proud of their good opinion and truly grateful for their favours.

The rates of tuition will be moderate, and will not materially differ from those hitherto paid at the principal female seminary in this town. The subscriber will also, in a short time, make arrangements to receive boarders into his family, on accommodating terms. Aug. 13 3w D. RING.

**Female Academy.**

Under the direction of Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, will be re-opened on the 1st day of September; in which will be taught every branch necessary to a polite English education. Aug. 13

**Easton Academy.**

An Assistant Teacher is desired in this Institution. He must be qualified to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics and Geography. There is reason to believe from the experience of the past in this Department, that the Tuition-Money will annually amount to five hundred dollars; and tuition-money beyond this sum may be obtained by such increase of his pupils as his merits and attention may command. Application to be made on or before the 10th of next September, to Joux Goussinot, Esq. the Secretary of this Institution. By the Board of Trustees, NS: HAMMOND, President. Easton, Md. Aug. 6 4w

**Cavalry Orders.**

The Officers of the Regiment of Cavalry in the 9th Regimental Cavalry District, will parade in Easton for Drill, on Saturday the 27th day of August, at 10 o'clock; and the whole regiment will meet for Drill in Centreville on Monday the 26th September, at 10 o'clock, properly equipped and accoutred. By order of Col. ENOY, WILLIAM GIST, Adjutant of the 9th Regimental Cavalry District Aug. 13

**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

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Nicholas and Samuel Watts, at the suit of William Ridgeway, will be offered at public sale on Tuesday the 6th of September next, at the Court house door in Easton, between the hours of one and six o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, interest and claim of the aforesaid Nicholas Watts, of, in and to the farm on which he at present resides, containing 244 acres more or less; also the farm of the said Samuel Watts, being part of "Lobs Corner" and part of "Watts' Reserve", containing sixty five acres more or less; seized and taken and will be sold to satisfy the costs of suit and the sheriff's fees on the above venditioni. E. N. HABLETON, late Shff. Aug. 13 4w

**Joseph Collison**

Respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has again commenced

**Tailoring Business,**

in Easton, and has taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Haley 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.

**Threshing Machine**

The Subscribers having purchased the right of Kirk's Threshing Machine, for all the counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, except Kent, now offers to the public three or four machines of one horse power, on an improved plan, capable of threshing 70 or 80 bushels per day—the price when complete, including the horse power, will be about \$130. He has also a smaller kind which will thresh 50 bushels per day, which will cost about \$100; the materials for the horse power, which will be trifling, to be furnished by the purchaser, and the workmen boarded whilst erecting it, which will only require the labour of two hands, for about two weeks. These machines have been tested and highly approved of in Prince-George's county, as may be seen by the certificates now in my possession, signed by Governor Sprigg, and Judge Duvall, and many others, copies of which may be seen by applying to Mr. Meconekin.

They intend keeping a constant supply of machines, which farmers will find to their advantage to use—they will also sell the right of three or four of the counties, on accommodating terms. Persons wishing information on the subject will apply to Thomas Meconekin, (Easton.)—The late sheriff of Talbot county, (Edward N. Hambleton) Jas: McDaniel, Bay-Side, Samuel Morsell, near St. Michaels, or the subscribers, near Yansville, Prince-George's county. JOHN C. MORSELL & Co. Aug. 13 3w

**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.

**Notice.**

A gentleman living about 11 miles distant from Annapolis, is desirous of getting an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a man of sobriety, industry and good judgment, calculated to manage a moderate size plantation with 16 or 17 hands and a small stock, a liberal price will be given—for particulars, application can be made to John Boone, Esq. near Greensborough, Caroline county. Aug. 13

**PEWS IN CHRIST CHURCH, IN EASTON, FOR SALE.**

Will be sold for cash, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Church door, on the first Tuesday in September next, the following Pews, viz:—No. 24, that formerly belonged to Mrs. Anna M. Hollyday—No. 1, that lately belonged to Charles Goldsborough, deceased; and No. 30, that is still owned by Edward Coursey, Esq. of Queen Ann's county. All those Pews are in desirable situations in the Church. Per order of the Vestry of St. Peter's Parish, WM. H. GROOME, Treasurer. Easton, Aug. 6th, 1825.

**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, CLEMENT VICKARS. March 5

**Talbot County Taxes.**

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX, EASTON, JULY, 1825.

ORDERED by the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, that the following advertisement be inserted once a week for and during four weeks successively in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Republican Star, and Easton Gazette, printed in Easton. A list of tracts and parcels of land, in Talbot county, and state of Maryland, liable for and charged with County Taxes for the year 1824, and the amount of Taxes respectively due thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same; the taxes being now due and unpaid and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector, in said county, liable for or properly chargeable with the payment of the same, as by his return to the Commissioners for said county, appears; to wit:

PERSONS' NAMES.	NAMES OF LAND.	ACRES.	DUE.
John Crow	Part of Jacob and John's Pasture	5 1-2	\$ 1 20
John Crouch	Part of Gaufton	54	1 98
Mark Benton's heirs	Lot on Washington street, in Easton, and running back to West street	1 1-2	11 69
Thomas Bright's heirs	Lot in Easton	1-8	1 04
Dr. John Coates' heirs	Lot on Harrison street, Easton	1-4	82
Alice Coaker, negro	Lot near Easton	5 1-4	63
John Dorrell, negro	Lot near Easton	2 1-4	94
Jeremiah Hopkins' heirs	Lot on Dover street, Easton	1 1/6	44
James L. Higgins	Lot on Dover street, do.	1-2	93
William Jacobs' heirs	Lot in Easton with a Tan-yard	1-4	1 53
Cloudbury Kerby, Jr.	Lot on Washington street	1 8	1 01
William Lowrey's heirs	Lot on Washington street	1-8	1 09
Meshaek Leadenhain	Lot near the Academy, in Easton	1 8	86
Caleb Lockwood	Lot on West street	1-4	1 07
Cassey Nicols, negro	Lot near the Meeting House, Easton	1	98
Abraham Nice's heirs	Lot near Rich-Bottom 40 acres, lot near Easton 5 acres and Lot near Easton 1 1-2 acres	46 1-2	2 51
William Orem	House and Lot in Easton		51
Abner Parrott's heirs	Lot on Washington street	1-4	1 53
James Rue	Two Lots on Washington street	1-2	3 44
Saml. Ringgold	Lot near the Meeting House, in Easton, 1 acre, part Bachelor's Range, and part Bachelor's Range Addition, 260 acres	261	8 01
Robert Spedden	Lot on Washington street	1-16	89
James Stoakes' heirs	Two Lots on Easton Point	3-4	4 53
Mary Trippe	Lot on Harrison street	3-8	7 81
James Nicholson's heirs	Part Highman's Fortune, near Easton	84	2 44
Sarah Troup	Lot on Goldsborough street	1-4	87
Dr. Baynard Willson's heirs	Lot on West street 3-8 acre, Martin's Purchase 538 1-2 acres, Hog Range 16 Marsh-Land 50,	424 7-8	19 27
Sarah Alcock	Lot in Dirty Neck	25	63
Daniel Fairbanks	Part Belfast	21	44
John Merchant	Part of Main-Sail and part Fair Play 114 Lot in St. Michaels, 1 acre,	115	1 30
Peter Redhead	House and Lot in St. Michaels		60
Thomas Robertson	Part Clay Hope and part Cumberland	66 1-2	1 45
William Sherwood	Part Guardian's Neglect	3 1-2	19
Thomas Hambleton	Part of several tracts of land, name unknown	271 3-4	4 71
Jabez Caldwell or Arthur Holt	Part Chesnut Bay and part Smith's Cleft	50	4 76
Nicholas Watts for Morlin's heirs	Part Hindman's Estate		3 32 1/2
James Austin's heirs	Part Trial, part Faulkner's Hazard	145	2 45
Alexander Anderson	Lot in Louis-Town, part Hampton	1	51
Elizabeth Booth	Part John's Mill	90	1 51
Wm. Corkrell	Part Bib's Forest	10	6 75
Henry Casson	Part Widow's Chance	320	8 60
Henry Downs	Part Austin and several other tracts	676	13 95
Wm. Fountain's heirs	Part of Advantage	115 1-2	1 55
Charles Hobbs	Part Dobrin	680	27 31
Rebecca Wooters	Part Noble's Addition, part Planter's Delight	152	3 10

**Notice is hereby given,**

That unless the County charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionable part of advertising and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to WILLIAM FARLOW, Esq. the Collector of the Tax for said county, on or before the fifteenth day of September next, or within thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the act of assembly entitled "an act for the more effectual collection of the county charges, in the several counties of this State," passed November session, 1797. JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county. Easton, Aug. 6, 1825. 4w The Baltimore Patriot will please publish the above, and forward his account to this office.

**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.

**Plank for Sale.**

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards. 7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. 2,000 " 1-2 Poplar do. Few hundred feet of Oak and Gum do. Also, Oak and Gum Scantling. GREEN & REARDON. Easton, Aug. 6

**William W. Moore,**

Having declined the Drug business, in his own name, on the 1st instant, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note, or book account, to come forward and settle their respective debts, on or before the first day of the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as after that day the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment.

**Moore & Kellie,**

In the Apothecary and Druggist business, have on hand, at the old stand, opposite the Market-House, Washington street A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW-GLASS, &c. which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers. WM. W. MOORE, JOHN KELLIE. Easton, 8 mo: 6th, 1825.

**\$20 Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said Island. JOHN A. HORNEY. Aug. 20

**\$20 Reward.**

Broke out of the Jail in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on the night of the 16th instant, (July) JOHN CLARK—he is about five feet six inches high, and is a stout, well made fellow to his height—the above reward will be given for his apprehension if delivered to the Jailor in Easton, Talbot county, Md. THOMAS HENRIX, Shff. July 23 8w

**\$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 Cesar 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 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 4f

**CASH,**

**AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,**

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH; which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners. JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK, at S. Lowe's Tavern. Aug. 6

**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, Shff. July 30 8w

PRINTED EVERY SATURDAY

ALEXAN

At Two Dollars

num payable half

ADVANCEMENT

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five cents for ever

SCENES & INCID

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