

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. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1822.

NO. 226.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per an-
num payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty
cents for every subsequent insertion.

New Spring Goods.

GROOME & LAMBDIN
have received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening at
their store opposite the Bank,
AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS,
Consisting of a variety of handsome and useful
articles suited to the season, and of the
best importations.

GROCERIES,

TOGETHER WITH
**HARD-WARE, QUEENS-WARE,
GLASS, CHINA, &c. &c.**
Among their assortment is 1000 wt. of

Cotton Yarn,

Of all numbers from 3 to 14.
Easton, March 30—4w

SPRING GOODS

Clark & Green

are now receiving from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, a complete assortment of

FRESH SEASONABLE

GOODS,

OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS,
Which will be offered at the most reduced
prices for Cash; their Friends and Customers
are respectfully invited to give them an early
call.
Easton, March 23, 1822—1f

Thomas & Groome

have just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening a
very complete assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Which being selected with much care from
the latest importations, they flatter them-
selves they will be found to please, and invite
their customers and the public to call and see
them.
Easton, March 23, 1822—1f

New Spring Goods

Jenkins & Stevens

have just received from Philadelphia,
and are now opening, at their Store,
OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,
A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

Selected with great care and attention from
the latest arrivals, which they will sell at the
lowest prices for Cash—Their Friends and
the Public generally are invited to give them
an early call.
ALSO, just received, a Case of Ladies
Straw Bonnets.
N. B. Feathers, Country Tow Linen, &c.
will be taken in exchange. J. & S.
Easton, March 23, 1822.

Garden Seeds.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GARDEN SEEDS.
Early and late of all kinds, of the best
quality and at low prices, for sale wholesale
and retail, at No. 57, South street, by
E. S. THOMAS.
CATALOGUES to be had at the
Store.
Baltimore, March 6—(16)—4w
The following papers will insert the above
four times:—Republican Citizen in
Fredericktown; Herald, Hagerstown; Re-
publican and Gazette, Annapolis; Star and
Gazette, Easton, Md.

To Rent,

AT WYE LANDING,
FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR,
And possession given immediately, a com-
fortable Dwelling House, Kitchen and
Garden—ALSO, a good

Store House, &c.

For terms apply to
STUART REDMAN.
March 30, 1822—3w

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 25.

The Senate according to the order of
the day, resumed the consideration of the
bill 'to abolish the United States' trading
establishment with the Indian tribes, and
to provide for opening the trade to licensed
individuals.'

The subject was postponed until to-
morrow. And
The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 26.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on
public lands, reported a bill supplementary
to the act 'to set apart and dispose of cer-
tain public lands for the encouragement
of the cultivation of the vine and olive;' (a
bill granting the prayer of the petition of
Lefebvre Desnoettes and others, French
emigrants; who contracted for a body of
public land in the state of Alabama, who
pray that patents may be granted to them
individually, and to any others of the asso-
ciation as they shall individually comply
with the conditions required originally of
the whole company.) The bill was read.

The Senate then resumed the considera-
tion of the bill concerning Indian trade.

Mr. Lowrie spoke in favor of the bill,
though not prepared now to act on the sub-
ject, and desiring further time for examina-
tion.

The bill was then laid over until to-mor-
row.

The Senate went into the consideration
of executive business; after which they
Adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 29.

The Senate resumed, in committee of
the whole, Mr. Dickerson in the chair,
the bill to discontinue the Indian trade
system, and to provide for opening the
trade to individuals under certain regula-
tions.

Mr. Benson withdrew the motion which
he made yesterday to recommit the bill
with certain instructions; and in lieu
thereof, moved to strike out all those sec-
tions which proposed to establish a system
of private trade, by license, under the man-
agement of a principal superintendent to
reside at the seat of government and as-
sistant superintendent to reside at Saint
Louis, in Missouri. The effect of this
motion was to limit the present bill to a
simple abolition and settlement of the con-
cerns of the present factory system.

The question was taken on this motion
without debate or objection, and carried;
and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be
engrossed and read a third time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 25.

Among the petitions this day presented
was the following by Mr. Milnor.

James Bennet, a mathematician of the
city of Philadelphia, to the honorable the
Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress
assembled, most respectfully sheweth:

That your petitioner having invented a
machine by which a man can fly through
the air—can soar to any height—steer in
any direction—can start from any place,
and alight without risk of injury—and
whereas a like machine has never been in-
vented in any country or age of the world,
so as to be applied to purposes of practical
utility, and as it is more than probable that
artificial flying would not, for a thousand
years to come, be brought to the same de-
gree of perfection, had not your petitioner,
under Providence, accomplished it and, as
it must be evident to all that *Letters Pa-
tent* would be of little use to the inventor
in consequence of various modifications or
improvements which might be made, and
which never would have been thought of,
had not the way first been opened by your
petitioner. He therefore solicits a special
act of the Congress of the United States,
to secure to him and his heirs for the term
of forty years, or for such other term as
in their wisdom may be deemed just, the
right of steering flying machines through
that portion of earth's atmosphere which
presses on the United States, or so far as
their jurisdiction may extend.

By granting your petitioner's request
the honor of the invention shall be con-
ferred on the United States.

J. BENNET, A. and M.
Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1822.

Mr. Milnor moved to refer the petition
to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sergeant opposed the motion. He
said that that Committee did not undertake
to soar into regions so high. Their du-
ties were nearer the earth. He moved
to lay it on the table. *Negatived.*

Mr. Walworth moved to refer it to the
Committee on Roads and Canals. *Nega-
tived.*

The question then recurred upon re-
ferring it to the Committee on the Judi-
ciary, which was resisted by Mr. Sergeant—
on the ground, not only that it was a-
bove their reach, but also that they had so
much business before them of a terrestrial
character, that they could not devote their
time to philosophical and aerial investiga-
tion. The motion was lost: when Mr.

Little renewed the motion to lay it on the
table: *Carried.*

Mr. Reid submitted the following resolu-
tions:

Resolved, That the Committee on the
Public Buildings be instructed to inquire
into the expediency of substituting a glass
ceiling for the canvas now covering the
Hall.

After a few remarks on the subject, by
Messrs. Reid, Mercer and Walworth, at
the suggestion of Mr. Whipple, and with
the assent of the mover, the resolution was
ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to authorize the state of Illinois
to open a canal through the public lands, to
connect the waters of Lake Michigan with the
Illinois river, was read a third time
passed, and sent to the Senate.

TUESDAY, March 26.

Mr. Long submitted the following resolu-
tions:

Resolved, That the Committee on the
Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the
expediency of reviving and continuing in
force the law that allows half pay pensions
to the widows and children of deceased
soldiers of the late war.

After receiving a modification, at the
suggestion of Mr. Sergeant, by assent of
the mover, the object of which was to refer
the subject to the Committee of Revision
and Unfinished Business—

Mr. McCoy moved that the resolution
be ordered to lie on the table; which motion
was negatived, and the resolution was adopted.

The Speaker laid before the house two
pamphlets which had been transmitted to
him as Speaker, by Monsieur Francileu, a
citizen of France, containing a project for
the protection of the liberty of the press,
which he desired to be laid before the House
of Representatives. They were ordered to
lie on the table.

The bill supplementary to the act to
provide for persons engaged in the land
and naval services of the United States in
the revolutionary war, was read a third
time, and passed.

The House then resolved itself into a
committee of the whole on the state of the
Union, (Mr. Condict in the chair,) on a
bill from the Senate to establish a territo-
rial government in Florida.

Mr. Montgomery, after a few prefatory
remarks, submitted, as a substitute for a
section which it was proposed to strike out,
the following:

And be it further enacted, That all the
principles of the United States' Consti-
tution, for the security of civil and religious
freedom, and for the security of property,
and the sacredness of rights to things in
action; and all the prohibitions to legisla-
tion, as well with respect to Congress as the
Legislatures of the states, be, and the same
are hereby declared to be, applicable to
the said territory, as paramount acts

The question then recurred upon the
amendment proposed by Mr. Montgomery,
in which a debate ensued of considerable
length, in which Messrs. Trimble, Mc-
Duffie, Archer, Rhea and Gilmer, took
part, when the question was taken upon
striking out the 10th section, (of which
Mr. Montgomery's amendment was pro-
posed to be inserted as a substitute) and
the motion was lost.

Mr. Colden called for the reading of a
memorial of certain citizens of the city of
New York, praying for the suppression of sla-
very in Florida, and which had been refer-
red to this committee; and the memorial
was read.

The committee rose and reported the
bill as amended to the house, when the
amendments were respectively concurred
in.

No further amendments having been of-
fered, the bill was ordered to be engrossed
for a third reading to-morrow.

The House then resolved itself into a
committee of the whole on the state of the
Union, (Mr. Stevenson in the chair) on the
bill concerning the Commerce and Navi-
gation of Florida, which was reported to
the house without amendment, when the
same was ordered for a third reading.

A message was received from the Presi-
dent of the United States, by the hands of
Mr. Gouverneur, on the subject of the mil-
itary fortifications at Dauphin Island and
Mobile Point, accompanied by sundry docu-
ments. The message and documents
were read and referred to the Committee
on Military Affairs, and the message or-
dered to be printed.

And then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 27.

Mr. Milnor moved that the petition of
James Bennet, (for special privileges, in
relation to his new invented flying machine,)
be referred to a select committee, which
was agreed to.

The bill from the Senate providing for
the establishment of a territorial govern-
ment in Florida, with the amendments a-
dopted in this House, was then read a third
time.

The question on the passage of the bill
was then taken without debate, and car-
ried without opposition. [The bill has to
go back to the Senate for concurrence in
the amendments.]
The bill concerning the commerce and
navigation of Florida was read a third time
and passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House then resolved itself into a
committee of the whole (Mr. Mallary in
the chair) on the bill to provide for deliver-
ing up persons held to labor or service in
any of the states or territories, who shall
escape to any other state or territory.

No amendment having been proposed to
the first section of the bill, the second was
read, when a debate ensued which occu-
pied the Committee until the hour of ad-
journment.

Mr. Woodcock moved that the commit-
tee rise and report progress, which was
agreed to.

In the House, leave was given to the
committee to sit again; and then the house
adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 28.

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on
the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolu-
tion of this house, requiring that com-
mittee to enquire into the expediency of
repealing or modifying the law of 1813, on
the subject of vaccination, moved that the
said committee be discharged from the fur-
ther consideration thereof.

Mr. Burton, after a few remarks, in
which he deprecated the idea of our fellow
citizens being suffered, under the authority
of our laws to be slaughtered by hundreds
with indifference, and asserted his belief
that he should be able to establish the fact,
that the vaccine agency is a mere nuisance;
and one of the most dangerous kind too,
and ought therefore to be abolished or es-
sentially changed in its details; moved that
the subject should be referred for examina-
tion to a select committee.

The Judiciary committee was discharg-
ed from the further consideration of the
subject and it was referred to a select com-
mittee as moved by Mr. Burton.

South American Governments.

The House then resolved itself into a
committee of the whole on the state of the
Union, (Mr. Sergeant in the chair,) on the
report of the Committee on Foreign Rela-
tions, recommending the recognition of the
independence of the South American
provinces, and proposing an appropriation
to carry the same into effect.

The resolutions with which the report
concludes are as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representa-
tives concur in the opinion expressed by
the President, in his message of the 3th
March, 1822, that the late American prov-
inces of Spain, which have declared their
independence, and are in the enjoyment of
it, ought to be recognized by the United
States as independent nations.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways
and Means be instructed to report a bill
appropriating a sum, not exceeding one
hundred thousand dollars, to enable the
President of the United States to give due
effect to such recognition.

The question was then put upon the se-
cond resolution, and carried unanimously.

And then on motion of Mr. H. Nelson,
the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 29.

Mr. M'Lane, from the Committee on
Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the
resolution of the house of representatives
of the 4th inst. instructing them to inquire
into the expediency of modifying the act,
entitled 'An act for the gradual increase
of the Navy of the United States,' so as to
require a part of the annual appropriation
to be expended in the construction of ves-
sels of an inferior force to those now au-
thorized by said law to be built, made the
following report:

That by the act above referred to, passed
the 29th April, 1816, the sum of one
million of dollars per annum was appropri-
ated for the gradual increase of the Navy
of the United States; and the President of
the United States was authorized to cause
to be built nine ships, to rate not less than
74 guns each; and twelve ships, to rate not
less than 44 guns each, including one 74
and three 44 gun ships, authorized by a
previous law. The President was also au-
thorized to procure steam engines, and all
the imperishable materials necessary for
building and equipping three steam batte-
ries; and, by the 4th section of the act, it
was provided that 'the monies appropriated
by this act shall not be transferred to any
other object of expenditure.' By the act
of 3d March, 1821, instead of the appro-
priation contained in the original act, the
sum of \$500,000 per annum, for six years,
was appropriated to carry into effect the
purposes of the said act; and that the
whole of this sum will be required to com-
plete the objects contemplated by these
acts. That, pursuant to the instructions
and objects of these laws, there has been
built and equipped one ship of the line, viz
the Columbus; and that there has been
built and launched three ships of the line,
viz: the Ohio, the North Carolina and the
Delaware, and one frigate at Washington,
the Potomac; that there is now on the
stocks, built and ready to launch, one ship
of the line at Boston—that there are now
on the stocks nearly finished, one ship of
the line at Portsmouth, New Hampshire,
one frigate at Philadelphia, and one frigate
at New York—that there is on the
stocks about half finished, one ship of the
line at Gosport, Virginia—that prepara-
tions have, for some time past been making,
for putting on the stocks one ship of the

line at Boston, one frigate at New York
one frigate at Portsmouth New Hampshire
and one frigate at Washington, and that
the frames, and nearly all the timber, and
other materials have been provided for
building one ship of the line at Philadelphia,
one frigate at Washington, one frigate at
Boston, and one frigate at Norfolk—that
the live oak frames and nearly all the
other timber, and two steam engines, have
been provided for two steam batteries at
New York, and one steam battery at Wash-
ington. The committee further report
that the articles on hand; and those con-
tracted for, could not be advantageously
applied to the building of vessels of a
smaller class than those for which they
were provided and designed. 'The frames
of our ships of the line are all got to moulds;
each particular piece has its appropriate
place in the frame, and the labor of reduc-
ing them to a size suitable to smaller ves-
sels would be nearly, if not quite equal to
the expense of a new frame. The copper
provided too, is generally heavier than is
used for sloops of war.'

In the opinion of the committee, the
frames being cut to moulds, which, being
the cheaper and better plan, the commis-
sioners of the navy, with a due regard to
the before recited acts, were authorized to
direct, there would be great risk of losing
them entirely, by their warping out of
place, if they are not put together.

The committee are of opinion also,
that the funds appropriated for the gradual
increase of the navy, cannot be diverted
to any other objects, consistently with good
faith, or the real interests of the nation.

The policy was adopted upon great con-
sideration, and with a view to the defence
of our sea coast, and in a well founded
conviction; that it was wise and prudent
gradually to increase our naval force in
time of peace, and to render it efficient in
the exigencies to which the country must
be always more or less exposed. It is be-
lieved that the best defence for this country
and that on which it must principally rely,
not only for the protection of our com-
merce, but to prevent the actual invasion
of the soil, is the naval force.—The act for
the gradual increase of the navy was found-
ed on this presumption, and designed by
gradual means in a manner least oppres-
sive to the country, to lay the foundation
of an efficient naval power, and to prepare
in time of peace that description of force,
which could not be easily raised up in time
of war, but which would be indispensable
in such a crisis. It requires much time
and great care to prepare the materials,
and construct the vessels of the class pro-
vided for in the acts, and the experience of
the late war had fully demonstrated the
necessity of such a force, by teaching us
the facility with which the enemy could
blockade a large portion of our coast, with
a single ship of the line.

The committee are of opinion that it
would be unwise to change this system,
founded upon so many important consid-
erations, without some urgent necessity, and
in their opinion none such exists; on the
contrary, there seems to be even stronger
reasons for adhering to the policy, and
cherishing the growth of our naval power,
now, that foreign nations are modeling
their naval architecture after our improve-
ments, and at a moment when our foreign
relations are about to be extended, upon a
scale which should, at least, admonish us
against any diminution of, or an indiffer-
ence to the means of national defence.

The committee are aware of the impor-
tance of sloops of war, as a class of naval
force, indispensable both in time of peace
and war; but they are a class which may
be provided in a shorter time, and with
considerable advantage, even after the ex-
igency has arisen, and, though they would
be useful in time of peace for many ser-
vices, and especially for the discipline of our
officers, and the more effectual suppression
of the piratical marauder, upon our com-
merce, the committee believe, it would be
unwise to break in upon the fund for the
gradual increase of the navy, even for such
objects; and therefore recommend the ad-
option of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to
modify the act, entitled 'An act for the
gradual increase of the Navy of the United
States,' so as to require a part of the an-
nual appropriation to be expended in the con-
struction of vessels of an inferior force to
those now authorized by the said law to be
built.

The report was ordered to lie on the
table.

Mr. M'Lane from the same committee
reported a bill 'to fix and render permanent
the Naval Peace Establishment of the
United States,' which was read twice and
referred to a committee of the whole on
the state of the Union.

Mr. Cooke submitted the following resolu-
tion:

Resolved, That the employment of mem-
bers of Congress by the Executive, or any
Executive officer of the United States, in
the performance of any public service, dur-
ing the continuance of their membership,
for which they receive compensation out
of the public Treasury, is inconsistent with
the independence of Congress, and in degra-
dation of the rights of the people, and, if it
be not already ought to be prohibited.

Mr. Cannon required the question of consideration of the resolution; and, that question being taken, the house agreed to consider the same.

EXCHANGE OF STOCKS.

The House then took into consideration the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange certain stocks bearing an interest of six and seven per cent for stock bearing an interest of five per cent.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, proposed the amendments which he had submitted some days since, and which the house had ordered to be printed, accompanied with a few explanatory observations.

After some observations of Mr. Colden, the question was taken on the amendments as proposed, and respectively carried without a division; and the bill was thereupon ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, ayes 79.

SATURDAY, March 30.

The engrossed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange certain stocks bearing an interest of five per cent. for certain stocks bearing an interest of six and seven per cent. was read a third time.

After some debate, the question was finally taken on its passage, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 99 nays 53.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, presented to the House, a paper assigning his reasons for voting against the recognition of South American Independence, and moved to have it entered on the Journal, which the House rejected.

MONDAY, April 1.

Among the petitions of this day, Mr. Keyes presented a petition of David B. Lee of Philadelphia, contending the right of James Bennet to the invention of a flying machine, for which said Bennet, some days since, asked for exclusive privileges from Congress. The petitioner claims that he is the genuine discoverer of this invaluable art of flying, and prays that Congress would grant to him and his heirs and assigns, for such a length of time as the wisdom of that honorable body shall dictate, the exclusive right and privilege of navigating the atmosphere, either with flying machines or balloons, throughout the jurisdiction of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Keyes, the petition was referred to the committee to whom was referred the petition of James Bennet.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, moved a reconsideration of the vote taken on Saturday, by which permission was refused to the member from Virginia, (Mr. Garnett,) to enter upon the journals his reasons for voting against the resolutions of this house to recognize the independence of the S. American governments. After a few explanatory observations by Mr. Garnett, the motion to reconsider was supported by Mr. Mercer, Mr. Wright, Mr. Moore of Alabama, and Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, when the question was taken thereon and carried—89 to 71.

Mr. Garnett then submitted his declaration, which he had reduced to an abbreviated substitute for that proposed by him on Saturday to be entered on the Journal, which was as follows:

I, Robert S. Garnett, a member from Virginia, make the following declaration: That I voted against the recognition of the independence of the late American Provinces of Spain, because, considering it a question of policy, not of principle, I believed that no immediate advantage could grow out of it to either country, whilst many considerations, affecting the interests of both, rendered it at this time inexpedient. I am not opposed to the independence of the late provinces; on the contrary, in common with the rest of my countrymen, I heartily rejoice in its accomplishment, and in the prospects of freedom and happiness which it opens to them.

FOR AIN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND

CHARLESTON, March 27.

By the ship Perfect, captain Prince, arrived yesterday in 48 days from Liverpool. We have the papers of that place to the 3d ult. and from London to the evening of the 30th January.—*Courier*.

No war yet between Russia and Turkey. The New Times of the 28th Jan. asserts, that all matter of dispute between them has been amicably adjusted; but the *Courier* of the 30th does not believe it, and looks forward to the immediate commencement of hostilities.

Letters from Rome state, that the Pope was so dangerously ill, that his death was expected every moment. The Arch Duke Rodolph of Austria, who was made a Cardinal two years ago, is certainly, it is said, to succeed to the chair.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Opening of Parliament.—As we stated some weeks ago, the King will open the approaching session of Parliament in person, and the amplest preparations are making to contribute to the due effect of so interesting a proceeding, it being the first time of meeting the Parliament after his Majesty's royal coronation.

January 28.

We on Saturday afternoon received by express the French papers of Thursday, and by our private correspondence we find that the price of *rentes* at 5 o'clock on that day was 86.60, strong buyers. The price at 3 o'clock on that day was 86.35. These circumstances decidedly indicate increasing confidence in the existing Administration.

Since the statement of an adjustment of the differences between Russia and Turkey was published, the funds continued steady at an improvement of about 3-8ths per cent.

January 29.

A private letter from Paris, dated last Saturday, states, that insidious reports were circulated in that capital of an insur-

rectionary movement having manifested itself at Brest; and, it was added, that two regiments of marines, and one regiment of infantry of the line, had hoisted the standard of revolt. It was not believed that the affair, whatever it might turn out to be, was so serious as thus represented, but the government immediately adopted the necessary measures for repressing any factious enterprise.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

IRELAND

From the Dublin *Pat. of Thursday last*. Dreadful Affair at Macroom.—The Southern papers received to day, contain several new cases of outrage. We have been put in possession of the following lamentable affair through a private channel:

On Monday Mr. Hedges Eyre and Lord Bantry, learning that a numerous assemblage of banditti occupied some heights in the vicinity of Macroom county Cork, mustered about two hundred troops, whom they divided into different parties, and sent in different directions to encompass them. Mr. Eyre and Lord Bantry, with about fifteen of the troops, attacked the banditti; they were full eight hundred in number and all armed. A heavy fire from so commanding a situation obliged the troops to retire; and before they could carry off a wounded soldier, the villains rushed from the heights and severing his head from his body, placed it in triumph on a pole, carrying it along with them. They dispersed before the other troops could act.

The Paris Journals of Sunday last, have arrived this morning. They are exclusively taken up with the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, an abstract of which we gave yesterday. It appears that the tumult was so great at intervals as frequently to suspend the discussion. In this rule's contention of tongues the conduct of some members of the left side was exceedingly intemperate. Exclamations were heard of, 'We will sleep here!' 'You are partisans of discord!' 'We will remain here until midnight!' &c. While M. de Serre (late Keeper of the Seals) was explaining in answer to an imputation, a Member called to him—'You deserve a patent for ignorance!' and towards the close of the debate, the President himself received a direct, and not very courteous contradiction from M. Benjamin Constant.

The *Courier Francais*, under the head of 'Affairs of the East,' states that Turkish troops on the banks of the Pruth and Danube, daily receive reinforcements; that the Russians are establishing large magazines on the Dniester, and that war was considered as inevitable. We do not participate in this opinion.

Brussels papers to the 25th inst. have arrived. They contain extracts from the Austrian Observer of Jan. 14 at which date advice had been received at Vienna, by express from Constantinople, of the 12th Dec. The Ottoman capital enjoyed perfect tranquillity; and from the strong conviction which prevailed, that the Grand Seigneur had accepted the ultimatum of Russia, a favorable effect had been produced upon the trade of the place.

The Porte had received the following intelligence from Bagdad:—

'The Persians have entirely ceased hostilities, and peace may be considered as concluded between the two powers. This notice was brought by a tartar, who left Bagdad on the 10th Nov. The Persian troops had repeatedly attacked the places nearest that city, but had always been repulsed with loss by the Pacha's troops. Both parties, weary of this state of war, without any object, which had continued for a considerable time, joyfully accepted the mediation of a Sheikh, who is highly esteemed by the Turks of that province, and also by Schasade Mahomet Ali Mirza, Governor of Kermanshah. An amicable arrangement, removing every misunderstanding, was immediately concluded, according to which the two Pachas of the curds are not to be removed from their posts.

Abdullah Pacha will remain in Sulimanie and Mahmoud Pacha in Kio Sanschak. Neither of them can be removed from his post or deposed, without the joint consent of the Pacha of Bagdad and the Governor of Kermanshah. The Persians engaged immediately to leave the Ottoman territory, and to make good without delay, the damage they had done. According to later accounts, Mahomet Ali Mirza had fallen ill, and was unable to sign the convention with the Pacha of Bagdad, and his first Minister was obliged to do it. This circumstance, and the extraordinary haste with which the Persian troops made their retreat, gave some credit to the report that the Prince, who is considered as the real author and promoter of the hostilities with the Porte, was really dead.'

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.

Letters have reached London, from Constantinople by way of Odessa, up to the 18th ult. stating that after a long conference between the Austrian Minister and the Divan, the ultimatum of Russia has been accepted by the Turkish government. The day on which the conference took place is not mentioned, nor that of the acceptance of the ultimatum, but the event is spoken of as quite certain.—The letters are addressed to Greek merchants in this city, and all agree on the points stated above.

The disturbed provinces of Spain have become more tranquil. The change of ministry to which the King is said, had agreed, was likely to promote concord.

January 31.

We have received the Paris papers of Saturday and Sunday. They are almost exclusively occupied with the debate on the law of the press. The Opposition, having failed in all their amendments, retired in a body on the former day, before the question was put. A private letter adds, they mean to adopt the same course on the

remaining articles of the Bill, and when the question, shall be put upon it as a whole—being resolved this arbitrary measure, which they find themselves unable to defeat or qualify, shall appear the sole act of Ministers, unsanctioned even by their presence.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The question respecting the acknowledgement of the independence of the nations of South America, has been determined in the affirmative in the House of Representatives, by a vote of unprecedented unanimity. We do not know that the same unanimity will be found in the Senate, but there is no doubt that the vote in that body will be decisively favourable to the measure.

We rejoice that, in this case, the earnest recommendation of the President, understood to be with the unanimous assent of his official counsellors, has been sustained by a vote in the popular branch of the Legislature, so nearly unanimous, as to be almost without a dissenting voice. The aspect of a government thus identified with the people of the nation, in support of the cause of freedom, is delightful to the patriot and philanthropist, as it must be imposing in the eyes of the foreign world.

Let it not be supposed we would cast censure on the individual who on this occasion voted singly in the negative. Far be the thought from us. Not agreeing with him in opinion, we yet feel ourselves bound to respect the firmness and independence which enabled him to give such a vote in opposition to the general current of opinion—as, from our knowledge of him, we know his motives to be beyond the reach even of suspicion.—*Nat. Int.*

WASHINGTON, March 30.

As the session of Congress advances, its business becomes important. There was yesterday introduced, by the Naval Committee in the House of Representatives, a bill for permanently fixing the Naval Peace Establishment, embracing provisions highly interesting to that branch of the public service. The bill proposes that the number and description of the principal officers shall be as follows:

- One Rear Admiral,
- Five Commodores,
- Nineteen Captains,
- Twenty three Masters Commandant,
- One hundred and forty Lieutenants, &c.

The effect of it, we believe, will be to discharge from service a considerable number of the officers now on the Naval Establishment.—*Nat. Int.*

BAILEY'S MEMOIRS.

Among the literary curiosities of the day this is entitled to the foremost rank. It is not the 'unfortunate Miss Bailey,' but the unfortunate Major Bailey,* well known in Washington city, who has thus treated the public with his Life and Adventures. They are peculiarly interesting, whether regarded as an entertaining, or a moral and instructive point of view. The style although not of the purest English, is vivacious; and the story is told with all the frankness of Rousseau's Confessions. The Major sketches his career from the time when he was poor 'Bob Bailey' at the plough tail, until he had reached the acme of his fortune, dashing in a coach and four with the lovely lady Turnbull, and finally sunk into a cottage or a cabin, with the ill-fated Lucy Harris.—The Major's inclinations appear to have been always strong, and in every thing he was epicurean, relishing with equal gusto a mistress or a mutton chop. To those who look seriously at this work it affords a lesson not to be despised. It is another added to the thousand proofs before existing, that ruin is the certain consequence of a life of vice. One consolation alone is left to the Major. He fell like Mark Antony. It was with him, as with that Roman, 'fall for love' and sport. The anecdotes of the volume are of the boldest cast; and the writer has evinced a deal of hardihood in introducing the names of living persons. Too much the favorite of the fair, 'a handsome man and a gay deceiver,' he has fallen from his 'high estate' to a condition of penury and sorrow. The work is ornamented with engravings, among which is a likeness of the major, not as he was in the bloom of his beauty, but waxing old, and waning into ugliness. A picture so woe begone we have seldom seen.

Washington City Gaz.

*The Gambler.

PIRATES AND PIRACY.

From the Charleston *Courier* we perceive that captain White, of the sloop Emily, arrived there on the 19th inst. from the Havana, that the United States brig Enterprise, lieutenant Kearney, had conveyed out from that port a fleet of American vessels on the 3d inst. and had not returned. 'No recent piracies,' adds the *Courier*, had been heard of in the neighborhood—the presence of the Enterprise seems to have overawed them. But the Boston Advertiser of Tuesday, March 26, furnishes a more satisfactory account why 'no recent piracies' have been heard of in that neighborhood, viz: because the active and vigilant commander of the Enterprize, as had been reported by captain Seabury from Cuba, who was boarded in sight of Cape Antonio by the brig, that she had captured on the 8th inst. no less than eight piratical vessels, with their crews, amounting to about 160 men, and had them all in actual possession at that time.

Surely, if any commander in our navy may boast that he has done the state some service, lieutenant K. is entitled to use that language; and we hope that the state will, by a speedy and honorable promotion, show that she does not forget her sense of his services.—*N. K. E. Post.*

FOR THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 9.

"History is philosophy teaching by example."

As the connexion of our narrative has been in some measure interrupted by the two preceding numbers, it will be necessary now to revert a little, and to discover the connecting link, in order that the chain of events may be continued unbroken. By reference to the sixth number published the 4th of August last, the reader will find, that the historical events have not been related in strict chronological order. In the concluding part of that number, mention was made of the improper conduct of Mr. Adams in sending a second embassy to France, and likewise of the death of our lamented Washington. But there are certain events of national importance which happened previous to those above named, concerning which I would now make a few remarks. I allude to the famous Alien and Sedition laws.

No event has ever transpired during their administration, for which the Federal Party have been more censured and outrageously abused, than for these celebrated laws. They were condemned as base, unjust, and unconstitutional even before their enemies had examined into their merits or demerits. They contended that the sedition law, which was hence called the 'gag law,' was made for the purpose of gagging the mouths of their opponents, and depriving them of the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press; and that they were thereby entirely deprived of the power of 'uttering' or 'publishing' their real sentiments, except at the hazard of being fined and imprisoned. The Alien law too was attacked in the most virulent manner, and its authors charged with cruelty and hostility to the unfortunate and innocent emigrant, whom oppression and the love of liberty had forced from his native home, to seek an asylum in this happy country.

This law was passed June 18th, 1798, at a time when there was a prospect of an immediate war with France, and provided that no Alien should become a citizen unless, he should have declared his intention to that effect, five years at least before his admission; and prove that he had resided fourteen years at least in the U. States; & five years in the State or Territory where the court was to which he applied: provided such Alien was not the native of a country at war with the United States. That every Alien, in a stated time after his arrival, should be registered. That the President should be authorized to order all such Aliens as he should judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or that he should have reasonable grounds to suspect of being concerned in treasonable or secret machinations against the government, to depart out of the territories of the United States. It also provided, that the President should have power to grant licences to Aliens to remain in the country during his pleasure, and subjected such Aliens as should remain without such license, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, and forbid them ever after to be admitted to the rights of citizen-ship.

To one unacquainted with the state of affairs at that period, the above provisions might appear unreasonably severe. But it should be remembered that this country was then completely inundated with all the froth and scum of Europe; and that those restless and guilty spirits who had played so conspicuous a part in the Irish Rebellion, and the French Revolution, had fled from law and justice, and introduced here the same principles and propensities that had prompted them to spread misery and desolation throughout their native land. Although the democratic societies had been long dissolved, yet the society of United Irishmen that arose upon their ruins, was far more dangerous to the principles of true liberty and republicanism. The articles of their association which have been published, although drawn up in a guarded manner, proved that they gloried in licentiousness, anarchy and blood. Our maritime Cities and Towns were crowded with these abandoned and desperate characters, who met in midnight convulse to machinate against all government and law. For it must be evident to every candid and reflecting mind, that those societies could have had no laudable object in view.

The federalists who were then in power, (some of whom are living at this day,) undoubtedly believed that the commonwealth was endangered by this host of unprincipled foreigners, and therefore enacted this law to counteract the threatening evil. If, as the democrats contend, this was an ill-advised and improper measure, they cannot but admit that the intention was pure and laudable; and at the same time it proves, that their sympathies were enlisted on the side of vice and immorality.

As it regards the time necessary for their admission, it would appear that a shorter term of probation would have been more reasonable. But the time specified was probably determined for wise and sufficient reasons. The power vested in the president was surely the offspring of sound policy.

The celebrated sedition law enacted, that it should not be lawful for any one to 'write, print, utter or publish any false, scandalous and malicious writings against the government of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States with intent to defame or bring them into contempt or disrepute, or to excite against them the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition, or to abet the hostile designs of any foreign nation.'

Before the young politician of modern times can make a correct estimate of the merits of the above provisions, it behooves him to be well informed of the circumstan-

ces that preceded, and the causes from which they originated. He should therefore bear in mind the many malicious slanders that were uttered and published against the Father of his country, and his immediate successor; and likewise against every man in the union that bore the name of federalist. He should likewise remember the language that was used in the opposition papers; how the cause of France was 'abetted,' and how the demands and claims of that nation were advocated and claimed. Evidence has, I think, been advanced in former numbers, sufficient to prove these facts, and therefore it will not be thought expedient to multiply examples. In fact the vile assassins of reputation who flourished at that time, set no bounds to their falsehood and malice. For the President was pronounced to be a 'hoary-headed traitor,' and the editor of the *Aurora* published a libel upon the Senate.

These were some of the inducements that provoked the indignant Federalists to enact the sedition law, the most important provision of which have been above enumerated, except one; by which it was enacted that, if any person should be a traitor before his country for an alleged violation of this law, he should be permitted to plead the truth in evidence, in the same manner as in other jury trials. Therefore none could be condemned, unless it appeared that what was written, &c. was both false and malicious, and done with wicked intent. And is it possible there could be any honest or honorable man living at that day or the present, who would be unwilling to see such offenses punished in a summary manner? Indeed I do not hesitate to believe, that the wise and worthy of the opposite party, in their hearts applauded the authors of such a measure. But even the best of them were mean enough to use it as an engine for the purpose of depriving them of place and power.

If any man bearing the name of American should dare assert that these were offenses against good government and deserving of punishment, he at once becomes the apologist of malice, lies, defamation and treason. For he might with the same propriety complain of laws to punish robbery, assaults and murder. All restraints of this kind interfere with the natural liberty of all, and with the will and inclination of the malicious and evil disposed. Yet our good democrats complained in the most doleful manner, that they were restrained from indulging in their favorite propensities, viz: uttering and publishing falsehood and scandal, against the government of both houses of Congress, stirring up sedition and abetting the hostile designs of a foreign nation. Checked suddenly in their wicked career, they changed their mode of attack and used every effort to render the law odious to the people, by persuading them that the liberty of speech and of the press was quite prostrated by it—that they might as well have a gag placed in their mouths, because they could not utter their sentiments—and that it was altogether unconstitutional. Such sentiments, enforced by many plausible arguments, had a powerful effect in poisoning the minds of the ignorant and unreflecting.

Had the law in question been made under the administration of Washington, when those vile calumnies first began to circulate, much benefit might have resulted from it. As it was neglected or not deemed expedient at that time, I think it was highly impolitic and unwise to carry it into effect under his successor, after the mischief had become irretrievable. For the artillery of the press had been plied with fatal effect, and the Washingtonian principles were already in the wane. It would certainly violate no principle of justice, if there was a gag, both literally and legally placed between the teeth of such as are in the habit of indulging in lies and defamation. It would have been doubly deserved by those, who were vile enough to traduce the character of the hero, to whom we were under such infinite obligations.

The depravity of mankind is so lamentably great, that the majority in all countries and in all ages have always indulged in the grossest vices. All history, both ancient and modern, tends in this respect to corroborate the language of Scripture; where we are told, that 'men drink iniquity like water, and that the multitude haste to do evil.' It therefore can not be supposed, there ever was a time, even in the age of Washington, or even in this, the most free and happy nation on the habitable globe, where a law to prevent the indulgence of vicious inclinations, was cordially approved of by the great mass of the people. Hence it is not to be wondered at that the Sedition law was unpopular. And since it was not approved of by the majority, I rejoice that it was repealed. For the will of the people is paramount to law; and that will, whether right or wrong, wise or foolish, should always prevail.

It would be altogether an unprofitable task to attempt to investigate whether this measure was unconstitutional or not. The principal difficulty appears to be, to determine if a distinction can be drawn, in any law under the constitution, between the President or either house of Congress, and a private individual. The evil consequences are certainly much greater when the former are assailed with the shafts of malevolence and falsehood, and it would seem the part of wisdom to protect them from their baneful effects.

These are some of the thoughts that have occurred to me on the investigation of this subject. Had correct documents, concerning the proceedings of Congress in relation to those laws, been procured, the statement might possibly have been much more satisfactory.

It may perhaps be thought by some to have been unnecessary and unwise to have invoked, at this time, the memory of those departed shadows, and to have awakened

recollections that hand of time. The task by the desirous feeble efforts of those famed of those devoted in the aff reproach and ob

from the Richmond Mr. RAND To the Freehold ham, Prince I

My FRIEND have proved y and through ev on your indulg yet appealed in years since the tantly compelle tions (backed b my services to y rence of a simil tire, for a while shall find it imp next, my resign be tendered to vent your being session of Cong now, but that t session would n ry as to prese my affairs (as you) requires n self preservat suspension of a indeed, with a station in whi pleased to pla postponed you Should the change of will again find dependent suff (1823.)

I have an e Congress which indirection) the government o least four year now, for the fi of this govern the people the Presidency in judging from ceive the supp ted States also purse and the one, which ev Henry never lea Let the are lost foreve gulf which u paper system from Lazarus, broader, deep this state of proaching un head of whi state, while mayor of the for the succ adherents, are coming to blo gress. We a degeneracy w the retention prevail not of public ut of personal ters of the de have not yet Should God ed how it p tling the M of a vast sac and a half o embroiled w may be as w mand of the (the gates of contested no government v rising and th Should it we never n on Earth as JOHN On board th weigh to 16, 1822. R. S. I fate of the mite was c In case of t 3d reading. Lett care of the My address Gilliat, Lor

Ordered, lating to this state, b Papers of th Genecr. By o Clerk of t

Entitled. A pens Sec. 1. By of Mary Western S this act, pa who now is pension list with an o as the case Mayor, Na the Peace such peni persons so son to wh Sec. 2. and Coun be publish deem adv cuation to March 2

recollections that were mouldering by the hand of time. But I was impelled to the task by the desire I felt to aid, as far as my feeble efforts could avail, in rescuing the fame of those bold champions of truth who voted in the affirmative, from unmerited reproach and obloquy.

MARCELLUS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, of March 26.

Mr. RANDOLPH'S ADDRESS.

To the Freeholders of Charlotte, Buckingham, Prince Edward and Cumberland.

My FRIENDS—For such indeed you have proved yourselves to be through good and through evil report—I throw myself on your indulgence, to which I have never yet appealed in vain. It is now just five years since the state of my health reluctantly compelled me to resist your solicitations (backed by my own wishes, to offer my services to your suffrages. The recurrence of a similar calamity obliges me to retire, for a while, from the field of duty, & if I shall find it impracticable to return by December, my resignation (already written) will be tendered to the Governor in time to prevent your being unrepresented in the next session of Congress. It would be offered now, but that the approaching close of the session would render a re-election nugatory as to present purposes. The state of my affairs (as is well known to some of you) requires my presence at home—but self preservation imperiously enjoins a suspension of all business whatsoever; and indeed, with all my deficiencies for the station in which your partiality has been pleased to place me, I have never yet postponed your interests to my own.

Should the mild climate of France and the change of air restore my health, you will again find me a candidate for your independent suffrages at the next election, (1823.)

I have an especial desire to be in that Congress which will decide (probably by indirectness) the character of the Executive government of the confederation for at least four years—perhaps forever—since now, for the first time since the institution of this government we have presented to the people the army candidate for the Presidency in the person of him, who, judging from present appearance will receive the support of the Bank of the United States also. This is an union of the purse and the sword with a vengeance—one, which even the sagacity of Patrick Henry never anticipated, in this shape at least. Let the people look to it; or they are lost forever. They will fall into that gulf which under the artificial military and paper systems of Europe, divides Dives from Lazarus, and grows daily and hourly broader, deeper and more appalling. To this state of things, we are rapidly approaching under an administration, the head of which sits an imbus upon the state, while the lieutenants of this new mayor of the palace are already contending for the succession, and their retainers and adherents are with difficulty kept from coming to blows, even on the floor of congress. We are arrived at that pitch of degeneracy when the mere lust of power, the retention of place and patronage, can prevail not only over every consideration of public duty, but still the suggestions of personal honour, which even the ministers of the decayed governments of Europe have not yet learnt entirely to disregard. Should God spare me, you shall be informed how it has come to pass that, after settling the Florida question at the expense of a vast sacrifice of territory 'south of 66 and a half of North latitude,' we are yet embroiled with Spain—and, in passing, it may be as well to recollect that the command of the Red River and the Arkansas (the gates of New Orleans) will have to be contested not with the imbecile and puny government of Spain, but with a young and rising and therefore ambitious Republic.

Should it however be His WILL that we never meet again—be that will done on Earth as it is in Heaven—Amen.

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke.

On board the steam boat Nautilus, under weigh to the Amity: Saturday, March 16, 1822.

R. S. I did not leave my seat until the fate of the Bankrupt bill (to which my mite was contributed) was ascertained. In case of need I was ready to vote on the 3d reading.

J. R. of R.

Letters, via New York, to the care of the Postmaster, will reach me. My address is care of John & William Gilliat, London.

In Council,

Annapolis, March 4, 1822.

Ordered, That the act entitled: An act relating to the payment of pensions granted by this state, be published five times in all the Papers of this state and the National Intelligencer.

By order NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Executive Council of Maryland.

AN ACT

Entitled, An act relating to the payment of pensions granted by this state.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore, shall not after the passage of this act pay any order drawn by any person, who now is, or may hereafter be placed on the pension list, unless the same be accompanied with an oath or affirmation of such pensioner as the case may be, to be taken before some Mayor, Notary Public, Alderman or Justice of the Peace of the town, county or state where such pensioner shall reside, that the person or persons so signing the said order, is the person to whom the said pension was granted.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council be requested to cause this law to be published in such newspapers as they may deem advisable, to give the most general circulation to the same.

March 23—3w

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

From the Federal Republican.

HONOR AND CONSCIENCE.

These indefinite terms are in general use, in application to national and individual motives of action. But they have scarcely any meaning, and are certain to lead astray those who are influenced by their supposed direction.—The honor of an individual, like, what is called his conscience, is as different from that of every other, as the human face and features are unlike each other. In the same manner, the honor of a nation is so undefinable & visionary, that it is often found to signify unjustifiable ambition, cruelty, or rapine, than justice and morality. These observations have been produced on noticing in the report of Mr. R. King to the Senate, upon the subject of the petitions against continuing the restrictions against the British colonial trade, that he gives the preference, as the motive for not relaxing them, to our honor, rather than to the conclusive facts and deductions which the report ably enforces. He flatters himself, that he has found a touch-stone of political truth, more unerring than reason, experience and theory combined, in this *ignis fatuus*—national honor. Yet, those words have produced almost all the misery and errors of mankind, in their national relations, in modern times, because they have no solid intrinsic meaning.

We are utterly at a loss to understand the above—it surely cannot mean what it obviously purports; we rather presume that it is a playful attempt at the Grave Ridiculous or misanthropic scepticism. It appears strange to be told at this time of day that Honour and Conscience are indefinite terms—that they have scarcely any meaning, and are certain to lead those astray who are influenced by their supposed direction.—We had hitherto considered that both honor and conscience had as definite and known a meaning as any terms in use in the English language—as much as integrity and faith, or benevolence and devotion, or any other. Honor has been in poetic compliment termed "The sacred tie of Kings"—it has been called by an illustrious authority "The rule of conduct among equals" but when we come to its generally received meaning (and an established received meaning it has) we understand it as the scrupulously just and refined regulator of human actions—it differs from mere justice, truth and correctness by its refinement upon each—not only doing that to others which is just and right from a love of, a devotedness to, justice and right, but properly exacting from others to ourselves that which is fairly and reasonably due to us. Honor is a principle, and one well understood too—but if it is contended that it is sentiment, we will admit it, and contend, that, as sentiment, it is as definite as benevolence, valour, or magnanimity, &c.—The misuse or abuse of a principle or sentiment does not render it indefinite, and ought not to make it unworthy, any more than that the bad use of a good English word should banish that word from the vocabulary of grammarians.—We are to look for the correct meaning of a term in its correct use.

Nor can we believe that every individual has a different sense or opinion of honor.—Honor conveys to all the idea of worthy distinction—the self-love of all desires to call it into universal use, and that which is universally used is often adulterated. The frequency of counterfeiting may somewhat impede the use of the genuine coin—but surely it does not detract from its intrinsic purity and value.—The counterfeiters be sure use their different base metals, but those who know the right from the wrong, will use the true coin.

If honor then as applied to the individual man is a definite term, it may be no less so when applied to a community of men or a nation—and if it so happens that it is seldom practised, according to its true meaning by nations than by individuals, this can be traced to a much more obvious and true source, than by ascribing to it a vagueness of meaning. We cannot say that that which is not much practised does not exist, but if more practised it would be better. If nations, in their intercourse, are generally found not to regard the just principle of honor, is that a reason why a statesman should not commend and recommend it as a matter of high obligation, of worthy influence, of binding force? Mr. King we conceive is misinterpreted when it is said, "That he gives the preference, for not relaxing our recent navigation laws, to national honor, as the motive, rather than to the exclusive facts and deductions which his report ably enforces."—He gives no preference in this case, but after ably exposing the grounds, objects and expected advantages of the countervailing laws, he undertakes to strengthen his argument by shewing, that the national honor is involved in the question and also forbids the repeal. He certainly does utter the abstract remark "That calculations founded upon supposed interest being often fallacious, may be an uncertain guide, whilst the honor of the nation is a standard that cannot mislead."—and who is hardly enough to deny this truism? By this, though, he never meant that we should disregard true interest, true policy, or any

known and valued principle to go in quest of a phantom, an *ignis fatuus*—but that as speculative calculations founded on any state of things may be erroneous, that course of measures, which comported most with the honor of the nation, was the best indication to its interest, for national honor and national interest are inseparably allied—looking to the old adage that "Honesty is the best policy" Mr. King ought to be interpreted in his own language, that what consists best with the national honor "is the most profitable, as well as the wisest policy of nations."

From all this we are led to understand, that national honor being a standard principle, well-known and defined, it is often easier and more certain to find out what course of measures it prescribes, than it is to understand the various results or to foresee and predict the course of events yet unknown—and that in the midst of public difficulties and political uncertainties where doubts arise in the ablest minds, an appeal may be always made with safety to the national honor as the best compass to guide us in our way.

Contested Election Settled.

In the late contested Election between General Reed and Mr. Causden, in Congress, the State of Maryland could not but have felt much interest, arising, not so much from any preference felt for an old Revolutionary Soldier over a modern somebody, as from the circumstances of that election having been in the first instance decided by the Executive by lot under an existing Law of the State, which we, from the first attempt to put it into execution, pronounced unconstitutional and of course inadmissible. We shall never cease to reprehend the passage of that law as an act of indecorous, hasty, thoughtless, idle legislation—which epithets, by the by, are unfortunately, now o'days, too often applicable to acts of legislation. Legislation is a grave subject—it is a deep and thinking matter, not every chatter-box politician, nor every eye who can say I am for Paul and I am for Apollon, is a fit fiduciary to legislate for a great Community—it requires a little more than skimming over the surface of things, a little more than a smartness of parts, a little brazenness of face, or a little old field ambition to constitute a sound, able, useful legislator.—In modern times, take out all the underpates and wittings in our legislature and you would have but a slim committee of the whole to refer a bill to.—However, this is the progress of things—the corrective is with the people—the people are the source of power, and, when well enlightened, will always do right. We hope they will hereafter attend to this matter better than to electioneering treats.

It will be the bounden duty of the next Legislature now, to repeal the law intended to decide cases of a tie between Congressional candidates, for if any man ever had a doubt before, the decision in Congress, lately, must surely have awakened him from his dream—it ought no longer to cumber the Statute Book—it defiles it; it takes the elective right out of the hands of the people where the constitution lodged it, and places it to be exercised in a dark closet by an irresponsible cabal, subject to every depraved influence, and capable, if they please, of every wrong.—We rejoice at the decision of Congress, it will restore to the People their sovereign rights, and expunge a law that is truly abominable, under any aspect you may choose to view it.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor & Council of Maryland, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

William Byas, James Thompson, Philip S. Yates, Bartholomew Byas, Levin Woolford (Parsons Creek) George Lake, Minos Adams, Francis Webb, Job Beerwood, Thomas Bell of Dan'l John Shehee, Henry Cliff, William M. Robinson, Samuel Rawleigh, William S. Harper, James Layton, Thomas Lee, John Brohawn (Forest), John Muir, David Higgins, Levin Richardson, William Georgehagan, Moses Georgehagan, Aaron Rumbly, Ecleston Brown, Ezekiel Wheatley, John Willis, Thomas Hill, Thomas Byas, Samuel LeCompte, Joseph Evitt, James Cropper, James B. Traverser, Thomas Hicks (red head), Samuel Phillips, Jeremiah Bramble, Zebedee Foxwell, Richard Keene, James Owings, Daniel Barnes, James Carroll, James Moore, Jr. William Medford (Cabin Creek), Thomas Walker, John Brohan, Absalom Thompson, Clement M'Namard, George Graham, Thomas Summers, Levin Jones (Castle Haven), George C. Pattison, John Valiant, George Percy, John Folley.

A letter from Harrisburg, published in the Lancaster Journal, states, that Mr. Findlay's object in visiting Harrisburg, was to procure the signatures of the members of the legislature, to his petition for the office of Post Master General.

THE NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

The Pamphlet under the above title, exposing a variety of illegal and improper disbursements of public money, &c. &c. can be had in any quantity, on application at the Federal Republican Office—price 24 per doz. or 50 cents per copy.

Baltimore, April 6

BALTIMORE, April 5.

PRICES CURRENT.

Flour Superfine, from the wagons	\$8 25
do wharf, cash	6 00
Wheat, white per bushel	1 33 a 1 35
do red, do	1 31 a 1 33
Corn, white do	71 a 73
do yellow do	70 a 72
Oats, do	33
Rye, do	68
Bran do	15 a 17
Flaxseed do	90 a 93
Cloverseed do	7 50 a 8 00
Timothy do	5 00
Whiskey, from the wagons, per gal.	51
LEATHER—Soal, best, per lb.	23 a 27
Skirting do	25 a 26
Upper whole hide	\$3 00 a 4 25
Do best calf, finished, doz.	\$21 a 28
Do rough do	13 a 18

Fed Rep

Joseph Scull

Has just opened a general assortment of SHOES;

He has also a variety of good

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash only, and he hopes that none of his customers will be offended, as it will not suit him to Credit.

Easton, April 6--

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Negro Woman, with one or two children, for a term of years, can be had on moderate terms for cash, by applying to the Editor of this paper, where further particulars will be made known.

April 6th 1822--1f

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

Will be sold on Thursday the 27th of June next, on the premises in Accomac county, Eastern Shore of Virginia, a tract of land, commonly known by the name of Jolly's Neck, the property of the late Mr. William Seymour, deceased, situate in the upper part of said county, on the eastern side of the Chesapeake, commanding a fine view of its waters and containing 1400 acres of upland, and 1200 acres of marsh.

The improvements upon the farm consist of a large and commodious two story dwelling house, entirely new, having two rooms, a large passage and two entries upon the lower floor, all completely finished and built of the best materials, with two wings, and a colonnade leading to each, presenting a front of upwards of 90 feet. The barns, granaries, carriage houses, and corn cribs are in excellent repair, affording sufficient room for all the purposes of the farm.

It will be unnecessary to enter minutely into a description of the superior advantages of this estate to the agriculturist, as most persons who may be disposed to purchase would view the premises. The upland is surpassed by none on this shore in point of fertility, producing the staples of our country, and the artificial grasses in great perfection. The marsh presents an object of the first interest to those who may be inclined to embark meadow grounds, and to enter largely upon a system of grazing. The best judges who have seen it pronounce it equal to any in the United States for the purpose of embanking, as it regards the quality of the soil, depth of fall and local situation. The natural grass alone which it now produces would support upwards of an hundred head of cattle. About eighty acres were embanked by a skillful workman from Delaware, and a part of it sowed in grass seed, a short time previous to the death of the proprietor, which promised well, and the enterprise would have been continued had his life been spared. The estate was purchased by him, only three years ago, at the price of \$25,000.

The property will be sold in sections, should the accommodation of purchasers require it, and it is capable of a very advantageous division into four neat farms, each containing a suitable portion of upland and marsh, with an abundance of the finest white oak and pine timber, for the purposes of building and inclosing. There is also a valuable fishery upon the tract, which might, with very little expense, be made a source of considerable profit. Capt. Hobbs, who resides upon the farm, or either of the executors, will be pleased to give any information that may be required by those who may wish to view the property.

The terms will be made easy to purchasers.

THOS. H. JOYNE,

HUGH G. SEYMOUR,

WM. D. SEYMOUR,

T. HOLMES,

Executors of Wm. Seymour, dec'd.

April 6--ts.

\$40 REWARD

Will be given by the Subscriber residing near Elkton, Cecil county Maryland, for securing and giving information of the following described horses, so that he gets them again—or 20 dollars for either, viz.

A brown Horse about sixteen hands high, rising eight years old, with four white feet, a star and a small snip—Also had a small knotch in the under part of the right eyelash, (I think) and a few scattering grey hairs under the saddle on the right side, long switch tail, never ducked.—The other is a bay Horse 15½ hands high, rising eight years old—the off hind foot white, carries his tail inclined to one side occasioned by nicking—his ears rather slouching, and a white ring round one of them, say about 1½ inches from the head.

GEORGE TURNER.

Near Elkton, Cecil County Maryland, April 6—3w

Young Canton.

The elegant Horse Young Canton will stand at the subscriber's stable in Easton, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at St. Michaels and the Trappe on every other Saturday, at the moderate price of Five Dollars the season and twenty five cents to the groom.

YOUNG CANTON

In five years old the present spring—elegant Dapple Grey, full fifteen hands high and was got by that well known Horse Old Canton, whose pedigree and performance on the turf and under the saddle are so well known on this shore.

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, April 6—3w

MARYLAND.

Queen Anna's County Orphans' Court, March 30th, 1822.

On application of Philip Henry Feddemman, executor of Philip Feddemman, late of Queen Anna's County, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anna's county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 30th day of March, eighteen hundred & twenty-two.

THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Anna's County.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Anna's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Philip Feddemman, late of Queen Anna's county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of October 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of March Anno Domini 1822.

Philip Henry Feddemman, Ex'or. of Philip Feddemman, dec'd.

April 6—3w

MARYLAND.

Queen Anna's County Orphans' Court, March 30th, 1822.

On application of Frederick Smith & Wife, Administrators of William Hall, late of Queen Anna's county deceased. Ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anna's County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 30th day of March eighteen hundred & twenty-two.

THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Anna's County.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Queen Anna's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Anna's county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Hall, late of Queen Anna's county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit their claims duly authenticated to the subscribers at or before the 10th day of October 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 30th day of March 1822.

Frederick Smith & Mary Smith, Adm'rs. of William Hall, dec'd.

April 6—3w

MARYLAND.

QUEEN ANNA'S COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, March 30th, 1822.

On application of William Redgrave, administrator of James Boyer, late of Queen Anna's county deceased. Ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anna's county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 30th day of March 1822.

THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Anna's county.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Anna's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Anna's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Boyer, late of Queen Anna's county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit their claims duly authenticated to the subscriber at or before the 10th day of October 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of March 1822.

WILLIAM REDGRAVE, Adm'r. of James Boyer, dec'd.

April 6—3w

By Somerset County Court, at November Term, 1821.

Whereas a Commission was heretofore granted by Somerset County Court, on the petition of a certain Planner Williams, of the said county, to certain commissioners appointed by the said court, to make a division fairly and equally, of certain lands in the said commission mentioned and described, of which a certain John Williams, late of the said county, deceased, was seized in his lifetime and died intestate, among the several heirs of the said lands, if the said lands would admit of being so divided without loss & injury to all the parties interested and if the said lands would not admit of being so divided without loss and injury to all the parties interested, then that the said commissioners should make return to the said county court of their judgement thereon, and the reasons whereon the same was formed.—And the said Commissioners having made their return to the said county court, at this term, that the said lands could not be divided without loss and injury to all the parties interested, for the reasons assigned by them in the said return. It is thereupon ordered, by the Court, that the said return of the commissioners be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the second day of the next term of the said county court, to be held at Princess Anne, on the fourth Monday of May next, provided that a copy of the said order be inserted in one public newspaper printed at Easton, three weeks before the said second day of next term.

Test, JOHN DUFF, Clerk of Somerset County Court.

March 30, 1822—3w

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
LINES.

Composed on seeing the Scholars of the Male and Female Sunday Schools, with their Teachers, enter the Episcopal Church in Easton.

Go ye, said Jesus call them in
From paths of vice and ways of sin,
And set them at my board.
The feast's prepared, the table's spread,
Let them be filled with living bread,
And taught to fear the Lord.

'Tis done! for lo! a goodly band
Led on by those, that hand in hand,
Have linked to do his will;
All party spirit is suppressed,
The only aim is, who shall best
The arduous task fulfil.

The flame that lighted Howard's breast,
To aid the imprisoned and depressed
In gloomy dungeons bound,
To penetrate their dark domains,
To sever or relax their chains,
And raise them from the ground.

Does here in many a bosom burn
And mark the great—the best return,
To their exertions given,
Hundreds are turned from paths of vice,
And taught to fix their wandering eyes,
On things that make for heaven.

The fair, that nature formed to move
Were foremost in this work of love—
The first to give these hours,
By many lightly cast away—
'Tis wise to seize the present day
To-morrow is not ours.

O! may they long such actions prize,
To train immortals for the skies,
To heaven direct the road,
"For what is form, or what is face,
But the soul's index, or its case,"
The temple—not the God.

March 30th

The Members

Of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County, Maryland, are hereby notified, that an annual meeting of the Society will be held at the Church in Easton, on the second Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Board,
RETTA TEACKLE,
Recording Secretary.
Easton, March 16th, 1822—3w

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Female Auxiliary Tract Society, of Talbot County, will be held in the Church at Easton, on Wednesday the 10th of April, at 11 o'clock. It is desirable that the Subscribers generally should attend.
By order, H. M. TILGMAN, Sec'y.
March 30, 1822.

CHOPTANK BRIDGE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an Election for Nine Directors to manage the concerns of this company, will be held at the Court-House in Easton, on the 12th of next month, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock.
By order, W. W. MOORE, Treasurer.
3d Mo. 30, 1822.

Corn for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of 100 barrels for cash, as a whole, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers.
ROBT. L. TILGHMAN.
Hope, Feb. 18—1f

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County, will meet at their office, in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, and will continue to sit on Saturdays & Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alterations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.
By order, JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.
March 9

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
March 21, 1822.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st day of April next.
By Order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.
March 23—3w

A FIRST RATE

SADDLE HORSE

For Sale.

Warranted sound, and five years old this Spring, for further information enquire of the Editor.
March 16, 1822.

Trustee's Sale.

To be sold at Public Sale on Monday the 16th April next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Dorchester county, a part of a tract of Land, called Pilgrimage, containing 43 acres, more or less, situated in Tranquacran, near Airey's Meeting House, for Cash.—The property of Francis Airey an Insolvent Debtor.
JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.
March 23—4w



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.—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 Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town 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. 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.
CLEMENT VICKARS.
March 2—1f

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter Establishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving at Wilmington the next evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the next evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centerville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town M. Roads, Head of Bassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.
SOLOMON LOWE, Easton.
JOHN KEMP, Chestertown.
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Bassafras.
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
Proprietors.
Nov. 10, 1821.—1f

EASTON'S BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD AULD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.
Easton-Point, March 5 (9)—4

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his services to the public.—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best products of the market, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors. His stables are supplied with the best Corn Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Ostlers.

Hacals, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavour of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.
CHARLES W. NABB.
July 7—1f

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

March 5th, 1822.

Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of this institution, will be held at the Banking house, in the City of Baltimore, on Monday the 6th day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration a Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An Act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road from Boonsborough to Hagerstown, and for the extension of the charters of the Several Banks in the City of Baltimore," and also to take into consideration a Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "A further supplement to an Act to incorporate the Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland."

J. FINGERH, Jr. Cashier.
March 6, 1822

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, June 30th, 1821.

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

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, to the heirs at law of William Ennis, late of Worcester county, deceased, that the subscribers have been appointed by Worcester county Court, Commissioners to divide the real estate of the deceased.—They will therefore meet on the premises for that purpose, on Saturday the 11th of May next, and notify all persons interested to attend—dated 1st of March, A. D. 1822.

Srael Turpin,
Edward Scarborough,
John Smack,
Zadok Sturges,
David K Hopkins.
Commissioners.

February 9—6w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

March 15th, A. D. 1822.

On application of Edward N. Hambleton, administrator of Garey McNeill, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 15th day of March, eighteen hundred & twenty two.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Adm'r.
of Garey McNeill, dec'd.

March 23—3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice, that the Subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Ann Rice, late of said county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1822.

SAMUEL R. SMITH, Executor of Mary Ann Rice.

March 23—3w

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to settle up his affairs during the present season, will dispose of from 400 to 300 Acres of Land, being a part of his landed Estate, most beautifully situated on the waters of Broad Creek, Bay Side of Talbot; for handsome and healthy situations, it must be admitted, these are not excelled, even in the Bay Side, being almost surrounded with navigable water, abounding with fish, oysters, &c. in their seasons. I consider the part that I have improved equal to any farming land in the neighborhood, and the residue can be easily made so.—The greatest objection to those lands at present is the miserable state of the road out to the county road for about a mile, but having an act of Assembly and commissioners appointed to lay out a road, it can be done at any time, and with trifling expense, made a good road, when it will be a public one. For Terms and particulars apply to WM. HARRISON of Jasp.

Point Pleasant, March 2—6w

THE NOTED SPOTTED HORSE

DIOMEAD.

Is now in high stud condition and will be let to mares this season at the moderate price of five dollars the Spring's chance, three dollars the single leap—but if paid within the season four dollars will be received in full for a Spring's chance—and two dollars and a half for a single leap if paid in the course of the season, and eight dollars to ensure a foal, but to avoid disputes no insurance will be made only by a special contract with the Subscriber, and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

DIOMEAD

Is twelve years old this Spring and was got by Littleberry H. Jones' young Spotted Diomead of Botetourt county, state of Virginia, whose dam was got by the noted Horse Hamlet, Hamlet by Dobridge's Peartot. Peartot came out of one of the best breed of mares in the state of Virginia—Diomead will stand at the Subscribers stable generally—and at other stands as occasion may require—Season to commence on the 1st of April and end on the 20th of June following.

BENJAMIN BENNY.

March 30—3w

Henry B. Jones,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his knowledge of the profession (having served his apprenticeship with one of the first Watch-Makers in Baltimore) and close application, to merit a share of the public patronage.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillborough, Denton or Greensborough, Caroline county, who may have Watches to repair, by depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn, the Mail Carrier, may depend on having their orders strictly and punctually executed.
H. B. J.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as she will otherwise be obliged to enforce payment by suits to the next Court.
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, March 2, 1822.

Public Sale.

Will be sold, at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 10th day of April next, at Hopton, the late residence of Philemon W. Hemmley, deceased, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; 2 pair of Mules, Farming Utensils, the crop of Wheat on the ground, Corn, Bacon, Pork and sundry other articles. A Credit of Six months will be given on all sums over Six Dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security.—The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be more fully made known by
DANIEL FEDDEMAN, Adm'r.
of P. W. Hemmley.
March 30, 1822.

Notice.

The Creditors of the late John Dougherty, of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to take notice of the following order of Talbot county Court.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

ORDER OF COURT.

Talbot County Court, on equity side thereof.

November Term, 1821.

Ordered by the court, that the sales of the real estate of John Dougherty, deceased, made by John Goldsborough as trustee for the sale thereof, in the case of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, administrators of Hugh Sherwood, against Robert Sharp Harwood and others, heirs of John Dougherty deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of the May Term next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in the county aforesaid, for four weeks successively, before the said first day of next May Court. The Report states that the House and Lot of the said John Dougherty deceased, on the N. W. side of the main road leading from Easton to Centerville, the same lot being part of the tract of land called Carter's Science, and containing by estimation about three and a quarter acres of land, sold for five hundred dollars and all the residue of the real estate of the said John Dougherty deceased, lying on the Easternmost side of the said main road, the same being parts of the Tracts of land called Carter's Science and Perkins' Discovery, and containing, by estimation, two hundred and twenty acres, was sold at Seven dollars per acre.

It is further ordered by the Court, that the said Trustee give notice, in one of the newspapers aforesaid, to the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, to exhibit their claims, against the said John Dougherty, legally and properly proved and authenticated, to the clerk of this Court, to be by him filed among the proceedings in the case aforesaid, on or before the aforesaid first day of May Court next.

RD. T. EARLE,
LEML PURNELL.

True Copy,
Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
March 16—4w

SKETCHES

Of the Early History of Maryland,

by THOS. W. GRIFITHS.

Are now for sale at his Office and Stationary Store, Gay-street opposite the Exchange, price stitched 62 1/2 cents, half bound 75 cts.

The intelligent reader will not expect to find under this title, a full or satisfactory history, but the writer has endeavored to collect and include in the Sketches, the principal circumstances relating to the first settlement of Maryland, and of the progress of its jurisprudence, commerce, internal improvements, and finance, with some accounts of the contents of the inhabitants amongst themselves, with the adjacent colonies and parent country.—Biographical Notes of the members of the Baltimore Family, who became proprietors—Names of Governors, Judges and other Officers at different periods, and a description and view of the State House at Annapolis.

Had Mr. Bozman pursued his valuable labors, or if any other gentleman had furnished the public with a complete history, still an abstract would be desirable, on several accounts, but especially as an elementary treatise for schools, and as such these Sketches are respectfully recommended to Parents and Teachers in Maryland particularly, the knowledge of one's own country being, of all other historical knowledge, the most essential to ladies as well as gentlemen.

Baltimore, March 9

A few copies of the above work for Sale at this Office.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED.

A youth about 18 years of age, who can produce satisfactory recommendation, wishes employment in some writing or Clerk's office—or in any business suiting his profession as a writer; or in which a knowledge of an English education would be requisite.

Further information respecting the person thus tendering his services may be obtained by enquiring at this office.
Feb. 9

Silver Heels.

That superb Horse will stand this season at Easton on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Church Hill on Thursdays and Fridays, and at Blakelord on Saturdays and Sundays, will touch at Centerville on his way to and from Church Hill.

He will be let to mares at twenty dollars the season, payable the tenth of November, but if fifteen dollars are paid by the tenth of October, or twelve by the tenth of September, with half a dollar to the groom, it will be a full discharge—thirty dollars to ensure a colt—six dollars for a single leap, and twenty-five cents to the groom.

His size sixteen and a half hands high, a fine dapple gray—his figure, form and beauty surpassed by no stud—his colts fine—his pedigree will be at his stands—he is a double crossed Medley—a great racer.

See his pedigree and performance at his stables. At his stands at Easton and Church Hill, the season will commence in April and end the 20th of June, but at Blakelord it will commence the 1st of March and continue to the 1st of August.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

March 16 w
N. B. He will be at the Baltimore Stock Show.

Chance Medley,

The property of the subscriber, will cover mares in Easton, at the Trappe, and my farm near the old Chapel; Saturdays at the Trappe, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Easton, and the remainder of the week at my farm near the old Chapel, at the price of \$18 the spring's chance, and \$9 the single leap; but if paid by the first day of October one third of the account will be deducted; and in all cases fifty cents to the groom.

CHANCE MEDLEY
Is a handsome grey, fifteen and a half hands high, seven years old this spring; his blood is superior, & better crossed than any stud horse in Maryland, which will be exhibited & sent to any gentleman in handbills by mail, that wishes to breed from him. His performance I will not boast of, but for two years past has beat the best horses on the Eastern Shore, four miles and repeat. The subscriber will bet \$300 that Chance Medley can beat over the Easton race ground next fall, any covering horse in Maryland, or Doctor Thornton's celebrated horse Rattle of Washington, who beat Chance Medley last fall about two feet; but it was apparent to persons present that he was beaten by bad management.

CHANCE MEDLEY

Will not be let to more than thirty mares, mares from a distance will be accommodated with pasturage, or grain if required, on moderate terms.

JAMES NABB.

Talbot county, Md.?
March 30
The season will end on the 25th June.

Young Top Gallant

That well known Horse, of excellent strain, sixteen hands high; five years old rising six; in high stud condition, will cover this spring, in Talbot, at Five Dollars the season and twenty-five cents to the Groom, payable the first day of October next; but Four Dollars and twenty-five cents paid by the 20th day of August next will discharge the claim. Eight Dollars to ensure a Colt; but in that case if Six Dollars are paid by the first day of March next will discharge the debt. This Horse having covered the two preceding seasons, his Colts will bear examination, they are handsome, well quartered and compact—His Pedigree is half-blood running strain, from the full-bred Turf Horse.

Top-Gallant,

whose racing powers were not excelled by any Turf Horse; the other half of him is Nagsmanet & Chickasaw or Canadian, the best strain to breed from for country service, they are good for Geer, and under saddle will rack, pace & trot naturally.—He will stand at Easton every Monday and Tuesday, at the Chapel on Wednesday, and at the Trapp every Saturday.—Season commencing 30th March and ending the 30th June, 1822.

GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH.

March 30, 1822—3w

YOUNG TOM,

A Chestnut Sorrel handsomely marked with white—Six years old this Spring, is in fine condition, and will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance, (two dollars the single leap, and eight dollars to ensure a foal); and twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case—the season to commence the 27th of March and end the 26th of June, money payable the first of September.

Young Tom

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admired on the Western Shore of this State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a half-blooded Canadian Mare—It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a Judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree the three grand requisites for either middle or harness, strength, activity and invincible spirit. He will be at Easton on Tuesday the 2d April, at the stables of Edward N. Hambleton on Wednesday the 3d, at Mr. Henry Covey's, or in that neighborhood on Thursday the 4th, and in the neighborhood of Potts's or Bennett's Mill on Friday the 5th—which stands he will attend once a fortnight throughout the season; the residue of his time at the subscribers stables. TOM has proved himself a sure foal-getter, and his colts are much admired for form and action.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.
Talbot County, near St. Michaels, ?
March 30, 1822.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two fa. a. tome directed, one at the suit of Shadrach Lendenham against Thomas Harrison o Wm. and Ja. cob Harrison, and one oth r. fa. at the suit of James Purley against Jacob Harrison, Thomas Harrison, and William Harrison, blacksmith, will be sold on Saturday the 20th April next, in the town of St. Michaels, between 2 and 4 o'clock, all their equitable right, title, interest and claim, in and to one Farm in Dirty Neck, where William Harrison now lives; also one Horse and one Sloop.

Taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest & costs of the above fa. fa. EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
March 30—1s

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. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1832.

NO. 227.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

At Two Dollars and Five Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar and Twenty Five cents for every subsequent insertion.

New Spring Goods.

GROOME & LAMBDIN
Have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store opposite the Bank, AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS,
Consisting of a variety of handsome and useful articles suited to the season, and of the latest importations.

ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,
TOGETHER WITH HARD-WARE, QUEEN'S-WARE, GLASS, CHINA, &c. &c.
Among their assortment is 1000 wt. of Cotton Yarn,
Of all numbers from 3 to 14.
Easton, March 30—4w

SPRING GOODS

Clark & Green
Are now receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a complete assortment of FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,
OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS,
Which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash; their Friends and Customers are respectfully invited to give them an early call.
Easton, March 23, 1832—1f

Thomas & Groome

Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a very complete assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which being selected with much care from the latest importations, they flatter themselves they will be found to please, and invite their customers and the public to call and see them.
Easton, March 23, 1832—1f

New Spring Goods

Jenkins & Stevens
Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store, OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND KANCY GOODS,
Selected with great care and attention from the latest arrivals, which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash—Their Friends and the Public generally are invited to give them an early call.

ALSO, just received, a Case of Ladies Straw Bonnets.
N. B. Feathers, Country Towel, &c. will be taken in exchange.
Easton, March 23, 1832.

Garden Seeds.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN SEEDS.
Early and late of all kinds, of the best quality and at low prices for sale wholesale and retail, At No. 57, South street, by E. S. THOMAS.
CATALOGUES to be had at the Store.
Baltimore, March 6—(16)—4w

The following papers will insert the above four times—Republican Citizen in Fredericktown; Herald, Hagerstown; Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Star and Gazette, Easton, Md.

To Rent,

AT WYE LANDING,
FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR,
And possession given immediately, a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden—ALSO, a good

Store House, &c.

For terms apply to
STUART REDMAN.
March 30, 1832—3w

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

Will be sold on Thursday, the 27th of June next, on the premises in Accomac county, Eastern Shore of Virginia, a tract of land, commonly known by the name of Jolly's Neck, the property of the late Mr. William Seymour, deceased, situate in the upper part of said county, on the eastern side of the Chesapeake, commanding a fine view of its waters and containing 1400 acres of upland, and 1200 acres of marsh.

The improvements upon the farm consist of a large and commodious two story dwelling house, entirely new, having two rooms, a large passage and two entries upon the lower floor, all completely finished and built of the best materials, with two wings, and a colonnade leading to each, presenting a front of upwards of 90 feet. The barns, granaries, carriage houses, and other outhouses are in excellent repair, affording sufficient room for all the purposes of the farm.

It will be unnecessary to enter minutely into a description of the superior advantages of this estate to the agriculturist, as most persons who may be disposed to purchase would view the premises. The upland is surpassed by none on this shore in point of fertility, producing the staples of our country, and the artificial grasses in great perfection. The marsh presents an object of the first interest to those who may be inclined to embark meadow grounds, and to enter largely upon a system of grazing. The best judges who have seen it pronounce it equal to any in the United States for the purpose of embanking, as it regards the quality of the soil, depth of fall and local situation. The natural grass alone which it now produces would support upwards of an hundred head of cattle. About eighty acres were embraced by a skillful workman from Delaware, and a part of it sowed in grass seed, a short time previous to the death of the proprietor, which promised well, and the enterprise would have been continued had his life been spared. The estate was purchased by him, only three years ago, at the price of \$25,000.

The property will be sold in sections, should the accommodation of purchasers require it, and it is capable of a very advantageous division into four neat farms, each containing a suitable portion of upland and marsh, with an abundance of the finest white oak and pine timber, for the purposes of building and inclosing. There is also a valuable fishery upon the tract, which might, with very little expense, be made a source of considerable profit. Capt. Hobins, who resides upon the farm, or either of the executors, will be pleased to give any information that may be required by those who may wish to view the property.

The terms will be made easy to purchasers.
THOS. R. JOYNE,
HUGH G. SEYMOUR,
WM. D. SEYMOUR,
T. HOLMES,
Executors of Wm. Seymour, dec'd.
April 6—ts

MARYLAND, QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, March 30th, 1832.

On application of William Redgrave, administrator of James Boyer, late of Queen Ann's county deceased. Ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 30th day of March 1832.
THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Boyer, late of Queen Ann's county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit their claims duly authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of October, 1832, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 30th day of March 1832.
WILLIAM REDGRAVE, Adm'r. of James Boyer, dec'd.
April 6—3w

\$40 REWARD

Will be given by the Subscriber residing near Elkton, Cecil county Maryland, for securing and giving information of the following described horses, so that he gets them again—or 20 dollars for either, viz. A brown Horse about sixteen hands high, rising eight years old, with four white feet, a star and a small snip—also had a small knotch in the under part of the right eyelash; (I think) and a few scattering grey hairs under the saddle on the right side, long switch tail, never docked.—The other is a bay Horse 15½ hands high, rising eight years old—the off hind foot white, carries his tail inclined to one side occasioned by nicking—his ears rather slouching, and a white ring round one of them, say about 1½ inches from the head.
Near Elkton, Cecil County Maryland, April 6—3w

GEORGE TURNER.

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

Joseph Scull

Has just opened a general assortment of

SHOES;

He has also a variety of good TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash only, and he hopes that none of his Customers will be offended, as it will not suit him to Credit.
Easton, April 6—

MARYLAND By Somerset County Court, at November Term, 1831.

Whereas a Commission was heretofore granted by Somerset County Court, on the petition of a certain Planner Williams, of the said county, to certain commissioners appointed by the said court, to make a division fairly and equally, of certain lands in the said commission mentioned and described, of which a certain John Williams, late of the said county, deceased, was seized in his lifetime and died intestate, among the several heirs of the said lands, if the said lands would admit of being so divided without loss or injury to all the parties interested and if the said lands would not admit of being so divided without loss and injury to all the parties interested, then that the said commissioners should make return to the said county court of their judgement thereon, and the reasons whereon the same was formed—And the said Commissioners having made their return to the said county court, at this term, that the said lands could not be divided without loss and injury to all the parties interested, for the reasons assigned by them in the said return. It is thereupon ordered, by the Court, that the said return of the commissioners be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term of the said county court, to be held at Princess Anne, on the fourth Monday of May next, provided that a copy of the said order be inserted in one public newspaper printed at Easton, three weeks before the said second day of next term.
Per Order, JOHN DONE, Clerk of Somerset County Court.
March 30, 1832—3w

MARYLAND, Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, March 30th, 1832.

On application of Frederick Smith & Wife, Administrators of William Hall, late of Queen Ann's county deceased. Ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 30th day of March eighteen hundred & twenty two.

THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Hall, late of Queen Ann's county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit their claims duly authenticated to the subscribers at or before the 10th day of October 1832, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under our hands this 30th day of March 1832.

Frederick Smith & Mary Smith, Adm'rs. of William Hall, dec'd.
April 6—3w

MARYLAND, Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, March 30th, 1832.

On application of Philip Henry Fiddeman, executor of Philip Fiddeman, late of Queen Ann's County, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 30th day of March, eighteen hundred twenty two.

THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Ann's County.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Philip Fiddeman, late of Queen Ann's county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of October 1832, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of March Anno Domini 1832.

Philip Henry Fiddeman, Ex'or. of Philip Fiddeman, dec'd.
April 6—3w

From the Charleston Courier. THE FLYING MAN.

Although few would acquiesce in the proposition of Lord Bolingbroke, that it would be better to be a brute, having four legs, a long tail, and to be guided and governed by unerring instinct, than to have two legs and no tail, and to be called a man, and liable to error. Yet there are none, perhaps, who have not at some time or another coveted the wings of a bird, of such a bird, viz. as no militia-man should dare to shoot on a holiday, nor scullion decapitate on the eve of a festival. To fly from the crimes, the follies, the cares, the grossness and the frivolities of this world; to escape from its humid and noxious vapours; to fly to the objects of our love; to ascend into the atmosphere of heaven; to mingle with the stars in the zodiac, and track immortal spirits to their homes! What beautiful facilities of happiness might we thus enjoy.

But men do not deserve wings. Poor sordid grovelling creatures, they come out of the earth, and their affections are beat on the earth; and they sink into the earth; and one half of them dream not of the canopy which is over their heads, and the unseen spirits which observe them from above. It is related of a miser, that he made an essay to fly, but as his gold was happiness with him, and he was nothing without his gold, his pockets were too ponderous for his flight, and he fell amid the shouts of contempt, into the mire to which he belonged. So fare it always with avarice, whose machinations are odious, whose acquisitions are base, and whose triumphs contemptible.

Intellect and innocence are the wings of life; Love is the breeze which impels them; Joy is the atmosphere through which they pass, and Happiness is the haven to which they fly. The quenchless happiness of the soul is the sweet society of perfect and beautiful forms in the radiant realms of light, on the chrysal floors of heaven.

Birds are the choristers of the skies, and are allowed to approach them to make music for the angels; for birds are innocent—But man, whose privilege it is to look above, must remain below and aspire not beyond it. You may attribute to physical causes if you please, the inability of man to fly; but much of it may be inferred from debasement and servility of soul and of spirit. They would not fly if they could.

To stand on the invisible air, is to have a light heart, and a buoyant spirit, and elastic feet. The experiment to fly could not perhaps be made with fairer chances of success than by a young pure maid, with the plumes of innocence, on the untroubled pinions of hope and joy, in the balmy morning of life—the zephyrs blowing through her ringlets, and sweetly kissing her cheeks; her glowing heart exulting in the sunbeams, and her sorrowless eye fixed on heaven—warbling the notes of gladness, angels would gather her to the society of the blessed, but she would not return any more upon the earth.

From the Hallowell (Maine) Gazette March 18 MONEY DIGGERS.

In Pittston, about nine miles below Hallowell, on the eastern bank of Kennebec river, a party of about fourteen men are now engaged in digging for money. This extraordinary enterprise was commenced in 1817 and continued without much interruption for nearly a year, during which time a vast excavation was made, 75 feet deep. The enchanted treasure, however, we understand, completely eluded the search. It was afterwards partially abandoned, but in October last was recommenced with unabated vigor. The leader of this visionary gang is a substantial farmer, an inhabitant of a town not more than twelve miles distant from Hallowell, whose sons hold a reputable rank in society. The old man and his associates maintain an obstinate and mysterious silence upon the subject. As the scene of their labour is a resort for all the mischievous wags in the neighborhood and of others who come to wonder at the insatiable perseverance of the money diggers, their taciturnity may partly be attributed to the unceasing ridicule which their visitants raise at their expense.

The tradition is, that vast quantities of money were deposited in various places in the earth, by the Buccaneers who infested our coast in the early settlement of the country. On these occasions one of the marauders, who had previously bound himself by an oath to guard the deposit, was killed and buried on the spot.

The work at present is going on with much rapidity, and another excavation about 50 feet deep, has been made but a short distance from the first.

"I conversed," a gentleman who recently visited the spot, "with the old man who superintended the work, and found him tolerably intelligent upon other subjects. He uniformly evaded any questions which were put to him respecting the motives and expected results of this extraordinary enterprise. His son, however, a lad of 18, who shrewdly suspects they will have their labour for their pains, is more communicative. Having bribed him with a few coppers, he informed us that his father was first induced to undertake the

business by a remarkable dream, which was repeated three nights in succession. After consulting an old woman in the neighbourhood, celebrated for her skill in the mystic art, and an idiot, generally known by the appellation of "Greely's Fool," who, by the way, although he knows nothing of the material world, is reputed wise in all that relates to the invisible, he was confirmed in the belief of the existence of a subterranean treasure in this spot. Our young informant stated that many of the original partners in the concern had sold out their shares at an advance upon the first cost, and that others who are now concerned, have spent nearly all that they possessed."

From the Essex Register, March 27. TRIAL OF THE QUAKERS.

By the obliging attention of a gentleman of the bar, and a little extra exertion on our part, we are enabled to present to our readers this morning, the following sketch of the trial, occasioned by the recent disturbances among the Friends at Lynn, which was concluded at Ipswich late last evening.

"Yesterday morning the indictment against John Alley, jr. Jonathan Bullum, Preserved Sprague and Benjamin Shaw, came on for trial before his Honour Judge How, of the Court of Common Pleas at Ipswich. The defendants were indicted in several counts for a riot; for a disturbance of public worship, at common law; for rude and indecent behaviour in a public meeting; and for a conspiracy to disturb the meeting; all committed at Lynn on the 14th and 17th of February last, and at meetings of the Society of Friends holden on those days.

When the prisoners were arraigned, Bullum, Shaw and Sprague, pleaded Not Guilty; when the clerk put that question to Alley, he replied with energy, "I'm guilty, and I'm not guilty." The clerk again asked him the question, and Alley made the same reply, adding that he could not make any other plea, and that if it took two to make one, his plea of not guilty was then recorded. Before the trial commenced the County Attorney entered a Noli Prosequi to Alley, who was deemed to be insane, from his appearance, as well as from the concurrent assurances of his physician, friends and neighbours. The other three were then put upon their trial.

Neither our limits nor the late hour at which the trial was finished, will enable us to give any thing more than a very hasty sketch of this interesting and important trial.

The case was opened for the Commonwealth, and the grounds of the prosecution stated, with great clearness and ability, by Benj. Merrill, Esq. who assisted the County Attorney, J. Pickering, Esq. in concluding the trial.

In the course of the examination it appeared that the defendants have for some time been in the habit of sitting on the "high seats," or as they are now called, the "Ministers' Gallery," at the Friends meetings. This is considered disorderly conduct among the Friends; those seats being appropriated, as the whole current testimony on both sides showed, to ministers, elders, overseers, and aged and venerable persons who are invited to sit there—other persons sit there only on particular occasions, when the house is crowded, &c. The defendants have also been in the habit of speaking in the meeting, much to the dissatisfaction of the audience, and it was very manifest that their words were not always "fitly spoken." This practice also was proved to be contrary to the rules and orders of the Society—but the offences charged against the defendants consisted mainly in taking the ministers' seats, and occupying them wrongfully. On the 14th of February, at a meeting for business, this disorder was repeated, which constitutes one of the offences charged in the indictment. The overseers of the Society met for the purpose of devising measures to prevent the like disturbance in future.

On the morning of the 17th, Sabbath day, the defendants were severally warned and cautioned not to take the Ministers' seats, and the overseers who waited on them, endeavored to convince them of the impropriety of such conduct. The warning was in writing, and contained the reasons of the course they were pursuing, among which were some profane and opprobrious language which one of the defendants had uttered in meeting, and who declared to the overseer who warned him, "we'll be as strong as you." At the usual time of meeting on the morning of the 17th, it appeared that John Alley came in with a sword girded by his side, and by Jonathan Bullum, and made the way towards the high seats—he was stopped by one of the overseers, and after considerable struggling and disturbance the sword was taken from him by putting the belt. The cry of "let him alone," was set up, and repeated by his adherents, and the high seats were in fact occupied by the defendants and one Daniel B. Alley, who is not indicted; the defendants occupied those seats during the forenoon service, and no other disturbance was started to have taken place. In the afternoon the defendants took the same seats; Bullum declaring to the overseer, who again requested

him to sit on the floor seats, that he would take a seat where he pleased.

After they were all seated, Isaac Bassett, one of the overseers, addressed them, stating that they had had time to reflect on what they were about, and desired them to come down from those seats—no one replied except Buffum, who bid the overseer sit down, as he was disturbing the meeting. Friend Bassett then addressed the meeting, saying that the overseers had found it necessary to make a stand against the proceedings of the defendants, and requested all present to remain silent and keep their places, except such as should be called upon. He then requested three Friends, by name, to take Benjamin Shaw and remove him from the meeting as quietly as possible, and keep him safely till further measures could be taken respecting him—then requested three others to take John Alley and carry him out in like manner. When the friends took hold of Alley, Buffum interposed, and took hold of his arm, saying, 'let this man alone.' As soon as they were brought down to the floor, there was a great crowd from the seats pressing into the aisle, and interposing between the persons who were taking out the defendants and the door—some crying 'this is too bad,' and some, among whom was Preserved Sprague, laying hold of the clothes of the carriers, and forcibly holding them back, and endeavoring to prevent them from carrying the men out. They were however all taken out of the meeting and detained at the neighboring houses; after which the meeting was resumed and continued quiet.

Much evidence was also introduced on the part of the prosecution, showing that the uniform practice among the Friends, not only in this state but in several others, is to appropriate the high seats as they have been at Lynn.

The defence which was set up by L. Saltonstall and D. Cummins, Esqrs. consisted of evidence of insanity, so far as respects Benj. Shaw, and as to the others, a denial of the existence of any such usage as the Commonwealth's Counsel had attempted to prove. Several respectable witnesses were called, who testified to facts tending strongly to show a want of reason in Shaw, especially a very striking change of behaviour, from that of a retired, inoffensive and reserved person, to that of a violent, and in some instances abusive member of the society.

The evidence in support of the right of the defendants to occupy the high seats, seemed to prove only, that under certain circumstances, those seats have been used by persons who are not ministers, &c. but generally the reasons for this use, were such as confirmed the rule, as stated by the Commonwealth's witnesses. No imputation seemed to lie against either of the defendants' character previous to the disturbances in the Friends' Meetings. Many points of law were raised and advocated by the defendants' Counsel, with much learning and ingenuity, but as the Court intimated very decisively that they were not tenable, they were, with a candour and liberality honourable to the learned Counsel, abandoned, and after full hearing of the evidence, the cause was left to the jury, under the charge of the Court, without argument on either side. After a very luminous statement of the facts and principles of law on which the cause depended, delivered by his Honour Judge How, the Jury retired, and in about two hours returned with a verdict of Guilty on all the counts against Jonathan Buffum and Preserved Sprague, and an acquittal of Benjamin Shaw, by reason of insanity.

[From the Salem Gazette of March 29.] Buffum and Sprague were called up next morning to receive sentence. Their counsel stated in mitigation that Buffum was a mechanic of little property with a family, and Sprague entirely destitute of property with a large family of children. The Court observed that these facts, as well as the testimony to their general good character, and the probability that their offences had arisen from a delusion or misconception of their rights would have due influence in measuring the punishment.—Buffum was then sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars, and Sprague seventy five dollars.

The Court at the same time admonished the prisoners, that if these offences were repeated by them or their associates, the arm of the law would fall much more heavily on them.

The prisoners were then remanded, and brought to the goal in this town.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New York, April 3. By the arrival of the ship Euphrates capt. Stoddard, we have received London papers to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 9th, February, inclusive. The most important fact is the King's speech, which we subjoin, and which is not inaptly considered the political barometer.

London, Feb. 4. It is reported that some very favorable intelligence from Constantinople had transpired at Paris, as the French funds have advanced greatly. The closing price on Saturday of the 5 per cents. was 88½/30c. Half past 1 o'clock.—The Exchange is in a state of great agitation, on account of its being ascertained that the governor of the Bank of England, the deputy governor, and the principal bankers have left the city, to wait upon Lord Liverpool respecting the sanction of the government to a measure which has been some time in contemplation, the discounting of bills at the rate of 4 per cent per annum in place of 5 per cent.

London, Feb. 5. His Majesty proceeded this day, with the usual state, to open the session of Par-

liament. In the most popular days of his late Majesty, we never witnessed a greater degree of interest excited in the public mind. His Majesty having been robed with the customary ceremonies, entered the house, attended by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Usher of the Black Rod, and the other officers of state. On his Majesty's entrance, the peers, who wore their robes and of whom there was a very numerous attendance, together with the peeresses, stood up. As soon as the Speaker and the members of the House of Commons arrived, and advanced to the bar, his Majesty read the following speech with dignity, firmness and distinctness:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction of informing you, that I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country. It is impossible for me not to feel deeply interested in any event that may have a tendency to disturb the peace of Europe. My endeavors have therefore been directed, in conjunction with my allies, to the settlement of the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the court of St. Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte, and I have reason to entertain hopes that these differences will be satisfactorily adjusted. In my late visit to Ireland, I derived the most sincere gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of my subjects. With this impression, it must be matter of the deepest concern to me, that a spirit of outrage, which has led to daring and systematic violations of the law, has arisen, and still prevails in some parts of that country. I am determined to use all the means in my power for the protection of the persons and property of my loyal and peaceable subjects; and it will be for your immediate consideration, whether the existing laws are sufficient for this purpose. Notwithstanding this serious interruption of public tranquillity, I have the satisfaction of believing that my presence in Ireland has been productive of very beneficial effects; and all descriptions of my people may confidently rely upon the just and equal administration of the laws, and upon my paternal solicitude for their welfare."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you, that during the last year the revenue has exceeded that of the preceding, and appears to be in a course of progressive improvement. I have directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy which the circumstances of the country will permit; & it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that I have been able to make a large reduction in our annual expenditure, particularly in our naval & military establishments."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have the greatest pleasure in acquainting you, that a considerable improvement has taken place in the course of the last year, in the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, and that I can now state them to be, in their important branches, in a very flourishing condition. I must at the same time deeply regret the depressed state of the agricultural interest. The condition of an interest so essentially connected with the prosperity of the country will, of course, attract your early attention; and I have the fullest reliance on your wisdom in the consideration of this important subject. I am persuaded, that in whatever measures you may adopt, you will bear constantly in mind, that in the maintenance of our public credit, all the best interests of this kingdom are equally involved; & that it is by a steady adherence to that principle that we have attained, and alone expect to preserve our high station amongst the nations of the world."

After hearing the king's speech, the house adjourned, and met again at five o'clock. The Earl of Roden, after some remarks, in echo to the speech, moved an address, in the usual form, thanking his majesty for his gracious speech, and recapitulating its topics, it was seconded by Lord Walsingham; and, after some words from the Marquis of Lansdown and the Earl of Liverpool, it was agreed to.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Triton, at Boston has brought dates from England three days later than the arrival of the Euphrates at New York. The following are the only additional articles we can find.

London, February 10.

All kinds of grain are extremely dull in sale this day, and little hope is held out to the agriculturalist of any immediate improvement. The finest quality alone maintains its value, but all inferior and damaged qualities are fully 2s-per quarter cheaper.

Government had at length agreed with the country gentlemen to borrow of the Bank four millions, and to distribute it amongst the Agriculturists at a low rate of interest, and upon easy security. A ministerial pamphlet had been published, containing an outline of relief to be given, and the mode in which it was to be afforded.

Letters were yesterday received from St. Petersburg, dated 15th Jan. Every thing was perfectly tranquil. There were no expectations of a war with Turkey. The exchange remained steady at the late advance, 9s.

Accounts from Smyrna to the 31st of Dec. state, that the Greeks had met with some reverses near Patras; & that Ypsilanti had been obliged to retire to the mountains, with the loss of standards, ammunition, and even his plate. The Pacha had returned with the heads of 23 unfortunate men, as emblems of his victory, and also with 30 female slaves.—Smyrna was tranquil.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 2.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting two letters addressed by the Minister of France, the Baron de Neurille, to the Secretary of State, relative to the claim of the heirs of Baron de Beaumarchais on the United States; and the message was read.

The senate then resumed in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill authorizing a judicial trial of the title of the marquis de Maison Rouge to a tract of land; which bill was, at its third reading yesterday, recommitted to a committee for the purpose of incorporating certain amendments.

Some debate occurred on certain amendments of form which were offered, and after adopting one to compel the U. States' Attorney to appeal to the supreme Court in case the decision of the district court be in favour of the claimant, the bill was again ordered to be read a third time, by yeas and nays 26 to 13.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.

The bill to authorize a judicial decision of the title of the Marquis de Maison Rouge to a tract of land, was read a third time, passed by yeas and nays, 27 to 14, and sent to the other house for concurrence.

The Senate then took up, in the committee of the whole, the bill to authorize the designation of a new land district, and the establishment of another land office, in the state of Indiana; and having got through the same.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and

The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 4.

The senate took up in committee of the whole, Mr. Pleasant's in the chair, the bill to allow a drawback on the export of cordage manufactured from foreign hemp.

Messrs. Johnson of Ky. and Brown of Lou. each offered a few remarks, questioning the expediency and policy of this measure, inasmuch as it would be likely to affect the revenue of the country unfavorably, & discourage the domestic production of the raw material, which on the contrary ought to be encouraged, &c.

The bill was then postponed on motion of Mr. Talbot to Monday next.

Two communications were received from the Secretary of the Treasury—one transmitting a statement of the condition of the Banks of the District of Columbia—the other a supplemental report of the amount of duties which have accrued upon imported books, which were read; and

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 5.

The senate again took up the resolution submitted by Mr. Holmes of Maine, on the 2d inst. and having modified the same; they were adopted in the following form.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to the senate the expenses of building each vessel of war built at each navy yard or other place in the United States, authorized by the act of the 2d January 1818, and the acts supplementary thereto; distinguishing, in each vessel so built, the expenses of timber, iron, copper, cordage, hemp, cloth, and other materials; the amount paid to agents or superintendents, specifying their names, the amount paid for labor, particularly the sums paid to carpenters, mast makers, boat builders, block makers, blacksmiths, armourers, caulkers, gun carriage makers, sail makers, and riggers, and other labourers.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to the senate the names, number and grade of the officers, and the number of men belonging to the navy, employed in, and attached to, each navy yard and each naval station in the United States, with the services each has performed, and the compensation each has received in pay, rations, and other emoluments, during the two last years, ending on the first of January last; including the value of the benefit to any officer, for the use or improvement of any public property.

Resolved, That the information required by the above resolutions be furnished to the senate at the commencement of the next session of congress.

The Senate then spent some time in the consideration of executive business; and then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 2.

Mr. Gorham from the Committee on the Suppression of the Slave Trade, reported a bill in addition to 'An act to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy,' which bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Stevenson called for the consideration of the message of the President of the United States relative to the Beaumarchais claim with a view to referring it to a committee; and a running debate of considerable length took place upon the proper reference thereof, in which Messrs. Stevenson, Smith of Md. McCoy, Rhea, Farrelly and Nelson of Va. took part; when it was finally referred to a select committee, in preference to a standing committee, as had been proposed.

The joint resolution from the Senate providing for the disposition of Mr. Trumbull's Paintings for Congress was read three times and passed. According to this resolve, these Paintings (now three in number) are to be deposited in committee rooms of the Senate, until otherwise disposed of.

The bill from the Senate to abolish the

United States trading establishment with the Indian tribes, was twice read, and Mr. Rankin moved to refer it to the committee of the whole, to whom has been referred the bill, reported in this house, 'to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes.' On suggestion of Mr. Taylor however, that the bill might require particular examination of its details by a committee, the bill was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1826; (Mr. Tomlinson in the chair.

Various sections of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations according to existing laws, were agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.

Mr. E. Jones, from the Select Committee, to whom that subject was referred, reported a bill for the relief of the officers and volunteers engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Kirkland submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of such officers of the United States as are entrusted with public money by virtue of their office, who shall apply the same to any purpose or purposes incompatible with the duties of their office, whereby the United States shall sustain a loss.

Mr. Bassett was in favor of the resolution, but wished to extend it to those who had the public property in keeping, and he proposed a modification to that effect, by inserting in the body of the resolve the words 'or with the safe keeping of the public property;' which modification was assented to by the mover.

On motion of Mr. Condict, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire whether any, and what, further measures are necessary for the more speedy recovery of such sums of money as are due from public defaulters to the United States.

THURSDAY, April 4.

Mr. Cooke laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to sit in the recess of Congress, and inquire into the affairs of the several departments of the government. That said committee have power to send for persons and papers; and that they be required to make report to Congress at an early period of the next session.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Johnston, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing a drawback on coal consumed by steam vessels, and of authorizing said vessels to take coasting licenses.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the general appropriation bill) Mr. Tomlinson in the chair.

Mr. Cooke moved to strike out the clause for the contingent expenses of the attorney general's office, including compensation to the messenger; and after remarks thereon the question was taken and the proposition was adopted—yeas 70.

The blank in the clause providing for defraying the expenses of the supreme circuit and district courts of the U. States, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, &c. was filled with thirty thousand dollars.

The clause for surveying the public lands of the United States being under consideration;

Mr. Sterling of New York, proposed to fill the blank with the sum of one hundred instead of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

The question was taken upon filling the blank with the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and carried.

The committee then rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and then

The house adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 5.

Mr. Wright gave notice, that he should, on Monday next, ask leave to introduce a bill 'to erect a monument to the memory of the late Baron de Kalb, in the city of Annapolis.'

APPROPRIATIONS.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the general appropriation bill) Mr. Tomlinson in the chair.

Mr. Cooke moved to strike out the provision for the additional compensation to the clerks in the office of the superintendent of Indian trade, as allowed by the act of the 20th of April 1818. The motion was supported by the mover and Mr. Williams of N. C. and carried by a large majority.

The question for expenses of carrying into effect the fifth, sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, being under consideration:

The question was taken on filling the blank with the sum of 25,000 dollars and negative; and the blank was filled with the sum of 12,500 dollars.

The clause to provide for the salaries of the commissioners, secretary, clerk and messenger, together with the contingent expenses of the two commissioners under the treaty with Spain, being under consideration:

The question was then put on filling the blank with the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and carried; when

On motion the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and then

The house adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 6.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the general appropriation bill) Mr. Tomlinson in the chair.

The clause to provide for repairing the Cumberland road being under consideration: Mr. Condict moved to strike out the clause.

[Here an animated discussion took place, in which Messrs. Breckenridge, Farrelly, Smith of Md. Campbell of Ohio, Maffary, Stewart and Baldwin were the speakers.]

The motion to strike out was further supported by Mr. Woodcock of N. York, and opposed by Mr. Wright and Mr. Warfield when the question was taken thereon and carried, yeas 70, noes 42.

Mr. Condict then moved to strike out the clause providing for the erection of a wooden bridge over the Monongahela river, where the Cumberland road crosses the same at Brownville. The motion was supported by Mr. Milnor and opposed by Mr. Stewart and Mr. F. Jones, when the question was taken and carried—yeas 80, noes 32.

The house adjourned.

GEN. SOLOMON VAN RENSSSELAER.

From recent circumstances every thing relating to this gentleman's public life is interesting—turning over some old papers lately, we came across one of the year 1809, from which we extract the following statement from the pen of the General himself, taken from the Albany Balance.

From the Albany Balance.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My recent removal from the honourable office of Adjutant General of this state, constrains me in justice to myself, my family, and friends, to publish a concise and plain statement of facts.

After having been for seventeen years in the military service of the United States and of this state, and, as I trust, having discharged my duty with fidelity, it has been the pleasure of his Excellency, Governor Tompkins, and the council of appointment, to remove me from office, notwithstanding his repeated declarations of unqualified approbation of my official conduct.

At the age of eighteen years, I was appointed a Cordet in the squadron of cavalry in the army commanded by Major General Anthony Wayne. At twenty I was promoted to the command of a troop. In the action of 20th August, 1794; after the commanding officer of that corps fell, the command devolved on me. How I acquitted myself, the dispatches from General Wayne to the war-department bear ample testimony. On that occasion, I received a wound through my lungs, which was considered, at first, by the surgeons of the army, to be mortal, but which my youth and strong constitution surmounted. When the conduct of France towards this country made it necessary to augment the army, and when the Father of his country, the immortal Washington, was again called upon to place himself at its head, he sent for me, and, in the presence of Generals Hamilton and Pinckney, questioned me about the state of my wound, and soon after I was appointed a Major of cavalry. When the army was reduced, I received, under the administration of that great and good man, Governor Jay, the appointment of Adjutant-General of the militia of this state. When Mr. Jay was succeeded by Governor Clinton, and when almost every Federalist was swept from office by that council, of which De Witt Clinton, and the honorable Judge Spencer were members, I was left undisturbed. This did not arise from any solicitation on my part, but from the honorable resistance of Gov. Clinton against my removal, who informed me that a petition for that purpose had been put into the hands of John C. Hogeboom, then a member of the council. I called on Mr. H. and after communicating to him the information I had received, and the channel through which it came, he unhesitatingly shewed me the petition. The charge against me was the heinous crime of Federalism. I am thus explicit in mentioning names, that my enemies may have an opportunity of contradicting my statement, if it is incorrect. When Governor Clinton retired from office, he recommended me in strong terms to his successor, as he told me at the time, and which Gov. Lewis afterwards confirmed. How I stood with the latter gentleman, it is unnecessary for me to state. I have only to regret, and the militia of the state will, I am sure, participate in my regret, that his honourable and impartial conduct as the governor of the state and not of a party, was one cause of his failing of a re-election. He would not submit to be made the supple tool of De Witt Clinton and Ambrose Spencer, & they therefore selected his successor, hoping that he would be a fitter instrument to promote their unhallowed ambition. How far that hope has been realized, the community can determine.

Last winter, when it was notorious that there were many applications for my office, and when it was generally supposed that my removal was certain, I called on Governor Tompkins, to know whether it was the intention of the Council to remove me, and I informed him that the reason of enquiry was, because my private arrangements depended on a knowledge of that fact. His reply was, that he had no wish to make a change, for he was perfectly satisfied with my conduct, and had expressed himself so to some of my friends; but that I had better speak to some of the members of the council. My answer was, that I had never asked any member of the council to continue me in office, and that I

child. a com: unfinished) appro: chair. iring the sidera- out the on took kenridge, of Ohio, were the s further N. York, Mr. War- thereon strike out elion of a helar river, roses the tion was posed by when the -ayes 80, CLEAR. very thing old life is old papers the year the following e General y Balance. ce. honourable this state, myself, my a concise nteen years nited States ted, having ity, it has lency, Cor- ul office, not- larations of official con- s, I was ap- of cavalry njo General I was pro- rop. In the ; after the rps fell, the w I acqui- om General t bear ample n, I received which was rgeons of the ch my youth nted. When this country nt the army, country, the again called head, he sent of Generals uestioned me d, and soon of cavalry, d, I received, hat great and appointment silitia of this succeeded by almost every office, by that Clinton, and er were mem- This did not y part, but ne of Gov. ho, informed purpose had n C. Hoge- ouncil. I call- communicat- had received, ch it came, he petition. The heinous crime plicit in men- ies may have ven Governor e recommend- his successor, d which Gov. How I stood it is unnee- ve only to re- ate will, I am ret, that his duct as a party- g of a re-elec- e to be made. Clinton and refore selected e would be a their unbal- that hope has ty can deter- notorious that s for my of- ally supposed e called on w whether it cil to remove the reason of ivate arrange- of that fact. wish to make tressly satisfied m- but that I the members was, that I of the coun- and that I

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.
Sir,
I have been for many years an inhabitant of Talbot county—long enough to feel, in some measure, the pride and partialities of a native. Every thing, therefore, which conduces to its prosperity, gives me pleasure; and every thing, which indicates a rising zeal for improvement in its citizens, is to me, a source of honest exultation. We are not altogether destitute of public spirit—we have more of it among us than is to be found in many sections of our country; but it is also certain, that, when compared with some communities, which might be mentioned, we are left at a humiliating distance—far, very far short of what we ought to be. It is true that the times are hard—All our citizens are straightened in their circumstances; and many are woefully embarrassed. Hence we cannot expect to see institutions founded, or public buildings erected, which call for much expense. But can we do nothing? Though large sums of money cannot be suddenly raised, may not much be effected by inconsiderable contributions; and by the slow but well directed efforts of the community at large? Though it is out of our power to adorn our country with costly roads and bridges, and our little metropolis with colleges, domes and spires, are we not able to add something to the solid and rational comforts of life, to the moral amelioration of the lower orders of society, and to the improvement of the numerous rising generation? Much we might do in this way, though we were ten times poorer than we are. I grant that slight pecuniary contributions would sometimes be necessary, such as any man, in almost any circumstances, can furnish—but we should want what is still more indispensable, and often harder to be obtained—the deep-felt interest—the warm and constant approbation of every respectable citizen.
Need I mention what has been done in other places, by institutions for bettering the condition of the poor, for the suppression of vice and immorality, and the dissemination of religious and literary knowledge—all supported by numerous but trifling donations. And will any intelligent well-wisher to mankind, deem the conjecture extravagant, that the Apprentices Library, now getting up in Baltimore, may prove one of the proudest monuments of which that city can boast?
From what I have remarked, Mr. Editor, you will believe that I have not viewed with indifference the late establishment of Sunday Schools in Easton. That such institutions are calculated to be of inestimable advantage to children, to the indigent and even to the wealthy, any man must, at this day, be worse than sceptical to doubt. Their probable tendency, even if an example of the kind had never passed before us, would, I think, be evident to common sense and common information. But the experiment has been tried in various parts of our country, and I trust that future times will bear witness it has not been tried in vain. Look into some of the cities and towns of this and the neighboring states. You will see children flocking to those schools, who, but for them, had never been able to read a single sentence of the sacred page—who must else have remained strangers to the lowest rudiments of learning. You will see some, who have been scarcely six months in the enjoyment of those privileges, whose whole character seems already essentially changed. By spending one day in seven, in the company, and under the superintendence, of several gentlemen of respectable standing, and of grave and polished deportment, they gradually become in some measure divested of their former rudeness and vulgarity of manners and assume a more decent and creditable behaviour. By being brought under the notice and friendship of persons, who, before, seemed to pass them unheeded by, they at length become fit to receive impressions of a generous and laudable ambition. The rudiments of knowledge which they acquire, will, no doubt, in many instances, prove the foundation of future usefulness to themselves and to society. The christian looks for more than this—and I humbly trust he will find, that the attempts which are making to instil religious principles into the minds of those children of ignorance and adversity, are not without effect. I remember that some three years ago, happening to be in Baltimore, I was invited to visit one of the Sunday Schools there—I went early—and, as I was standing before the door of the School House when the children began to collect, I heard one boy ask another for his marbles—the latter, a lad apparently about ten or eleven years old, answered as well as I recollect to the following purpose: "I have left off carrying my marbles with me on Sunday—'tis wicked and unbecoming of any boy, and I do not intend to associate hereafter with those who do such things. I have more pleasure in learning my lessons, reading the bible and behaving as the kind gentlemen who teach me tell me I ought." I noticed, not so much what the little penitent said, as the seriousness and apparent sincerity with which it was uttered. I mentioned the circumstance to the superintendent—he assured me that there were then in the school several instances of reformation equally striking, in boys who, but a few weeks before, were taken from among the vilest and most vulgar of the city. This school had been in operation but about four months.
Perhaps it is not to be expected that the efforts of the gentlemen, who have undertaken the management of the Male Sunday School in Easton, will be quite so successful. But I hope they will not have cause to despair—Time and perseverance may do much—and if through their exertions, only ten out of some three score needy youths, who have come forward to re-

ceive their instructions, should hereafter become intelligent men and useful citizens, they will find an ample reward in the approbation of their own consciences, and, I hope, in the plaudits and benedictions of their fellow men. Let them consider what an acquisition ten worthy sensible men would be to a town like Easton!—On the contrary, what an evil would it be, added to the lists of idleness, dissipation and vice! I hope, for the credit of Easton, that the school will go on. The zeal which has been displayed in its organization, does honour to those who are concerned in it—and most of its officers, I am informed, are resolved to persevere, though it should cost more of their time and labour than they at first expected. But, determined as they are to proceed, and capable as they are of discharging their respective duties, their success will be, at best, doubtful, unless they be aided by the countenance and approbation of nearly all the more respectable and enlightened of their townsmen—not a mere expression of a belief in its usefulness—but a warm, steady and active interest in its behalf. Let every parent not only send his own sons, but use his endeavours to induce those of others to attend regularly. Let every one enquire frequently into the state of the school, and be warm in the praise of those boys who are deserving; and, by all means, let there be a general censure passed upon all truancy and bad behaviour.
The time and pains this would take, would be trifling to any one—and, this done, the superintendents and teachers would be essentially aided and greatly encouraged; the institution would be placed on a permanent foundation, and bid fair to be productive of the most beneficial consequences. But I fear we are not to expect so much, and perhaps the writer will be laughed at for having suggested it.—Be it so.—But should this school be suffered in a few weeks or a few months, to dwindle away into nothing, let me ask if the reflection would be very honourable, either to our public spirit, our philanthropy, or our religion?
Hitherto I have spoken only of the male school.—The ladies will forgive me, when assured that my neglect of them proceeds from a conviction that no remarks which could flow from my undisciplined pen would be likely to aid an undertaking so full of promise as theirs, and a despair of being able to pay them a compliment equal to their deserts. They were first in the noble work—they have laboured diligently and with still renewing ardor—their school flourishes and will flourish—and I doubt not they will receive the reward which their exertions so nobly merit.
I wish, Mr. Editor, that some gentleman who can write better than myself would endeavor to draw the attention of the Eastonians a little more seriously to this important object. If you think the few incoherent remarks I have here offered worthy of a place in your paper, you may in future bear farther from your humble servant.
RUSTICUS.

office and is not therefore ready for this— but by leaving the State unrepresented and keeping off the appointment until next fall, then by that time this particular man will have run through his present office and will be quite ready and quite willing to take up the Senatorial Robe. Is this the true meaning of this culpable neglect of duty, this flagrant violation of Constitutional injunction? If it is not, let the people know what it is—but if it is so, then let the People of Maryland express their sense and feelings upon the subject.
It would seem from this, that in the opinion of the Executive, there is but one man that is fit for this Senatorial station, or that this particular man is so much superior to all the rest that they feel justified in keeping the State unrepresented, lest by their putting in another (for it seems the Executive have some scruples about putting in this particular man) they might impair the hopes and prospects of this great superior, and thereby disappoint his wishes and their plans. Can any thing exhibit in a stronger light the machinations of such men? Is this what is called a faithful obedience to Republican principles? Is this political integrity, sincere devotion to the interests of the state, or a disinterested attention to the welfare of the people? Can you call this patriotism, this a willingness to make a self-sacrifice at the shrine of the public good?
We shall see how this misdemeanor will be borne, what sentiments it will call forth. This is the first fair touch-stone that has been presented since the reduction of parties, and from this we will be enabled to judge, whether private interest and intrigue, or the public good, are to be the objects aimed at. We rejoice that our remarks cannot be obnoxious to the imputation of party violence or views, for party has ceased, and to omit all declarations on our part, it is evidently impossible that we can have any views as to the successor of Mr. Pinkney.—We speak of the right of the matter; we rest our remarks alone upon their intrinsic worth and the real merits of the case. If this omission we here remark on can be satisfactorily explained, and a good public reason assigned for it, it is more than we know, and we desire to know it, for in such case we should, as all men ought to do, acquiesce under good reasons and worthy objects for any conduct.—But if the object and reasons are unsatisfactory, or such as we have interrogatively suggested, or a sullen silence prevails, we then shall regard this matter as we do now, viz: conduct that marks the character of those who are guilty of it with reproach, and equally abuses and dishonors the state through the councils of its Public Fiduciaries.
WASHINGTON, April 9.
The House of Representatives has at length taken up the question of adjournment, and fixed a day on which, if the Senate concur, the adjournment shall take place. That day is Wednesday, the eighth of next month, four weeks from to-morrow—as early a day, we should suppose, looking at the mass of important business now before the House, as could have been fixed upon. The orders of the day amount to upwards of an hundred & fifty in number. It will be readily admitted, that but a small portion of them can be disposed of within the remaining thirty days of the session, when we find that one of them, heretofore little debated, has occupied already several days, and is not yet concluded. We had some general remarks to make on the subject of appropriations for the public expenditure, but our columns are so well occupied just now by other matter, that for the present we defer them.—At last.
We are gratified to hear that subscriptions are now making, by the officers of the Navy with a view to the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the justly lamented Commodore Decatur.—
On the 1st inst. the office of the Torch Light, in Hager's Town, was destroyed by fire.
The Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday last, states that corn was selling that day for eighty cents per bushel, and oats at fifty cents, in that market.
MARRIED
On Sunday evening last, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Jump, Mr. JAMES MASON, to Miss ELIZABETH H. MILLINGTON, all of this county.
— On Thursday evening the 11th inst. by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. THOMAS LUDENHEIM, to Miss ELIZABETH F. LUDENHEIM, all of this county.
DIED
Late at his residence in Kent county, Maryland, William Spencer, Esq. late President of the Senate of this state.
— In this Town last evening, after a short illness, Mr. Joseph Parrott.
A BARGAIN IN LAND.
The Subscriber offers for sale that well known farm, called and known by the name of Hog Island, containing upwards of Six Hundred Acres; also, another farm adjoining, called North Wales, upwards of 200 acres, these lands lying and being in Caroline county, on Great Choptank river, and lying about one mile below Dover Bridge.—On the river there is a large marsh of near 300 acres, that is the best in the county for Stock of every kind—the Upland is very kind for corn, wheat, rye and oats—the improvements are good and complete, full and in good repair.—It is not necessary to give any further description of the above land, as those wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises.—The terms will be made easy to purchasers, and if not sold by the first of August, it then will be to rent, to a good tenant. For further information apply to the subscriber.
THOMAS FORD.
Caroline County, April 13

Notice.
As the weather prevented the Meeting of the TRACT SOCIETY on the 10th, the Subscribers are requested to attend at the Church on Wednesday, the 17th inst.
By order,
H. M. TYLGHMAN, Sec'y.
April 13, 1822.
WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.
A Commencement for conferring degrees in the Arts, will be held in this Institution on Thursday, the second day of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M. to which the public are respectfully invited.
This institution has been for several years under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Waters, as principal; and the Visitors cannot express in too forcible terms, their approbation of this gentleman's qualifications for the appointment he holds, and of his unwearied exertions for the promotion of the interests of the College.
The Visitors avail themselves of this occasion, confidently to declare their opinion, that in no other institution in the state can the benefits of a classical and liberal education be more completely attained, than in the one over which they have the honour to preside.
By order, and in behalf of the Visitors and Governors of Washington College,
THOMAS WORRELL, President of the Board of V. & G.
Chester Town, 5th April, 1822.
P. S. Editors of newspapers throughout the state, friendly to the promotion of literature, are respectfully requested to give the above advertisement a few insertions in their respective papers.
April 13
Public Sale.
By order of the Orphans Court for Talbot county, will be sold, at public venue, on Thursday the 24th instant, all the Personal Estate of Henry Allen, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, corn, bacon and lard, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, and many other articles too tedious to mention.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of five dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of & under five dollars the cash will be required on the delivery of the property. Attendance given by
JAS. CHAMBERS, Admr. of Henry Allen, deceased.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. April 13—ts
\$300 Reward.
Ran away from the Subscriber, living in Calvert county, Maryland, on the 8th of April, THREE NEGRO MEN, viz:
JIM,
Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high black complexion, round face, well set, and had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, black cassimere pantaloons and a new fur hat. As he can write it is probable he has forged a pass for himself and the others.
TOM,
Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, black complexion and down look when spoken to; he had on a suit of white home-made Kersey and a Wool Hat.
WAPPIN,
Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a thick square built fellow of a brown complexion, had on a suit of white home-made Kersey with yellow stripes.
I am certain from their having crossed the bay their intention is to go into Pennsylvania. I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension of each of the above described negroes, if taken out of the state, or fifty dollars for each if taken in the state so that I get them again, and all reasonable charges if brought home to me or delivered to Mr. Thomas P. Bennett near Easton, Maryland.
JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS.
April 13—3m
The editor of the Delaware Gazette is requested to give the above three insertions and forward his account to this Office.
Cambridge Ferry.
The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that well known situation on the Talbot Shore, opposite Cambridge, belonging to Mr. William A. Jenkins, (formerly known by the name of Akers Ferry) where the public that may please to favour him with their custom, shall be well accommodated with quick dispatch; his Ferry Boats are in the best order, and carefully managed—he also begs leave to inform the public that he has taken Tavern License, and will endeavor by faithful attention to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. Horses, Cattle, &c. can be had at the shortest notice on moderate terms, to convey passengers to Easton or elsewhere.
THOMAS BOWDLE.
Cambridge Ferry, Talbot County, April 13th 1822 } 7w
Notice.
All persons indebted to the subscriber either on note or book account, will please call and make immediate payment, as he is determined to close up, and in future to alter his method of business. He hopes those who have favored him with their custom, will now more particularly evince their friendship by calling without delay and settling off their accounts, otherwise it will become indispensably necessary to proceed in the most summary way to close his business.
The public's humble serv't.
THO BUCHENAL.
Greensborough, Caroline County, Md. April 13 }
N. B. He returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage for the last five years, and takes this method to inform them, that he now has on hand and intends keeping a handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c. which he proposes to have made up in the most fashionable style, and on the most moderate terms for cash.—To those who have been punctual in their payments heretofore, it is said, "he whom you have often tried and by him were never denied," now stands ready to serve you on the same terms still.
T. B.

POETRY.

[BY REQUEST.] THE SACRIFICE.

BY A LADY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The morning sun rose bright and clear
On Abraham's tent it gaily shone,
And all was bright and cheerful there,
All save the Patriarch's heart alone.

While God's command arose to mind,
It forced into his eye the tear,
For tho' his soul was all resign'd,
Yet nature fondly linger'd there.

The simple morning feast was spread,
And Sarah at the banquet smiled,
Joy o'er her face its lustre shed,
For near her sat her only child.

The charms that pleased a monarch's eye,
Upon her cheek had left their trace;
His highly augur'd destiny,
Was written in his heavenly face.

The groaning father turned away,
And walk'd the inner tent apart,
He felt his fortitude decay,
While nature whisper'd in his heart.

"O! must this son, to whom was given,
The promise of a blessed land,
Heir to the choicest gifts of heaven,
Be slain by a fond parent's hand?"

This son, for whom my eldest born,
Was sent an outcast from his home,
And in some wilderness forlorn
A savage exile doom'd to roam?

But shall a feeble worm rebel,
And murmur at a father's rod?
Shall he be backward to fulfil
The known and certain will of God?

Arise my son the cruit I see,
And store the script with due supplies,
For we must seek Moriah's hill,
And offer there a sacrifice!"

The mother rais'd a speaking eye,
And all a mother's soul was there,
She fear'd the desert drear and dry!
She fear'd the savage lurking there!

Abraham beheld and made reply,
"On him from whom our blessings flow,
My sister, we with faith rely,
'Tis he commands and we must go."

The dutiful son in haste obeyed,
The script was fill'd the mules prepared,
And with the third day's twilight shade,
Moriah's lofty hill appeared

The menials then at distance staid,
Alone ascend the son and sire;
The wood on Isaac's shoulders laid,
The wood to build his funeral pyre!

No passion sway'd the father's mind,
He felt a calm, a death-like chill—
His soul all chaste'd all resign'd,
Bow'd meekly—tho' he shuddered still.

While on the mountains brow they stood,
With smiling wonder Isaac cries,
"My father, lo! the fire and wood,—
But where's the Lamb for sacrifice?"

The holy spirit stay'd his mind,
While Abraham answered low, aside,
With steady voice and look resign'd,
"God will himself a Lamb provide!"

But let no pen, profane like mine,
On holiest themes too rashly dare,
Turn to the Book of Books divine,
And read the blessed promise there.

Ages on ages roll'd away—
At length the hour appointed came;
And on the mount of Calvary,
God did himself provide a Lamb.

A FIRST RATE SADDLE HORSE For Sale.

Warranted sound, and five years old
this Spring, for further information enquire
of the Editor.
March 16, 1822.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are
requested to make immediate payment, as
the will otherwise be obliged to enforce pay-
ment by suits to the next Court.
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, March 2, 1822.

In Council,

Annapolis, March 4, 1822.

ORDERED, That the act entitled, An act re-
lating to the payment of pensions granted by
this state, be published five times in all the
Papers of this state and the National Intelli-
gencer.

By order NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Executive Council of Maryland

AN ACT

Entitled, An act relating to the payment of
pensions granted by this state.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assem-
bly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the
Western Shore, shall not after the passage of
this act, pay any order drawn by any person,
who now is, or may hereafter be placed on the
pension list, unless the same be accompanied
with an oath or affirmation of such pensioner
as the case may be, to be taken before some
Mayor, Notary Public, Alderman or Justice of
the Peace of the town, county or state where
such pensioner shall reside, that the person or
persons so signing the said order, is the person
to whom the said pension was granted.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Governor
and Council be requested to cause this law to
be published in such newspapers as they may
deem advisable, to give the most general cir-
culation to the same.
March 23—5w



THE STEAMBOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on
Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis
and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past
12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the
7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point,
the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore,
leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and
continue to leave the above places as follows:
Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wed-
nesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sun-
days and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first
of November, and then leave the above
places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before
dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to
Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the
same from Oxford to Easton.—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 Chester-
town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving
Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every
Monday, and Chertestown every Tuesday
at the same hour for Queenstown and Balti-
more, during the season—Horses and car-
riages will be taken on board from either of
the above places. 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.
CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—4f

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter Es-
tablishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the
Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving
at Wilmington the next evening. Returning
leaves Mr. Robert Keady's, sign of the Ship,
Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Fri-
day mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton
the next evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages
and Horses together with careful Drivers and
as this line is the most speedy mode of con-
veyance, and we may add the most economi-
cal, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will
be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six
dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia,
with the above advantages we hope for a full
share of the public patronage. The above
line passes through Centerville, Church Hill,
Chertestown, George Town & Roads, Head
of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Pas-
sengers and others can be supplied with Hor-
ses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Car-
riages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton
or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chertestown,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
Proprietors.

Nov. 10, 1821.—4f.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master,
Will leave Easton-Point on WEDNESDAY
the 6th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—
returning, leave Baltimore every SATUR-
DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue
to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above
named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete
order for the reception of Passengers and
Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substan-
tially built of the very best materials, copper
fastened, and completely finished in the first
rate Packet style for the accommodation of
Passengers. She has a large and commodious
cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms
with eight berths, furnished with every con-
venience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his
absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office
at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received
and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.
Easton-Point, March 5 (9)—4

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the a-
bove stand formerly occupied by Mr.
Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his
services to the public.—This establish-
ment is now in complete repair for the recep-
tion and accommodation of travellers or citi-
zens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best
products of the markets, and his bar constan-
tly furnished with the choicest Liquors.

His stables are supplied with the best Corn
Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended
to by faithful Ostlers.—
Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers
can be furnished for any part of the peninsula
—his servants are attentive, and it will be the
endeavour of the subscriber to please all
who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABB.
July 7—4f

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

March 5th, 1822.

Notice is hereby given, that a General
Meeting of the Stockholders of this institu-
tion, will be held at the Banking house, in
the City of Baltimore, on Monday the sixth
day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock,
A. M. for the purpose of taking into consid-
eration a Law passed at the last session of the
General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An
Act to incorporate a company to make a
Turnpike Road from Housborough to Ha-
gerstown, and for the extension of the char-
ters of the Several Banks in the City of Bal-
timore," and also to take into consideration
a Law passed at the last session of the Gen-
eral Assembly of Maryland, entitled "A fur-
ther supplement to an Act to incorporate the
Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland.
J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cashier.
March 9. 3w

FOUNTAIN INN. Family Medicines.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two fi. fa.'s tome directed,
one at the suit of Shadrach Leadhead
against Thomas Harrison of Wm. and Ja-
cob Harrison, and one other fi. fa. at the
suit of James Pursley against Jacob Har-
rison, Thomas Harrison, and William
Harrison, blacksmith, will be sold on Sat-
urday the 20th April next, in the town of
St. Michaels, between 2 and 4 o'clock, all
their equitable right, title, interest and
claim, in and to one Farm in Dirty Neck,
where William Harrison now lives: also,
one Horse and one Sloop.

Taken and will be sold to satisfy the
debt, interest & costs of the above fi. fas.
EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
March 30—ts

THE NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

The Pamphlet under the above title, expos-
ing a variety of illegal and improper disburse-
ments of public money, &c. &c. can be had in
any quantity, on application at the Federal
Republican Office—price \$4 per doz. or 50
cents per copy.
Baltimore, April 6

For Sale,

A Valuable Negro Woman, with one or two
children, for a term of years, can be had on
moderate terms for cash, by applying to the
Editor of this paper, where further particulars
will be made known.
April 6th 1822—4f

SKETCHES

Of the Early History of Maryland,

BY THOS. W. GRIFFITH,
Are now for sale at his Office and Station-
ary Store, Gay-street opposite the Exchange,
price stiched 62 1/2 cts, half bound 75 cts.
The intelligent reader will not expect to
find under this title, a full or satisfactory his-
tory, but the writer has endeavoured to col-
lect and include in the Sketches, the prin-
ciple circumstances relating to the first settle-
ment of Maryland, and of the progress of its
jurisprudence, commerce, internal improve-
ments and finance, with some accounts of the
contests of the inhabitants amongst them-
selves, with the adjacent colonies and parent
country—Biographical Notes of the members
of the Baltimore Family, who became prop-
rietors—Names of Governors, Judges and
other Officers at different periods, and a de-
scription and view of the State House at An-
napolis.

Had Mr. Bozman pursued his valuable
labors, or if any other gentleman had
furnished the public with a complete history,
still an abstract would be desirable, on
several accounts, but especially as an elemen-
tary treatise for schools, and as such these
Sketches are respectfully recommended to
Parents and Teachers in Maryland particularly,
the knowledge of one's own country be-
ing, of all other historical knowledge, the
most essential to ladies as well as gentlemen.
Baltimore, March 9

A few copies of the above work for Sale
at this Office.

Henry B. Jones,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has commenced
the above business, in the house formerly
occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washing-
ton street, nearly opposite the Court House,
where he hopes by his knowledge of the
profession (having served his apprenticeship
with one of the first Watch-Makers in
Baltimore) and close application, to merit
a share of the public patronage.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough,
Denton or Greensborough, Caroline coun-
ty, who may have Watches to repair, by
depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn,
the Mail Carrier, may depend on having
their orders strictly and punctually execu-
ted.
H. B. J.

THE NOTED SPOTTED HORSE

DIOMEAD,

Is now in high stud condition and will be
let to mares this season at the moderate price
of five dollars the Spring's chance, three dol-
lars the single leap—but if paid within the
season four dollars will be received in full for
a Spring's chance—and two dollars and a half
for a single leap if paid in the course of the
season, and eight dollars to ensure a foal, but
to avoid disputes no insurance will be made
only by a special contract with the Subscri-
ber, and twenty-five cents to the groom in
each case.

DIOMEAD

Is twelve years old this Spring and was got
by Littleberry H. Jones' young Spotted Di-
omead of Bothotou county, state of Virginia,
whose dam was got by the noted Horse Ham-
let; Hamlet by Doddridge's Fearnot. Fearnot
came out of one of the best breed of mares in
the state of Virginia—Diomead will stand at
the Subscribers stable generally—and at other
stands as occasion may require—Season to
commence on the 1st of April and end on the
20th of June following.
BENJAMIN BENNY,
March 30—3w

T. H. DAWSON & Co. AGENTS FOR THE PROPRIETOR, Have just received a fresh supply of the following valuable Medicines. PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE

LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS

Is not indeed presumptuously proposed as
an infallible cure, but the proprietor has ex-
tensive experience, for believing that a dose of
these pills, taken once every week during the
prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW and MA-
LIGNANT FEVERS, will under the blessing
of Providence, prove an infallible preventa-
tive; and further that in the present stages of
those diseases their use will very generally
succeed in restoring health.

They are admirably adapted to carry off
superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid
secretions—to restore appetite, a regular
habit of body, and promote free perspiration.
Please inquire for "LEE'S" Anti Bilious
Pills.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—For two months last, I
have been afflicted with violent sickness at the
stomach, an inclination to vomit and loss of
appetite. By taking two doses of your pills I
am restored to a perfect state of health which
induced my wife to try them also, which was
attended with the same good effects, being
now able to attend to her domestic concerns.
In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in
stomach or bowel complaints—not being
attended with that griping pain common to
other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT, Dulaney street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of stat-
ing that the following case came under his im-
mediate observation. His little daughter about
5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her
flesh; no particular cause could be given for
her thus pining away, she was at length taken
with fevers which, with other symptoms, led
him to believe she had worms—He gave her a
dose of Lee's Lozenges which brought away
incredible as it may appear, two worms, the
one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in
length, each three fourths of an inch round;
he has given the Lozenges to another of his
children, which brought away a vast quantity
of very small worms. The proprietor is now
in possession of the large worms—those in-
clined to see them can be gratified by calling
at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR, A sovereign remedy for obstinate coughs, colds, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and ap- proaching consumptions.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—I was attacked with a
most violent cold, a severe cough and pain in
the breast, which continued to grow worse
during which my appetite failed, and my voice
altered so much, that it was with the utmost
exertion I could pronounce a single sentence
louder than breath. Some of my friends hav-
ing observed to me that much good had been
done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to
procure a bottle, which I accordingly did, and
to those persons unacquainted with the merits
of this medicine, it will appear astonishing
that three doses should remove the pains in
my breast, and the use of one bottle restored
me to perfect health.

Yours with respect
J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fell's Point

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free
from Mercury or pernicious ingredients.—
This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet effica-
cious, that it may be used with the utmost
safety to the most delicate pregnant lady, or
on a child a week old.

LEE'S AGUE DROPS.

Never was a medicine offered that has a
greater claim on the public approbation than
this, as many thousands can testify.

The proprietor is in possession of a great
number of cases of ague, but for want of room
can only give the following recent and extra-
ordinary one.—Extract of a letter from Dr.
James Hawkins:

Mr. Noah Ridgely—I have sold a phial of your
Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, to a gentleman
of this place which cured him in two days.
Stuebenville Ohio.

LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE, AND NERVOUS CORDIAL.

A most valuable medicine for great and gen-
eral debility, nervous disorders, loss of app-
etite, &c.

LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF Mustard, an infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains &c. &c.

LEE'S GENTLE PERSIAN LOTION.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, render-
ing the skin delicately soft and smooth—and
improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

a certain and effectual cure for the venereal and
gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS,

which give immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER,

which cleanses and purifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

LEE'S ANODYNE ELIXIR,

for the cure of head aches.

LEE'S CORN PLAISTER,

for removing and destroying corns.

*The above highly valuable Medicines
are for sale, wholesale and retail by
NOAH RIDGELY,
Proprietor.

At his Dispensary, No. 68 Hanover street,
Baltimore.

*Please to observe that none can be Lee's
Genuine Family Medicines, without the signa-
ture of the proprietor

NOAH RIDGELY,
Late Michael Lee & Co.
July 21—4f

Trustee's Sale.

To be sold at Public Sale on Monday
the 15th April next, at 12 o'clock, at the
Court House in Dorchester county, a part
of a tract of Land, called Pilgrimage, con-
taining 43 acres, more or less, situated in
Transquaquean, near Airey's Meeting House,
for Cash.—The property of Francis Airey,
an Insolvent Debtor.
JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.
arch 28—4w

Silver Heels.

That superb Horse will stand this season
at Easton on Mondays and Tuesdays, at
Church Hill on Thursdays and Fridays, and at
Blakelock on Saturdays and Sundays, will
touch at Centerville on his way to and from
Church Hill.

He will be let to mares at twenty dollars
the season, payable the tenth of November,
but if fifteen dollars are paid by the tenth of
October, or twelve by the tenth of Septem-
ber, with half a dollar to the groom, it will
be a full discharge—thirty dollars to ensure
a colt—six dollars for a single leap, and twen-
ty-five cents to the groom.

His size sixteen and a half hands high, a
fine dapple gray—his figure, form and beauty
surpassed by no stud—his colts fine—his pe-
degree will be at his stands—he is a double
crossed Medley—a great racer.

See his pedigree and performance at his
stables. At his stands at Easton and Church
Hill, the season will commence in April and
end the 20th of June, but at Blakelock it
will commence the 1st of March and continue
to the 1st of August.

ROBERT WRIGHT.
March 16. v.
N. B. He will be at the Baltimore Stock
Show.

Chance Medley,

The property of the subscriber, will com-
mence in Easton, at the Trappe, and my farm
near the old Chapel; Saturdays at the Trappe,
Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Easton, and the
remainder of the week at my farm near the
old Chapel, at the price of \$18 the spring's
chance, and \$8 the single leap; but if paid by
the first day of October one third of the ac-
count will be deducted; and in all cases fifty
cents to the groom.

CHANCE MEDLEY

Is a handsome grey, fifteen and a half hands
high, seven years old this spring, his blood is
superior, & better crossed than any stud horse
in Maryland, which will be exhibited & sent to
any gentleman in handbills by mail, that will
es to breed from him. His performance I
will not boast of; but for two years past has
beat the best horses on the Eastern Shore,
four miles and repeat. The subscriber will
bet \$500 that Chance Medley can beat over
the Eastern race ground next fall, any covering
horse in Maryland, or Doctor Thornton's cel-
ebrated horse Ratler of Washington, who beat
Chance Medley last fall about two feet; but
was apparent to persons present that he was
beaten by bad management.

CHANCE MEDLEY

Will not be let to more than thirty mares
with pasturage, or grain if required, on mod-
erate terms.

JAMES NABB.
Talbot county, Md. }
March 30 }
The season will end on the 25th June.

Young Top Gallant

That well known Horse, of excellent win-
ning sixteen hands high; five years old rising in
high stud condition, will cover this spring
in Talbot, at Five Dollars the season and
twenty-five cents to the Groom, payable the
first day of October next; but Four Dollars
and twenty-five cents paid by the 20th day of
August next will discharge the claim. Eight
Dollars to ensure a Colt; but in that case Six
Dollars are paid by the first day of March
next will discharge the debt. This Horse
having covered the two preceding seasons,
his Colts will bear examination, they are hard
some, well quartered and compact—His Pe-
gree is half-blood running strain, from the full-
bred Turf Horse

Top-Gallant,

whose racing powers were not excelled by
any Turf Horse; the other half of him is Nor-
ganset and Chickasaw or Canadian, the best
strain to breed from for country service, they
are good for Geer, and under saddle will rack
pace & trot naturally.—He will stand at Easton
every Monday and Tuesday, at the Chapel on
Wednesday, and at the Trapp every Satur-
day—Season commencing 30th March and
ending the 30th June, 1822.
GRENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH.
March 30, 1822—3w

YOUNG TOM,

A Chesnut Sorrel handsomely marked with
white—Six years old this Spring, is in fine
condition, and will be let to Mares the ensuing
season at the moderate price of Four Dollars
the Spring's chance, two dollars the single
leap, and eight dollars to ensure a foal; and
twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case—
the season to commence the 27th of March
and end the 26th of June; money payable the
first of September.

Young Tom

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are un-
iversally admired on the Western Shore of the
State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a
half-blooded Canadian Mare—It is deemed
unnecessary to give a further description of
him as the slightest examination cannot fail to
convince a judge of horses that he possesses
in an eminent degree the three grand requis-
ites for either saddle or harness, strength,
activity and invincible spirit. He will be at
Easton on Tuesday the 2d April, at the stable
of Edward N. Hambleton on Wednesday the
3d, at Mr. Henry Covey's, or in that neigh-
borhood on Thursday the 4th, and in the
neighborhood of Potts's or Bennett's Mill on
Friday the 5th—which stands he will attend
once a fortnight throughout the season; the
residue of his time at the subscribers stable
TOM has proved himself a sure foal getter,
and his colts are much admired for form and
action.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.
Talbot County, near St. Michaels, }
March 30, 1822. }

Young Canton.

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. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1832.

NO. 228

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM
ADVANCEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE IN-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

New Spring Goods.
GROOME & LAMBDIN
Have received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening at
their store opposite the Bank,
AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS,
Consisting of a variety of handsome and use-
ful articles, suited to the season, and of the
best importations.

ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
TOGETHER WITH
**HARDWARE, QUEEN'S WARE,
GLASS, CHINA, &c. &c.**
Among their assortment is 1000 wt. of
Cotton Yarn,
Of all numbers from 5 to 14.
Easton, March 30—4w

SPRING GOODS
Clark & Green
See new receiving from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, a complete assortment of
**FRESH SEASONABLE
GOODS,**
OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
Which will be offered at the most reduced
prices for Cash, their Friends and Customers
are respectfully invited to give them an early
call.
Easton, March 23, 1832—4f

Thomas & Groome
Have just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening a
very complete assortment of
**SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,**
Which being selected with much care from
the latest importations, they flatter them-
selves they will be found to please, and invite
their customers and the public to call and see
them.
Easton, March 23, 1832—4f

MARYLAND,
Queen Anne's County Orphan's Court,
March 30th, 1832.
On application of Philip Henry Fiddeman,
administrator of Philip Fiddeman, late of Queen
Anne's County, deceased. It is ordered that he
give the notice required by law for creditors to
exhibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub-
lished once in each week for the space of three
successive weeks in one of the newspapers
printed in the Town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly
copied from the minutes of proceedings of
Queen Anne's County Orphan's
Court, I have hereunto subscribed
my name and the seal of my office
affixed this 30th day of March, 1832.
THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Queen Anne's County.

**PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**
That the subscriber of Queen Anne's county,
late obtained from the Orphan's Court of said
county, in Maryland, letters testamentary
on the personal estate of Philip Fiddeman,
late of Queen Anne's 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 sub-
scriber, on or before the 10th day of Octo-
ber 1832, they may otherwise by law be exclu-
ded from all benefit of the said estate. Given
under my hand this 30th day of March Anno
Domini 1832.
Philip Henry Fiddeman, Ex'r.
of Philip Fiddeman, dec'd.
April 6—3w

Public Sale.
By order of the Orphan's Court for Talbot
County, will be sold, at public auction, on
Tuesday the 24th instant, all the Personal
estate of Henry Allen, late of Talbot County,
deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs
and sheep, corn, bacon and lard, household
furniture, iron, farming utensils, and
other articles too tedious to mention—
and of which the proceeds will be given on
the 1st of May, the purchaser giving bond
with approved security, bearing inter-
est from the day of sale, for all sums of
money or five dollars the cash will be required
at the delivery of the property. Attendance
at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JAS. CHAMBERS, adm'r.
of Henry Allen, dec'd.
April 12—3

Canton.
Young Canton will be
sold in Easton, on Tue-
sday, at St. Michael's
at one Saturday, at
one dollar the season
and the groom.

ES C. WHEELER
The present spring
full fifteen hands high
a well known Horse
agree and performance
of the saddle are so re-

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

Will be sold on Thursday the 27th of June
next, on the premises in Accomac County,
Eastern Shore of Virginia, a tract of land,
commonly known by the name of Jolly's Neck,
the property of the late Mr. William Baynour,
deceased, situated in the upper part of said
county, on the eastern side of the Chesapeake,
comprising a fine view of its waters and
containing 1400 acres of upland, and 1200
acres of marsh.

The improvements upon the farm consist
of a large and commodious two story dwell-
ing house, entirely new, having two rooms,
a large passage and two entries upon the lower
floor, all completely finished and built of the
best materials, with two wings, and a colon-
nade leading to each, presenting a front of up-
wards of 90 feet. The barns, granaries, cab-
bage houses, and corn cribs are in excellent
repair, affording sufficient room for all the
purposes of the farm.

It will be unnecessary to enter minutely in-
to a description of the superior advantages of
this estate to the agriculturist as most per-
sons who may be disposed to purchase would
view the premises. The upland is surpassed
by none on this shore in point of fertility, pro-
ducing the staples of our country, and the ar-
tificial grasses in great perfection. The marsh
presents an object of the first interest to those
who may be inclined to embark meadow
grounds, and to enter largely upon a system
of grazing. The best judges who have seen it
pronounce it equal to any in the United
States for the purpose of embanking, as it
regards the quality of the soil, depth of fall
and local situation. The natural grass alone
which it now produces would support ap-
wards of an hundred head of cattle. About
eighty acres were embraced by a skillful
workman from Delaware, and a part of it sowed
in grass seed, a short time previous to the
death of the proprietor, which promised well,
and the enterprise would have been continued
had his life been spared. The estate was
purchased by him, only three years ago, at
the price of \$25,000.

The property will be sold in sections, should
the accommodation of purchasers require it,
and it is capable of a very advantageous divi-
sion into four neat farms, each containing a
suitable portion of upland and marsh, with an
abundance of the finest white oak and
pine timber, for the purposes of building and
involving. There is also a valuable fishery
upon the tract, which might, with very little
expense, be made a source of considerable
profit. Capt. Robins, who resides upon the
farm, or either of the exorbitant, will be pleased
to give any information that may be re-
quired by those who may wish to view the property.

The terms will be made easy to purchasers.
**THOS. R. JOYNE,
HUGH G. SEYMOUR,
WM. D. SEYMOUR,
T. HOLMES,**
Executors of Wm. Seymour, dec'd.
April 6—4w

MARYLAND,
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT,
March 30th, 1832.

On application of William Redgrave, admin-
istrator of James Boyer, late of Queen Anne's
County, deceased. Ordered, that he give the
notice required by law for creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said deceased's estate,
and that they cause the same to be inserted
once in each week for the space of three
successive weeks in one of the public papers
printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly
copied from the minutes of proceedings of
Queen Anne's County Orphan's
Court, I have hereunto subscribed
my name and the seal of my office
affixed this 30th day of March 1832.
THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Queen Anne's County.

**PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That the subscriber of Queen Anne's county
late obtained from the Orphan's Court of said
county, in Maryland, letters testamentary
on the personal estate of James Boyer, late
of Queen Anne's County, deceased, all persons
having claims against the said deceased's estate
are hereby warned to exhibit their claims duly
authenticated to the subscriber, on or before
the 10th day of October, 1832, they may otherwise
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 30th day of
March 1832.

WILLIAM REDGRAVE, Adm'r.
of James Boyer, dec'd.
April 6—3w

\$40 REWARD

Will be given by the Subscriber residing
near Elkton, Cecil County Maryland,
for securing and giving information of the
following described horses, so that he get
them again—on 20 dollars for either, viz:
A brown Horse about sixteen hands high,
rising eight years old, with four white feet,
a star and a small snip—also had a small
knob in the under part of the right eye-
lasher (I think) and a few scattering grey
hairs under the saddle on the right side,
long switch tail, never ducked.—The other is
a bay Horse 16 1/2 hands high, rising eight
years old—the off hind foot white, carries
his tail inclined to one side occasioned by
licking—his ears rather sloping, and a
white ring round one of them, say about 1 1/2
inches from the head.

GEORGE TURNER.
Near Elkton, Cecil County
Maryland, April 6—3w

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

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, April 2.

The President laid before the Senate a
communication from the Secretary of the
Treasury, transmitting in obedience to a
resolution of the Senate, a statement of
the names and compensation of deputies and
clerks who are or have been employed in
the offices of collectors, naval officers, and
surgeons of the customs, during the years
1816, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21; so far as the
returns have been made.

The Senate resumed in committee of
the whole, the consideration of the bill to
allow a drawback on cordage manufactured
from foreign hemp, and Mr. Pleasant was
called to the chair. On this bill, a debate
arose which continued till four o'clock,
when, without taking any question—the
Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 3.

The bill to allow drawback on cordage
manufactured from foreign hemp, was re-
jected—yeas 11, nays 17.

On motion of Mr. Walker, it was
Resolved, That the President of the
United States be requested to lay before
the Senate, any report or information,
which may be in his possession, as to the
most eligible site on the western waters,
for the erection of a national armory.

The Senate then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.

The Senate took up the report of the
Committee of claims, unfavorable to the
petition of John J. C. Oldfield of Balti-
more. The petitioner was the innocent
purchaser of two drafts, issued by the
treasurer of the United States, to the Pay-
master-General, in favor of two widows
for pensions, which drafts it was after wards
found, were issued on the authority of
fraudulent certificates and papers, forged
for the purpose, and that the pretended
endorsement of these widows on the drafts
were forged. Mr. Oldfield, the purchaser
of the drafts, prays that the government
will pay them.

Mr. Eaton moved to reverse the report,
which was negatived without a division,
and the report was agreed to.

The general appropriation bill for the
civil list was received from the House of
Representatives, twice read, by general
consent, and referred to the Committee on
Finance.

The Senate took up the bill to con-
tinue in force, and perpetuate, the act of
1818, supplementary to the acts providing
for the collection of duties on imports and
tonnage and having considered the same in
committee of the whole, the bill was or-
dered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then spent a short time on
Executive business, and then adjourned.

[It was omitted to be stated in the pro-
ceedings of Tuesday, that the Senate
agreed without objection, to the day fixed
by the House of Representatives, (the 9th
of May,) for the adjournment of the session.]

THURSDAY, April 11.

The following engrossed bills were read
a third time, passed, and sent to the House
of Representatives for concurrence, viz:

The bill supplementary to the act to set
apart and dispose of certain lands, for the
encouragement of the cultivation of the
vine and the olive.

The bill further to continue in force and
perpetuate the act of April, 1819, supple-
mentary to the act of 1798, to regulate
the collection of duties on imports and
tonnage.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 2.

Mr. Denison, from the committee on the
expenditures of the post office, reported a
bill further regulating the compensation of
Post-masters and for other purposes, which
was twice read and committed.

The resolution submitted on Saturday,
by Mr. Opeke, calling for information rela-
tive to the expenses incurred by missions
to foreign courts, was taken into consid-
eration and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Russell, the bill sup-
plementary to, and to amend the act "to
regulate the duties on imports and tonnage,"
passed the 2d of March, 1799, and to re-
peal an act supplementary thereto, was
referred to a committee of the whole on
the state of the Union, which gives it pre-
ference in the orders of the day.

Mr. Taylor submitted the following re-
solution:

Resolved, That a committee be appoint-
ed jointly with such committee as may be
appointed by the Senate, to enquire and
report what business now depending be
fore the respective Houses, ought to be
acted upon during the present session.

The resolution on motion of Mr. Taylor
was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Patterson, of N. Y. laid on the
table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State,
the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secre-
tary of War, the Secretary of the Navy,
and the Postmaster-General be required to
report to this House, on the first day of
the next session, the number of appoint-
ments, assistants, deputies, commissioners,
auditors, clerks and messengers, retained
in their respective departments, and whether

er any of them, and if any, how many of
them are unnecessary, inefficient, superan-
nated, or engaged in other pursuits or pro-
fessions, in no wise relating to the public
service; and also, whether they cannot
adopt a more efficient, as well as a more
economical organization of their respective
departments.

Mr. Wright, pursuant to notice, asked
leave to introduce a bill to erect a monu-
ment to the memory of the late Baron de
Kalm, but the house refused to grant the
leave asked.

The house then took into consideration
the joint resolution from the Senate, fixing
the time for the adjournment of Congress.
The resolve was so amended, on motion,
as to leave the time of the adjournment in
blank.

After various ineffectual motions,

Mr. Little moved to fill the blank with
the words, "on Wednesday the 8th of May
next," which was put and carried, yeas 83,
nays 76; and by unanimous consent, the
resolution was then read a third time,
passed and returned to the Senate.

The house then resolved itself into a
committee of the whole on the unfinished
business of Saturday last, (the general ap-
propriation bill) Mr. Tomlinson in the chair.

After spending some time on various
clauses of the bill the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 3.

Mr. Sawyer laid on the table the follow-
ing joint resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That after
the adjournment of the present session,
the next meeting of Congress shall be
on the first Monday of November next.

Mr. Bassett submitted the following re-
solutions:

Resolved, That in all future transactions
of the government, either where services
are to be rendered, or supplies furnished,
no money shall be advanced by the govern-
ment or payment made, but in exact pro-
portion to work done, or services rendered,
or supplies furnished, before such payment.

Resolved, That when any officer, or
other agent of the government, shall fail
to settle his accounts within the periods
prescribed therefor, it shall be the duty of
the Secretary or the head of the depart-
ment, in which it shall occur, to dismiss
such officer immediately, and, in those
cases, where the power to dismiss is not in
the head of the department, it is hereby
made his duty to report such case to the
President, whose duty it shall be to dismiss
such officer or agent from the service of
the government.

Resolved, That the President may, for
the payment of pensions, military pay and
supplies, order such advances to be made
as the public service may imperiously re-
quire, and shall have like power to order
such necessary advances as the public
good may imperiously require, in the re-
moter parts of the United States, or with-
out the United States; but so such ad-
vances shall be made on contracts hereafter
to be made with the government. All ad-
vances made under this authority, shall be
accounted for within the period prescribed,
and shall, on failure, be subject to the pen-
alties prescribed in other cases.

Resolved, That all officers, agents, or
contractors, of the government, shall, if
within 200 miles of the seat of government,
settle their accounts once in every quarter,
if within 400 miles, in four months, if within
500, five months, if within the U. States, in
six months; and all such officers or agents
of the government, to whom it may be ne-
cessary to advance money without the
United States, shall be held to make set-
tlement in three months after their return
to the United States.

Resolved, That the President and heads
of departments apply these principles in
an equitable manner, to all persons now
indebted to the United States.

Mr. B. explained briefly his views in of-
fering the resolutions, and concluded by
moving that the same be laid on the table,
which was agreed to.

The house then agreed to resume the
consideration of the bill making appropri-
ations for support of government for the
year 1832—and the immediate question
was, upon a concurrence with the commit-
tee of the whole in striking out the appro-
priation for the repair of the Cumberland
road when the question was taken thereon,
and decided in favor of the concurrence.

The amendment of the committee of the
whole, in striking out the clause to provide
for building a bridge over the Monongahela
river, where the Cumberland road crosses
the same, was also concurred in, without a
division—and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.

Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. submitted the
following resolutions:

Whereas, an act passed on the 21st
April, 1808, entitled "An act concerning
public contracts," has been so construed
as to suspend the appointment of members
of Congress to direct public improvements,
agencies, or trusts, by the authority of
Executive officers of the United States;
and whereas, on the part of the Senate
and House of Representatives, and their
freedom from executive influence, depend
the liberties of the people and the dura-
bility, soundness, and integrity of the
Federal Constitution:

Resolved, therefore, That the Judiciary
Committee be instructed to report a bill
for the purpose of preventing any member
of Congress, while he continues as such,
from executing or holding any employment,
agency, or trust, in behalf of, or any wise
concerning the government, either political,
legal, or professional, to which the said
member may be appointed by any execu-
tive officer of the United States.—The re-
solution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Md. the
House resolved itself into a committee of
the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr.
Williams of N. C. in the chair) on the bill
making appropriations for missions to the
independent governments, south of the
United States. After the rejection of
several proposed amendments, the commit-
tee rose and reported a bill without amend-
ment.

In the House, the question on ordering
the bill to be engrossed for a third reading,
being about to be put.

Mr. Garnett rose and addressed the
House in a speech of considerable length
in opposition to the bill. The question was
taken, and the order to engross for a third
reading was carried by a large majority—
and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 11.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the house
agreed to consider the resolutions by him
submitted on a former day, to prevent
advancements of money to persons who
may furnish public supplies, &c. and on
motion of Mr. B. the same were referred
to a committee of the whole.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The bill for indemnity for damages
sustained by the sinking of vessels in the
harbor of Baltimore, for the protection of
that city, during the late war, was taken up.

Mr. Smith of Md. moved to amend the
bill in such manner as to have the payment
of damages commenced from the day on
which the vessels were respectively sunk,
instead of the day on which the peace was
concluded, as the committee had reported.
The motion was lost—yeas 37, nays 78.

No further amendments having been of-
fered to the bill, it was ordered to be en-
grosed for a third reading.

The house then went into a committee
of the whole on the report of the committee
of claims upon the petition of the sufferers
on the Niagara frontier, during the late
war—Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair.

Mr. Tracy rose and addressed the house
in an animated and eloquent speech in op-
position to the report (unfavorable) of the
committee of claims; and concluded his
observations by moving to strike out the
word "not," so as to give the resolution an
affirmative character; and expressed his de-
termination, if that motion prevailed, to
move a further reference of the subject to
a select committee, to report a bill for some
relief however inadequate, to these unfor-
tunate sufferers.

The question was then taken and the
motion prevailed, yeas 68, nays 49; and
the resolution, as amended, was reported
to the house; which thereupon adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 14.

Mr. Burton from the select committee
appointed to inquire into the expediency
of repealing the law for the encouragement
of vaccination, made report thereon, in
which the committee gave a distinct and
unambiguous declaration of their entire and
unshaken confidence, in the efficacy of vac-
cination, as a preventive of small-pox—
and state that the late unhappy accident in
North Carolina has been attended by the
consoling circumstance of another and a
triumphant evidence of the virtues of vac-
cination. The report (for which we have
not room at present) contains the follow-
ing: The privilege of franking letters
conferred upon an individual, for the pur-
pose of enabling him to distribute the vac-
cine virus, and thereby to accumulate
wealth, by levying contributions, from all
parts of the Union, affords an instance of
monopoly as repugnant to the spirit of our
political institutions as it is to the charac-
ter of the medical profession, which has
public spirited & active benevolence, is too
well established to require auxiliaries of
this description in the performance of its
duties.

The report was accompanied by a bill
to repeal the existing law, which was twice
read and ordered to be laid on the table.

The house, on motion of Mr. Rich, went
into consideration of the bill entitled an
act, in addition to an act entitled an act
providing for the prompt settlement of pub-
lic accounts; when after an amendment
proposed by Mr. Rich, to the bill, it was
ordered to be laid on the table, and the
amendment printed.

THE LOVER'S LEAP.
A melancholy catastrophe took place
near the Albion Mills, District of Columbia
Tuesday last a young woman who had for
some time been an inmate in the house of
John Beard, Esq. in a fit of distraction
threw herself over a precipice, and to
100 feet high, although she was not dam-
ed to pieces (as might have been expected)
the concussion was so great that she sur-
vived but a few hours. It is said she had
other affections on a young man who had
not made a proper return, which was the
cause.

Mr. Editor,

I now proceed to relate to you some of the conversation which the OLD MAN, whom I lately described to you, held with me. My son, said he, I have become attached to you, and as we may possibly have much to say to each other, let us settle at once the preliminaries of our intercourse. Imagine not for a moment, that I mean so far to avail myself of the privileges of age as to dogmatize, or attempt to impose my opinions upon you by the mere weight of authority. Nothing can be further from my intention. I do not presume to seat myself in the chair of wisdom, and thence dictate arrogantly to you, or to any man, what creed he is to believe, or what conduct he is to pursue. No. Such of my opinions as you may find to be correct, consonant to reason, to truth, & to the nature of things, adopt. Of such of them as may appear to you to be dubious, suspend your judgment. And those which a more matured experience may convince you to be false and erroneous, as no doubt many of them are, without the least hesitation, reject. Think for yourself, and think freely. On all occasions assert the independence of your own mind, but at the same time do it with that modesty, that docility, that consciousness of liability to error, which ought ever to accompany the inexperience of youth. I perceive that you have been liberally educated and that your mind has been well trained and well cultivated. This is an inestimable advantage, the want of which in early life nothing can supply and the benefit of which you will know hereafter daily to appreciate. I think too, that I discern in you an ardent thirst for knowledge with such of that ingenuous candor which is the charm of youth. In using this language, I mean not however to corrupt you by flattery; for remember at the same time and let it be strongly impressed on you, that in common with the rest of mankind, you have deeply seated in your nature the seeds of vice, which if not now repressed with firm control and plucked away by an unsparring hand, will soon ripen into a luxuriant and most baneful crop. Whatever advantages of education you may have possessed, and however correct and fixed, you may conceive your present opinions & principles to be, be you assured that as you advance in life, your mind will undergo great changes. Sometimes the change is an entire one, and the mind becomes completely revolutionized. In that case, the youth of twenty or twenty-five, is a being almost totally different from the man of fifty.

You will derive much from books, much from the testimony of others, much from the conversation of enlightened men, but you will gain more from experience than from all other instructors. This is the source from which you will extract your most useful and most valuable knowledge.

Avoid then arrogance and presumption, the rocks on which youth is so apt to split; a rash precipitancy in forming your judgments, and an obstinate pertinaciousness in adhering to them. It is of the utmost moment to you, what principles you now adopt, and what conduct you now pursue. Errors of opinion embraced and adhered to at this time, may extend their baneful influence over your future destinies, may give you wrong a direction to your mind, as it may take you years to recover from. A single false step in conduct now taken, may plunge you into perplexities and embarrassments which may hereafter cost you years of bitter repentance and remorse. Be then cautious and deliberate in deciding, and reject not the advice of age and experience. Man in his most enlightened state, with every possible advantage of education and experience, is a being still frail and fallible, prone to error, of very limited faculties, and of very imperfect knowledge. Let this consideration deeply impressed on you, make, and keep you, humble.

The age at which you have now arrived is a critical period. It is the reign of the passions. The spirits are high, and the feelings warm. Imagination throws her gay and glowing colours over every surrounding object, gilds with her vivid tints the whole horizon of life, and makes life itself one scene of illusion. The world spreads before you all its attractions heightened by the gloss and freshness of novelty, and invites you to the banquet; you walk over enchanted ground, and all is Elysium around you. While this intoxication, this delirium lasts, your vision is distorted, and nothing is viewed in its natural colours. Alas! You are little aware how soon and how suddenly the scene sometimes changes, and every thing becomes "weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable." You now enjoy life with so high a relish, that it is almost a pity to awake you from your dream, to unbandage your eyes, to unveil to you in all its naked deformity the sterility of the world, and to place full before you in bold relief, the sorrows of human life.

Alas! let the young enthusiast stray, Through fancy's rainbow tinted way, Let his light footstep painfully rove, The fairy paths of joy and love, Let him the world delighted view, And think each flattering vision true; Think every heart he sees his own, As good and guileless as his own! Who dill with tears that laughing eye? Who draw the unnecessary sigh? For the young life is full of charms, He dreams secure in picturesque arms; Awhile life's bright sunbeams gleam, Nor wake him to a world of woe. But when maturer age declares, In stern approach by stern eyes, When first the long-worn path he treads, Where sorrow, like a serpent, lies, And underneath some fond delight, And yawns her withering form to sight, When starting at the direful view, Faithful he turns his eyes on you, When doubting, with his hopes at strife, He trembling asks, if this be life!

Then, open all his little breast To truths that must, must be confessed, These truths in gentle sounds unfold, The cold, and tale that must be told; The faded life, life must endure, And comfort what you cannot cure."

Be you then, on your guard against these illusions, against the influence of the passions. Offer not your homage to Venus CYTHARA, but to VENUS UANIA, to the "Muse of letters and philosophy." Beware of the cup of Circe. You have read in Homer, the story of Ulysses and his companions, and FENELON in his "Telemachus" has beautifully warned you to flee from the flowery isle and the fascinating allurements of Calypso. You recollect too, the fine description which Tasso gives us of Rinaldo in the gardens of Armida; or if you would have more modern instances, think of NELSON, "the Rinaldo" of our day, under the spell of the Siren at Naples, or WELLINGTON too much fascinated, it is said, by the charms of a certain *elegante* of Paris. When then pleasure tempts you with her intoxicating draught, remember, I warn you that poison is mingled in the bowl. "Touch not, taste not, handle not." "WHOSOEVER DRINKETH OF THIS WATER SHALL THIRST AGAIN."

In the conduct of your understanding, & in the acquisition of literary attainments, I strongly urge you to pursue manly studies, such as will compel you to think, will give strength and vigour to your mind, will brace it up to its utmost tension, and excite into action, and retain in constant exercise, its highest powers. You may, indeed, sometimes, advantageously relax and unwind in light and sportive reading; but let it be only occasionally, and then with a view to restore tone and energy to your intellect. This is not the time, nor the occasion, to enter deeply into this subject. I can barely and briefly trace out to you the great outlines of human knowledge. Cultivate, by all means, polite literature, but blend with it, with the "Litera humaniores," the pursuits of stern and severe science. Meditate profoundly the "SAGE OF ALEXANDRIA."

"And mark his symbols deep." Never, at any former period, were the philosophy of matter, and the physical sciences, so keenly investigated and explored. Nature hunted to the quick, is perpetually permitting some of her secrets to escape from her. Study also the philosophy of mind. In this department, LOCKE, HARTLEY, REID, and DUGALD STEWART, will be your best instructors. An American Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, too, has just published at Philadelphia a volume on this subject which no doubt will merit your attention. Give likewise a due portion of your hours to the Classics, to the good old authors of sound antiquity, to the best and purest writers of Greece and Rome. They are, and to the end of time will continue to be, the true standards of good taste; and they form the models from which you will acquire the art, the "curiosa felicitas" of chaste and elegant composition. When read with that discretion which maturer years will impart to you, they will store your mind with lessons of sound wisdom; and you will imbibe the principles of genuine freedom from an intimate acquaintance with the sublime spirits of antiquity.

"Vox exemplaria Græcæ Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna. Graiis ingenium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui."

"And Homer lives immortal as his song, Then read aloud, resounding Homer's strain And wield the thunder of Demosthenes."

But while I thus recommend to you the study of the sages of antiquity, I ought at the same time to observe to you that there is a knowledge much more precious than all the treasures of classic lore; a "knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation," and which is to be collected only from classics of a far higher order, and of much superior cast to those of Greece or Rome. But of that knowledge, and of "THE BOOK" which contains it, we may perhaps hereafter find time to converse more at large. For the present, let this suffice.

Read also history ancient and modern; take a wide range over the annals of time and the actions of men. It is "philosophy teaching by example." But remember that an accurate knowledge of the history of your own country is of more value and importance to you than any other. With history, connect the study of POLITICAL ECONOMY and POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY. The writings of LOCKE, of MONTESQUIEU, of BLACKSTONE, DELOUE, ADAM SMITH, BUNCE, and MATHIAS; and among American productions, Mr. Adam's defence of the American constitution, the *Federalist* by Jay, Madison, and Hamilton, and the works of Fisher Ames, will initiate you into this department of knowledge and lay a foundation, on which you may hereafter erect a large superstructure. And now with your mind thus trained, if your inclination should lead you to embrace a profession, perhaps it will be best for you to do so; and either as a DIVINE, a LAWYER, or a PHYSICIAN, you may do much good. If you have talents for public life, and the voice of your country should at some future period summon you to her councils, hesitate not to obey it. You owe your best services to your country and to mankind.

If on the contrary you are formed as many men are, for the shades of retirement, then as a private individual do all the good in your power. In the cultivation of your mind, in the pursuits of literature, you will find inexhaustible sources of innocent and untiring occupation; and if your studies are rightly conducted, you may, as we are told by an high authority, find in studies solace place your happiness beyond the reach

*Euclid, 1st Edition.

of kings. But whether as a public or private man, if you should ever so far cultivate your talents as to give publicity to your sentiments, speak fearlessly the truth. Preserve always a proper and due respect for public opinion, but never court it so meanly and servilely as to dissemble or disguise the truth. The *aura popularis*, the gale of popular favour is the most variable wind that blows. It veers continually round every point of the compass and seldom remains long in any fixed direction. Therefore, again I say to you, speak the truth. "Vitam impendere vero" ought to be your maxim and your motto.

And now my son, thou art about to launch on the ocean of life. Go! "I bone, quo virtus tua vocat; i, pede fausto, with my prayers and my wishes attendant on you—And here, I know no better maxims which I can offer for the regulation of your conduct, than those which that writer who, above all others, best knew human nature, makes Polonius give to his son Laertes.

"My blessing with you" And these few precepts in thy memory Look thou character. Give thy thoughts no tongue

Nor any unproportioned thought, his act. Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar. The friends thou hast, and their adoption try'd, Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel, But do not dull thy palm with entertainment Of each new-hatch'd unfeeling comrade. This above all—to thine own self be true. Thou canst not then be false to any man.

LUCIUS.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

No. 10. "History is philosophy teaching by example."

It will appear quite plain and self-evident to any person who will take an attentive survey of the past, that the Federal party, both under Washington, and Adams, in most, if not all the measures they adopted and the laws they enacted, consulted the interests and advantage of all their countrymen, without distinction of party, sect or denomination. On the contrary, the democratic party, when they mounted to power, pursued a course of conduct directly the reverse. The good of the whole was to them a secondary consideration; their popularity and their party were objects of primary importance. With the former when about to act, the inquiry always was, is it wise or is it beneficial to my country. With the latter, is it popular or is it prejudicial to my party. The proclamation of neutrality, Jay's mission and the ratification of Jay's treaty were all unpopular measures; but time has convinced the world that they were the offspring of wisdom and true patriotism. In like manner the Alien and Sedition laws, and the laws imposing a direct tax and authorizing a regular army were unpopular, but they would certainly have been beneficial to the country, had they been carried into complete effect.

Now since time has proved to all the world except their infatuated authors, that most of the measures and laws of the democrats were ridiculous and foolish in the extreme; thus I shall strive to prove, before I conclude these ephemeral essays, that they were mostly intended to *benefit* their party and not to *benefit* their country.

But in the first place it will be proper to observe that a law was enacted to impose a direct tax of three millions on the people, and one likewise to raise a standing army of several millions, (both of which were anticipated above) each under the Federal administration. It has been also stated to me that a law at the same time passed to reduce the navy. As I have never seen the Journals of the Senate, or the Votes and Proceedings of Congress for that period, the advocates and opposers of these measures cannot be noticed. It is highly probable that some decided democrats have recorded their votes in favour of some of them.

In all popular governments such as ours, where the press is unshackled and free, it is no very difficult matter to direct the current of public feeling against any measure that is in the least objectionable. Accordingly, we find that many individuals who had before sided with the party in power, were persuaded by the political demagogues who clamoured so violently and started such plausible objections against the conduct of their opponents, that the laws above mentioned violated every principle of reason and common sense—that they militated against their liberty—and that they were incompatible with their interest and advantage. Such arguments, reiterated and enforced upon the notice of the people, had great influence in promoting the success of the opposition at the next presidential election which took place in the fall of 1800.

When we take a deliberate review of Mr. Adams' administration, we are indeed astonished at the bold, intrepid and patriotic conduct of the Federalists, who could introduce and advocate so many measures, which they must have been convinced would be unpopular and prejudicial to their cause. Adopting the maxims of the great author and source of their principles, they disdained to legislate for their party, and consequently placed weapons in the hands of their enemies with which they achieved their dissolution.

On the 4th of March 1801 the reign of Federal principles, which had predominated twelve years expired, and Democracy commenced its career under the auspices of Mr. Thomas Jefferson. America was then at peace with all the world, and "in the full tide of successful experiment." In France Buonaparte, who succeeded the Directory, and had waded through the blood of slaughtered thousands, was now firmly seated on the throne of the banished

Bourbons, and had already entered into an advantageous treaty with us. Commerce was now rapidly pouring her millions into the treasury, and her thousands into the coffers of individuals. All were cheered with the gay illusions of hope, and every succeeding enjoyment seemed brighter than the past. The people of these states, annoyed only by the din of clamorous candidates for office, were prosperous, contented and happy.

The first act of Mr. Jefferson's administration, his inaugural address, contains certain sentiments that deserve particular notice.—The following is an extract: "All will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will to be rightful, must be reasonable. That the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression. And let us reflect, that having banished from our land the religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. We have called by different names brethren of the same principles. We are all republicans, we all federalists." All this was very beautiful in theory; but his hand had traced what his heart disclaimed. An opportunity soon occurred which tested his sincerity and proved the harbinger of "intolerance and bitter persecution."

Shortly after his election he displaced Mr. Goodrich from the office of collector of the port of New-Haven, and appointed Mr. Bishop one of his own partisans in his place. The citizens of that town remonstrated against the procedure in the following terms. "Surely such a portion of the community will not plead in vain for a reconsideration of his appointment, and that such an important office may be filled by a person competent to the performance of its duties, and in some degree acceptable to the public." The President replied in considerable length. "I, said he, a due participation of office is right, how are vacancies to be obtained. Those by death are few, by resignation none. Can any other mode than by removal be proposed? This is a painful office; but it is my duty and I meet it as such. It would have been to me a circumstance of great relief, had I found a moderate participation of office in the hands of the majority: I would gladly have left to time and accident to raise them to their just share. But their total exclusion calls for proper correctives. I shall correct the procedure; but that done, return with joy to that state of things, when the only question concerning a candidate shall be, is he honest? Is he capable? Is he friendly to the constitution?"

This to a superficial observer is very plausible reasoning, but it is the very quintessence of sophistry. If there was a "total exclusion" of the anti-federalists, (which I am very much disposed to doubt,) he well knew to what cause to attribute it. When the offices under our constitution were first created, they were filled, (with few, if any exceptions,) with men suitable and capable for their different stations. After the baneful spirit of party began to rage in our country, it was quite natural to find most of the officers under government on the side of the ruling party, because there their interest inclined; and self is so powerful a principle, that few mortals have power to resist its influence. Had the new president only discharged those who were incapable or dishonest, he would have incurred no blame. But he felt that he was President of a party, and that the members of that party alone were entitled to places of trust or emolument. He disdained to inquire whether the offices were well filled by the present incumbents; it was sufficient for him that they were not of his political cast. When an honest, capable and patriotic citizen is deprived of office, by the strong hand of power, solely that "a vacancy may be obtained," and filled by a partisan of the ruler, every candid and honorable man must pronounce it an act of "political intolerance and persecution." It matters not when or by whom it is done. The thing is wrong in itself and deserves reprobation.

At the close of Mr. Adams' administration, the Senate had directed by a resolution of their body, that the editor of the *Aurora* should be prosecuted for publishing a libel upon them. He was accordingly presented by the Grand Jury of the Pennsylvania district. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Jefferson, soon after his election, in the plenitude of his dictatorial power, ordered the prosecution to be stopped. Such extraordinary conduct proved at least that he coincided in the sentiments of the libeler.

The salaries of the executive officers were likewise considerably advanced; some one thousand and fifteen hundred dollars. Yet his friends boasted that he was a great economist.

In his message to Congress, Mr. Jefferson also advised the repeal of the law that imposed a direct tax of two millions, and recommended additional duties upon merchandise. At the same time he advised Congress to grant to foreigners more easy and speedy admission to the rights of citizenship. Now if the reader will turn to Jefferson's notes on Virginia, he will discover a strange inconsistency between the sentiments there advanced, and those contained in the message above alluded to. In the former we discover the wise maxims of the philosopher and statesman, who declares his real opinions, uninfluenced by ambition or the pomp of power; in the latter we find the expressions of the demagogue, who had assumed his earliest and wisest principles at the shrine of popular applause. His reasoning, in his Notes on Virginia, on the subject of taxation, manufactures, agriculture, commerce and the importation

of foreigners, is indeed admirable. His conduct whilst President, was in direct violation of, and opposition to, every maxim there established and proved. It would occupy too much time and space to copy extracts sufficient to substantiate the above position, and therefore the reader is referred to the work that has been noticed, which is in the hands of many of our citizens.

There were certain circumstances attending the noted expedition of Miranda, which reflected considerable censure upon the President. This Spaniard was engaged for several months in fitting out the vessel called the *Leander* in New York. He had manned her with 180 Americans, and placed on board arms, ammunition, military uniforms and stores of all kinds. It appears that the object of her destination was no secret, but a matter of public notoriety. It was understood by all parties, that Miranda intended to make a diversion in favour of the South American Patriots against Spain, a country with whom we were at peace. Although every thing relating to this intended expedition must have been known to Mr. Jefferson, yet he took no notice of the proceedings until the vessel had actually sailed. He then ordered prosecution to be commenced against Mr. Smith, Surveyor of the port of New York, and Mr. Ogden a merchant of the same place for aiding and being privy to Miranda's expedition. After the mischief was irreparable, to prevent the resentment of an injured and friendly power, for an act that was contrary to justice and the laws of nations, he was willing to direct the sword of persecution against two individuals who were perfectly innocent. For they were both acquitted by the verdict of their peers.

The behaviour of Judge Talmadge towards these unfortunate individuals was to very exceptionable, that he was presented by the Grand Jury for "unusual, oppressive and tyrannical conduct in taking their deposition and examining them." He, without doubt, acted according to instructions received from his employers. Because Mr. Madison, Mr. Dearborne and a number of other executive officers, who were summoned by the Judge; when the day of trial came, wrote their apologies, stating that their presence at Washington could not be dispensed with. This surely was not the true reason of their absence. Conscious guilt forbade their appearance before the august tribunal. Thua was the Judge forsaken and left to make the best defence he could.

This is a slight specimen of the proceedings of the great men of that day. As we advance, we shall become more familiar with their deeds.

MARCELLUS.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND

By the ship *Colombia*, capt. Rogers, arrived at New York, 37 days from Liverpool, papers from that place have been received to March 2d, and price current, &c. to the day of her sailing, March 3d.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.

West India trade.—It was stated in the *Globe* of Tuesday last, that government had sent instructions to the several West India islands, that the ports should be opened immediately to the direct trade of the United States, upon the principles of reciprocity proposed by the American Government. But it will appear from the following conversation which took place in the House of Commons, on Thursday evening, that there is no truth in the report.—Mr. Hernal, seeing the under Secretary for the colonial department (Mr. Wilmot) in his place, wished to be informed whether it was true, as had been reported, that an Order in Council had been issued, allowing trade to be carried on between the United States of America and our West India Colonies. Mr. Wilmot answered, that there was no foundation whatever for the report which had appeared in the public papers, stating that his Majesty's Government had issued an order of the nature alluded to. No such order could be issued; because the law which sanctioned orders of that kind had expired six months after the ratification of the treaty of peace.

Slave Trade abolished by Spain.—The Spanish Cortes have recently decreed that all Spanish vessels employed in the slave trade are to be forfeited, and the owners, officers, masters and officers, condemned to ten years labor on the public works. All foreigners entering Spanish ports, with slaves on board, shall be liable to the same penalties; and slaves found on board shall be set free.

Letters from Cadix make great complaints of the insecurity of their commerce, owing to the bold depredations of the South American privateers, which are, it appears, carried on close to the Spanish coast itself. A valuable cargo had been captured only three miles from Cadix. Nothing further has transpired in relation to the affairs of Russia and Turkey, though letters from Vienna speak confidently of war between these two powers being inevitable.—The transactions between the two governments are kept in profound secrecy; probably no diplomatic arrangements were ever concealed with equal caution. Couriers were passing frequently from Constantinople to the headquarters of the Russian army, which still maintained its original position & strength. Commissioners from several of the Greek states had solicited the interference of the Emperor Alexander, and co-operation in organizing their different governments. The war in Persia, it was asserted, had not terminated, and we shall not know what the final termination of Russia may be until the spring.

The continental papers are derided of

much interest. An article dated Frankfurt, Feb. 17, says that prince Constantine was on his way to St. Petersburg, charged with a mission on the part of the provisional government of Greece established at Athens, to implore the support of the Emperor Alexander, for the independence of the Greeks, and to submit to the Russian government the decision agreed to by the Congress of Argos, on the subject of the introduction of a monarchial constitution. Letters from Vienna announce that great events may be expected in March, and that war between Russia and the Porte appears inevitable.

The king of England, it is mentioned, has determined to send the Order of the Star to Denmark; and that a rumour is abroad, that a Princess of Denmark is to visit England in the course of the summer, to become the royal spouse of George the Fourth, now sixty years of age.

Accounts from Paris state, that the Greeks had taken Athens from the Turks, and hoisted the standard of independence upon its ramparts.

Notice of a motion has been given to the House of Commons relative to the seven millions which that honourable legislature, the emperor of Austria, owes this country.

IRELAND.

The state of Ireland continues to grow more and more deplorable, murders, robberies and burnings, become more frequent every week; and the commission of these crimes continues to be attended by the most aggravated circumstances. In the mean time, the wrongs of the government has thus far been exerted in vain to repress the blood-chilling outrages.

The Special Commission at Cork, had just closed their session, and on the last day, sentence of death was passed on thirty-five of the white boys. Many were sentenced to be transported. Some of the worst of the offenders were ordered for an early execution; and it was distinctly stated, that the pardoning power would not be extended to one of them, unless a change was effected in the disposition and conduct of the people, so that tranquillity should be restored. Three of the thirty-five, were commended to mercy by the jury.

The following notice was posted outside Adair Chapel, and was taken down by one of the 94th Light Dragoons:

"General Rock, Commanding in Chief the Army of Ireland, being desirous of organizing, with as little delay as possible, in administrative power for the province of the county of Cork, directs as follows: That every individual from the age of 16 to 40 inclusive, is required, in the name of the Irish Republic, instantly to repair to the Rebel Camp. In order to march in mass against the common enemy, the tyrant of Ireland—the English, whose destruction one can insure the independence and the welfare of the ancient Hibernia.

(Signed) "The General Commanding-in-Chief of the Army of Ireland,

JOHN ROCK, K. C. B.

"All to march to Cronin or Mallow with speed, the fate of the Palatinus will be the fate of all who shall stay at home these and tides.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, dated evening:—"On Monday night numerous parties of whiteboys were in motion from the borders of Kerry and county of Limerick, and having concentrated their forces, they proceeded to demolish the abbey of Aghavale, which they soon effected, having considered it more expedient to take the timber, doors, windows, &c. away, than to set it on fire. The only reason for this work of destruction, was, to conform to Captain Rock's mandate lately posted at Killybeg chapel door, to level every slated house which may be occupied by the army.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

VIEW OF THE STATE OF THINGS.

The recent news from abroad, brought by the last packet ship Columbia to New York, is interesting, inasmuch as it shows the hope of a settlement of troubles in Europe to be groundless, and directs the attention to speculate on future important events. Flour has taken a rise in New York and trade is becoming daily more active. With nations, the great question is interest, and as we can produce no change in the affairs of other countries, the object is alone to avail ourselves in trade of the influence of events as they arise. We can have no doubt that the crisis is over in our country, and that every thing is now beginning to recover. The state of trade is highly improved as attested by these two circumstances, viz: the increase of customs revenue, and the excess of exports over imports, as given in the Treasury documents of the day. We have long laboured under severe depression, which has been ruinous to many, greatly injurious to all. Afflictions of all sorts though have their good ends, they modify our wants, humble our arrogance, make us think on whom we are dependent, chasten our sentiments, moderate our desires, each economy, produce management, encourage industry and care. These effects are visibly produced, and a flood of

moderate prosperity now would be more advantageous, than the series of that uncommon success which attended Trade and Agriculture for the twenty years preceding the late war.

We have lately seen an important state paper, viz: Report of a Committee on Commerce, to which was referred so much of the President's message as concerns the Commercial Intercourse of the United States with Foreign Nations, which contains much good information and many interesting observations. From this paper we are to consider the condition of our country as much improved & still improving, as its tabular statements of the tonnage & commerce of the nation are highly flattering. To this committee were also referred the petitions from several parts of our country against the Navigation Laws of April 1818 and May 1820, to which it makes a very strong and decisive reply, against the petitions, and holds out the positive assurance that our shipping interests are not only much improved, and our commerce but very triflingly affected by them but that a perseverance in the policy of those laws will inevitably produce their desired effect, viz: to cause the British government to repeal their laws regulating the Colonial Trade, so far as to admit the vessels of our country into the ports of her West India Islands, and their vessels into our ports upon equal terms. These certainly are the objects of our laws, and although we have begun to be incredulous as to their success, we sincerely hope they may attain their ends. We regret that this document is so voluminous that our paper would sink under it, and it is not methodised in such a way as to enable us to give it in divisions—it is therefore only in our power to offer this general view of it.

The hope of a better state of things has buoyed up our people in the midst of their distress, and the approach of that change must be hailed with gratitude and joy by all. Among other evils we have to contend with is the braggadocio publications of newspapers about the state and prospects of Crops, which not only cause false calculations generally on that score, but have a tendency to mislead the farmers themselves by flattering their expectations. Crops were never more uncertain than in these times, and a cautious man would calculate, that after such a winter as we have experienced, however the progress of the season may improve appearances, there cannot be a great crop. Let us go on, as we have been doing of late, in the improvement of our lands and in diminishing our expenditures, and under the blessing of Providence, we may yet arrive at a higher state of prosperity, with moderate compensations, than we have heretofore done with extraordinary and extravagant ones.

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.
From the Aurora of April 10.

The unhappy contention that has arisen in the congregation of the catholic church of St. Mary's in this city, reached a very serious and melancholy crisis yesterday. It was the day appointed under the charter, for electing the lay trustees of the church. The dispute is essentially upon the appointment of pastors. The bishop claiming the exclusive right to appoint a pastor, and, as is alleged, as many pastors as he may deem fit. On the other side, the trustees claim the right as well of the rejection or refusal of pastors so appointed, when contrary to their judgments. The various law questions which have engaged several of our courts during the last and present year, have, at length been virtually determined by the clause of the constitution which declares that no man shall be bound to contribute to the support of any pastor, without his previous consent. The bishop insisting on the exclusive power, and the trustees standing upon the constitution, it became a point to be determined by the election of trustees.

Yesterday being the day of election, those who adhered to the pretensions of the bishop prepared a ticket, composed of persons of their views—those for the lay trustees' right to choose their own pastors, we understand, determined to re-elect their former trustees, who had discharged their trust to their satisfaction; and who should succeed was the consideration.

The trustees had caused due notice to be given of the hours at which the election should commence and close. The mode of selecting judges of election, even in our civil elections, is imperfect, and subject to much abuse. There being no mode provided by which choice of judges of elections is to be made, but by a viva voce acclamation, or by separating affirmatives and negatives to different places, and counting heads, there is no provision against interlopers, or of persons who hold no lawful right to vote; and, thus, no assembly may be made of unauthorized persons more numerous than those who are rightfully voters—and this major number may elect judges of election—though the votes of those who choose them, could not be received in electing trustees.

It appears that one of the parties had determined to pre-occupy the place of election. It is also said that persons in great numbers

had been brought thither so as to outnumber the legal voters, and it is said, 2500 persons, each with a (though oak stick, took possession of the avenues to the election, many of whom had no lawful right to be there; certain it is, that a conflict ensued, in which much blood was shed, and what extent of injury has been done, is uncertain. The mayor and about one hundred constables were called in, and more than fifty persons have been committed to prison as parties in the breach of the peace.

After a very desperate affray, in which a great number of persons were severely bruised and beaten, and some it is said dangerously, shocking and odious to contemplate, judges of election were appointed—the election proceeded—and we understand it terminated in the re-election of the former trustees, placing the question on the constitutional ground—and as the power of the purse and the choice of pastors are thus united, the dispute is now as to principle closed and settled forever.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

An immense concourse of citizens of various grades, before the hour of divine service, yesterday morning thronged the church yard of St. Mary's, and in all the streets and avenues leading to it, there was literally a solid moving mass of population. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, and immediately as the Rev. Mr. Hogan was entering from the vestry room to perform the duties of the day, two or more of the Trustees appointed by the Bishop's party made their way up to the apoth aisle, as if to possess themselves of that part of the church enclosed by the railing, near the Altar. This conduct immediately created a general movement, and for a little time some tumult, when Mr. Leamy and others, trustees of St. Mary's, desired them to withdraw—they should not enter. In the meantime one of the constables was sent for to the front of the church, where the vigilant Mayor had judiciously placed several, anticipating confusion, when two of the opposing party were taken away, and the worship of the day continued and concluded peaceably—Union.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The Secretary of State, has received information, I have been informed, from our Minister at Russia, that the Emperor of Russia, our mediator, has determined that England shall pay for negroes, taken by her officers from our citizens, during the late war. This is an act of justice, and may prevent similar conduct in future wars.—*Balt. Pat.*

BALTIMORE, April 16.

PRICES CURRENT.

Flour, Howard street	\$6 25
do wharf, cash	6 12 1/2
Wheat, white per bushel	1 35
do red, do	1 34
Corn, white do	cts. 71 a 75
do yellow do	70 a 72
Oats, do	33 a 35
Rye, do	70 a 73
Barley do	15 a 17
Whiskey, from the wagons, per gal.	31

TOBACCO.

Fine yellow, per 100lbs	\$16 00 a 20 00
do yellow & red do	10 00 a 18 00
do red do	9 00 a 14 00
do brown do	7 00 a 10 00
Red do	5 00 a 7 00
do common do	3 00 a 5 00
Seconds do	1 00 a 6 00

Second qualities of Maryland Tobacco are rated at 2 a 3 dollars less than the crop or first.

LEATHER—Seal, best, per lb. 25 a 28
Skirting do 30 a 33
Upper whole hide \$3 00 a 4 25
Do best calf, finished, doz. \$28 a 30
Do rough do 18 a 23
Fed. Rep.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Robert Dawson, to Miss Susan Harrison, all of this county.

COMMUNICATED.

Died at Easton, on the 18th inst. Miss ANN M. KENNARD, eldest daughter of the late Owen Kennard, Esq. of this Town, after a tedious and painful illness.

When the death of any individual is announced, it is highly honourable to the human heart to yield to the sympathies, this painful intelligence never fails to excite. If it be the tottering infirmity of age which has been selected as the victim, although we could not indulge the hope of a much longer resistance to the waste of nature, we still most sincerely lament the melancholy occurrence.—Or even if it be some unfortunate fellow-creature, whose evil practices in life have hitherto closed our compassion, yet at the grave of silence and of death, our bosoms are sensitive to the tenderness of emotion.—But when the delicate form of youth and of loveliness, heightened in its attractions by the purity of the spirit that adorned it, lies bowed under the cold touch of death, it is then that the heart bleeds at the mournful tale of desolation.—It is then that every chord of sympathy is drawn to a painful extent, and our bosoms are torn by feelings which are too varied and too intense to be described.—It is however a melancholy pleasure to linger around the tombs of those, whose fascinations have attracted our admiration, and whose virtues have secured our esteem.—Under such influence as this, we feel impelled to offer some humble tribute of respect, and to prepare some faint memorial of the deceased.

In the blossom of youth, and in the full enjoyment of the affectionate regard of all who knew her, this amiable girl has been snatched from amongst us.—Could the distracting anguish of her tender parent, and the deep affliction of her relations have aught prevailed, or then would the hand of death have been stayed, and the relentless tyrant have been assuaged. Could the anxiety which throbbled in every breast during her illness, could the gloom which the daily strengthening apprehension of her decease had settled on every brow, could her virtues like angels trumpet longed, pleading in her behalf, have availed any thing, oh, then would the blow not have fallen, and she would still have been spared.—But the dread commission with which death

was entrusted, was sternly executed.—And she has been summoned to mingle hers with the kindred spirits of the blessed.—May the tender female on whose steps the devious paths of life are just opening, catch her mantle as it falls, and may she look with steadiness on the bright course of the deceased as an exemplar for her own.

We who have attempted this imperfect record of our lamented friend, knew her well.—We speak from the authority of early acquaintance, and intimate association.—Here was a heart without guile.—Here was a bosom on which innocence reposed, and where the kindest and tenderest feelings of our nature sought a tranquil abode.—For if at any time disturbed, they were agitated only by the compassion another's woe had awakened, or by the pang which another's distresses had produced. From those pure fountains sprung an active and untiring charity.—It did not permit her to wait, till the cries of suffering indigence had reached her ear, but as an instinctive principle of her nature, it prompted her to seek its proper objects, and to contribute to their relief.—It was not partial in its operations of beneficence, or fastidious in the dispensation of its blessings. If the mans on which opulence inhabited, had become the house of sorrow and of mourning, the severity of their affliction was mitigated by her expansive charity promptly extending the aid of sympathy—or if the call were made from the miserable hovel tenanted by wretched poverty, with alacrity it was obeyed.—It was here she displayed the refinement and tenderness of her feelings.—It was here the mild and gentle disposition which characterized her, received its sweetest reward, in relieving the bitterness of distress.

On those to whom she was connected by the endearing ties of kindred, this afflictive visitation has fallen most heavily.—Unexcelled as we know she was in the discharge of those duties which that delicate relation imposed, in that filial piety which distinguished the spotless integrity of her soul, and in the affections of a sister which glowed with an ardour that never abated, it has indicated a wound which no time can heal. But if the balm which sympathy distils, can allay one pang, oh it is ready, it is abundant.—It flows in full current from the bosom of every friend, & all were friends who knew her.—For it was a peculiar feature in her character to rivet firmly the friendship of those, whose attention her frank and ingenious manners had attracted.—In her intercourse with the world her unassuming deportment protected her against the shafts of calumny, and her own well regulated feelings as they respected those of others, guarded against giving them offence, while the cheerful smile of gaiety and playfulness, which continually beamed on her countenance, gave to her society a resistless charm.

Of the illness and death of the deceased we can only speak from information.—We have been told that the patient suffered sustained her afflictions with the composure and serenity that became her—and with calm resignation met the approach of the king of terrors, though attended by circumstances peculiarly distressing.—May the example of our departed friend teach us a lesson of wisdom, and may we too be prepared when the terrific herald shall arrive.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 20—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed at the suit of Joseph Stangasser, surviving obligor of Peter Harris, use of Thomas Stevens, against Nicholas Owens, will be sold on Saturday the 11th of May, between 10 and 3 o'clock, on the Court House Green, the following property, the lot or parcel of land with all the improvements thereon now in the occupation of Wm. Sewell, and lying on the road from Easton to Dover bridge, seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 20—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed at the suit of George Thorp, against Joseph Parrott, will be sold on Saturday the 11th of May, between 10 and 3 o'clock on the Court House Green, the following property, all the equitable right of, in and to the lot or parcel of Land lying and being in the Town of Easton, and opposite the road leading from Easton to St. Michaels, with all the improvements thereon. Also one Carriage and one Horse, seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 20—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two fi. fa. to me directed, one at the suit of Shadrach Leadham against Thomas Harrison of Wm. and Jacob Harrison, and one other fi. fa. at the suit of James Parsley against Jacob Harrison, Thomas Harrison, and William Harrison, blacksmith, will be sold on Saturday the 20th April next, in the town of St. Michaels, between 2 and 4 o'clock, all their equitable right, title, interest and claim, in and to one Farm in Dirty Neck, where William Harrison now lives: Also, one Horse and one Sloop.

Taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest & costs of the above fi. fa.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
March 30—ts

RANAWAY,

From the Farm of Mr. William Troth, near Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, to whom he was hired, a tall, slender, light mulatto lad, between 18 and 19 years of age, named Davy, on Easter Sunday, the 7th inst. or on the next morning. He had on a pair of yellow Kersey pantalets, a blue cloth waistcoat, and a white Kersey jacket, a new pair of shoes and an old fur hat with a scar on it. It is supposed from circumstances that this fellow Davy, ran off from the county in company with Joe and Ennals, two young negro men belonging to Mr. James Lloyd Chamberlaine, who have been apprehended in Delaware, near Wright's Red House on the road to Kenton, and are now lodged in Dover Jail.

Also, runaway from Mr. Charles Goldsborough, jun. living near Easton, on Friday last the 12th inst. a spare black man named Ben, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a sharp face, about 28 years old—he had on a pair of olive coloured Kersey pantalets and a white Kersey jacket. This fellow is supposed to be lurking about the county, but may have got off towards Delaware.

A reward of 50 dollars will be given for apprehending and securing either of these negroes if taken in the state, and a reward of 100 dollars for each, if taken at any place out of the state and brought home and delivered in Easton Gaol.

RACHEL L. KIMB.
Easton, April 20, 1822—ts

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court-House in Easton, on the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock.

The Managers of the Society are requested to meet on the same day at 11 o'clock, at the house of James Rus.

T. H. DAWSON, Sec'y.

Easton, April 20.

New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS

Has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his stand,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care and attention, he will also keep on hand Harness of every description, or make them at the shortest notice, all of which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash. He thanks his customers for the liberal encouragement he has received, and flatters himself by his strict attention to business, and with the assistance of good workmen, that they will continue to favor him with their custom.

N. B. He has also an assortment of Chains, Gigs and Hiding Whips of the first quality.

Easton, April 20—3w

For Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale on Saturday the 18th of May next, at Mr. William Lake's Store in Dorchester county, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. about eight hundred and fifty acres of land lying on Black water river. As I am determined to dispose of these lands, they will certainly be sold without reserve, in lots or in any other manner which may suit purchasers. I conceive it unnecessary to give a particular description of the above lands, as persons disposed to purchase can examine the premises. The terms will be easy and made known on the day of Sale.

ROBT. GRIFFITH.

April 20, 1822—ts

To Rent,

The Farm called Oakland, situated on the waters of Tread-Haven, and at present occupied by Mr. James Denny.

The Farm adjoining called Cook's-Hope, occupied by Mr. Thomas Andrews.

Also, the Farm situated on Miles River called Melrings, now occupied by Mr. John McNeal.

The House and Lot in the Town of Easton, occupied by the subscriber, possession of which may be had if required in July of the present year. And the House and Lot in Earle's Row, now held by Mr. Sheppard. Apply to

JOHN ROGERS.

April 20—12ts

\$10 Reward.

Was stolen from the Subscriber's lot near Dorrel Town, Talbot county, Md. on Saturday night 6th inst. a Horse about 14 1/2 hands high, 12 years old, trots and canters—on the right hind foot-lock and hof has a scar occasioned by a rope—Whoever takes up said Horse and returns him to the Subscriber shall receive the above reward.

JAMES NUTTLE.

Dorrel Town near Easton, April 20—3w

Notice.

Whereas some malicious person or persons have been in the habit of pulling down the fences of the subscriber, and making up gaps therein, for several years past. Notice is hereby given that such privilege is not allowed, and further to suppress the same, I hereby offer a reward of Ten Dollars to any person that will give such information as will convict such person or persons so offending.

THOMAS BARROW.

April 20—3w

KENT COUNTY COURT.

March Term 1822.

Ordered, That the sale, made by George Neal, Trustee appointed by Kent county court, acting as a Court of Equity of the undivided moiety or half part of David Vickers' Farm, lying and being in Broad Neck in Kent county, returned by the Trustee to this present March Term, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause is shown to the contrary on or before the tenth day of June next, provided the said trustee shall cause a copy of this notice to be inserted in the Easton Gazette for the space of four weeks successively before the said tenth day of June next. The Trustee states that the said property was sold to Joel Vickers for the sum of 430 dollars cash.

R. T. EAST.

THO. WORRELL, Jr.

A true copy,

Attest, Wm. SCOTT, Clk.

April 20—4w

\$300 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Calvert county, Maryland, on the 2th of April THREE NEGRO MEN, viz:

JIM,

Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, round face, well set, and had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, black cassimere pantaloons and a new fur hat. As he can write it is probable he has forged a pass for himself and the others.

TOM,

Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender make, black complexion and down look when spoken to; he had on a suit of white home-made Kersey and a Wool Hat.

WARPIN,

Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a thick square built fellow of a brown complexion, had on a suit of white home-made Kersey with yellow stripes.

I am certain from their having crossed the bay their intention is to go into Pennsylvania. I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension of each of the above described negroes, if taken out of the state, or fifty dollars for each if taken in the state so that I get them again, and all reasonable charges if brought home to me or delivered to Mr. Thomas P. Bennett near Easton, Maryland.

JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS.

April 13—3w

The editor of the Delaware Gazette is requested to give the above three insertions and forward his account to this office.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. CALM RETREAT.

This life's a life of toil and care,
Want chills the blood, wealth proves a snare;
Search round the world, you'll rarely meet
Repose, save in a *Calm Retreat*.

To be resigned to have wealth,
A moderate exercise gives health,
And food and sleep become more sweet,
Thus tasted in a *Calm Retreat*.

When party rage changed friends to foes,
And haughty speech changed words to blows,
Indignant worth here chose a seat,
And rightly named it *Calm Retreat*.

When fields and trees are robed in green,
And summer flowers enrich the scene,
He shelters from the scorching heat,
In the cool shades of *Calm Retreat*.

When autumn leaves are falling fast,
And dreary winter comes at last—
White on the roof the tempest beats,
Within there is a *Calm Retreat*.

So when life's flowery scenes are fled,
And age has stripp'd the hoary head,
Last, when the heart has ceased to beat,
The grave will be a *Calm Retreat*.

A BARGAIN IN LAND.

The Subscriber offers for sale that well-known farm, called and known by the name of Hog Island, containing upwards of Six Hundred Acres; also, another farm adjoining, called North Wales, upwards of 200 acres, these lands lying and being in Caroline county, on Great Choptank river, and lying about one mile below Dover Bridge. On the river there is a large marsh of near 300 acres, that is the best in the county for stock of every kind—the upland is very kind for corn, wheat, rye and oats—the improvements are good and complete, full and in good repair—it is not necessary to give any further description of the above land, as those wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises—The terms will be made easy to purchasers, and if not sold by the first of August, it then will be sold to a good tenant. For further information apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS FORD.

Caroline County, April 13

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as he will otherwise be obliged to enforce payment by suits to the next Court.

RACHUL L. KERR.

Easton, March 2, 1822.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber either on note or book account, will please call and make immediate payment, as he is determined to close up, and in future to alter his method of business. He hopes those who have favored him with their custom, will now more particularly evince their friendship by calling without delay and settling off their accounts, otherwise it will become indispensable necessary to proceed in the most summary way to close his business.

The public's humble servant.

THO BUCHENAL.

Greensborough, Caroline County, Md. April 13

N. B. He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage for the last five years, and takes this method to inform them, that he now has on hand and intends keeping a handsome assortment of Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings, &c. which he proposes to have made up in the most fashionable style, and on the most moderate terms for cash. To those who have been punctual in their payments heretofore, it is said, "the whom you have often tried and by him were never deceived," now stands ready to serve you on the same terms still.

T. B.

Cambridge Ferry.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that well known situation on the Talbot County opposite Cambridge, belonging to Mr. William Jenkins, (formerly known by the name of Akers Ferry), where the public that may please to favour him with their custom, shall be well accommodated with quick dispatch his Ferry Boats are in the best order, and carefully managed—He also begs leave to inform the public that he has taken Tavern License, and will endeavor by faithful attention to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. Horses, Gigs, &c. can be had at the shortest notice on moderate terms, to convey passengers to Easton or elsewhere.

THOMAS BOWDLE.

Cambridge Ferry, Talbot County, Md. April 13th 1822

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

A Commencement for conferring degrees in the Arts, will be held in this Institution on Thursday the second day of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M. to which the public are respectfully invited.

This Institution has been for several years under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Waters, as principal, and the Visitors cannot express in too forcible terms their approbation of this gentleman's qualifications for the appointment at he holds, and of his unwearied exertions for the promotion of the interests of the College.

The Visitors avail themselves of this occasion, confidently to declare their opinion, that no other institution in the state can afford the same liberal and liberal education be more completely attained, than in the one over which they have the honor to preside. By order, and in behalf of the Visitors and Governors of Washington College,

THOMAS WHELER, President of the Board of V. & G.

P. S. Editors of newspapers throughout the state, friendly to the promotion of literature, are respectfully requested to give the above advertisement a few insertions in their respective papers.

April 13



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton; and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton. 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 the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 8 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. 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.

CLEMENT VICKERS.

March 2—tf

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter Establishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving at Wilmington the next evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Kiddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the next evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage.

The above line passes through Centerville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town, M. Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chestertown,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.

Nov. 10, 1821.—tf

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.



EDWARD LLOYD, Master.
Will leave Easton-Point on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper-fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henry, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Easton-Point, March 5 (9)—4

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffield, in Easton, offers his services to the public—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best products of the market, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest liquors.

His stables are supplied with the best Corn Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Ostlers.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—Hussarvants are attentive, and will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—tf

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, will be held at the Banking House, in the City of Baltimore, on Monday the third day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration a Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An Act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road from Housatonic to Hagerstown, and for the extension of the charter of the Several Banks in the City of Baltimore," and also to take into consideration a Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "A further supplement to an Act to incorporate the stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland."

March 9. 1822

FOUNTAIN INN.

The Subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot County, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his tables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to traveling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description. Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, June 30th, 1821.

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

THE NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

The Pamphlet under the above title, exposing a variety of illegal and improper disbursements of public money, &c. &c. can be had in any quantity, on application at the Federal Republican Office—price \$4 per doz. or 50 cents per copy.

Baltimore, April 6

For Sale,

A Valuable Negro Woman, with one or two children, for a term of years, can be had on moderate terms for cash, by applying to the Editor of this paper, where further particulars will be made known.

April 6th 1822.—tf

SKETCHES

Of the Early History of Maryland,

by THOS. W. GARRITT.

Are now for sale at his Office and Stationary Store, Gay street opposite the Exchange, price stitched 50 cents, half bound 62 1/2 cts.

The intelligent reader will not expect to find under this title, a full or satisfactory history, but the writer has endeavored to collect and include in the Sketches, the principal circumstances relating to the first settlement of Maryland, and of the progress of its jurisprudence, commerce, internal improvements and finance, with some accounts of the contents of the inhabitants amongst themselves, Biographical Notes of the members of the Baltimore Family, who became proprietors—Names of Governors, Judges and other Officers at different periods, and a description and view of the State House at Annapolis.

Had Mr. Bozman pursued his valuable labors, or if any other gentleman had furnished the public with a complete history, still an abstract would be desirable, on several accounts, but especially as an elementary treatise for schools, and as such these Sketches are respectfully recommended to Parents and Teachers in Maryland particularly, by the knowledge of one's own country being, of all other historical knowledge, the most essential to ladies as well as gentlemen.

Baltimore, March 9

A few copies of the above work for Sale

at this Office.

Henry B. Jones,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his knowledge of the profession (having served his apprenticeship with one of the first Watch-Makers in Baltimore) and close application, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1823.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough, Denton or Greensborough, Caroline county, who may have Watches to repair, by depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn, the Mail Carrier, may depend on having their orders strictly and punctually executed.

H. B. J.

A FIRST RATE

SADDLE HORSE

For Sale.

Warranted sound, and five years old this Spring, for further information enquire of the Editor.

March 16, 1822.

MARYLAND.

Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court.

March 30th, 1822.

On application of Frederick Smith & Wife, Administrators of William Hall, late of Queen Anne's county deceased. Ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office, affixed this 30th day of March eighteen hundred & twenty-two.

THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Queen Anne's county.

FURTHER TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers of Queen Anne's county have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Hall, late of Queen Anne's county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased estate, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims duly authenticated to the subscribers at or before the 30th day of October 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 30th day of March 1822.

Frederick Smith & Mary Smith, Adminrs

of William Hall, dec'd.

April 4—3w

Joseph Scull SHOES;

He has also a variety of good
TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash only, and he hopes that none of his Customers will be offended, as it will not suit him to Credit.

Easton, April 6--

Family Medicines.

T. H. DAWSON & Co.
AGENTS FOR THE PROPRIETOR,

Have just received a fresh supply of the following valuable Medicines:

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE

LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS

Is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the proprietor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every week during the prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW and MALIGNANT FEVERS, will under the blessing of Providence, prove an infallible preventive; and further that in the present stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health.

They are admirably adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions—to restore appetite, a regular habit of body, and promote free perspiration.

Please inquire for "LEE'S" Anti Bilious Pills.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—For two months last, I have been afflicted with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit, and loss of appetite. By taking two doses of your pills I am restored to a perfect state of health which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns. In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in stomach or bowel complaints—not being attended with that griping pain common to other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT.

Dulaney street, Baltimore

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation. His little daughter about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh, no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away, she was at length taken with fevers which, with other symptoms, led him to believe she had worms—He gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms. The proprietor is now in possession of the large worms—those inclined to see them can be gratified by calling at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for obstinate coughs, colds, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and apoplexy and consumptions.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pain in the breast, which continued to grow worse during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. Some of my friends having observed to me that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle, which I accordingly did, and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect

J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fell's Point.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or pernicious ingredients—This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety to the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child a week old.

LEE'S AGUE DROPS.

Never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim on the public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify.

The proprietor is in possession of a great number of cases of cures; but for want of room can only give the following recent and extraordinary one.—Extract of a letter from Dr. James Hawkins.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—

Dear Friend—I have sold a phial of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, to a gentleman of this place which cured him in two days.

Steuensville Ohio

LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

AND NERVOUS CORDIAL.

A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c.

LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT

of Mustard, an infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c. &c.

LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—and improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, a certain and effectual cure for the venereal and gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS,

which give immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER,

which cleanses and purifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

LEE'S ANODYNE ELIXIR,

for the cure of head aches.

LEE'S CORN PLASTER,

for removing and destroying corns.

The above highly valuable Medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail by

NOAH RIDGELY,

Proprietor.

At his Dispensary, No. 63 Hanover street, Baltimore.

"Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines, without the signature of the proprietor."

NOAH RIDGELY,

Late Michael Lee & Co.

July 21—w

Silver Heels.

That superb Horse will stand this season at Easton on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Church Hill on Thursdays and Fridays, at Blackford on Saturdays and Sundays, will touch at Centerville on his way to and from Church Hill.

He will be let to mares at twenty dollars the season, payable the tenth of November, but if fifteen dollars are paid by the tenth of October, or twelve by the tenth of September, with half a dollar to the groom, it will be a full discharge—thirty dollars to ensure a colt—six dollars for a single leap, and twenty-five cents to the groom.

His size sixteen and a half hands high, a fine dapple gray—his figure, form and beauty surpassed by no stud—his colts fine—his pedigree will be at his stands—he is a double crossed Medley—a great racer.

See his pedigree and performance at his stables. At his stands at Easton and Church Hill, the season will commence in April and end the 20th of June, but at Blackford it will commence the 1st of March and continue to the 1st of August.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

March 16 w

N. B. He will be at the Baltimore Stock Show.

Chance Medley,

The property of the subscriber, will cover mares in Easton, at the Trappe, and my farm near the old Chapel; Saturdays at Easton, and Tuesdays and Wednesdays at the Trappe, the remainder of the week at my farm near the old Chapel, at the price of \$18 the spring's chance, and \$9 the single leap; but if paid by the first day of October one third of the account will be deducted, and in all cases fifty cents to the groom.

CHANCE MEDLEY

Is a handsome grey, fifteen and a half hands high, seven years old this spring; his blood is superior, & better crossed than any stud horse in Maryland, which will be exhibited at any gentleman in handbills by mail, that wishes to breed from him. His performance I will not boast of, but for two years past has beat the best horses on the Eastern Shore, four miles and repeat. The subscriber will bet \$500 that Chance Medley can beat over the Eastern race ground next fall, any covering horse in Maryland, or Doctor Thornton's celebrated horse Ratler of Washington, who beat Chance Medley last fall about two feet but it was apparent to persons present that he was beaten by bad management.

CHANCE MEDLEY

Will not be let to more than thirty mares, mares from a distance will be accommodated with pasturage, or grain if required, on moderate terms.

JAMES NABB,

Talbot county, Md.

March 30

The season will end on the 25th June.

YOUNG TOM,

A Chestnut Squirrel handsomely marked with white—Six years old this Spring, is in fine condition, and will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance, (two dollars the single leap, and eight dollars to ensure a foal and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case—the season to commence the 27th of March, and end the 26th of June, money payable the first of September.

Young Tom

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admired on the Western Shore of this State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a half-blooded Canadian Mare—it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree the three grand requisites for either saddle or harness, strength, activity and invincible spirit. He will be at Easton on Tuesday the 2d April, at the stables of Edward N. Hambleton on Wednesday the 3d, at Mr. Henry Coray's, or in that neighborhood on Thursday the 4th, and in the neighborhood of Fort of Bennett's Mill on Friday the 5th—which stands he will attend once a fortnight throughout the season; the residue of his time at the subscribers stables. TOM has proved himself a sure foalgetter, and his colts are much admired for form and action.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.

Talbot County, near St. Michaels,

March 30, 1822.

Young Canton.

The elegant Horse Young Canton will stand at the subscriber's stable in Easton, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at St. Michaels and the Trappe on every other Saturday, at the moderate price of Five Dollars the season and twenty five cents to the groom.

YOUNG CANTON

Is five years old the present spring—an elegant Dapple Grey, full fifteen hands high, and was got by that well known

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHEN THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature, well or ill conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States most 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. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1852.

NO. 525.

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

SPRING GOODS

Clark & Green
Are now receiving from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, a complete assortment of
**FRESH SEASONABLE
GOODS,**
OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

Which will be offered at the most reduced
prices for Cash, their Friends and Customers
are respectfully invited to give them an early
call.
Easton, March 23, 1852—17

Thomas & Groome

Have just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening a
very complete assortment of
**SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,**

Which being selected with much care from
the latest importations, they flatter them-
selves they will be found to please, and invite
their customers and the public to call and see
them.
Easton, March 23, 1852—17

A BARGAIN IN LAND.

The Subscriber offers for sale that well
known farm, called and known by the name
of Hog Island, containing upwards of Six
hundred Acres, also, another farm adjoining,
called North Wales, upwards of 200 acres,
these lands lying and being in Caroline county,
in Great Choptank river, and lying about one
mile below Dover Bridge—On the river there
is a large marsh of near 300 acres, that is the
best in the county for Stock of every kind.
The Upland is very kind for corn, wheat, rye
and oats—the improvements are good and
complete, full and in good repair—it is not
necessary to give any further description of
the above land, as those wishing to purchase
are invited to view the premises—The terms
will be made easy to purchasers, and if not
sold by the first of August, it then will be
rent, to a good tenant. For further informa-
tion apply to the subscriber
THOMAS FORD.
Caroline County, April 13

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

Will be sold on Thursday the 27th of June
next, on the premises in Accomac county,
Eastern Shore of Virginia, a tract of land,
commonly known by the name of Jolly's Neck,
the property of the late Mr. William Seymour,
deceased, situate in the upper part of said
county, on the eastern side of the Chesapeake,
commanding a fine view of its waters and
containing 1400 acres of upland, and 1200
acres of marsh.

The improvements upon the farm consist
of a large and commodious two story dwell-
ing house, entirely new, having two rooms,
large passage and two entries upon the lower
floor, all completely finished and built of the
best materials, with two wings, and a colon-
nade leading to each, presenting a front of up-
wards of 90 feet. The barns, granaries, car-
riage houses, and corn cribs are in excellent
repair, affording sufficient room for all the
purposes of the farm.

It will be unnecessary to enter minutely in-
to a description of the superior advantages of
this estate to the agriculturist, as most per-
sons who may be disposed to purchase would
view the premises. The upland is surpassed
by none on this shore in point of fertility, pro-
ducing the staples of our country, and the ar-
tificial grasses in great perfection. The marsh
presents an object of the first interest to those
who may be inclined to embark meadow
grounds, and to enter largely upon a system
of grazing. The best judges who have seen
it pronounce it equal to any in the United
States for the purpose of embanking, as it
regards the quality of the soil, depth of all
local situation. The natural grass alone
which it now produces would support up-
wards of an hundred head of cattle. About
eighty acres were embanked by a skilful
workman from Delaware, and a part of it sowed
in grass seed, a short time previous to the
death of the proprietor, which promised well,
and the enterprise would have been continued
and his life been spared. The estate was
purchased by him, only three years ago, at
the price of \$25,000.

The property will be sold in sections, should
the accommodation of purchasers require it,
and it is capable of a very advantageous divi-
sion into four neat farms, each containing a
suitable portion of upland and marsh, with
an abundance of the finest white oak and
chestnut timber, for the purposes of building and
veneer. There is also a valuable fishery
upon the tract, which might, with very little
expense, be made a source of considerable
profit. Capt. Robins, who resides upon the
farm, or either of the executors, will be pleas-
ed to give any information that may be re-
quired by those who may wish to view the
property.

The terms will be made easy to purchasers.
THOS. R. JOYNES,
HUGH G. SEYMOUR,
WM. D. SEYMOUR,
T. H. JOYNES,
Executors of Wm. Seymour, dec'd.
April 6—15

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, April 15.

The bill from the house of representa-
tives to authorize the secretary of the
treasury to make an exchange of certain 6
and 7 per cent. stocks for stock to bear an
interest of 5 per cent. was taken up in
committee of the whole; and then postponed
until to-morrow.

TUESDAY, April 16.

On motion of Mr. Elliott, the Senate
took up the bill, from the House of Repre-
sentatives, to continue certain acts declar-
ing the assent of Congress to acts of the
states of Maryland and Georgia, authoriz-
ing the laying of a small tonnage duty in
the ports of Baltimore and Savannah, for
removing obstructions, &c. therein; and
the object and expediency as well as
the advantages derivable from the bill,
having been explained by Mr. Elliott, it
was ordered to a third reading without ob-
jection.

Mr. King, of New York from the Com-
mittee of Foreign Relations, to which was
referred the bill from the House of Repre-
sentatives, making an appropriation (of
\$100,000,) to defray the expenses of
missions to the independent nations on the
American continent, reported the same
with two amendments, the first adding
10,000 dollars to the appropriation, and
the second subjecting the bill to the limita-
tions of the compensation of public minis-
ters, provided by law.

The Senate then resumed, as in com-
mittee of the whole, Mr. Morrill in the
chair, the consideration of the bill to au-
thorize the secretary of the Treasury to
exchange certain stocks, bearing an inter-
est of 6 and 7 per cent. for stock bearing
an interest of 5 per cent; and, no amend-
ment being offered thereto, the bill was
reported to the Senate, and, without de-
bate, ordered to be read a third time.

The Senate then again went into the
consideration of Executive business; after
which, they adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 17.

The engrossed bill to provide for as-
certaining claims and titles to lands in the
territory of Florida, was read a third time
passed, and sent to the other house for
concurrence.

The bill from the other house, to revive
and continue in force an act, declaring the
assent of Congress to certain acts of the
states of Maryland and Georgia, was also
read the third time and passed.

The bill from the house of representa-
tives to authorize the secretary of the
treasury to exchange a stock bearing five
per cent. for stocks bearing an interest of
six and seven per cent. was read a third
time and passed by yeas and nays—36
yeas, 2 nays.

The yeas were Mr. Macon, and Mr.
Seymour.

The Senate then went into the consid-
eration of Executive business; after
which they adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 18.

Mr. Morrill submitted the following
resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on the
Judiciary be directed to inquire into the
expediency of passing a general law, re-
quiring all persons who are authorized to re-
ceive or disburse the public moneys, before
they commence such service, to enter into
bonds, with good and sufficient sureties in
a suitable sum, conditioned for the faithful
performance of their duty—and, also, that
all public officers who are authorized to
make contracts with individuals, shall re-
quire such contractors to enter into like
bonds, with like sureties, conditioned as
above, previous to their receiving any
advance of public money—with such other
provisions, as may be necessary to secure
the public property, when in the hands
of public agents.

FRIDAY, April 19.

The Senate resumed as in committee of
the whole, Mr. Chandler in the chair, the
consideration of the appropriation bill for
the civil list; the question being on the a-
mendment proposing to extend to the mil-
itary appropriation bill heretofore passed,
the provision prohibiting the payment of
the salary of any person while he shall
appear to be in arrears, to the United
States. The amendment to the provision
was adopted without a division.

Mr. Eaton thought the proviso in the
bill altogether inexpedient, and would pre-
fer to strike it out; but believing that would
not be acceded to, he should make no such
attempt, but be satisfied with an endeavor
to qualify it. He therefore moved to a-
mend the provision so as to apply to ar-
rears which shall arise under any judg-
ment had against the party; or where the
balance is ascertained to be justly and
equitably due.

A debate ensued on this and other a-
mendments, which continued about three
hours, when the bill was laid on the table
and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 15.

Mr. Hardin, from the select committee
appointed to inquire whether any part of
the public expenditure could be retrenched,

made a report thereon, in part, and at
great length upon the various subjects
connected with the expenditures and revenue
of the government, concluding with the
following resolutions:

Resolved, That the policy of resorting
to loans, for the support of government
in times of peace, is unwise and inexpedi-
ent.

Resolved, That this government owes
it to the people to take efficient measures
for the redemption of the public debt.

Resolved, That the resources of this
nation are such as to render unnecessary
a resort to a system of internal, direct,
and indirect taxation.

Resolved, That this government ought
to adopt such a system of retrenchment as
will dispense with useless expenditures,
and bring the pay and salaries of the offi-
cers of government to what they were during
the administration of former Presidents.

Resolved, That the tariff ought to be
new modified with a view to revenue.

A motion being made to lay the same on
the table and print it.

An animated discussion then took place
which continued for some time; when, the
speaker announced that the hour for the
consideration of original motions had ex-
pired.—The house next proceeded to the
consideration of other business of minor
importance.

TUESDAY, April 16.

The committee of the whole were dis-
charged from the further consideration of
the joint resolution, in relation to the use
of Inlay's new invented patent for the
security of the mail, and the same being
laid on the table—

Mr. Bateman moved two amendments,
the one to make it imperative upon the
Postmaster General to obtain and use the said
improvement; and the other striking out
the direction to pay the expense from the
contingent funds of the Post Office De-
partment; which were respectively adopted,
and the resolution was ordered to be
engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Patterson called for the considera-
tion of the resolution, by him submitted
some weeks since, making it the duty
of the respective departments, at the
commencement of the next session, to re-
port to this House whether any of the
officers of the same are inefficient or can
be dispensed with, &c.

The House agreed to consider the same.

Mr. Rich moved to lay the resolution on
the table, which was lost—yeas 49, nays
58.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Massachu-
setts, the House agreed to consider a bill
from the senate, supplementary to an act
for the relief of purchasers of public lands
prior to the first day of July, 1820; and,
after a few remarks by Mr. Rankin, ex-
planatory of the necessity for the bill, &c.
by Mr. McCoy in opposition to it, the bill
was read a third time, passed, and return-
ed to the Senate.

The House then resolved itself into a
committee of the whole on the state of the
Union, (Mr. Nelson, of Virginia in the
chair,) on the bill in addition to the act,
entitled "An act to reduce and fix the
military peace establishment of the United
States," which occupied the remainder of
the sitting.

WEDNESDAY, April 17.

Mr. Rochester submitted the following
resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on
Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire
into the expediency of providing by law
for the improvement of the navigation of
the Hudson river, so as to open a free
communication and direct intercourse for
vessels of all descriptions with the internal
canal navigation of the state of New York.

Mr. Edwards of North Carolina, called
for the question of consideration; which
was decided in the affirmative.

On the question of agreeing to the resolu-
tion, Mr. Rochester made a few remarks
in support of it, and Mr. Edwards of
North Carolina in opposition to it; when
the resolution was adopted.

An engrossed resolution providing for
the security of the public mail by the a-
doption of Inlay's plan, therefor, was read
a third time and passed.

The House then went into a committee
of the whole on the state of the Union,
(Mr. Nelson, of Virginia in the Chair,) on
the bill in addition to the act to reduce and
fix the military peace establishment.

The question recurred upon striking
out the second section of the bill, which
was carried—and, on motion of Mr. Smith,
of Maryland, the third section was also
stricken out.

Mr. Tracy moved to strike out that
part of the fourth section, which provides
for the abolition of the offices of two
Quarter Masters, and the question being
taken thereon it was carried.

Mr. Eustis moved to strike out the fifth
section of the bill, in relation to medicines,
surgical instruments, and other medical
and hospital supplies; and the question
thereon was taken without debate, and
carried without division.

The subsequent sections of the bill, to
the 10th inclusive, after having sustained
a variety of modifications and amendments
in their details were agreed to.

Mr. Poinsett moved to strike out the
11th section, which provides for discharg-
ing the supernumerary officers and enlist-
ed men of the ordnance department; but
the motion was negatived.

The 11th and 12th sections, (being the
residue of the bill,) having been gone
through with, and the blanks filled.

Mr. Hardin submitted, as an additional
section, an amendment, the purport of which
was to repeal all such acts, orders, rules
and resolutions, as have allowed to the of-
ficers, and persons of the army, or at the
military academy at West Point, commu-
tations for servants' hire, subsistence, or
clothing; and the question thereon being
taken, it was carried. The committee
then rose and reported the bill as amend-
ed. And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 18.

Mr. Floyd laid the following resolution
on the table.

Resolved, That the President of the U.
States be requested to cause to be com-
municated to this House, if not injurious
to the public good, any letter or communi-
cation, which may have been received from
Jonathan Russell, Esq. one of the minis-
ters of the United States, who concluded
the treaty of Ghent, after the signature of
that treaty, & which was written in conformity
to the indications contained in said
minister's letter, dated at Ghent, 25th De-
cember, 1814.

Mr. Wright moved that the house pro-
ceed to the consideration of the bill in re-
lation to the escape of fugitive slaves, &c.
—but the question being put, Mr. W's
motion was negatived.

The House then proceeded to the con-
sideration of the bill in addition to an act
to reduce and fix the Military Peace Es-
tablishment.

The question recurred upon concurring
with the committee of the whole in their
amendments to the bill—but after a few
prefatory remarks Mr. Tamm moved
that the bill with the amendments be laid
on the table—which was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a
committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in
the chair, on the bill making further appro-
priations for the military service of the U-
nited States for the year 1852, and for other
purposes.

Mr. Cooke moved to strike out the
appropriation for Fort Delaware, but after
a few explanatory remarks by Mr. Smith
of Maryland, the motion was withdrawn—
and the appropriation for that fort and for
forts Washington and Monroe, were re-
spectively agreed to.

Mr. Chambers moved to strike out the
appropriation of \$50,000 for Fort Cal-
houn.

This motion gave rise to a discussion
which spread into a wide debate—the
Committee, before any question was taken
thereon, rose and reported progress, and
the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 19.

Mr. Floyd's resolution, submitted yes-
terday, calling for information from the
Executive in relation to the correspondence
of Jonathan Russell, Esq. Minister of the
United States, in concluding the treaty of
Ghent, was taken up and adopted.

The bill from the Senate supplementary
to the act to set apart and dispose of part
of the public lands to encourage the cul-
tivation of the vine and olive, was read a
third time.

The motion for recommitment was neg-
atived; and the bill was finally passed and
returned to the Senate.

The House then resolved itself into a
committee of the whole on the state of the
Union, (Mr. Condict in the Chair,) on the
bill making further appropriations for the
support of the Military Establishment of the
United States, for the year 1852.

The question then recurred upon strik-
ing out the appropriation for the erec-
tion of Fort Calhoun, on the Chesapeake.
After some debate, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 20.

Mr. Hardin, from the select committee
heretofore appointed on the subject of
retrenchment of the public expenditure,
made a further report thereon, accompanied
by a bill.

[The report recommends a reduction of
the pay and mileage of members, &c. to
\$6 per day, and a corresponding reduction
in the salaries of the officers of the two
houses, &c. and states that such a reduc-
tion will produce an annual saving of more
than \$90,000.]

The bill was twice read, and Mr. Har-
din moved that it be committed to a com-
mittee of the whole house, and made the
order of the day for Monday next—when
the motion prevailed.

The House then resolved itself into a
committee of the whole on the state of the
Union (Mr. Condict in the chair) on the
bill making further appropriations for the
military service of the United States for
the year 1852.

The appropriation for fortifying Mobile
Point being under consideration:

Mr. Plummer, of N. H. moved to fill
the plank with the sum of \$30,000 instead
of \$50,000, which was carried without a
division.

The Committee rose and reported pro-
gress, and obtained leave to sit again, and
the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The Brig Orion, Smith, has arrived at
Boston from Bordeaux. She brings papers
of the 17th ult. containing Paris dates of
the 18th, which our correspondent has en-
closed us, with much valuable ship news.
[New York Gazette.]

These papers state—that the rebels in
Tours, Saumur and Angers, have been dis-
persed without difficulty; several have been
arrested, and the troops have manifested
the most loyal disposition.

There appears to have been large col-
lections of the people of Paris, in different
streets hostile to the missions, which has
produced the necessity of ordering out bod-
ies of infantry and light cavalry to be sta-
tioned in different positions. A proclama-
tion was issued by the police, announcing
the disturbances occasioned by the mobs,
and the determination of government to
disperse them; and requesting all good
citizens to abstain from mingling in the
crowd.

In the first chamber of the Tribunal,
judgment has been pronounced in the case
of Mons. Montholon, Bertrand and Mar-
chand, against Mons. Lafitte the banker,
by which they recognized his offer to
deposit the sums received by him from
Napoleon Bonaparte into the court; au-
thorise him to make the deposit at the ex-
pense and risk of all whom it may concern.
They also declare that Mons. Montholon,
Bertrand and Marchand, cannot for the
present receive their demand, and amerce
them in costs of suit.

It is mentioned that the King of Eng-
land would visit Paris in the month of June
next.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A Vienna article is published in the Pa-
ris papers of the following purport: That
the cabinet of Vienna has at length taken
a decisive step in the affairs of Russia and
the Porte. Prince Metternich has address-
ed a circular to all the European Courts,
and the different governments of Germany.
In this remarkable note, Austria is said to
have returned the tone of authority she
formerly exercised in Europe, and to have
directly declared that she will not have
War, and is determined to employ all her
means for the preservation of peace. It is
confidently believed, that the Court of Vi-
enna holds this language in concert with
the courts of England and France, who
have been previously informed thereof, and
between whom and Austria the most per-
fect harmony of views exists in relation to
Turkey. It is ascertained from this, that
the Austrian cabinet puts little faith in the
pacific professions of Russia towards the
Porte.—It is also reported, that the Duke
Dezares has left Paris for Germany charg-
ed with an important mission. The Paris
papers mention that private accounts
from London speak of an alliance offensive
and defensive between France and England
in case of war in the East.

A Warsaw article states the total of the
Russian army ready to take the field, ex-
clusive of the corps stationed in Besabara-
bia at 80 to 100,000 infantry, 30 to 40,000
cavalry, and 130 pieces of artillery.

Office of the Commercial Advertiser,

New York, April 20, 1852.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Threatened Counter Revolution in France.

By the ship Herald, arrived at Boston
from Liverpool, London papers have been
received of the 11th of March, containing
the highly important intelligence that every
appearance seemed to indicate the ap-
proach of another revolution in France.
The measures which have been for a long
time cautiously pursued, by the adver-
saries of the Bourbon family, to restore the
ancient order of things, and which, in con-
sequence of the very recent restrictive im-
positions on the press, have burst upon the
nation like a flash of lightning, (if these ac-
counts are to be believed,) have diffused
almost universal discontent throughout the
country. Complaints were pouring in from
all quarters; reiterated attempts were
making, to oppose the constituted authori-
ties; and if private letters are to be credit-
ed, a revolution had already broken out in
the interior headed by General Berton,
who is stated to have assembled a consid-
erable force in opposition to the govern-
ment, and to have issued a proclamation,
containing sentiments hostile to the Bour-
bon family, and recommending their assas-
sination. A similar feeling is stated to be
spreading throughout the departments,
where Napoleon the 11. is said to have
been proclaimed as the rightful sovereign.
Disturbances are even said to have taken
place among the law students in Paris, and
the cries of "Vive la Roi" and "Vive la
Charte" heard among the contending parties.
It was necessary to call out the Gen-
darmes before these commotions were
suppressed.

That France is at present in a very con-
vulsed state there can be no doubt. The
British government has received dispatches
to great haste from Paris, which were
considered of such importance, that Lord

Londonderry, who had just sat down to dinner, on learning their contents, instantly rose from the table and hastened apparently in great agitation to his office. The Courier alluding to the subject remarks, that the peril is indeed the greater, because France is literally surrounded with the combustible materials of revolutionary explosion; and that Spain, the North of Italy and Germany, are so many sources whence a torrent of disaffection to legitimate government may receive inexhaustible supplies.

The London Globe, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser, from our correspondent in London says, five of the persons charged as parties in the conspiracy of Saumur have been tried and sentenced to death by the military Commission sitting at Tours. Saumur appears to be a favorite seat of disaffection. A plot was discovered and defeated in December last. The present conspiracy in that town may have contributed to impress the recent disturbances in Paris with a like character.

Two members of the Chamber of Deputies have been arrested, on suspicion of attempting to re-produce the scenes of the Revolution.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

As usual, we have contradictory statements as to the intentions of these two powers, neither of which, in our opinion, are entitled to much attention. A letter from Odessa dated February the 12th states, that a great number of Russian officers had arrived there with long leaves of absence, from which a continuance of peace was inferred; and it is said to have been currently reported on the Exchange at Liverpool, the 13th of March, that Lord Wulpole the British Minister, had arrived in London from Vienna, with a copy of the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey. On the other hand, it appears from the language of Mr. Tierney in the House of Commons, that he believed Ministers were fully aware of the certainty of an approaching rupture. The Chancellor of the Exchequer neither confessed nor denied this statement; on which the Morning Chronicle remarks, that 'there is now an almost universal conviction in the best informed circles, that a Russian and Turkish war is inevitable.' We are inclined to think that this is the most correct view of the subject.

The Emperor Alexander was looked for at Minsk to join the Imperial Guards, and then proceed to the grand army. It was also rumoured that he was forming an offensive and defensive alliance with another power. These are any other than symptoms of a pacific disposition.

A letter from Odessa states that the Shah of Persia has refused the intervention of the English Minister, and has issued a formal declaration of war against the Porte.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The manufacturing and agricultural interests do not appear to be satisfied with the plans suggested by government for their relief, and are loud and unceasing in their demands for succor. In Ireland, the White Boys had somewhat abated their outrageous proceedings.—The diminution of crime says the Courier, is owing, not to any abatement of their lawless spirit, but to the summary operation of the insurrection act. A war that their apprehension is inevitable, if found abroad after a certain hour, they now keep in close ambush in the mountains, and only detach strong armed parties during the night to provide subsistence.

Notwithstanding the rumours of war, and of revolutions, and of insurrectionary movements, stock at Paris and London appear to hold their ground. This, at least, is no proof of alarm on the part of the respective governments.

In the committee of the House of Commons, on the night of the 5th, when on the Malt Tax, it was resolved, that the reduction of one shilling per bushel of the duty on malt should commence on the 25th of February last, and also, that a proportionate allowance should be made on the stock on hand. The time originally proposed for the commencement of the reduction was the month of July next, a delay which was lately stated, can produce a stagnation in trade, and greatly disappointed the growers of barley.

The indisposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, prevented him from opening to the House of Commons on the 5th, his promised statement respecting the nature, character and extent of the measures of retrenchment, which have been adopted by his Majesty's ministers. The Marquis of Londonderry apprised the House, that on the next day they might expect to hear this important exposition, and postponed the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion until that evening.

The British Luminary, of March 10, contains the following article, and with this imposing head:

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Received late last night from our correspondent at Paris.

We have just received the following very important communication from our exclusive Correspondent at Paris. From other sources we learn, that a general rising against the Bourbons is deemed inevitable. All is suspicion and alarm. Several eminent political characters in London, have had their Paris letters stopped by the French Police. Mysterious events are known to be in progress.

"If the Agents of the Police have not intercepted it, you will receive a letter by this morning's Courier, throwing some light on the state of things here, and relative to the uncertainty that prevails with regard to Benton's operations. I have since writing, heard that the fact of his force being dispersed, is doubted by the Patriots on the contrary, there is a very general belief

that he has reached Nantes. If the Ministers were satisfied with the despatches said to have been received from the Prefects, and other authorities, why are they not published? This is a question asked by all parties. As to those who have prophesied the downfall of the present system, they maintain, that such is the opinion throughout France.—If Benton can only hold out ten days, there is no doubt of a general rising; even to-morrow's post from the Departments may clear up a number of points which are now involved in obscurity. Meantime, the general tone of the Ultra Journals of this day is thought to furnish a conclusive argument in favor of the opinion, that the Patriot General is still in the field.

"It is singular that the proclamation of Benton, has not yet appeared at Paris. I should not be surprised if it reached London before we get it here—so badly are things managed."

LONDON, March 8.

The following is an extract of a private letter, which we have received this morning from Paris. In that capital, among the best informed persons upon political events the persuasion is very strong that hostilities must take place between Russia and Turkey, and that the declaration of war by the former Power, will soon be put forth.—We can add nothing to this belief, of our own knowledge, either one way or the other; but shall merely lay before our readers the facts communicated by our correspondent.—Courier.

"Paris, Tuesday night.—A commercial courier arrived here to-day, from St. Petersburg, which he left on the 17th of February. It was believed at his departure, war was on the point of breaking out with Turkey, for orders have been sent to all the armies and the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. The Grand Dukes were gone to the army, and the Emperor and his Ministers were expected to set off immediately."

We have received the Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday. The internal state of France is evidently not a satisfactory one. Without adverting to what may or may not be the cause of the events which are taking place, the fact is undeniable that plots and conspiracies prevail to an alarming extent. Nor is the discontent confined to a particular district, but we hear of its breaking out in different and distant provinces. No sooner is one attempt defeated than another is made, and if we may judge from the private accounts we have received, these attempts are by no means of that trivial and insignificant character which they are represented to be by the Paris Journals.

A letter under date of St. Petersburg, February 4, says that the manifesto or declaration of war against Turkey, was momentarily expected. Hostilities would commence with the spring.

We find nothing in our papers to confirm the Gibraltar news relative to the proceedings of the Spanish Cortes in regard to the recognition of the independence of Spanish America.

Letters from Vienna state that an end had been put to the celebrated Ali Pacha, and that the Sulets had come to an arrangement with the troops of the Grand Seigneur.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.

THE MARKETS.

The Corn markets throughout the country continue to be abundantly supplied and the prices still to decline: the best Wheats in this market sell at 9s 10s per 70 lb and inferior at 6s 8s. Bonded wheats are without inquiry, and nominally 4s 5s per 70 lb. There have not of late been any import of American Flour which at present is rather scarce, and selling at 28s a 50s bbl. Sour Flour in bond is nominally 13s 15s bbl. An application is making to permit the foreign Wheats now in bond to be ground into flour for exportation, and should it succeed the flour so made will not, in our opinion, be considered equal in quality to American superfine. An expectation has been entertained that the direct trade between America and the West Indies will be resumed, but the subject is yet, we understand, one of negotiation between the governments, and if arranged, will have to be carried into effect by an act of parliament. The average of Wheat for week ending 2d instant, is 46s 11d per quarter.

IRELAND.

The intelligence from Ireland can scarcely be called favorable. Although in the neighborhood of Newmarket, in the county of Cork, the peasantry are giving up their arms and returning to a state of tranquillity, in other parts of the county some houses have been plundered of arms. In the adjoining county of Limerick, several outrages have been committed by men with their faces blackened, and dressed in women's clothes. The house of Thomas Parlong, esq. of Ballydaniel, & Ballycabane, the seat of Geo. Leake, esq. have been burnt to the ground by incendiaries; as was also the house of Ballyakell, near Kilkenny belonging to John Pigott, esq. Several other houses in the same neighborhood have also been burnt. On Friday evening (the 1st) about 7 o'clock, Henry Sheehan, conveying the mail from Rethkeals to Shanagolden and the Kerry line, and one escort of the 3d light dragoons, were fired at by some ruffians from behind a ditch, who killed the postman and his horse, wounded the dragoon and took off the mail. The occurrences took place near the town of Rethkeals, that the shots were heard by the police and 42d, who instantly repaired to the scene, and found the postman weltering in his blood; he was taken to the hospital, and breathed his last at 12 o'clock. A vigilant pursuit was set up for the perpetrators, and several fellows were taken up, who, if not concerned in the robbery, will be tried under the insurrection act.

The special commission, under the insurrection act, opened at Limerick on the 1st inst. On that & the following day, 17 individuals were tried, some on indictments of being 'mutuously and unlawfully assembled,' and others as being 'idle and disorderly.' Thirteen were found guilty and four acquitted. Of the former, several were apprehended with arms in their hands, at a distance from their homes. They were, forthwith, sentenced to seven years transportation and, on the same evening sent, under military escort, to Charleville, on their way to Cork, where they will be put on board the hulks, until the transports are ready to convey them to New South Wales. The promptness of these trials, and the summary mode adopted towards those convicted, made a great impression upon the populace who witnessed the proceedings.

The Ratkeale special sessions commenced on Tuesday week. Thirty one magistrates appeared on the bench. Five men were convicted of being absent from their homes at night, and sent off for transportation.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Dublin papers of Saturday. The following is the only piece of intelligence worth extracting from it:

"The destruction of property in Limerick is frightful. The insurrection act, however, is in full execution. The moment conviction takes place, the culprits are hurried off to a vessel that lies at Kilrush, and it is not unlikely that, in a very few days, they will be on their way to New South Wales."

It is gratifying to be able to state, which we do upon the authority of the Cork papers, that the insurrection act has, by the mere terror of its name, hitherto subdued the spirit of the insurrection in that great country. Mr. Lloyd has been sitting from day to day in Cork, and there has not yet been one conviction under the act.

From Tipperary we have happily no news. Kilkenny is tranquil, had likely to continue so.—In Kerry there has not yet been any commission, but the assizes are at hand. Waterford is quiet."

Riotous proceedings in Suffolk and Norfolk.—We are sorry to learn, that the services of the yeomanry cavalry of this county have been put in requisition to aid the civil authorities in the suppression of acts of riot and mischief.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

If the Editor of this excellent paper which we have often recommended to the patronage of our readers, would endeavour to call the attention of his correspondents and that of the intelligent Farming interest generally to an inquiry into the causes of what is called "the sedging of wheat," (a term made use of to describe the diseased state and decline of wheat before it begins to joint, which is marked by its first ceasing to grow and then withering away, or growing up in a little bunch like narrow flags and producing nothing,) he would probably render an essential service to the cause of Agriculture.

Our Farmers complain much of this evil the present year—it has appeared in a great deal of the best land, and we believe we are correct in saying it more commonly appears on light loamy soils than on stiff lands. We are apprehensive this evil is increasing very much.

To find out the cause and the cure of this destructive malady is a most important concern.

Ed. Easton Gazette.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The late European news brought by the ship Herald, down to the 11th March, is of a very serious nature, and is calculated to produce a great sensation throughout the world.—Symptoms of another Revolution in France are not only alarming to that country, but all who are neighbouring to her, and even all in interchange with her, must look to it as a most awful matter. Should the flame of Revolution burst forth in full force in France, it will there find ready & inflammable materials to promote its devouring force, and such an event there would cause (we fear) the revolutionary flash to be reflected from some of her neighbouring powers, who feel the spirit but either want the energy, or the means, or the leaders to grasp the flame and to flourish it on high, as a Beacon that is to lead them through blood and carnage to what is supposed to be, the new condition of a promised land.

Rational liberty is worthy to be attained by all the sufferings that can be incurred for it, but a long and bloody revolution for the mere chance of a little amelioration, running an equal risk of something worse, is a horrible, a terrific adventure; Colonies, new countries, may (as we have seen, and feeling if we are grateful for it) become emancipated by means of revolutions which are produced from unreasonable oppres-

sion and palpable wrong, that are felt indiscriminately by all ranks and degrees of men; but we still doubt, whether old and populous countries can pass through revolutions, brought about by the force of parties or factions, under whatever pretence, from strong and efficient systems to those which are more mild, more liberal; less influenced by visible power; and more dependent upon popular will. It completely failed in France, it is now under probation in Spain, and is much desired by many who as yet dare not pursue their wishes. If the pile gets into full blaze in France, it will afford many a brand for the surrounding countries.

The squabbling debate of the House of Representatives in Congress, upon the proviso introduced into the Appropriation Bill, that no money shall be paid to any officer of the government who is indebted to the United States, has been transferred to the venerable, old, hobbling, grey-beards of the Senate, who have twisted the matter into various forms, and many of them could not believe that the list of Balances as stated by the Treasury Department were any evidences of the facts reported by that statement. This matter of belief, or no belief, is a mighty convenient affair.—When did these lists of balances begin; under whose administration? Mr. Madison's, and continued under Mr. Monroe's. Now after all that has passed, and all that has been said, it is not agreeably convenient for some folks to confess that they believe, that all this peculation, this fobbing, this delinquency, this downright old-fashioned nest-feathering is true—and what is not true? Why that every cent of the Balances reported by the Treasury Department as due, is, or will be found to be actual debt—and therefore the statement is false, it is a libel, it is official slander, &c.—So much for being what you call up to a hair—no person has ever yet said that all the balances as stated are debt—the report itself don't say so—but it is asserted that these balances, enormous, shameful and injurious as they are to the National Interest and the National Character, are evidences incontrovertible of a loose and improper mode of transacting the public business—that they are evidences of gross neglect and culpable omission—that they are evidences of unpardonable supineness in those whose duty it is to see that the laws are duly executed—that they are evidences of a want of proper and efficient executive superintendence over the business of the public offices, & of attention to the people's concerns—and last, that they are evidences, that among this list of balances there has been most unaccountable misconduct, and that an immense sum, justly due the United States, will be irrecoverably lost forever.—Is there a man in this nation hardy enough to deny this, he is fit to be fed at the Treasury trough.

A list of ten millions has been settled, we are told, the last year, and that five millions only now remain of that list.—Ten Millions settled indeed! We cannot contradict this, and are not disposed to contradict it—but tell us how they were settled.—Did persons, against whom a list of 10,000 as balances was exhibited, actually come forward & make up a formal, legal, bona fide settlement of their accounts? Or did a few come forward and settle, and did a few more get Treasury or Presidential dispensations? and were a good many more, considered as either dead or desperate, or both, spooned off the list as vile rubbish on hand? This would be a most desirable disclosure, but we have no right to ask it as it is one of the Republican secrets of the day—but Congress might have asked it, and if they had had time to think of so important a matter, they ought to have demanded the disclosure and made the investigation.

But this is a matter we ought to leave to able hands, "The Native of Virginia," who has treated this whole subject most masterly, and he may, as he ought, enjoy the satisfaction of knowing, that by his labours, in the public service, he has brought this matter to the notice and the feelings of the people of this country, and a reform will be made, and will be attributable exclusively to his manly and patriotic exertions.

Governor Clinton and Lieut. Governor Taylor, of New-York, have both declined a re-election.

Chief Justice Marshall and the Hon. Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina have been nominated as candidates for the Presidency of the United States—the first in the Bridgetown Whig, and the other in the Richmond Enquirer.

The following, taken from the Easton Magazine, shows very plainly how Sunday Schools may eventually have a happy effect on society at large. Enlighten our mind by religious and moral instruction, and we reclaim from vice. Make people see that they are accountable to God, and in most cases they will fear to offend him.

"A little boy belonging to a Sunday School in London, having occasion every Sabbath to go through a certain Court, observed a shop always open for the sale of goods of sanctifying that day, was grieved at the profanation, and sometime considered himself, whether it was possible for him to do any thing to prevent it. At length, he determined upon leaving a Tract upon the Lord's day next week, as he passed by, he did so. On the next Sabbath, coming the same way, he observed the shop was shut up. He stood and pondered whether it could be the effect of the Tract he had left. He ventured to knock gently at the door, when a woman within, thinking it was a customer answered aloud, "you can have any thing; we don't sell on the Sunday." The little boy still begged for admittance, encouraged by what he had heard. When the woman recollecting his voice, opened the door and said, "Come in my dear little fellow; it was you who left the Tract here last Sunday, against Sabbath breaking, and it frightened me so that I did not dare to keep my shop open any longer; and I am determined never to do so again while I live." Let this be an encouragement to the teachers of Sunday Schools, in enforcing the observation of the Lord's day; and let it be a stimulus to all serious people, and even the children to distribute tracts in every possible direction."

Even. Mag.

WILMINGTON, April 23.

John Collins, Esq. Governor of this State, died on Monday the 15th instant. The duties of the office will devolve upon Caleb Rodney, Esq. as speaker of the Senate, until the 3d Tuesday in January next, when the person who may be elected in October next, to supply the vacancy, will take the place.—Del. Gaz.

Mr. WIRT.

This gentleman is at present, attending the County Court of Baltimore, now in session. We are authorized to say, that Mr. Wirt will, in future, combine with his practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, a regular practice in the Circuit and District Courts, and the County Court held in this city, and in the Court of Appeals and High Court of Chancery in Annapolis. We congratulate the citizens of Baltimore on this acquisition. Gazette.

The debate in the House of Representatives to-day, disclosed circumstances peculiarly reprehensible, and of a new complexion, in relation to a private contract for delivering stone to form the island at the Rip Raps, between the chief clerk of the war department, who was to receive half the profit with his brother-in-law, Mr. E. Mix, and the secretary being an United States officer, also of a family connection, that we believe the like whereof never occurred before (and that too in the very eye of the secretary of war) under any government.

The 'army candidate' for the presidency has thus received a home thrust from his subaltern's cupidly but who, to do the honorable secretary of war justice, was, we understand, absent from Washington, when this contract was made by his chief clerk, (then 'acting secretary') in his own favor!

General Cocke asserted on the floor of congress, that E. Mix, before he received the above contract, wherein he handled such enormous sums of public money, (and he appeared to the New York delegation for the fact) that he (Mix) had not credit for a paltry \$1000. This Mr. Mix, we are told, has now a splendid establishment in Georgetown, and with his carriage and plate, outvies most of his neighbors! We challenge the whole history of former administrations, for a parallel of abuse of executive power.

Query.—Has the honorable secretary of war reported this contract to congress, agreeable to law? Further particulars hereafter. Washington City Gazette of Friday.

BOUNDARY LINE.

The Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, have closed their business, and held their final meeting in this city on Saturday last. The commissioners disagreeing in opinion, have made separate reports, duplicates of which have been delivered to the agents of the two governments; and we understand that the reports and accompanying papers designed for our government, will be forwarded to Washington in the course of this week.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

PERJURY.

A female by the name of Berry, on Tuesday received sentence for perjury, at the bar of the Municipal Court. The case was somewhat novel; and involved the reputation of a young and married shopkeeper in this city, by most villainous expedient to extort money from him. The female plead guilty to the charge; and was sentenced to solitary confinement five days, and to hard labour ten years, in the state prison. So powerful an example, we trust, will be sufficient to deter offenders of a similar character; and who, having the worst reputation themselves, are perpetually striving to decry the innocent, and to blast the good name of the other sex. Boston Gaz.

CANAL. Books are to be sold at Court, Philadelphia. May next; and to receive for additional subscription the Chesapeake and a penny, to the amount of 200 dollars each—on each share to be this deposit to be a number of shares is earnestly hope that the chain of inland now be speedily completed, if the citizens of Philadelphia but heartily engaged. The progress made New York, shows, however, may accomplish, and still obtained the New York Canal subject was but little country; and doubt the practicability of the universally prevalent obstacles have been great progress has been made in the folly to enter into to express, the complete success of glorious undertakings be carried through. If New York alone grand project, Maryland, and Delaware, comparatively, trifles unite the Chesapeake. We trust not! Vain their exertions, and accomplishment, yet, with zeal & perseverance, their enterprize with it with speed, and them, and have the share to the Barlow.

Judge Durall, appointed Governor.

EXPLOSION.

While some men search of Saline Creek, about 11 miles had perforated a cavern of water several feet, and ed up to within 13 feet, accompanied supposed to have been light to extricate took fire, and exploded that it was upwards a mile, scorched, but no eighth day after coalition altogether.

An account of a milla paper states, taken possession last year, (700,000) capital part of the ships, belonging city, and that the consternation the families were ruined trade between the capalco, by which been made at Mexico or capital, 'The Spaniards' devoted the fertile colony, before absurdly Mexico.

Law Firm. The New Entries on the do men Pleas, the city and country.

From the G. SPIRIT. The following Museum, and is ment in this Di John's Church. 'To the Pious Holy Bible willing House this invited to take looks something to the service of

PRICES. Flour, Howard do, what Wheat, white do, red, Corn, white Oats, Rye, Bran, Whiskey, from

Fine yellow, p do yellow & do red do brown do common Second Second quality are rated at crop, or first Lard, 10 Skirting Upper Do best c Do rough

