

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1821.

NO. 174.

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

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER,
ON THE CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF
TOBACCO.
(Continued.)

In vol. I. of this work, page 393, we offered some observations on tobacco, relating to such particulars in the early stage of its growth as required to be attended to at that time—we propose now to complete the directions for the cultivation and curing of this wonderful plant; and here we take occasion to repeat that our sketch is prepared not with the hope of suggesting anything new to those who are acquainted with the process, but for such as have either never seen, or are practically ignorant of the whole management of tobacco. This explanation will justify a minuteness of detail that might otherwise appear unnecessarily particular.

VARIETIES.—Of the tobacco plant, there are many varieties, under as many names. These are some times derived from the name of the person who, in a neighbourhood or county, was first observed to cultivate and countenance any particular kind most extensively—but it oftener takes its name from the shape, form, and properties peculiar to it. Very much the same fashion occurring in this case, as in that of apples, cherries, &c. &c. &c. That however, which has the broadest leaf and the smallest stem, is preferred, for obvious reasons, by the merchant and manufacturer. There is nevertheless, little doubt but that its shape and qualities are susceptible of being modified by crossing the breed, just as Indian corn and live stock may have their qualities changed and diversified, by selecting for propagators, plants and individuals of different families.

A wealthy and eminent farmer of Prince George's County, to whom these notes were submitted, observes—From the best observation I have been able to give to this very interesting part of a planter's concern, I am satisfied there exists here, only three varieties, but these, owing to the difference of soil, (which is manifest and frequent on almost every farm) of culture, the time of planting, and other fortuitous causes, have assumed various appearances and are known by almost as many names as there are neighbourhoods in our country. The varieties I allude to, are the *burley*, the *narrow leaf thick sett*, or *twist bud*, as it is most commonly called, and the *broad leaf thick sett*, which last I think, very probably has been produced by a mixture of the *Burley*, and narrow leaf thick sett, as there can be no doubt, as you suggest, that the shape & qualities of this plant may be altered or modified by "mixing or crossing the breed."

The *Burley* appears to have been the most ancient, and, until lately, the most esteemed kind; but recent experience has convinced almost every one, that it is the least productive. It is, however, certainly a fine tobacco, notwithstanding it yields less than the thick sett, and appears to be peculiarly adapted to particular soils, such as low, flat, stiff and wet lands. It is much less liable to spot or injury in the field when ripe, than any other tobacco, and those who depend upon the above described lands for a crop, would always do well to plant the *Burley*. It cures finely and is much esteemed in the market.

The narrow leaf thick sett, or twist bud is considered the best tobacco for weight, and is very much cultivated in all the lower counties of this state. It may be known by its remarkably small stalk, the great number of its leaves, which are long and narrow, with numerous fibres and thick stem.

On good land, this tobacco has been known to have from twenty-five to thirty well made leaves on a stalk not more than twelve or fifteen inches long. If not topped too high, the upper leaf will fold over and touch the ground before the plant is fit for housing. The tobacco also cures well, but is extremely liable to spot and damage in the field, even before it is made or more properly speaking, before it has attained its growth. In wet seasons it rarely ever goes ripe and sound to the house.

The broad leaf, thick sett, which is the kind now most universally cultivated by the Paruxent planters, possesses advantages which give it a decided superiority over any other variety of this plant.

It yields more than the *Burley*, and not much less, if any, than the twist bud—it cures quite as well as the *Burley*—the leaf is much broader, the stem is small, the fibres delicate, and the texture smooth

and silken. It is not so apt to spot as the twist bud, and ripens sooner than the *Burley*. In short, it appears to be an admirable medium between the two, equally exempt from the faults, and partaking of the advantages of both. This tobacco acquires its greatest perfection in light rich soil.

FIRING.—By firing, tobacco is more easily and sooner prepared for packing, and cures of a brighter colour, but it will, if not too much crowded in the house, cure very well without firing. It requires eight or ten cart loads of wood, say three to four cords to cure the contents of a house of ordinary size—that is, fifty by twenty-four feet, the usual size now built in Prince George's County, of this state. The manner of firing in that county, where the operation is much practised, is to kindle two rows of fires nearly the whole length of the house, approaching each end as high as can safely be done, say six feet; two fires being about equidistant from each other, and from the sides of the house. To make these fires, a shallow trench is dug in the floor, which keeps the logs from rolling and spreading the fire. All sorts of wood are used for this purpose, but to the end, that it may, as it ought to be first partially seasoned, it should be cut the preceding winter, or at all events by the first of August. It then makes a clearer fire, and the smoke of it is less moist; nevertheless, green wood is often used. The risk of firing under a master or manager of wary and cautious habits, is not great. There are many old planters who never lost a house by it—when fire is used, no tobacco should be hung on the two lower tiers, except a few stalks on the sides and in the centre of the house, taking care that they approach not too near the fires—some are so cautious as to leave the three lower tiers unhung while the fires are kept up. When tobacco is not to be fired, it ought to be hung very thinly, say eight or ten plants on a stick—if the plants be large, fewer—and the sticks should be placed far enough apart to prevent the plants from pressing against each other. In fact, it is the want of house room, more than the difference produced in the quality and price of tobacco, which induces the practice of firing; for by firing, one house is made to contain double the quantity of tobacco that it otherwise would.

After the fires are taken out, which should not be for five or six days (some fire longer) the doors and windows should be thrown open, and except at night and in rainy and damp weather, kept so, till the house is fit to re-hang, which should not be done till the stems are cured; else the tobacco will house burn and probably rot. Fires should be kept very low for the first day or two—then raise them gradually.

That which is first housed being subjected to the influence of fires, cures in a much shorter time, and admits of being very soon re-hung, and the house filled up again—thus the whole crop is housed, &c. secured before the approach of frost. If however, no other object was produced by firing than the difference produced in the quality of the article, it is not certain that that object alone would not be considered a sufficient compensation for the additional labour, expense, and risk which firing superinduces. The objection, however, on the score of expense, so far as that results from the wood consumed, applies with peculiar force in old settlements, where, from the improvident ravages committed on the native forests, every tree has its intrinsic value. In new settlements, the mere value of the fuel consumed would not be considered worthy of being reckoned—but here again firing is of less importance; for tobacco made on new land always cures brighter and better than that which is the growth of old fields. It is, after all, believed that between tobacco made on the same field, fired, and not fired there would be an average difference (in the sale) of not less than one dollar per hundred.

IMPEDIMENT TO ITS GROWTH.

The two most formidable enemies to tobacco, are the *fly* and the *worm*. The depredations committed by the former are believed to have increased of late years to an alarming extent—so much so as to render a supply of plants very precarious, and sometimes impossible. A preventive, or a means of destroying this voracious insect, has become a desideratum; for the discovery of which, the author would deserve the benedictions of the planting community, as would he those of the farming class, who would devise some means of extirpating the turnip and Hessian fly—let us here enquire whether it experiments have been made, and enterprises displayed commensurate with the evil, some remedy for this egregious plague would not have been discovered before now? It is well known that some trees and barks are destructive of certain insects—let decoctions and other external applications be made until relief be found. These flies commence their attacks on the plants when very small in the bed, and devour them with increased voracity,

in cool, dry, cloudy weather. We don't pretend to say what would answer, but have no doubt, that by trying on different parts of the bed, a great variety of experiments something would be found to answer. Let a valuable premium be raised by subscription in tobacco districts, and judges appointed to assign the reward to him who shall discover a method of preventing or of rapidly exterminating the fly in tobacco beds. I am inclined to believe that planking the bed round to the height of 20 inches is the best preventive yet proposed.

OF THE WORM.—There are various kinds—the ground or cut worm, which is the colour of the earth, which works by night, and in cloudy weather, cutting off the plant in the field when small, near the surface of the ground—and last year a new enemy of a peculiar and formidable character attracted the notice of Dr. Muse, of Dorset County, whose researches in Entomology are the more to be valued, since so few men of science apply their talents in a way to enlighten and guide the labours of practical husbandry. The worm mentioned by him has not yet made its appearance on the western shore of Maryland, as we believe. In a paper signed "Agricultur," and published in the first volume of this work, page 72, the reader will find a particular description of this new invader. "An insect, says the Doctor, of a very peculiar kind, has appeared in tobacco, this season, and has been infinitely more injurious to it than the cut worm, which last feeds only by night and in cloudy weather, whereas the former by day, as well as night, and in all the varieties of weather is equally voracious. I have never before seen a similar insect, nor can I learn that such an enemy was ever enrolled among the host that infests that plant."

"This insect is, in point of habit, an anomaly in the insect tribe. The state in which that whole class of animals, any vegetation, is that of the larvae or caterpillars; in the winged or parent state, they have been deemed I think universally harmless, and I am pretty certain of the fact, in regard to all the variety of plants that constitute the farmer's crop, but this insect winged and fully matured; has in a lot of thirty thousand hills of tobacco, growing finely, destroyed in a few days after their appearance, at least one half of them." From the same philosophical observer, we hope to learn the result of his further investigation of the natural history and habits of this new unwelcome intruder.—There are again other worms which prey upon tobacco in the more advanced stage of its growth, devouring the leaf, and leaving the stem naked—such as the large green horn worm and others, too generally known to require description here, and if not known to those who have not cultivated tobacco, they will not fail to make their appearance whenever the bait is held out.

TO DESTROY WORMS.—This is best done on a large farm by raising turkeys for that purpose, which is now regularly done by extensive Planters. They may be exclusively relied on, unless the worms appear in unusual numbers, when it becomes indispensable to use every possible means to destroy them speedily, for in a short time they make terrible inroads on the crop. One turkey for every thousand plants, is a larger number than is usually kept—fifty turkeys will keep 100,000 plants clear. The gang of turkeys is slowly driven regularly over every part of the field—and so indispensable are their labour, that the Planter reckons the worm killing services of a turkey above the value of his meat.—We beg our eastern brethren to recollect that several months intervene between the worm-killing and the turkey eating season. His visits in the mean time, to the fodder house, and the hog pen, have a wonderful effect in purifying their flesh until about Christmas—when a fat hen turkey, and a ham of bacon, make a very tolerable dinner.

QUANTITY TO THE ACRE.—The best lands in this state, produce from one thousand to fourteen hundred weight to the acre. It is not often that tobacco grows too large, but the largest plants never cure the best.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.—Light, rich, high land is esteemed to be productive, of the best tobacco; we have heard it observed, that the district of country in Maryland, where tobacco has been hitherto most extensively cultivated, yields a quality, soft and silky to the touch and emitting a flavour not to be found in the growth of any other state in the union; that tobacco, like the vines peculiar to particular districts, depends not so much on cultivation or management, as on the soil of districts well defined immediately beyond the line of which—the same vine if transplanted no longer yields wine of the same flavour.

ITS TENDENCY TO EXHAUST LAND.

"In using turkey-cocks for worming tobacco it is found expedient to pull out their tails, for on that part they pride themselves above all others, and being deprived of it, they cease to strut and go soberly to work.—Ed. Amer. Farmer.

enquiry and observation, induces us to believe that the effect of the tobacco culture, in its tendency to exhaust the land, is very much exaggerated in public estimation—a very successful and exemplary planter in the richest district of Prince George's county, once observed to the Editor of this Journal, "I have never believed that tobacco exhausted land more than Indian corn, or as much as wheat, & by proper rotation of crops, it can be raised on the same land forever without any other aid than what may be derived from clover and plaster of Paris."—The same opinion has been given us by an eminent planter, Mr. William Rowie, whose last year's crop was 160 hogheads. He added that he had repeatedly observed both his wheat & clover crops succeeding corn, to be inferior to those which followed tobacco, on land of equal strength, when the tobacco and corn crops were planted.

THE BEST ROTATION.—The usual rotation in that portion of our state, where this subject is best understood, and where the greatest improvement is making in the practice and prospects of agriculture—is to have first a crop of tobacco, followed on the removal of the tobacco, by wheat or other small grain, on which is sowed in the spring following clover and plaster of Paris—usually but very improperly without harrowing. The field then remains in clover one or two years, when tobacco again succeeds the clover. Pasturing the clover down, is commonly preferred after ploughing it in, for what reason we don't exactly comprehend, unless the clover crop being ploughed in keeps the land too dry, open and chaffy, during the planting and growing season.

ON THE USE OF PLASTER, with tobacco. It is to be marked as belonging to this part of the subject, that the too free use of plaster on tobacco injures its quality; that it makes it darker. There are various modes of applying it, some sow it broadcast two bushels to the acre, in the fall, on the land they intend for tobacco and repeat it again in the spring, soon after the crop is planted—others sow it in the spring, soon after the land is fallowed, whilst others again put it, about a table spoonful, on the plant after it is planted, or in the check, and make the hill on it—applied in either way, it increases the crop and augments the fertility of the soil, but unless used on lands that are very light, it keeps the plant too green to cure of the brightest colour.

GETTING IN ORDER.—After the tobacco has been stripped and bulked away as described in volume I, page 393, the next thing is to get it "in order" for packing. The old practice was to wait as described in the essay before referred to, until the tobacco begins to heat in the bulk; but that practice is now exploded amongst the most experienced growers of this article. One whose judgment no less than his long experience, give the weight of authority to all he says on this matter, informs the Editor, that tobacco when stripped if well cured, should not lay longer than three or four weeks in bulk & should never be suffered to get warm, (which was the old practice,) before it is shook out and straddled on sticks so far a part as not to touch on the stick, nor should the sticks be hung so close as that the tobacco on one can touch that which hangs on the next. In this situation, the tobacco must hang until it gets thoroughly dry stem and leaf; and the first time it comes in order after this, so as to admit of being handled without breaking, it may be bulked down again in bulks, double the size of the former ones and will so remain forever without danger of spoiling & may be prized as convenience admits, but ingenuity and further experience are every day suggesting labour-saving improvements and accordingly we are now very satisfactorily informed that the troublesome practice of conditioning tobacco by hanging it up in the house, is giving way very fast to the much neater and less troublesome method of windrowing which is, to bulk it down tightly without kneading or compression of any sort in two courses or rows of bundles, taking care always to turn the heads out. In this situation the tobacco becomes perfectly dry, which is the only object proposed by hanging it up and when in moist weather, it again comes "in order," it may with perfect safety be bulked away for packing in larger and more compact bulks. But this mode of treatment applies only to tobacco which is thoroughly cured in the stem. Sometimes tobacco is stripped before the stem is entirely dry—whenever this occurs, it must be crossed on the sticks as before mentioned, for if bulked in that condition, it would moulder & perhaps rot. This brings us to the point of *prizing*, which will be treated of in our next, with engravings, to shew the different modes of performing that operation which have fallen under our observation.

DAIRY SECRET.

Have ready two pans in boiling water, and on the new milk's coming to the dairy, take the hot pans out of the water, put the milk in one of them, and cover it with the other. This will occasion, in the usual time, great augmentation of the thickness and quality of the cream.

The editor of New York National Advertiser states, that the valuable plant, *Scull Cap* is acquiring considerable celebrity, and has been used in several instances with surprising effect. Mr. Noah relates the following instance of its efficacy in having cured a violent inflammatory Rheumatism:

"Some time ago, a Mr. Hunt, a respectable mechanic in this city, told me, that for twelve years he had been a martyr to the inflammatory Rheumatism, which attacked him so violently and frequently that he lost upon an average, six years labour out of the twelve. That about 18 months ago he was in great pain, having his arms and legs cased with flannel, and resting on pillows—having been bled, blistered and physicked without any diminution of pain or symptoms. At this period, he says Mr. Lewis, of Westchester county, I believe he who for many years has prescribed the scull cap, paid him a visit, and told him he would cure him in ten days. He ordered him to drink plentifully of the scull cap tea, strong for that time; to take a dose of sulphur every third day, to live low and eat no salt. Mr. Hunt says he pursued his orders strictly, and for eight days he did not perceive any visible alteration but on the 9th or 10th it appeared to him that his blood underwent a complete change—He describes the sensation as if new blood entirely coursed through the veins and channels of the body—he threw off his flannels, went to work, and has not since been afflicted. Whenever by any pain he has reason to fear an attack, he drinks plentifully of the tea, and the pain vanishes."

"Such is his story to me, and he is a plain honest man, and, as I understand, a cabinet maker, living near Greenwich. There certainly must be valuable qualities in this plant, which physicians should develop by continued experiments. If it has this effect upon the blood in cases of inflammatory rheumatism it may cure the gout & chronic diseases generally. It is certain that it never can do any harm, and should therefore be freely used."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. frigate Congress, dated Champee, 25 miles from Canton.
15th November, 1820.

[RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.]

By the arrival of a ship yesterday from Manila, we received a most melancholy account of the massacre of the Foreigners there by the Indians. It is said the cause of it was this:—The cholera morbus had been raging there for some time and most of the foreigners influenced by the best motives had been administering medicine to check it. From the death of some who had received these medicines, they got the strange notion that the foreigners had been giving them poison, and they therefore determined to try the experiment and seized on a French Physician in the streets, (who carried his medicines about him)—on examining him they found several bottles, one of which contained laudanum—this they tried on a dog & found that it killed him immediately, which confirmed their suspicions, and roused their fury to its highest pitch.—They commenced with the poor Physician and extended it to every foreigner they could lay their hands on.—Not only the Europeans but even the poor Chinese were slaughtered.—35 of the former and 80 of the latter were cut to pieces—whilst the Governor of Manila with 6000 troops under his command stood trembling like a coward, at the spectacle.

Amongst the rest, the fate of midshipman Wilson, formerly of the Macedonian was peculiarly unfortunate; he had left the Macedonian on account of ill health and had arrived at Canton on his way home. His intention was to have joined us, and therefore took passage for Manila (where we then were), and arrived the very day we sailed.—On the day of the insurrection he was informed that a friend of his was in danger—and sallied out with two others for the purpose of attempting his rescue, and met with the fate from which he wished to save another.

The following amusing article is from the Boston Daily Advertiser. The manner recommended of handling "brown heads" is certainly an "exercise" requiring great "manual" dexterity; but we suspect it will be better understood by our "marine" corps, than by our militia or regulars, who have yet to learn the quaint vocabulary of the sons of Neptune.

The Manual Exercise.—My lads—the first thing you have to do, is to answer to your names—when you hear the word "attention," must bring both the starboard and the larboard heels to bear together, keeping your job stays taught bowed up, and square your shoulders by the lifts and braces, clapping both your fists against your bends, one and all the same moment, till the words "stand at ease," when the hollow of your starboard foot must be smartly backed astern of the heel of the larboard one—you must also clap an over hand knot upon your fist athwart your

bread bag; after calling to attention, at the word "shoulder arms," rouse Brown Bess by the middle, and bowse up from the lower tier of the starboard side, to the larboard bow, keeping a good look out that she don't make a lee lurch and capsize, otherwise you'll be apt to knock out your shipmate's top lights; at the word "secure arms," the starboard arm, which is now fast to the starboard bends, must go athwart your bread bag, in order to receive Brown Bess by the breech, clapping your larboard fist to her midships—be sure to have her muzzle ahead, so that her breech will come right under your larboard wing, so as to secure the fireworks from squalls, no tarpauling being allowed. After shouldering, at the word "present arms," you slew Bess half round and seize her with the starboard fist, then fetch her up betwixt your top lights, so that your flying jibboom will be two inches from her midships; be sure to back the hallow of the starboard foot astern of the heel of the larboard one, during this motion; after bringing Bess from the larboard bow, the next is "advance arms," both of the two first motions of which are the same as "present," but at the third, you leave her long side of the starboard bends, seizing the guard with the starboard fist, so as to secure her alongside; so much for one lesson.

OAKUM.

FOREIGN.

SELECTIONS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

On the 6th of February, in debate on the Marquis of Tavistock's motion, condemning the conduct of the Ministers, Mr. Brougham observed.

"It could only be known to her Majesty herself, whether the charges were just or otherwise. Her own conscience told her that she was innocent of those acts which had been falsely imputed to her, in charges which had been, as they were now told, finally abandoned. I have stated thus much," continued the hon. and learned gentleman, "as to the conduct of Queen.—It is fit I should now discharge what I call a debt of gratitude to her. I know it has been invidiously and malevolently asserted, and most industriously circulated for purposes which must be obvious to every man, that my expressed opinions of her majesty's conduct are not the same in fact with my own conscientious conviction.—[Near.]—It is necessary, sir, for me, with what seriousness and sincerity which it may be permitted to a man upon the most solemn occasions to express, to assert—and I do now assert in the face of this House—that if, instead of an advocate, I had been sitting as a judge, at another tribunal I should have been found among the number of those men who, laying their hands upon their hearts, conscientiously pronounced her majesty "Not Guilty." [reiterated cheers.] For the truth of this assertion I desire to tender every pledge that may be most valued and most sacred. I wish to make it in every form which may be deemed most solemn and most binding; and if I believe it not, as I now advance it, I here implicate on myself every curse which is most horrid and most penal." [It would be difficult to describe the earnest emphasis with this asseveration was delivered, the deep interest with which it was listened to, or the enthusiastic and general cheering with which it was greeted.]

Court of King's Bench, Westminster, IN BANCO.

Libel on her Majesty.

Mr. Brougham applied to the Court for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the Rev. R. Blacow, M. A. He made this motion upon the affidavit of A. Miller, of Liverpool, who swore that, on the 27th of January last, he bought, at the shop of a bookseller in that town, a pamphlet, the title of which was as follows:—"The substance of the discourse preached at the church of St. Mark, Liverpool, by the Rev. R. Blacow, M. A. on Sunday evening the 26th of November last, upon the present aspect of the times with additional notes and an appendix, bearing upon the radical question." The affidavit further states, that the deponent on the same day produced the said R. Blacow, M. A. who admitted that he was the author of it, and that he preached it.

Mr. Justice Bayley—"That he preached it but did he admit that he published it?" Mr. Brougham.—My Lord, he admitted this—that he was the author of the sermon as stated and contained in the said pamphlet."

Chief Justice Abbott—"Well, go on."

Mr. Brougham said the court would collect the importance of the publication from the extract which he should read.

"The Radicals have one feature about them, even more hideous and disgusting than the Jacobins themselves. They fell down and worshipped the goddess of Reason—a most respectable and decent sort of being, compared with that which the Radicals have set up as the idol of their worship. They have elevated the goddess of Lust on the pedestal of shame—an object of all others the most congenial to their taste—the most deserving of their homage—the most worthy of their adoration.—After exhibiting her claims to their favour in two distant quarters of the globe—after compassing sea and land with her guilty paramour, to gratify the ill her impure desires, and even polluting the Holy Sepulchre itself with her presence, to which she was carried in muck majesty astride upon an ass, she returned to this hallowed soil, so hardened in sin, so bronzed with infamy, so callous to every feeling of decency, or of shame, as to go on Sunday

last, clothed in the mantle of adultery, to kneel down at the altar of that God, who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity," when she ought rather to have stood barefoot in the aisle, covered with a sheet as white as unsunned snow, doing penance for her sins. Till this had been done, I would never have defiled my hands by placing the sacred symbols in her's; and this she would have been compelled to do in those good old days, when Church discipline was in its pristine vigour and activity. But, instead of this, we behold her "glorying in her shame," triumphing in her guilt, placing herself in the attitude of defiance; and, at the head of her radical troops, demanding those rights she has so deservedly forfeited, and which, in the name of every thing good and virtuous, and sacred among us, she never can, she never must have.

"Enter Jerusalem on an Ass, Then on the stage act Columbine; Attend with Bergami at Mass, Then to St. Paul's—Oh! Caroline!!"

Chief Justice Abbott—I think Mr. Brougham you have shewn causes enough for your rule.

Mr. Brougham.—The deponent, of course, my Lord, swears that her Majesty the Queen is the person alluded to in the sermon. And this part of her conduct alluded to, namely, her going to Church on the Sunday at Hammersmith, is now for the first time called in question. It was never in issue before.

Mr. Justice Bayley—You have your rule; there is no necessity to read over any further passages.

The rule was accordingly granted.

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

Jan. 17.

Congress at Troppau.

Earl Grey said, that having been unsuccessful in his endeavour to obtain satisfactory answers to the question which he had put on a former occasion to the Noble Earl opposite, he could hardly entertain a hope of an answer to that which he had now to put. The following circular Declaration of Sovereigns held at Troppau, had been addressed to several powers on the Continent, and, among others, to the Senate of Hamburg:—

"The overthrow of the order of things in Spain, Portugal, and Naples, has necessarily excited the cares and the uneasiness of the Powers who combated the revolution, and convinced them of the necessity of putting a check on the new calamities with which Europe is threatened. The principles which united the great Powers of the Continent to deliver the world from the military despotism of an individual issuing from the revolution ought to act against the revolutionary power which has just developed itself.

"The Sovereigns assembled at Troppau with this intention, venture to hope that they shall attain this object. They will take for their guides in this great enterprise the Treaties which restored peace to Europe, and have united its nations together.

"Without doubt the powers have the right to take in common general measures of precaution against those States, whose reforms engendered by rebellion is openly opposed to legitimate Governments, as example has already demonstrated, especially when the spirit of rebellion is propagated in the neighbouring States by secret agents. In consequence the Monarchs assembled at Troppau have connected together the measures required by circumstances, and have communicated to the Courts of London and Paris their intention of attaining the end desired, either by mediation or by force. With this view they have invited the King of the two Sicilies to repair to Laybach to appear there as conciliator between his misguided people and the States whose tranquility is endangered by this state of things; and as they have resolved not to recognise any authority established by the seditions, it is only with the King they can confer.

"As the system to be followed has no other foundation than Treaties already existing, they have no doubt of the assent of the Courts of Paris and London. The only object of this system is to consolidate the alliance between the Sovereigns; it has no view to conquests, or to violations of the independence of other Powers. Voluntary ameliorations in the Government will not be impeded. They desire only to maintain tranquility, and protect Europe from the scourge of new revolutions, and to prevent them as far as possible."

How far the conclusion of this document was consistent with other parts of it, it was not now his intention to inquire nor was he at this moment inclined to discuss the question of its general merits. All he wished for at present was an answer to this question. The resistance contemplated by the Allied Powers to the new orders of things in countries named in the paper which he had read, was founded on certain Treaties to which France and this country were parties, and thence it was inferred that the courts of London and Paris would assent to the measures in contemplation against those countries; he wished therefore to know whether any communication had taken place between the Government of this country and the sovereigns assembled at Troppau on the subject alluded to in the paper which he had read, from which they might have been led to infer the acquiescence of the Government of this country in those measures?

In answer to Lord Grey, Lord Liverpool produced the following documents.

Circular dispatch to his Majesty's Ministers at foreign Courts. Laid before the

House of Lords, in pursuance of an address to his Majesty, February 1821. FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 19. 1821.

Sir, I should not have felt it necessary to have made any communication to you, in the present state of the discussions begun at Troppau and transferred to Laybach, had it not been for a circular communication which has been addressed by the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to their several missions, and which his Majesty's Government conceive, if not adverted to, might (however unintentionally) convey, upon the subject therein alluded to, very erroneous impressions of the past; as well as of the present sentiments of the British Government.

It has become, therefore, necessary to inform you that the King has felt himself obliged to decline becoming a party to the measures in question.

These measures embrace two distinct objects:—1. The establishment of certain general principles for the regulation of the future political conduct of the Allies in the cases therein described;—2dly. The proposed mode of dealing under these principles, with the existing affairs of Naples.

The system of measures proposed under the former head, it to be reciprocally acted upon would be in direct repugnance to the fundamental laws of this country. But even if this decisive objection did not exist the British government would nevertheless regard the principles on which these measures rest to be such as could not be safely admitted as a system of international law. They are of opinion that their adoption would inevitably sanction, and in the hands of less beneficent monarchs, might hereafter lead to much more frequent and extensive interference in the internal transactions of States, than they are persuaded is intended by the august parties from whom they proceed, or can be reconcilable either with the general interest or with the efficient authority and dignity of independent sovereigns. They do not regard the alliance as entitled, under existing treaties to assume in their character as allies any such general powers, nor do they conceive that such extraordinary powers could be assumed, in virtue of any fresh diplomatic transaction among the allied courts, without their either attributing to themselves a supremacy incompatible with the rights of other states, or if to be acquired through the special accession of such states, without introducing a federative system in Europe not only unwieldy and ineffectual to its object, but leading to many most serious inconveniences.

With respect to the particular case of Naples, the British government, at the very earliest moment, did not hesitate to express their strong disapprobation of the mode and circumstances under which that revolution was understood to have been effected; but they, at the same time expressly declared to the several allied courts that they should not consider themselves as either called upon; or justified, to advise an interference on the part of this country; they fully admitted however, that other European states, and especially Austria and the Italian powers, might feel themselves differently circumstanced; and they professed that it was not their purpose to prejudice the question as it might affect them, or to interfere with the course which such states might think fit to adopt, with a view to their own security, provided only that they were ready to give every reasonable assurance that their views were not directed to purposes of aggrandizement, subversive of the territorial system of Europe, as established by the late treaties.

Upon these principles the conduct of his majesty's government with regard to the Neapolitan question has been from the first moment, uniformly regulated; and copies of the successive instructions sent to the present British authorities at Naples for their guidance, have been from time to time, transmitted for the information of the allied governments.

With regard to the expectation which is expressed in the circular above alluded to, of the assent of the Courts of London and Paris to the more general measures proposed for their adoption, founded, as it is alleged, upon existing treaties; in justification of its own consistency and good faith, the British Government, in withholding such assent, must protest against any such interpretation being put upon the Treaties in question, as therein assumed.

They have never understood these treaties to impose any such obligations; and they have on various occasions, both in Parliament and in the intercourse with the Allied Governments, distinctly maintained the negative of such a proposition. That they have acted with all possible explicitness upon this subject, would at once appear from reference to the deliberations at Paris, in 1815, previous to the conclusion of the Treaty of Alliance, at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818 and subsequently in certain discussions which took place in the course of the last year.

After having removed the misconception to which the passage of the circular in question, if passed over in silence, might give countenance, and having stated in general terms, without however entering into the argument, the dissent of his majesty's Government from the general principle upon which the circular in question is founded, it should be clearly understood that no Government can be more prepared than the British Government is to uphold the right of any State or States to interfere where their own immediate security or essential interests are seriously endangered by the internal transactions of another State. But as they re-

gaid the assumption of such right as only to be justified by the strongest necessity, and to be limited and regulated thereby, they cannot admit that this right can receive a general and indiscriminate application to all revolutionary movements without reference to their immediate bearing upon some particular State or States, or be made prospectively the basis of an Alliance. They regard its exercise as an exception to general principles, of the greatest value and importance, and as one that only properly grows out of the circumstances of the special case; but they at the same time consider, that exceptions of this description never can, without the utmost danger, be so far reduced to rule, as to be incorporated into the ordinary diplomacy of States, or into the institutes of the law of nations.

As it appears that certain of the Ministers of the three Courts have already communicated this circular despatch to the Courts to which they are accredited, I leave it to your discretion to make a corresponding communication on the part of your Government, regulating your language in conformity to the principles laid down in the present dispatch. You will take care, however, in making such communication, to do justice, in the name of your Government, to the purity of intention, which has no doubt actuated these august Courts in the adoption of the course of measures which they are pursuing. The difference of sentiment which prevails between them and the Court of London on this matter you may declare, can make no alteration whatever in the cordiality and harmony of the alliance on any other subject, or abate their common zeal in giving the most complete effect to all their existing engagements.

I am, &c. (Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Letter from Mr. Canning to one of his Constituents.

We should not have published the following letter, in consequence of the wish expressed by the Right Hon. writer, if it had not obtained circulation in the last number of the *New Monthly Magazine*:—

Tuddenham, Norfolk, Dec. 22, 1820.

"My dear Sir,—I left town on Wednesday, a few minutes after I had written to you, not thinking that I should be quite so soon set at liberty to make to you the communication promised in my letter of that morning. I had hitherto forbore to make that communication, in order that I might not in any way embarrass others by a premature disclosure; and I certainly expected, in return, due notice of the time when it might suit them that the disclosure should be made. I have no doubt that the omission of such notice has been a mere oversight. I regret it only, as it has prevented me from anticipating, with you and the rest of my friends at Liverpool, the announcement in a newspaper of an event in which I know your kind partiality will induce you to feel a lively interest. The facts stated in the *Courier* of Wednesday evening, are stated in substance correctly. I have resigned my office from the government (however reluctantly, at a conjuncture like the present), is to be found solely in the proceedings, and pending "discussion" respecting the Queen. There is (as the *Courier* justly assumes) but this "one point of difference" between my colleagues and myself. Those who may have done me the honour to observe my conduct in this unhappy affair from the beginning, will recollect that on the first occasion on which it was brought forward in the House of Commons, I declared my determination to take as little part as possible in any subsequent stage of the proceedings. This determination was made advisedly. It was made not only after full communication with my colleagues, but as an alternative suggested on their part, for my then retirement from the Administration. So long as there was a hope of amicable adjustment, my continuance in the Administration might possibly be advantageous; that hope was finally extinguished by the failure of Mr. Wilberforce's address. On the same day on which the Queen's Answer to that Address was received by the House of Commons, I asked an audience of the king, and at that audience, (which I obtained the following day), after respectfully repeating to his majesty the declaration which I had made a fortnight before in the House of Commons, and stating the impossibility of my departing from it, I felt it my duty humbly to lay at his majesty's feet the tender of my resignation.

"The king with a generosity which I can never sufficiently acknowledge, commanded me to remain in his service, abating as completely as I might think fit, from any share in the proceedings respecting the Queen; and gave me full authority to plead his majesty's express command for so continuing in office. "No occasion subsequently occurred in parliament, (at least no adequate occasion) for availing myself of the use of this authority; and I should have thought myself inexcusable in seeking an occasion for the purpose. But from the moment of my receiving his majesty's gracious commands, I abstained entirely from all interference on the subject of the Queen's affairs. I did not attend any meetings of the cabinet upon that subject. I had no share whatever in preparing or approving the Bill of Pains and Penalties. I was (as you know) absent from England during the whole progress of that bill, and returned only after it had been withdrawn. "The new state in which I found the proceedings upon my return to England, required the most serious consideration. It was one to which I could not conceive the King's commands of June to be applicable.

For a minister to absent himself altogether from the expected discussions in the House of Commons, intermixed, as there were likely to be, with the general business of the session, appeared to me quite impossible. To be present as a minister, taking no part in these discussions; could only be productive of embarrassment, and of perplexity to my colleagues. To take any part in them was, now as always, out of the question.

"For these difficulties I saw no remedy, except in the humble and earnest renewal of my sovereign of the tender of my resignation, which has been now as graciously accepted as it was in the former instance indulgently declined.

"If some weeks have elapsed, since my return to England, before I could arrive at this practical result, the interval has been chiefly employed in reconciling or endeavoring to reconcile, my colleagues to a step taken by me in a spirit of the most perfect amity, and tending (in my judgment) as much to their relief as to my own.

"It remains for me only to add, that having purchased by the surrender of my office, the liberty of continuing to act in consistency with my original declarations, it is now my intention (but an intention perfectly gratuitous, & one which I hold myself completely free to vary, if I shall at any time see occasion for so doing) to be absent from England again, until the agitation of this calamitous affair shall be at an end.

"You may depend upon my providing that the local interests of Liverpool shall not suffer from my temporary absence.

"I request you, my dear sir, to have the goodness to communicate this letter to my friends at Liverpool, as widely as you may think necessary, taking precautions only that it may not find its way into print. It is only to my friends and my constituents that I should feel myself either bound or entitled, to make so full and particular a communication.

"I have the honour to be, with the greatest regard and esteem, my dear sir, your obliged and faithful servant,

GEORGE CANNING.

"R. Bolton, Esq. Liverpool."

"P. S. I write in a part of the country where the arrival and departure of the post are so inconveniently arranged, that I hardly know when this letter will reach you if addressed directly to Liverpool. I think it best therefore, to send it to Town, whence I hope it may be forwarded tomorrow, so as to reach you on Monday.

"The newspaper which has given occasion to it only came to my hands late last night."

War between Austria and Naples.

The Eastern Mail which arrived this forenoon, brings us news from London, via Boston, down to the 11th of February. The following is furnished in a proof sheet from our correspondent, Messrs. Russel & Gardner. It will be seen that the flames of war have at length burst forth; the Holy Alliance have carried their arms into Naples, for the unholy purpose of crushing the spirit of freedom which has just begun to warm and animate the bosoms of the long degraded Neapolitans. Whether the "August Sovereigns" will be able to confine the storm to the kingdom of Naples, or whether the general discontents of Europe will not cause it to spread far and wide, remains to be seen.

[Com. Adv.]

A London paper of the 11th of Feb. says:—By an express which arrived yesterday from the Continent, we have received the important intelligence that the main division of the Austrian army, consisting of 60,000 men, broke up from its quarters on the right bank of the Po, on the 29th ult. with orders to march on Naples. A manifesto has, we understand, been issued, announcing the invasion to be made, not by Austria as a separate power, but as a member, and in the name of the Holy Alliance. On that basis all intention is disclaimed of occupying Naples with the view of territorial aggrandizement, but solely for the purpose of dictating such a form of Constitution to the Neapolitans as may be consistent with the safety of their neighbors. An outline of the form of government meant to be imposed as the ultimatum of the Allied Powers has been despatched to Naples, for the consideration of Parliament, who will be allowed a short time, some letters say only two days, to deliberate on the proposition. Meantime the Austrian army will advance to Rome, to receive the answer of the Neapolitan Parliament; but as there is little doubt that the high and spirited tone assumed lately by the nation will produce an indignant rejection, it is expected that a very few posts will communicate an attempt, at least, on the part of the Austrians, to occupy the fortified posts of the Neapolitan frontier. The proposition to the Parliament of Naples is signed by the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia. It is mentioned, but we feel disposed to withhold our credence on that head, that the name of the King of Naples is also affixed to it.

By letters from Trieste, we learn that the Austrian fleet, in that port, consisting of two sail of the line and three frigates; besides the numerous vessels of a smaller class, are under orders for immediate service. The garrison of Trieste has received instructions to march to head quarters at Milan, but they are to be replaced by other troops; and the Austrian ports on the Adriatic are directed to be put in a state of defence. Thus, after a peace of six years, the flame of war is re-kindled in Europe; and if Naples should possess the power of bearing up against the Austrians, it may be long before it is again extinguished. Though the advance of the Austrian troops was expected at Naples, no suspicion existed that it was so near at hand.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

Appointments by the Executive of Maryland at a meeting held on the 27th and 28th of March 1821.

James Harris, an additional Justice of the Peace for Kent county.
Thomas Wells, an additional Justice of the Peace for Talbot county.
Cyrus Newlin, a Justice of the Peace for Talbot county, vice E. Martin, who would not qualify.
Lambert Clayland, Agent to deliver the laws on the Eastern Shore.
Robert Oliver and John P. Kennedy, Lottery managers on the part of the state for the university of Maryland.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. THE FIFTY DOLLAR LAW.

The passage of a law during the late session of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the protection of certain property from Execution and distress for rent, seems to have produced some excitement—particularly in the city of Baltimore.

The writer will give the manner, in which the law originated, and its progress through both branches of the legislature, without expressing, or intending to express any opinion as to its merits. The law originated with Mr. Barney of Baltimore. Early in the session he introduced a bill which was amended and passed by the house, was, in substance, the same as the one finally passed, varying from it only in not limiting the amount of property which should be so protected, and in not providing any means, whereby that amount should be ascertained.

This bill was rejected by the Senate. Mr. Barney again called the attention of the house to his bill, and upon his motion, the house returned the bill to the Senate for re-consideration, accompanied with a message importunately pressing its passage as a measure of indispensable necessity for the protection and comfort of the poorer classes of people.

The Senate again rejected Mr. Barney's bill; but introduced another making the alterations before stated, to wit:—1st limiting the amount of property which should be so protected, 2ndly providing a mode whereby that amount could be ascertained.

This bill was sent to the house with a message containing the reasons, why, they had altered Mr. Barney's bill in the particulars mentioned, or rather substituted another. That the first all-allocation, was necessary to prevent its being used as an instrument of dishonesty and fraud; for "necessary beds and bedding, &c." which it was proposed by the house to protect, without limit as to amount, might be worth one hundred, two hundred, five hundred and a thousand or more dollars. The Senate wished the benefits of the bill (if any were to flow from it) to go exclusively to the really poor. So they had limited the amount to be protected to fifty dollars. The second alteration was necessary in order to relieve the Sheriff or other officer from embarrassment, or difficulty, and to prevent abuses.

They also adverted to the impolicy and injustice of frequently interfering with the rights of creditors—stating that great difficulties already existed in the recovery of such claims and expressed their fears, that however well intended such laws might be, and however beneficially in some particular cases, they might operate, whether in general, they were not injurious to very many persons—to the poor as well as to the rich. They illustrated their views by a variety of considerations and reflections;—looking not merely to the immediate operation of such laws, but to their ultimate effects upon the moral feelings and habits of the people. They would have strengthened the obligations of good faith and multiplied the incitement of industry. As one of the most effectual means of accomplishing these important purposes, the Senate forcibly inculcated the observance of the universally acknowledged and simple moral truth, "That every fair and honest contract, voluntarily entered into, should be complied with." This message is drawn with great ability and merits an attentive and anxious perusal by every man, who feels an interest in the dignity and honour of the state and the respectability and well being of its citizens.

It will be recollected by the members of the late House of Delegates and no doubt readily acknowledged, the alacrity, with which the proposed amendments of the Senate were adopted by the house. The message of the Senate seemed to satisfy the mind of every member that the bill of Mr. Barney was altogether defective, and that, the one prepared by the Senate was more judicious in its provisions.

It is not intended by any thing said in this article to detract from the credit of Mr. Barney. "Give liquor to him to whom honor is due" is a maxim not only sanctioned by the highest authority, but altogether in consonance with the principles of justice. It is to be deeply regretted, that the passions and prejudices of mankind render it so difficult of observance—in truth so frequently, openly and flagrantly violate it. The writer is happy that he is superior to such unworthy feelings. Mr. Barney shall have his due. Be it therefore known that the honor of originating this measure belongs to him. No doubt he, last winter thought, that it would be the brightest among that cluster of honors, with which his legislative labours, were about to crown him. It is certainly a measure which would seem to have its origin in the best charities of the human heart, although the circumstance of there being landlords as well as tenants, and creditors as well as debtors may have sorely disap-

pointed Mr. Barney in his anticipations of its popularity. M. H. D.

Good news for Farmers.—It is stated that flour has risen fifty cents per barrel in Philadelphia, in consequence of a deficiency of bread stuffs in many parts of the South of Europe, particularly in Italy and the South of France. The war which has just commenced, as is well observed by the Democratic Press, will produce waste and destruction, and increase the demand.

This event will give some spur to business, which has been so dull for this some time past. Del. Gaz.

It is stated that a court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate the conduct of Commodore Barron. The court is to assemble at New-York in May next and to be composed of Commodores Murray and Stewart and Captain Morris.

There is a debt due from the Emperor of Austria, to the British government, of nine millions nine hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty seven pounds ten shillings.

Ardent spirits are sold at many shops in New York, for one cent a glass. It is said that a barber who shaves for 6d, and gives a glass of liquor into the bargain, has as many customers as he can serve. With 1600 licenced dram shops, and liquor retailed at two or three cents a gill, what can be expected but a constant increase of intemperance, immorality and pauperism!—Patron of Industry.

CHARLESTON, March 26.

FROM THE FRIGATE MACEDONIAN.

On the 22d of February, the scho. Philo, arrived here from Smyrna, fell in with the ship Panther, capt. Austin, of Boston, from Callao bound to Gibraltar, who put on board George Harris, a seaman, to assist capt. Percival in navigating his vessel, and also, despatches from capt. Downes, of the U. S. frigate Macedonian, for Government. From this seaman we learn that he left Callao, in the Panther, in the month of November last; and that the report of the massacre of a part of a boat's crew of the Macedonian is correct. The following are given as the particulars:—Lord Cochrane entered the harbor of Callao, as already stated, in the month of October, and anchored just without gunshot of the forts. The following night, he attacked in his boats, captured, and succeeded in bringing out a Spanish frigate. This exasperated the Spaniards at Callao, who charged the crews of the Macedonian, and the British frigate Hyperion, lying at anchor in the harbor, with aiding Lord C. with the means of carrying his attack into execution. The next day, a boat from the American frigate, on approaching the town, was fired upon by the soldiery—three of her crew, (the Purser's Steward and two seamen) were killed, and most of the others wounded; but they finally succeeded in making their escape.

A boat from the Hyperion, ignorant of what had happened to the American boat, was also approaching the town, when they were cautioned against doing so, by a boat from a Spanish government brig, which had aided in saving the remainder of the crew of the Macedonian's boat, and who appeared to be much exasperated at the conduct of the soldiery.

At this time capt. Downes was at Lima, a distance of nine miles; and Lieut. Murray, who was in command, immediately despatched a letter, privately, to apprise him of what had taken place. He directed that a boat from the ship should be in readiness to receive him at a small port about 30 miles distant; and disguising himself, and obtaining a horse from the Vice-Roy of Lima, he succeeded in regaining his vessel, notwithstanding the exasperated state of the public feeling.

Lord Cochrane, who was still cruising off the port, declared his intention to destroy the town of Callao, on his next attack. His treatment to American vessels in that neighborhood was not complained of, notwithstanding it was known to him that many of them had Spanish property on board. The American and British merchant vessels had dropped down the harbor, after being fired upon from the forts.

The ship Panther left Callao about a fortnight after the above event took place, and proceeded in company with the Macedonian to Pata, a port about 4 degrees to windward, where she left the frigate on the 14th December.—Courier.

OBITUARY.

Died at Otwell, the seat of Nicholas Goldsborough, Esq. on the 4th inst. Miss Polly Goldsborough, the friend of the destitute and the Orphans mother.

—On Wednesday, 28th ult. Mrs. Rebecca Perry, relict of the late Mr. Tristram Perry, of this county.

—On Saturday last, after a few days illness, William Thomas, Esq. of this town.

Young Top-Gallant

Is a beautiful brown bay horse, five years old the 20th of June next, and is superior to any Colt in this county; of his age and blood; is nearly sixteen hands high, and was got by the celebrated Horse Top-Gallant, his dam was got by a Narraganset Horse, out of a Chickasaw Mare, which is supposed to be equal to any stock of horses in the country of their grade.

TOP-GALLANT

Is now in high Stud condition, and will be let to Mares this season at the moderate price of Four Dollars each, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case.

TOP-GALLANT was let to a few mares last season and proved himself a sure foot getter. He will stand at Easton every Tuesday and at the Trappe on Saturday, and every other Wednesday & Thursday at Mr. John Cooper's, near Lees Mill, and every other Wednesday & Thursday at Mr. James Benson's & at St. Michaels. Season to commence on the 7th of April, and to end on the 20th of June next, moneys payable on the 1st of September following, to the Subscriber.

CHARLES M. BROMWELL.
April 7—6v

In Council,

Annapolis, March 28, 1821.

Ordered, That the following communication from the Secretary of State of the United States to this Department, be published in the National Intelligencer, the Baltimore Patriot, the Baltimore American, the Federal Gazette of Baltimore the Maryland-Republican, and the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, and the two papers in Easton once a week for six successive weeks for the information of all the citizens of the State, who may be interested in the subject thereof.

By order
NINIAN PINNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOV. GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Department of State,
March 22d, 1821.

Sir, The question upon the conclusion of that part of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, which stipulated that slaves should not be carried away from the United States by British Officers after the conclusion of the peace, having been submitted, by the American and British Governments, to the decision of the Emperor of Russia, the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs has demanded that, in the event of a decision in favour of the construction insisted upon by the U. States, the full extent of the demand upon Great Britain for restitution, or indemnity for slaves carried away, should be made known as speedily as possible; I am directed by the President to suggest that notice should be given to the sufferers to transmit without delay to this Department, authenticated proof of the numbers of slaves carried away, and of their value, by the current prices at which they might have been sold at the time when the loss was sustained. Specifying the name, age, sex and value of each individual slave lost.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your very humble,
And obedient servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

April 7—6w

CHOPTANK BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Stockholders of this company are desired to take notice that an election will be held at the court house in Easton, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, on fifth day [Thursday] the 12th inst. for nine Directors to manage the concerns of said company for the ensuing year.

Wm. W. MOORE, Treasurer.
4th mo. 7th, 1821

Medical Society.

A stated meeting of the Medical Society for Talbot, Queen Anns and Caroline counties, will be held at Easton on Monday 7th May next. The members are earnestly requested to be punctual in their attendance.

S. T. KEMP, Sec'y.
April 7th, 1821

SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green,
Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening,

FANCY & STAPLE GOODS

Adapted to the present and approaching seasons, which in addition to their former stock on hand, renders their assortment very general and complete—all of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for CASH. Their friends and the public are respectful-ly invited to give them an early call.
Easton, March 17

New Spring Goods.

GROOME & LAMBDIN,
Beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public that they have lately selected, with much care, from the latest arrivals in Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

SUITED TO THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASONS,

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

Which they expect to open during the present week, and which they intend to offer at the very lowest prices for Cash.
Easton, March 20—24—4w

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Dorchester county court, as a court of equity sitting, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at Mr. Flint's Tavern in the town of Cambridge on Monday the 16th day of April next between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all the real estate of Moses W. Nesbitt, late of Dorchester County deceased, situate, lying and being in said county. It is deemed unnecessary to give any particular description of the property proposed to be sold, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase, will view and examine the same for themselves.

The above property will be sold on a credit of 12 & 18 months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond to the trustee with good security to be approved by the Trustee, and upon the ratification of the sale and payment of the purchase money, I will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs and assigns, all the right and estate in the property so sold, of which the said Moses W. Nesbitt died seized & possessed.—Persons desirous of information as to the title and situation of said property, will apply to Doctor William Jackson, or Mr. Jeremiah Colston, of Vienna, or to the subscriber in Cambridge.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTÉ, Trustee.
P. S. This Sale was intended to have taken place on Saturday the 17th inst. but owing to the badness of the weather, was postponed as above.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The creditors of the said Moses W. Nesbitt, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims in the Clerk's office of Dorchester county, within twelve months from the day of sale, with the vouchers thereof.
BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTÉ, Trustee.
Cambridge, March 24.

FOR SALE

For a term of years, or for life,
Two Negro Girls, one 14 the other 15 years of age—they will not be sold to go out of the state—Apply at this Office.
March 17

NOTICE.

Was committed to the public Gaol of Kent county, on the 8th day of February, by Jacob Furbee, one of the justices of the peace for said county, two negro men, one who calls himself JOHN WILLIAMS and the other STEPHEN WILLIAMS, & say they formerly belonged to Wm. Carmichael, Esq. of Centerville, Md. and now are free, but shew no pass. If the owner does not come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, they will be discharged in six weeks from the above date, agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, in such case made and provided.

RICHARD HARRINGTON, Shff.
of Kent County, Delaware.
March 24—3w

MARYLAND, Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court.

March 24th, 1821.

On application of James Emory, Executor of the last will and testament of Gideon Emory, late of Queen Anne's County, deceased; Ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, printed in the town of Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted 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 28th day of March, 1821.

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, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Gideon Emory, 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 vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be barred from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of March, 1821. JAMES EMORY, Executor of Gideon Emory.

March 31—3w

COMMISSIONERS SALE.

By order of Talbot county Court, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the Court House Green, in Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. the Farm of the late Col. Obadiah Garey, in Miles River Neck, containing about Two Hundred and seventy-five acres of Land—This farm is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Clover and Tobacco; it is considered very healthy, being situated on the beautiful waters of Miles River and adjoining the lands of Gen. P. Benson, Col. E. Lloyd, Messrs Bracco & Roberts. It will be sold on the following terms, viz. On a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to be passed to each of the representatives respectively of the said O. Garey.

ANDREW SKINNER,
P. BENSON,
SAMUEL ROBERTS,
B. BRACCO.

March 31—4t

THE WHOLE IN ONE DAY.

30,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars, &c.

All payable in Cash without deduction! "The Managers of the Cathedral Church Lottery (of Baltimore) have the pleasure to announce to the public that the Splendid CONSOLIDATION DRAWING Will positively take place on Friday the 27th NEXT MONTH (April)—the whole lottery will be finished on that day and no postponement beyond that day on any account whatever."

COHEN'S OFFICES, Balt.

March 12, 1821.

Agreeably to the notice of the Managers, the distribution of the brilliant prizes in the CONSOLIDATION LOTTERY Will take place 27th next, month and the whole to be completed

In one Drawing.

Highest Prizes \$30,000—2 of 5,000—4,000—3,000—5 of 2,000—10 of 1,000, &c. no prize lower than 25 dollars!

All payable without Discount!

Distast Adventurers should not delay sending in their orders, which will avoid and prevent disappointment, many of which occurred in the Monument Lottery—in consequence of their being so long deferred that they did not arrive until after the drawing had been completed, and of course too late to be supplied.

In the present instance therefore speedy applications should be made.

Whole Tickets \$25 Fifties . . . 25
Halves . . . 12 50 Eighths . . . 3 12
Quarters . . . 6 25 Tenths . . . 2 50

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES,
114 and 244 Market-st. BALTIMORE,

Where have been obtained more Capital prizes than at any other Office in America.

At COHEN'S Office was sold in the present scheme the great Capital of \$40,000 (in shares) and where, in the three last classes of the Monument Lottery, were sold the 40,000 (also in shares) the 30,000—2 of 20,000—2 of 10,000, &c. &c.

Orders from any part of the United States, enclosing the Cash or prize tickets, post paid, will meet the same prompt attention as on personal application, addressed to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. Secretary
to the Managers—BALTIMORE.

March 24—3w

A CARD.

The inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, are respectfully informed by James Nind, that his daughter (Mrs. Creswell) intends returning to Easton about the middle of April, to offer her services for the Tutition of young Ladies. As her abilities in her profession, and her attention to the improvement of those young Ladies committed to her care are well known they need no comment.

Negroes Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase FOUR NEGRO LADS, between 12 and 17 years of age, for whom he will give a liberal price in Cash.

NICHOLAS THOMAS.

Oxford Neck, March 31st.

FOR SALE.

I will sell my full blooded mare MERINO, formerly the property of Col. E. Lloyd, on liberal terms.

NICHOLAS THOMAS.

Oxford Neck, March 31st.

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, at November Term, 1820.

Obadiah Stanford

vs. Leash Savage, heir at LAW of Ezekiel Savage.

The Bill in the above mentioned suit, states that on the first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, Ezekiel Savage, of Somerset county, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars, to him in hand paid, executed to Leash Savage, daughter of the aforesaid Ezekiel, a bond of conveyance for all that part of a tract of land called Montanah, that the said Ezekiel Savage purchased of a certain Elizabeth White, at or near Wicomico Creek Trap, thereby obliging himself to convey to her the land mentioned in the said bond, by a good and sufficient deed, to her, the said Leash, her heirs and assigns forever, that the said Leash Savage on the eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, for and in consideration of fifty dollars, to her in hand paid, assigned all her interest in the above-mentioned bond, mentioned in the said bond of conveyance, to a certain John Stanford, and that the said John Stanford, on the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, executed a bond of conveyance to the said Obadiah Stanford, the complainant, for all the aforesaid land, belonging to him, the said John, viz the part of the said tract of land called Montanah, as described in the abovementioned bond of conveyance from Ezekiel Savage to the said Leash Savage, and it is further stated by the said complainant's bill, that the said Ezekiel Savage hath departed this life, without making a conveyance to the said Leash Savage, agreeably to the aforesaid bond, and hath left the said Leash Savage his heir at law. The object of the bill is to obtain a decree to compel the said heir of the said Ezekiel Savage to make a sufficient legal conveyance of the lands as above described, to the said Obadiah Stanford in fee simple, and it having been made appear to the said court, that the said Leash Savage, heir as aforesaid, resides out of the State of Maryland. It is ordered by Somerset county Court, aforesaid, in Chancery sitting, that the complainant give notice of the said bill, and the object thereof, by advertisement in one newspaper published at Easton, four weeks successively, previous to the first Monday of May next, warning the defendant to appear in the said court, in Princess Anne Town, in the said county, in person or by solicitor, on or before the fourth Monday of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, to shew cause, why a decree should not be passed, as prayed by the said bill.

Test, JOHN DONE, Clerk of Somerset County Court.
March 26, 1821—(31) 4w

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT, at November Term, 1820.

Jane Clairvoe and Isaac M. Adams, administrators of Bennett H. Clairvoe.

vs. Sarah Mitchell & George Buntin, and Elizabeth his wife.

The bill in the abovementioned suit states, that a certain Isaac C. Mitchell hath departed this life, seized of real estate, lying and being in Somerset County, and that the said Isaac by his last will and testament, left his said real estate to his mother Sarah Mitchell, during her life or widowhood, and at her death or marriage to his sister Elizabeth E. C. Buntin, wife of the said George Buntin, that the said Isaac C. Mitchell in his life time, was indebted to the said Bennett H. Clairvoe deceased, in the sum of one thousand seven hundred and twenty one dollars, and seventy nine cents, and that the personal estate of the said Isaac C. Mitchell has proved insufficient for the payment of his debts. The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate aforesaid, for the payment of the debts due & owing from the said Isaac C. Mitchell deceased, and it having been made appear to the court aforesaid, that the devisees aforesaid reside out of the state aforesaid.

It is ordered by Somerset county court aforesaid, sitting in Chancery, that the Complainants give notice of the said bill and the object thereof by advertisement, in one newspaper published at Easton, four weeks successively, previous to the first Monday in May next, warning the defendants to appear in the said court in Princess Anne Town in Somerset county aforesaid, in person or by a solicitor on or before the fourth Monday of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, to shew cause why a decree, should not be passed as prayed by the said bill.

Test JOHN DONE, Clk. of Somers t County Court.
March 31—4w

QUEEN ANNS COUNTY COURT, Sitting as a Court of Equity at October Term, 1820.

Ordered that the sale made and reported by Gustavus W. T. Wright, trustee for the sale of the real estate of the late Susanna Watson, lying in Queen Anns county, and called Vaughans's Discovery, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, before the first Saturday in the next May term of this court.—Provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette at Easton, before the said first Saturday of May term next. The report states that sixty six acres, two rods and 3 perches sold for the sum of five hundred and fifty six dollars and ninety and a half cents.

LEWEL FURNELL.
March 31

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

If you deem the following little doggerel of fusion, of a drowsy pennyless hour, worthy a corner in your interesting paper, please to accommodate it with one, and oblige a stranger and a patron.

O there were times when blithely
Through every field and grove I stray'd,
And, aye, my soul was light and free
As I the rising sun survey'd;
Ten thousand pleasures were my lot,
Each little grief was soon forgot,
And every woe—for I was not
In debt.

O, days too good to last for life—
I bought a farm and stocked it o'er,
And took a gentle dame to wife
Who loved to ride in coach and four:
I fill'd my house with fine affairs,
Purchased an hundred costly wares,
So plunged me into all the cares
Of debt.

'Tis not so much—a thousand pound
To pay twelve months ahead, 'me tho't,
Nor dream'd that when the year came round
To me that starting thing 'Tour Note.'
But payment day at length appears,
And all the curses, groans and tears
Of being soused full head and ears
In debt.

Farewell to peace, farewell to joy—
What can one do who cannot pay?
A thousand rankling thoughts employ
My tears by night and sighs by day.
So sad the times are changed about—
My wheat, alas! 'twould take, I doubt,
Five hundred stacks to get me out
Of debt.

Come floods and earthquakes, hail and fire,
Come all ye plagues of mortal life,
Gout, fever, ague, tooth-ache dire,
And what is worse, a brawling wife—
Thrice welcome to your work of pain,
So you but let me free again
From duns and all the endless train
Of debt! debt!! debt!!!

ONE OF YOU.

Description of an Old Bachelor.

An old bachelor is a sort of whimsical being, which nature never intended to create.—He was formed out of all the odds and ends of what materials were left after the great work was over. Unluckily for him, the finer passions were all made use of in the composition of those creatures intended for social enjoyment. What remains of the bachelor is hardly enough to rub down the crusty mould into which he is thrown to avoid waste. Some seasoning, that he may not be quite insipid, must be constituted, instead of more valuable ingredients; and so dame nature tosses in self-love without weight or measures. A sprinkling of understanding, which is fit for no other use and which turns to acid from the sour disposition of the vessel in which it is contained, and the whole composition is finished, with an immoderate portion of oddities. Thus formed, thus finished, a bachelor is popped into the world mere lumber, without the possibility of being happy himself, or essentially contributing to the happiness of others. His only business is to keep himself quiet: he gets up to lie down and lies down to get up. No tender impressions enliven his awaking; no agreeable reveries disturb his drowsy slumbers. If he speaks the language of sensibility, he speaks it on the excellency of some favourite dish, or on the choice liquors in which his cellar abounds. On such subjects, he feels the rapture of a lover. The pace of a bachelor is sober, and he will hardly mend it to get out of a storm, although that storm were to threaten a deluge; but show him a woman who is entitled to the compliments of his hat, and he will shuffle on as though he was walking for a wager. His house-keeper or his landlady he can talk to without reserve; but any other of the sex that is above an useful dependent, is his terror. A coffee house is his sanctum sanctorum against bright eyes and dazzling complexions. Here he lounges out half his days. At home he sits down to have unsocial meals, and when his palate is pleased, he has no other passion to gratify. Such is a bachelor—such the life of a bachelor. What becomes of him after death, I am not caustic enough to determine.

NOW, FOR A MARRIED MAN.

The felicity of a married man never stands still, it perpetually flows & increases in its passage—it is supplied from various channels; it depends more on others, than on himself. From participation, proceed the most extatic enjoyments of the married man. By an union with the gentlest, most polished, most beautiful part of the Creation, his mind is harmonized, his manners softened, his soul animated by the tenderest, liveliest sentiments, Love, gratitude, and universal benevolence, mix in all his ideas—the house of a married man is his paradise—he never leaves it without regret—never returns to it, but with gladness. The friend of his soul, the wife of his bosom, welcomes his approach with susceptibility; joy flushes her cheeks, & mutual are their transports. Infants, lovely as the spring clime about his knees, and content which shall catch the envious kiss of paternal fondness. Smiling plenty, under the guardianship of economy, is seen in every department of his family—Generosity stands port-

at his door—Liberality, president at his table—and social Mirth, gives to Time its most pleasing motion. To the existence of a married man, there is no termination—when death overtakes him, he is only translated from one Heaven to another: his glory is immortalized; and his children's children represent him on earth, to the latest generation.

WANTS

Which every one must feel.
Virtue wants—sincere votaries; Wisdom—more earnest suplicants; & Truth real friends and admirers.
'Pure and undefiled Religion,' wants—less said about the theory, and more done about the practice of it.
Philanthropy wants—a residence and Fidelity—an asylum.
Love and Charity want—to be in better credit.
Pride wants—to be kicked out of company and Humility introduced.
Every old woman, silly girl or officious young fellow, who hears of any amour, (or even of two persons of different sexes being seen to converse together) want mightily to be at the bottom of it.
Every old bachelor (who has not some body, incog.) wants—a wife; every girl in America, above fifteen, not already provided for, wants—a husband.

PLOUGHS.

The Subscriber has now on hand a general assortment of first quality PLOUGHS, and other useful implements, at his Manufactory on Ellicott's street, near Pratt street wharf, where the opportunity of a general assortment and constant supply of Ploughs, and the nicer implements of Husbandry, has not heretofore been presented to the Agriculturists of Maryland, and at moderate prices, among which are the following—viz.

200 Bar Share Ploughs, both right and left hands, high and low Mould Boards, of six different sizes and prices.

50 Carey Ploughs, price from \$4 to 10 dollars. These are valuable for stumpy, stony or sandy soils; the largest size will bear the draft of four horses.

Hill Side Ploughs, constructed so as to go and return on the edge of a land, and turn the sward always down hill, the share and mould board can be altered to return in about ten seconds.

Double Mould Board Ploughs, one of which is of small size, well suited for laying off Tobacco hills, ploughing the same, making furrows for Potatoes, hilling them, &c.

A Corn-Dropper, which will open the mellow soil, drop most kinds of grain, pulse and garden seeds, and cover them at one operation at any distance apart desired.

A Corn-Sheller, with which a man and boy can shell fifteen bushels per hour the machine being mostly composed of iron is not liable to get out of order.

Bennett's Drill Machines, which will sow clover and all other grass and turnip seeds, with great dispatch and accuracy, in so much that it will save one fourth of the seed and labour.

A small Hand Drill, to sow turnip seed in rows; Hinge Harrows, light and heavy, Cultivators, Scarifiers, as used by M. G. Alexander Benson, in his new system of cultivation. Other implements made to order with punctuality and dispatch. A share of public patronage is solicited by

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

N. B. Any person purchasing a machine not yet generally known, & finding on trial, it does not answer the character I gave it, I will take it back and return the money, provided it is not injured. Ploughs repaired for customers.

R. S.

Baltimore, March 10.
A constant supply of the above articles will be kept for sale at Easton Point by Capt. Vickers.

YOUNG TOM.

A Chesnut Sorrel handsomely marked with white—five years old next July, is in fine condition and will be let to mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of four dollars the spring's chance and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case—the season to commence the 27th of March and end the 20th 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 great requisites for either saddle or harness, strength, activity, and invincible spirit. He will be at Easton on Tuesday the 27th instant, at the Trappe on Wednesday the 28th; at Mr. Philomene Hemmley's, Head of Wye, on Saturday the 31st; on Monday the 2d April in Ferry Neck; and on Saturday the 7th of April at St. Michaels, which stands will be attended once a fortnight throughout the season, the residue of his time at the subscriber's stable. Tom was let to a few mares at 3 years old and his colts are much admired; he was let to about thirty mares last season and proved himself a sure foal getter.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.
Talbot County, near St. Michaels,
March 24th, 1821.

DRUMMER.

The well known Horse Drummer is now in high Stud condition, and will be let to Mares this season by the subscriber at the moderate price of Four Dollars the spring's chance and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.—The season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June, money payable on the first of September.

Drummer

will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and will proceed on to the Head of Wye the first week, and at the Trappe the second, and so on throughout the season.

DRUMMER is so well-known, as a good and a sure foal getter, that it is deemed unnecessary to say more about him as persons can see and examine for themselves.

JAMES DENNY.

March 10—18

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Crab Apple Cider,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH CHAIN,

Opposite the Easton Hotel.

March 24, 1821.

Chance Medley

Will stand the ensuing season in Easton at the subscriber's stable, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays & Fridays, at the Trappe on Saturdays, and the other days of the week at the subscriber's farm near the old Chapel, where mares from a distance can be accommodated with pasturage, and grain if required, but will not be accountable for accidents or escapes—although they shall receive every proper attention.

CHANCE MEDLEY is now in high condition and vigor, and is esteemed by the best judges to be among the finest horses in point of strength, or symmetry of form, and the best blood horse that ever was on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—being crossed by the best horses in England.

Chance Medley will cover mares this season at the price of 18 dollars the season, but if paid on or before the first day of October, one third of the account will be deducted, and in every case fifty cents to the groom, to be paid on the arrival of the mare.—Chance Medley is considered to be a true honest racer, and being five years old, he never ran but at Easton last fall, when he beat Governor Wright's famous mare Aurora, out of Pandora by Col. Lloyd's Vington, and several others, four miles, running three heats.

Chance Medley was got by Col. Tayloe's imported horse Chance, who was selected in England by the best judges for Col. John Tayloe of Washington, at a very high price, and was landed in Philadelphia in November 1812. He is the sire of Grimaldin, Speculator, Accident, Scafe's Colt, Chance, &c. &c. all first rate runners now on the British turf, as may be seen by reference to the English Racing Calendars; and at Dunstable, in 1800, he won the 100 pound plate, beating Sir Solomon, Haphazard, Sportsman, Hyacinthus, &c. At York Spring meeting in 1801, he won 50 pounds, two mile heats beating Honeycomb, Trumper, &c. At Doncaster, he won the Doncaster stakes of 10 guineas each, thirteen subscribers, with 20 guineas added—four mile heats, beating Hyacinthus, Cockfighter, &c. and the same day he won the gold cup, four miles, beating Sir Solomon, Champion and Attainment; and at Malton in 1802, at eight stone five pounds; after which he fell lame, and was sold to a Mr. Duncumbe for a stallion, from whom he was purchased by Col. John Tayloe of Washington.

Pedigree.

Chance Medley was got by the imported horse Chance who was gotten by Lurcher, his dam Recovery by Hyder Ally; his great grand dam Perdita by Herod; his great grand dam Fair Forester by Sloe; his great grand dam, great grand dam by Forester his great, great, great, great grand dam by Partner; his great, great, great, great grand dam by Croft's bay Barb; his great, great, great, great grand dam by Markless; his great, great, great, great grand dam by Brimmer; his great, great, great, great grand dam by Dodsworth; his great, great, great, great grand dam by the son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton Barbed mare.

Lurcher, the sire of Chance, the grand sire of the above Chance Medley, was gotten by Duncannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertumnus, or Eclipse; his grand dam by the Compton Barb out of a sister to Regulator; Vertumnus was by Eclipse out of the Tartar mare, dam of Mercury, Volunteer, &c.

Hyder Ally was gotten by Blank; his dam by Regulus; his grand dam (Little Bowes) by a brother of Miskbury; his great grand dam by Hutton's Barb; his great, great grand dam by the Byerly Turk; his great, great, great, great grand dam by Mr. Place's mare by Hautboy; his great, great, great, great grand dam by the sister to Morgan's Dunby, a son of the Hensley Turk; his great, great, great, great grand dam by Dodsworth; his great, great, great, great grand dam by the Burton Barb.

Blank was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the little Heartley mare; he was full brother to Old Janus and Old England, this mare was gotten by Bartlett's Childers, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Whig by William's Woodstock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of Fenwick Barb; Duncannon was gotten by Eclipse; his dam by Herod; his grand dam Doris by Blank; his great grand dam Helen by Speculator; by Crab, his great, great grand dam Daphne by Godolphin Arabian, his great, great, great grand dam by Fox, Childers, Markless, sister to Honeycomb, Punch, by Taffolet Barb.

Eclipse was gotten by Marske, out of Spilletta, by Regulus, he by the Godolphin Arabian, her dam Mother Western by Smith's son of Snake, Lord D. Archy's old Montague, Hautboy, Brimmer.

King Herod was gotten by Tartar, he by Partner, out of Meliora by Fox, his dam by Cyrron, by Blaze, he by Childers, his grand dam Selema by Bethell's Arabian, Graham's Champion, Darby's Arabian Merlin, &c. &c.

The dam of Chance Medley was got by Young Diomed, by Col. Tayloe's grey Diomed—dam by the imported horse (Fabrius), sire of Oscar out of Active by Chatham, out of Shepherdess who was gotten by Edlin's imported horse Slim, out of Shrewsbury (owned by Duot. Thomas Hamilton) and got by old Figure—her great grand dam was Thistle by Hamilton's imported horse Dove, out of Stella—Stella was got out of Col. Tasker's celebrated Selima by Othello.

Young Diomed's dam was imported by Mr. Harford and was got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, her grand dam by Regulus, her great grand dam by old Cade, her great, great grand dam by old Partner. Chance Medley is a beautiful dapple grey—he will not be put to more than thirty mares this season, being young and never covered a mare.

JAMES NABB.

March 24, 1821.

*P. S. Blank, the great, great, great grand sire of Chance Medley, was out of the little Hartly Mare, who was gotten by Childers, full brother to Flying Childers & Gabriel, (the grand sire of Chance Medley by the dam side, and the sire of Old Oscar who has covered with great success on this shore for several years,) was out of a dam gotten by High Flyer; thus by reference to a correspondence in the American Farmer, No. 51, vol. 2, between the Editor (John S. Skinner, Esq.) and the Hon. Sir John Sinclair of Edinburgh, who wrote to Sir Alexander Don, Bart. M. P. on the subject of the best bred horses in Europe, it will be seen, that the celebrated and above named horses Flying Childers and High Flyer, near relatives of Chance Medley, raised by Dennis Boyd, esq. of the Western Shore, are now considered in Europe the best stock in the world.

THE NOTED SPOTTED HORSE

DIOMEAD,

Is now in high condition and will be let to mares this season at the moderate price of five dollars the spring's chance, two dollars and fifty cents the single leap—but if paid by the 20th of August next, four dollars will be received in full for a spring's chance—and two dollars 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, & was got by Littleberry H. Jones' young Spotted Diomed of Botetourt county, state of Virginia, whose dam was got by the noted horse Hamlet, Hamlet by Doddridge's Fernout. Fernout came out of one of the best breed of mares in the state of Virginia—Diomed will stand at the Subscriber's 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 31—Sw

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed at the suit of Aldreen and Foster Maynard, administrators of Foster, against Robert Dawson, will be sold on Tuesday the 10th of April, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the following property, viz: The life estate of the said Robert Dawson, in and to one third part of the Farm on which he now resides, 2 head of Horses and 5 head of Cattle—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above venditioni.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

March 17—ts.

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold on Tuesday the 10th of April next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, the following Negroes, the property of James Colston, viz. one negro man named Scipio, one negro woman named Mary, and her child named Ann Maria; also one bay mare.

Taken and sold (subject to a bill of sale) for officer's fees. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

March 24—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued from the county court of Somerset county, against Littleton Dennis Teackle, of said county, I shall expose to public sale on Wednesday the 18th day of April next, the following property, taken and held to satisfy said writs, viz. One Farm, purchased from John Pershouse, containing seven hundred and fifty acres, more or less. One Farm purchased from John Winder, containing four hundred and sixty-two acres, more or less. One Farm purchased from Benson B. Lowes, containing one hundred and eighty-one acres, more or less. One Farm purchased from William Russum, called and known by the name of Barren Creek Mineral Springs, containing one hundred and twelve acres, more or less. One Farm purchased of Eli Furniss, containing one hundred acres, more or less. That Elegant House and Lot, occupied by said Littleton D. Teackle, containing twenty acres more or less. Five Houses and Lots in Princess Anne town and precincts. Twenty six Negroes, five Horses, thirty head of Cattle, thirty sheep, fifty Hogs, 1 Gig, 1 Coach, nine Beds, 2000. Silver Plate, Carpets, Andirons, Beureaut, Bookcase, Settee, Looking Glasses, Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, &c. Sale to commence at nine o'clock, A. M. Terms Cash.

GEORGE DASHEILL, Shff.

of Somerset county, Md.

February 22d, 1821.

March 24—3w—2q—\$2

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, at the two suits of John Edmonson and the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Col. Wm. Hayward, will be sold at public sale in Easton, on the public square, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock of the same day; the following lands and tenements of the said Col. William Hayward, to wit: one plantation situated in the lower district of this county, whereon Andrew Reed lived, containing by estimation, Five hundred and fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation whereon Samuel Eason lives, situated aforesaid, containing by estimation Four hundred and Fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation in Tuckahoe, whereon Daniel Frumpton lives, containing by estimation Three Hundred Acres of Land. One other plantation on St. Michaels River, whereon Stephen Stitchberry lived, being part of a tract of Land called 'Sheepheads Point'; Also, all that part of a tract of land called 'Theobold's Addition,' on St. Michaels river, containing by estimation two hundred Acres, to satisfy the debt, damages, costs and charges of the above mentioned executions.

WILLIAM THOMAS,

late Sheriff of Talbot County.

March 31.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the goal of Frederick county Maryland, as a runaway on the 21st inst. a negro man who says his name is

JAMES,

Aged about 55 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has two scars on the left side of his forehead, one on his left cheek, & one under his left eye and is considerably ruptured—his clothing consists of one dark linsley coat, one pair blue & yellow mixed linsley pantaloons, one blue & white striped vest, one cotton shirt, & one pair of coarse shoes and an old fur hat. He says he belongs to Mrs. Sarah Beatty, of Winchester, Virginia.

The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward without delay, prove said negro and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.

Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.

March 10—Sw

MRS. ANN MARIA CAMPBELL,

Having removed to a Large and Commodious House in Cambridge, in a convenient part of the Town, in respect to the Academy and other Schools, will Board a few Girls and Boys, on moderate terms.

Cambridge, December 2 1820.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of February, 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 & 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 bunks, and two state rooms with eight bunks, 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, Feb. 17—18

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having formed a Co-partnership in the business of the above Vessel with Capt. John Beckwith, takes this opportunity to tender to his friends and customers, his grateful acknowledgments for their liberal support, and at the same time to assure them that no exertions shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same.

THE JANE & MARY

Is in complete order, for the reception of grain or freight of any kind. She will leave Easton for Baltimore on Sunday the 18th instant, and will afterwards continue her regular route as heretofore, leaving Easton for Baltimore every Monday, and Baltimore for Easton every Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M. each day. All Orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board and by their Clerk, (Captain Robert Spedden,) at Easton Point.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

P. S. They have a large & commodious granary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk will regularly attend every Monday at Doctor William W. Moore's Druggist Shop, for the reception of orders.

C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DAYS.



THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND,

Will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday, the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock and will proceed to Annapolis and Baltimore, arriving at the latter place at 6 o'clock the same evening; leaves Baltimore on Wednesday at 8 o'clock and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening; And so leaving Easton at the same hour and by the same route every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore on like manner every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route, as she passes, she will touch at Todd's Point, and at the Mills and Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers.

On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Chestertown and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock she will leave Chestertown & return to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's Town to take and land Passengers.

She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned so as not to incommode the Passengers, their Horses, or Carriages.

The Steam Boat has been freshly painted and completely fitted up in her Machinery; and will be found entirely suited to the convenience and pleasure of every Passenger.

All Baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton, March 17, 1821.

Easton Mail Line:



THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

This line will commence the Summer Establishment on the 1st of April—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 o'clock in the morning, & arriving at Wilmington the same evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keady's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the same 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 & 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.

Proprietors.

March 24, 1821.—18

THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL

Board of Examiners for the Eastern

Shore of Maryland,

Will meet at Easton, on the Second Monday in April (9th) for the purpose of granting Licenses to Candidates to practice Medicine and Surgery, agreeably to a law enacted for that purpose.

March 24

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1821.

NO. 175.

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

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.
ON THE CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF
TOBACCO.
(Continued.)

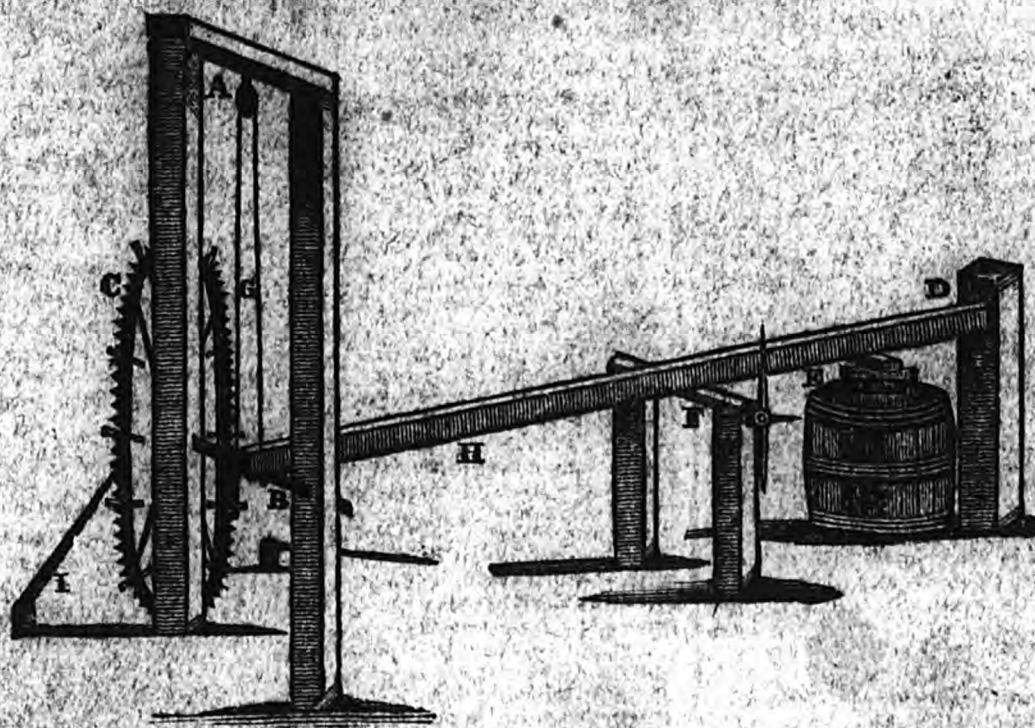
We come now to the packing, and prizeing or pressing of Tobacco.
It is never in a proper condition to be put into the Hogshead, we are assured by a most intelligent Inspector, unless the stems are firm, or in better words, dry enough to support the leaves in an upright position whilst you shake the bundle or head in your hand, holding it at the tie. But if it has been previously well conditioned, whenever you find it in the state just described, and yet moist enough to bear hard pressing without breaking, you can pack it with perfect safety.

The proper and best, because the fastest way to pack it may be thus described. Get into the hogshead and draw two diameters on the bottom head, crossing each other at right angles, and of course dividing its area into four equal parts; begin then to pack at the circumference of the head, and at either of these lines or radii, laying the first bundle of tobacco parallel therewith the stem or tied end pressed close to the stave, and the leaves consequently in a line that would cut the radii of that quarter of the head, or circle at right angles. The next bundle is to be placed in the same manner, but along side of the first, and to the last add others, until no more can be placed parallel to the first, in that quarter or division of the head. You must then begin at the other side or straight line of this division, and pack as at first directed, but towards the tobacco which you had already placed in the hogshead. By packing in this mode, you will get the leaf, or most valuable part chiefly to the inside of the package, where it will be most secure, and the stem, or tied, and least valuable part will be principally at the out side. The other quarters or divisions on the head, are to be packed in like manner. When thus packed, although the leaves cross each other at right angles in each division of the circle, still as two thicknesses of leaves are thinner than one layer of the tied or stem ends, it will be necessary to put some rows in the centre in order to keep the courses level. This you will do after you have laid one or more outside rows, all round on the head, and as often thereafter as may be requisite. The ties of the bundles in the centre rows, should not touch those of the outer courses. They should form an oblong square, with the heads of the bundles outwards. All of the centre rows are to be packed in the same manner, but they must cross the first and each other in directions best calculated to keep the whole surface level. This ought to be strictly attended to, that every part may be equally pressed. The person who packs, must place the tobacco as close as he can with his hands, as he lays it down, & subsequently press it by his entire weight, as he moves round on his knees to pack other parts of the hogshead. A few bundles may be put occasionally in other positions to advantage, for every place that appears to be sufficiently below the common level to receive a bundle or two ought to be invariably filled up. However, as there are but two objects to be kept in view in the arrangement of the bundles, if these are accomplished the packer may please himself as to the mode, and they are solidly to the whole package, and security to the most valuable part of it. When the hogshead is filled, you must put a false, loose head or follower made of thick plank, and pile on this as many square blocks of wood as you can get between it and the prize, which should be raised and blocked up as high as it can be; this done you may apply the pressure, and continue it until you bring the prize to a horizontal line, below which it should never be forced. The lever is then to be raised again, that you may put in more tobacco, or simply add more blocks as may seem best, before you prize again.

These operations are to be repeated until you can press no more into the hogshead, which generally contains when well pressed from 700 to 1000 lbs. but it cannot by the laws of Maryland, be more than four feet long, nor must the diameters at the head and bulge, within the staves, jointly exceed seventy inches. In these diameters, there should be but very little difference, as it would create great difficulty in pressing.

The press which is now most approved, was lately invented by Mr. Cinnon Frazier, of Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Maryland; who is willing to contract with proper persons, and upon moderate terms, for the privilege of using his patent right, to erect them in most parts of the U. States.

FRAZIER'S PRESS.

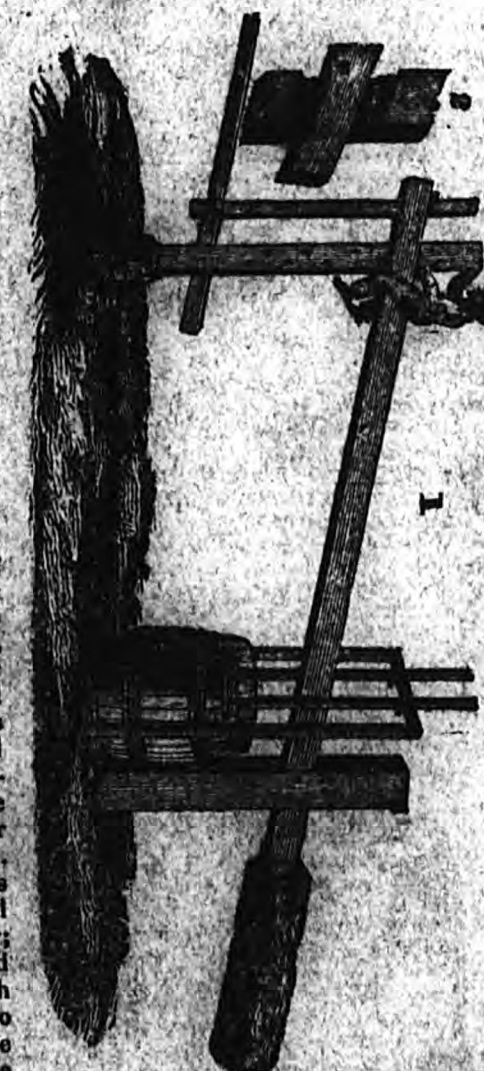


This press unites to the power of a long lever, that of a large vertical wheel, impelled by the gravity or weight of the operator, which is not only an easy but very advantageous mode of using power. A stout man may push a horizontal wheel with the effect of 100 lbs., but stepping on the vertical wheel, he moves it by his entire weight, which may be from 160 to 300 lbs.; shewing a great increase of power and effect, with less manual exertion. The wheel, thus placed, is no doubt the best mechanical power that we can use in connexion with the long common lever in packing tobacco. And we are persuaded that the same principles could be most beneficially applied in pressing paper and other fabrics.

In the above press, the post D should be 18 inches square, and 14 feet long, 9 feet above, and 5 feet below the ground, in which it should be secured by 4 pieces of wood, 8 feet long, and 4 inches square, fitted into notches, one on each side of the post, their ends well crossed with logs of wood, weighted with heavy stones, and covered up with earth tightly rammed. The long lever or prize H, should be about 26 feet long and 15 inches square; one end of it must be cut on its sides, to work freely in a mortice made through the post D, 3 feet from its top, 20 inches deep and 6 inches wide; the bottom of the lever will then be, when it is in a horizontal position, about 4 inches free of the hogshead; it will then rest on the blocking, forming its fulcrum at E upon a roller or windlass supported by a post on each side as at F, and on the axis of the wheel as at B. By turning the windlass, the lever H may be drawn out of the mortice, and from above the hogshead, whenever the packer wishes to put in the tobacco, and be returned again by the same means, as soon as he is ready to press it. The end at B, may be raised as high as the pulley A, by the rope G, which is 3/4 inches round and 21 feet long, and as much blocking as possible, be put between the tobacco and the lever at E. The pressure is then applied by the movement of the wheel, the axis of which is connected with the lever at B, by a rope not seen in the plate. This rope is 11 feet long and 6 inches round, it coils about the axis as the wheel revolves, and thus depresses the lever; one end of it is hooked into a staple fixed in the axis, and the other passes through the end of the lever. When in order to repeat the pressure, you wish to put more blocks under the lever, you must before you raise it, guard against the rising of the tobacco, by a contrivance represented on the next page. It is a frame, upon the coil of which and between whose sides the hogshead stands; in the top of the frame there are two mortices, through which pieces of wood descend as the tobacco settles, and they are prevented from raising by putting large iron bolts through their beneath the top piece, or plate, before the pressure of the lever is taken off. The wheel C is 9 feet diameter, is made of 4 felloes 2 1/2 inches thick, and 8 inches wide, which are notched on the circumference so to receive the dog or stay, as shown by I; the felloes are cased on both sides with inch plank, not shown in the plate, projecting 3 inches beyond them, and forming a groove or guide to the dogs. Holes are bored through the centre of the felloes 15 inches apart, to receive wooden pins or handles 12 inches thick, by which the wheel is worked. The felloes are bound together by two bars 1 1/2 inches wide, and 2 1/2 inches thick, which cross each other at right angles in the centre, where the axis of the wheel passes through them. The diameter of the axis is eight inches between, and 7 inches where it goes through the posts, giving a shoulder, of an inch, to prevent lateral motion. It passes through the posts a little more than four feet from the ground, and the wheel may be fixed on it, outside of either post. These posts are eighteen & a half feet long, placed thirty-two inches apart, five and a half feet in

the ground, where they are fastened, in the same way as the post D. They are five inches thick above ground, fourteen inches wide, and tapering gradually to ten inches from a foot above the axis to the top, where they are connected, by a cap of wood ten inches wide and six inches thick, in which a sheave is diagonally placed to perform the office of the pulley, erroneously represented as suspended in our diagram. The dogs are pieces of wood pointed at one end, to fit the notches of the wheel, and jointed in posts firmly fixed in the ground, as seen at I; they secure the pressure as fast as it is produced by the revolution of the wheel. The wood used for every part of this press should be well seasoned white oak.

THE COMMON PRESS.



This press is still most commonly used, but we hope that the second or small lever, by which it can be but very slowly depressed, will soon give place to the vertical wheel, which makes a better, because a more expeditious use of power. The long lever passes through the post near the hogshead, is suspended in the mortice as shown in section 2, by an iron ring and cross bolt, and receives in mortices near to one end, an upright post, and a smaller piece of wood called a sword, that connects it with the lower, or second lever. The boy seizes whatever is gained in descent by the first lever, by putting an iron bolt I, in the hole next above it, until a new hold is taken, by raising the long end of the small lever, and pinning its fulcrum a hole higher in the sword; repeating these operations until the large lever is brought to a horizontal line, and reversing the movements, when we would raise the lever—or this may be facilitated by leaving one end unhooked, long and heavy, so as nearly to balance the other—it might in this case, be easily raised by hand, as soon as the second lever is disengaged. The posts in this press are to be secured, as directed in the description of the other.

The powers of these two presses, may be equal, or very different—it is therefore very proper to refer to the principles which govern them. In both, the forces are simply those of one lever acting upon

another; as the wheel is but a lever, the semi-diameter being its long arm, and half the diameter of the axis being its short arm. The power which the lever gives us depends upon the difference in the length of its arms. The power of the long arm is to the other inversely as their distances from the fulcrum—the shorter we can make the one, and the longer the other—the larger the wheel and the smaller its axis, the greater will be the power.

Now if we suppose the large lever of both presses to be alike, say two feet from the post to the blocks or fulcrum, and twenty-four feet thence to the other end; then, as the semi-diameter of the wheel in Frazier's press is fifty-four inches, and the semi-diameter of the axis is four inches the power of the presses will be the same, provided we carry the proportions of the wheel into the small lever of the common press, as we will do by making its short arm one foot, and the long arm thirteen and a half feet. If we then apply one hundred and fifty pounds to the circumference of the wheel, or to the end of the long arm of the small lever, the power of either press, will be as the weight of 24,300 lbs.—for inasmuch as the semi-diameters of the wheel and axis, are to each other as 13 1/2 are to 1, and likewise the arms of the small lever; we have, in either case to multiply 150 lbs. the weight attached, by 13 1/2 to ascertain the power applied, to the large lever which we find to be 2025 lbs. and we have to multiply this by 12, as the long arm of the large lever is to the short arm, as 12 are to 1, the whole force of each press is thus shown to be 24,300 pounds. But any alteration in their proportions will vary their relative force or power. We have chosen to present them upon a scale producing equal results, to illustrate their principles; we believe, however, that the proportions of the small lever of the common press are not, generally, as favourable as we have represented them. The very great superiority of the new press, must nevertheless consist in the expedition with which its power can be used. In this opinion we are confirmed by the remark of a friend, who is an experienced Planter, as well as by the certificate of several of his most respectable neighbours, who also cultivate tobacco. He says (speaking of Frazier's Press) "that its construction is so simple that it may be easily made by any rough carpenter."

"One man and a boy are quite sufficient to attend it, but by adding two other hands, they could manage six, or eight prizes to much greater advantage than they could a lesser number. Such is the astonishing expedition with which it may be worked, that two hands to the above mentioned number of prizes, will keep a packer and his attendant constantly employed.—Heretofore the prizeing of our crops has been considered a most tedious and laborious part of the process of preparing them for market,—with the Labour Saving Press, the prizeing is comparatively nothing—the packing is a very thing—a pressure, or sett, as we Planters call it, may be had upon the first filling, in 15 minutes—indeed it may be said, that as fast as the tobacco be packed, it may be prizeed.—My neighbour, (Mr. B—) a planter of much merit and celebrity in this county, with four of these prizes, had twenty hogsheads of tobacco turned off, and delivered at the Inspection House in six days."

The following Certificate will show the estimation in which we Prince George's County Planters hold this prize.

CERTIFICATE.

"We, the undersigned Planters of Prince George's County, having recently made trial of Frazier's Newly Invented Labour saving Tobacco Press, are of opinion that it far exceeds every other mode of Prizeing Tobacco, heretofore practised in this county. It is simple in its construction—easy and expeditious

in its operation, and in every respect preferable to the old mode of pressing.
ROBT. W. BOWIE,
BENJAMIN OHEN,
REVERDY GIBBELIN,
S. WEST,
THOS. EVERFIELD

FOREIGN.

From the Commercial Advertiser
The ship Meteor and Falcon, arrived at Boston, on Sunday last from Liverpool.—The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, are indebted to Messrs. Russell and Gardner, their attentive correspondents at Boston, for proof sheets and London papers to the 19th of February, and to their London and Liverpool correspondents for London papers to the evening of the 19th, Lloyd's List of the 20th, and Liverpool papers of the 22d, all inclusive. Both ships sailed from Liverpool, on the 22d of February.

Affairs of Naples.—The following important intelligence we copy from Gore's Liverpool Advertiser, of the 22d of February.—

PASSAGE OF THE PO.

This movement concerning which so much scepticism has existed for the last eight days, is positively announced in letters received yesterday by the way of Frankfurt, to have taken place on the 29th of January, the day originally stated. The following is an extract of a letter dated

"Frankfurt, Feb. 12.

"The important information which follows, is taken from one of our journals."

"Lyon, Feb. 2.

"The Austrian army passed the Po on the 28th and the 29th of January, and is advancing upon Naples by three different routes. Forty thousand men will first advance to the frontiers, who will announce, in case of resistance, that they will be followed by 80,000 more."

"His majesty the king of Naples has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, in which he orders the immediate dissolution of the parliament. He also calls on them to receive the Austrians as friends, and promises, on his return to give them a constitution."

"We have not time to ascertain the effect of this intelligence on an exchange."

"P. S. We just learn that a copy of the proclamation by the king of Naples has been received in this place, and that it accords in substance, with what is above stated."

To the above we must add, in brief, that the French papers last received contain a variety of paragraphs, whose tendency is to confirm the ominous intelligence that the Austrian army had positively marched for Naples."

The Augsburg Gazette Universelle, announces positively, the march of the Austrian troops towards Naples."

Intelligence from Vienna of January 31st, mentions that it is the general belief in that place, that the army under General Fournet, has passed the Po, General Paulucci, has received orders to take the command of the flotilla fitted out at Venice. The terms for the passage of the Austrian troops have been concluded with the courts of Tuscany and Modena."

An article dated Vienna, the 4th of February, states the duke de Gallo, had set out on the 30th of January from Laybach, with the ultimatum of the Sovereigns, for Naples, and that it offers to the Neapolitans the chance of seeing among them 150,000 Austrians as enemies, or 40,000 as allies."

A messenger from the court of Austria, arrived at London on the 16th of February, with despatches for the Austrian minister, who immediately had an audience with Lord Castlereagh."

Insurrection at Madrid.—A second Edition of the London Courier, of the 19th of February, states that a letter from Paris, has been received of which the following is an extract:

"While closing this letter, a note from the Spanish Embassy informs me, that yesterday a courier arrived in about six days from Spain, bringing news of a general insurrection at Madrid: the king's guard massacred his person threatened—in short a most terrible catastrophe. This I unfortunately consider an official."

The fourth edition of the same paper, contains advices from Madrid to the 8th. On the morning of the 4th his majesty communicated to the municipality, that he had heard some insulting expressions used towards him on the preceding evening, as he retired from the promenade, and he hoped that they would take the proper measures to prevent such an offence in future. The measures which the municipality adopted were to send nine corregidores to patrol round the palace."

On the 5th, the king went out at his usual hour. He had scarcely quitted the palace when most insulting cries were heard, mingled with those of Vive the King of the Constitution! The body guards, who were on duty, fell on the mob, sword in hand, and some persons were wounded. [One account says, that some of the citizens were killed.]

Towards midnight, on the 6th, the municipality of Madrid, sent a request to the king, for the disbanding of the body guards.

The king ordered its dismissal, and the persons composing it will receive some other appointments.

The municipality of Madrid, in announcing this intelligence to the people of Madrid, declared that the person of the king was sacred and inviolable.

The quarters of the body guard were surrounded by the garrison troops, during the night of the seventh.

A letter from Bilbao, under date of Feb. 4th, says, "In consequence of a representation from this place, our government have changed the time for the admission of goods from England and other northern parts, to the 1st of January, & from the United States, Newfoundland, Norway, &c. to the 28th inst. at the rate of duties imported by the old tariff, therefore admitting those goods which are prohibited in the new one introduced during the above periods."

Mr. Belmont, the celebrated traveller, is again preparing to leave London for Africa.

A Liverpool paper of the 22d Feb. states, that the supply of corn is deficient in many parts of the south of Europe, particularly in Italy and in the south of France. Some shipments of grain have already been made from England to the countries mentioned, and more are expected.

NAPLES, Jan. 31.

The official journal gives the following account of a letter from the King:

"The King enters largely into a detail of the extreme kindness of his reception by the Emperor. His Majesty adds, that he has nothing of interest to communicate as to political affairs, but that the reunion of the Italian Princes leaves room to hope, with the divine assistance, for the adoption of a better system in the affairs of Italy, and confirmation of the tranquillity of Europe."

General Pepe, on the 29th, under the title of the order of the day, congratulates the National Guard, both horse and foot.

"If the chances of war," says he, "should lead the enemy into your neighborhood, remember that the Neapolitans have more than once defended their fine country, and that Saragossa, which does not contain the tythe of the population of Naples, resisted for a long period the attacks of two powerful French armies."

"Sicily still refuses to send Deputies to the Parliament. A smothered dissatisfaction prevails in the island."

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived yesterday. There is nothing new from Laybach. The king of Prussia had not left Berlin on the 31st inst. The Neapolitan prince regent is said to have ordered a conscription, to supply the place of the troops whose service had expired. He was to proceed in the beginning of this month to the Abruzzi, to review the troops there, amounting to 25,000, of whom 24,000 have been completely clothed, armed and drilled. A further supply of six thousand muskets and four millions of cartridges had been sent to the Abruzzi.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

We have in another part of our paper, communicated information which we had received, that the Austrians were determined to try what success might be obtained by negotiating with the permanent Deputation of the Neapolitan Parliament, before attempting to advance on Naples. Since that part has been put to press, certain intelligence has reached this country of the adoption of a very different determination, and of the actual commencement of hostilities.

In a letter received by a respectable mercantile house in the city from their correspondent in Frankfurt, dated the 12th inst. it is stated that the Frankfurt Journal of that day contains a proclamation from King Ferdinand, declaring the parliament of Naples an unlawful assembly recommending to the Neapolitans to receive the Austrians as friends, and promising to grant them a constitution on his return from Laybach; and that it also contains an account of the advance of the Austrians on Naples, in three divisions of 40,000 each. The dis therefore is now cast.

It was stated by Lord Grey in the House of Lords, last night, that since the commencement of the debate, he had received information, of the truth of which he could not entertain a doubt, that hostilities had been commenced in the manner above stated.

The 35th regiment, which was about to embark for Malta, has received counter-orders. Three companies had marched into Chichester, on their way for embarkation at Portsmouth. The 18th Royal Irish, col. Greenough, will embark from Cork for Malta, instead of the 35th.

Extract of a letter, dated

Madrid, Feb. 5.

"As our enemies may possibly attempt to exaggerate or misrepresent what has happened here to-day, I hasten to inform you that the facts are as follow:—At four in the afternoon, as the king was leaving the palace, some militia cried out 'Long live our constitutional king!' when some guards de corps, who were near, fell upon them with their sabres. Three of the militia were wounded, and the consequence was that the whole of the horse and foot militia ran to their arms, and at this moment, ten at night, no other noise is heard than the piquets of the Almazan cavalry patrolling the streets. The whole was an intemperate act of a few individuals; but the greatest unanimity now reigns among the people and militia as well as regulars."

This imprudent act on the part of the guards, most probably will accelerate the suppression of that body, a subject for some time agitating, for every body wishes it. The alacrity shown on this occasion proves the cordiality with which volunteers and troops will run to sustain the rights of the king and nation, now identified.

VIENNA, Jan. 31.

A great deal is said here of a proclamation which the king of Naples has addressed from Laybach to the Neapolitans, in which that monarch, pointing out the modifications of which the Spanish constitution is susceptible, tells them that he will not delay to them an organization conformable to the wishes and the wants of the people of the two Sicilies; and lastly that a representative assembly shall be convoked.

The march of troops on their way to Italy continues without interruption. The second battalion of the regiment of infantry of Argenteau, in garrison at Trente, has unexpectedly received orders to leave that city. On the other side there have passed through Clagenfurth, since the 16th, on their way to Italy, several detachments to complete regiments of infantry and battalions of chasseurs, numerous divisions of the train, &c.—"Our army will not advance before the answer from Naples is received." This is a formal contradiction to the news of the passage of the Po, first given by the Journal de Frankfort.

NAPLES, Jan. 9.

We have already made known the arrangements which we have received from various parts of Europe, either by political writings, or by plans of campaigns for the defence of our territory. Offers of another description have been made to us from England.

A private individual of that kingdom, Mr. Davin, has written to government, mentioning that he is ready to furnish at a reasonable price, and payable in two years, seven vessels of war, provided with necessary armaments, and ready to receive men and provisions.

Another Englishman, Lieut. Colonel Ryves, Assistant Quartermaster General, offers to raise and bring to Naples before three months a corps of auxiliary English troops, composed of three squadrons of infantry and six companies of hussars, two companies of horse artillery, ten companies of foot chasseurs—in all 2,000 men, equipped and armed and ready to engage for three years, or longer if required, who will be selected from the soldiers discharged at the time of peace. We do not know whether our government will accept these offers.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Paris, written by a person, on whose veracity, the utmost reliance may be placed, and whose judgment is not likely to be misled. It confirms all that we have before heard, of the style of living, of the renowned Baron Bergami, as well as of his rare qualities of mind, which recommended him to her Majesty's favour.

"Various accounts having appeared in the Party Newspapers, respecting the mode of life of that renowned personage Baron Bergami, I can safely state the following particulars, which the Gazette will find some difficulty to disprove. He kept an immense establishment—lived at No. 20, on the Boulevard Italline (the gayest and most expensive part of the French capital) and in general his dinners were sent from Brizzi's a celebrated Italian restaurateur in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs. His daughter was at a first rate boarding-school in the Rue Blanche, where she has a carriage and servants at her command, and usually went by the name of the petite Baronne."

"The Baron, however, did not exhibit himself to the gaze of the Parisians. He was once seen at the Italian Theatre, and at other times was only to be discovered in the corner of a gay equipage."

"Those who new him best say, that he is very deficient in those qualities which would recommend him to a woman of intellect. He is dull, and rather stupid than otherwise; a foolish unmeaning, broad face without the least trace of mental sagacity. But, to do the Baron justice, he is a stout, brawny, thick-set gentleman, and his appearance sufficiently bespeaks his former occupation."

From the London Courier, of Feb. 19.

We have received this morning Lisbon Papers to the 31st inst. They contain the proceedings of the Cortes on their first assembling, which are of considerable interest. The auspicious symptoms, however, which attend this early stage of the disorder, must not be too implicitly relied upon. The dark and acrimonious passions, which great political changes always generate have not yet begun to display themselves. The machine itself is scarcely in motion, and its operations are consequently but imperfectly ascertained. Examples are not wanting to illustrate these opinions. If there were, we would refer to Spain, as the most recent. That country is hastening with rapid strides, to the inevitable goal of successful revolutions—anarchy. From this chaotic mass, order and beauty may perhaps hereafter arise; but why seek them by such means?

New intruders on the Revenue.

A few days ago, says the London Courier of Jan. 1, as a vessel was steering for the Downs, nearly opposite St. Margaret's bay, while two gentlemen on board were amusing themselves with their guns, at a piece of wood floating on the water, they saw a bird coming towards them, which afterwards proved to be a carrier

pigeon, apparently from the French coast, when it came near enough to observe so many sailors standing on the beach it made a sudden tack, as if it intended to take another course; when it came near the ship, one of the gentlemen shot at it and killed it, the boat was sent, and the poor bird brought on board, when, on examining it, to the utter astonishment of all present, was discovered between the feathers, chiefly on the neck, six French gold rings of the most grand and ingenious workmanship. It is reported, that to prevent such contraband dealing, all the young hawks that can be met with the ensuing summer are to be trained up along the coast, after the same manner as those trained in many parts of Scotland, and that a falconer will be sent from hence to attend this duty; also mews will be erected at certain places, at regular distances from each other, for their reception during the nights, as this illicit traffic by the feathered tribe can be carried on by day-light only. We understand that this is to be called the Flying Coast Blockade!

Description of a Farce acted by all Mankind.

The world is a theatre; mankind are the comedians; chance composes the piece and fortune distributes the parts. Theologians and politicians govern the machine; and philosophers are the spectators. The rich take their places in the pit and upper boxes, the powerful in the front and sides, and the galleries are for the poor. The women distribute fruit and refreshments, and the unfortunate snuff the candles. Fully composes the overture, and time draws the curtain. The title of the piece is, *Mundus vult decipi, ergo decipiatur*.—"If the world will be deceived, let it be so." The opening of the farce begins with sighs and tears, the first act abounds with the chimerical projects of men; the frantic testify their applause with re-echoed bravoes, whilst the sagacious bring their catcalls into play to damn the performance. At going in, a sort of money is paid called *trouble*, and in exchange a ticket is given, subscribed *uneasiness*, in order to obtain a place. The variety of objects which appear, for a short time divert the spectators; but the unravelling of the plot and intrigues, well or ill concerted, force the risible muscles of the philosophers. We see giants who presently become pigmies, and dwarfs who imperceptibly attain a monstrous height. There we see men exerting all their efforts in the pursuit of the most eligible plans, guided by prudence, and armed with precaution, who are nevertheless, circumvented in all their pursuits and frustrated in all their endeavours; whilst here we observe a group of indolent, careless fellows, who attain the highest summit of mundane felicity.—"Such is the farce of this world, and he who would chuse to divert himself with it at his leisure, should take his place in some obscure corner, where he may unobserved be a spectator of the whole performance and in safety laugh at it as he deserves."

[Bos. W. Mag.]

From the Village Record.

The following advertisement is extracted from Walker's Hibernian Magazine, of 1786, said to be an exact copy from a sign in a village in Wiltshire. It was amusing to me, and will, no doubt, be so to many of the readers of the Record.

ISAAC FACTOTUM, barber, perwig maker, surgeon, parish clerk, schoolmaster, and man-midwife. Shaves for a penny, cut hair for two pence, and oyle and powdered into the bargain. Young ladies genteely elicited, lamps lit by the hear or quarter. Young gentlemen also taught their grammar language in the neatest manner and great care taken of their morals and spelling. Also salting, singin, and horse shewing by the real maker. Likewise makes and mends all sorts of butes and shoes, teaches the ho-boy and jewsharp, cuts corns, blades, and blessters on the lowest terms. Glisters and purges at a penny piece—cow tillion and other dances at home and abroad. Also deals hoesale and retail perfumery in all its branches. Sells all sort of stationary ware, together with blackin balls, red herrins, gingerbread, and colesy scrubbin brushes, treycle, mouse traps and other sweetmeats. Likewise Godfrey's cordial, rules, potatoes, saggases, and other garden-stuffe.

N. B.—I teaches joggraty, and them outlandish kind of things. A bawl on Wensdays and Fridays—all performed (God willin) by me, I ISAAC FAC TOTUM.

CHURCHYARD ROBBERY.

It is stated in the Burlington (Vermont) Sentinel of the 23d ult. that while attending the burial of a Mrs. Blanchard, a part of the grave clothes of Annuah A. Parker, who had been buried in the same yard a few days previous, were found by one of his sisters a short distance from the place of interment. This circumstance awakened suspicion, and the grave was immediately opened in presence of a large number of persons, when it was found to have been robbed. The distress of the parents, brothers and sisters is better conceived than expressed. The corpse was found next morning in the office of Doctor Hall of St. Albans, conveyed to the parents and re-interred. Doctor Hall, and young Doctors Fairchild, Brayton and Bradley, were arrested in behalf of the state for their appearance before the supreme court. It is sincerely to be hoped that the strongest measures the law will allow may be inflicted for this most villainous and inhuman conduct.

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

To the Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sir, You fill a high and responsible station in this Government, and wear a reputation of a very elevated grade. In the several distinguished offices which you have held, your conduct has been marked with independence—and those who know you best and love you most, esteem you for an uncompromising integrity, whilst all who have heard of you have heard of your manly firmness.

To such a public officer a fellow citizen can appeal without the fear of giving offence—and, as he cannot be known, he will be equally free from the imputation of "courting favour."

The matter to which I mean to direct your attention, if estimated in dollars and cents, is of poor amount—but if considered as a vital principle of just and good government, it is important indeed. The people of this country sir, in which you and I were born and where lie all our heritage and hopes, have been early celebrated for a contest for principles—and if we mean not to sully the glory of those who have lived before us, we will pursue the same course. It was not the palsy and comparatively insignificant sum of two pence or three pence sterling a pound upon imported teas, at which our ancestors felt themselves so much aggrieved, and which caused them to revolt & to rebel. They were moved by far worthier and weightier considerations, viz: *The defence of principles they held essential and sacred*.—They would not be taxed by a parliament in which they had no representation.

Deriving our very national existence and independence through a revolution achieved on resistance to a measure, which, if it blended immediately with it a trivial pecuniary concern, mainly involved a principle dear to the liberty of the people of this country, we cannot hope to maintain either our happiness or our fame without an active vigilance against, and a stern opposition to, the encroachment of principles equally deleterious.

There is nothing more odious to our people, nothing more inconsistent with the maxims of our republican institutions than offices which are complete sinecures. Their existence excites feelings of disgust, and their permitted continuance generates sentiments of suspicion. The first extension of office and the consequent appointment of officers with a view of better serving the public interest, cannot be imputed as a fault, even where subsequent experience has shown that it was not useful—but the long continuance of such officers in place, after satisfactory experience of their total inutility, is a crime. I am far, sir, from intending any reproach against you or your predecessor in office, because in the vast and multiplied and weighty concern of managing the finances of this extended Empire, much may and will escape attention which deserves examination; and this points out the duty of every good citizen, viz: to bring such things under official notice as are likely from their minuteness to escape observation.

On the third of March, Eighteen Hundred and three, the Town of Easton in the Collection District of Oxford, Eastern Shore of Maryland, was by act of Congress made a Port of Delivery. This I believe was done by the solicitation of many respectable citizens at that happy period of our History, when the Commercial prosperity of this nation was dispensing its benefits every where abroad by filling the Coffers of the Government and of the People with Wealth, inspiring Enterprise in all, and causing the Inhabitants upon the Borders of every Streamlet in our Country to desire to be engaged in the active scenes of Commerce and to taste its Golden Fruits. A Surveyor of the Port of Easton was also appointed about the same time with a stated Salary of Two Hundred Dollars a year, and I think I hazard no Truth in asserting, that from that day to this, the whole Duty of that officer has consisted in giving Receipts for his annual Salary—Of this I am persuaded, that neither the Government nor any individual, the Surveyor of the Port alone excepted, have ever received as much from the office or the officer as would pay for one blank Book with necessary pens and ink. This fact however is easily ascertainable by you either from the quarter-

yearly render of the collectors accounts, or, availing yourself of the power vested by the general Custom House Law, by the report of those persons who may be thought proper to be appointed to inspect his Books, Papers and Accounts.

A knowledge of the situation of the Town of Easton too will give strength to Experience and still further tend to show how totally unnecessary this office & officer are. It is placed near the head of a pretty little Creek twenty miles distant from the mouth of the Great Choptank, (through which all its intercourse by water passes) which empties into the Chesapeake Bay thirty miles below Annapolis and about sixty-five miles below Baltimore. The draught of water up the Creek is from six to eight feet, and is well adapted to Sloop navigation, or what is termed with us, "Ordinary Bay Craft."

These facts sir, thus briefly recited, are most respectfully submitted to you for your consideration and decision, and to them I will only add a very few remarks.

The people of Easton would not only rejoice but would be unfeignedly thankful, particularly in these days of universal misery, to any Branch of the Government for any measure that would promote their welfare—but in the matter before us, whilst they see a continued and useless expenditure of the public money, they feel no other advantages; if advantage it can be called, than the Honour of counting among their population, an Officer of the Federal Government. To men like them though, the mere Title of Office has no Charm; for they would not trespass upon the Public Interest to gratify a little Vanity, still less would they wish the sacrifice of a sound and essential principle even if it could promote their own private welfare—for we are all Republicans, sir, as it regards our opinions and Government—and we are all Federalists as it respects our Devotion to the Federal Constitution and Union.

In times of high party fervour and asperity every public Disclosure as well as every political Sentiment and all that related to Public matters were indiscriminately branded as the Issue of Party Feeling, and imputed to selfish or interested purposes—But that period of Madness, if it has not passed by, is fast subsiding, though even at its height I should have disdained the contumely, notwithstanding it was the common fate of all, and would have rested myself upon the honest conviction that my own approbation of, or hostility to, any public measure, was never influenced by the men upon whom it was to have an effect. Like you sir, I have formed & entertained and asserted my opinions fearlessly and firmly upon all Public Subjects, but I never could give into that convenient doctrine which forbade all Enquiry and Interference by ascribing every suggestion to Party objects—This I always considered as the encouragement to malpractices—this is calculated to serve as the Shield of Corruption. Every thing has its merits good or bad—and it belongs to those who have the power to make the investigation.

In this business sir I am no interested Meddler, it is impossible I should be interested—but having long heard the open disapprobation of many, and often seen the silent but significant dissatisfaction of many more, these being the days of retrenchment, I become a Volunteer in the cause of Reform, and I state that to you which I believe, and in a way that admits, if it does not invite, the contradiction of any. If others will follow the example in different parts of the country, the result must be, not only the extinguishment of an unworthy principle, but a beneficial Saving in the Public Expenditure—and this sir will be attended with the additional advantage of screening you and those with whom you act, from the suspicion (which I am sure you do not merit) of extending Patronage at the Public Expence.

To those who are usefully employed in the discharge of Official Duties, the People of this Country will always, I am persuaded if left fairly to themselves, most cheerfully award liberal, but not profuse compensations. But Liberty, like the exercise of other Virtues, should be bounded by Discretion; otherwise it degenerates into Prodigality, and that which is the most valued among Virtues, becomes a Vice of worst Consequence.

Among the greatest Evils of which men in political Society complain, may be ranked that of supporting Officers without duties, and offices without use. It is a Grievance of loud lamentation in other countries, and constitutes one of the chief Reproaches we fling at those who are so unfortunate

as to live under a Form of Government not so well modelled as our own. Let us then remove "the Beam from our own Eye that we may the better see the mote in the Eyes of others." Let us eradicate those cancerous Postulates that afflict the Body Politic, and feed on that healthful circulation, whose unimpeded progress and proper distribution is so essential to the general Happiness and Contentment. With sentiments of high consideration and respect, I have the Honour to be, Sir, Your Obedt. Servt.

PERICLES.

From the National Intelligencer of the 2d, we take the following from the New York American, who derives its information from the Richmond Enquirer, all good Democratic administration authority—see what it is.

"It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer, that sixty Members of Congress are applicants to the President for office. This is a sorry statement to go forth to the world, and one which should not be without its effect. Of its general accuracy we have no doubt. The number of applicants who had seats in the last Congress, may be a few more or less; but that very many are thus soliciting offices from the general government cannot be doubted. Such a condition of things is manifestly discreditable both to the character of Congress and the nature of our institutions. It is discreditable, that a man selected to represent 36,000 freemen, and to take part in the legislation for a nation like ours, should abandon his seat, or seek to do so, for the sake of becoming a Justice, or a Marshal, or a Commissioner, or a Collector of Revenue of a newly acquired territory. It is a reproach to our free institutions, that in their operation so many persons are delegated to Congress who are open to be seduced by the petty temptations of a salaried office, held at the beck of the President, from the honorable station assigned them by the people. Estimating as we do a seat on the floor of Congress, derived from the free and unbiased votes of 30,000 free and intelligent citizens, as a most enviable station, and one infinitely exceeding in honour the most lucrative or powerful office in the gift of the government, it is not without strong feelings of regret and mortification that we daily see it abandoned for offices of little profit and less honour. The remedy for this is in the people. They must select such candidates as will consider it both honour and profit enough to be permitted to serve them; and not send to Washington men who go there merely for the purpose of speculating upon the value and influence of their stations."—N. Y. Amer.

Appointments by the President.

Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, William King, of Maine, and John W. Green, of Virginia, Commissioners under the 11th article of the Treaty of Amity, Settlement and Limits, between the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington, 22d Feb. 1819.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

An exchange of chairs has taken place between the professors of Anatomy and Surgery in this institution. The lectures on Surgery will in future be delivered by John B. Davidge, M.D. and those on Anatomy, by Granville Sharp Pattison, Esquire.—Am.

MUNICIPAL BEQUEST.

The late Jacob Sherred, of New York, has, by will, bequeathed to the Episcopal Theological Seminary, of the state of New York, property variously estimated at from 100,000 to 150,000 dollars.

BALTIMORE, April 10.

The cases removed from Baltimore to Hartford county court for trial, commenced on the 23d ult.—among them, the indictments against several officers of banks in this city, including the Branch of the Bank of the United States, charging them with an improper disposition of the funds of their respective institutions to the great detriment and loss of the stockholders, came on. The arguments of counsel pro and con occupied twelve days. Two of the associate judges, Hanson and Ward, united in opinion that the offence charged in the indictment was not of a criminal nature. Chief Justice Dorsey dissenting and maintaining the opposite position. We understand the reasons for the diversity of opinion of the judges will be reduced to writing, and published.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature of New York to take into consideration certain resolutions of the State of Maryland, having for their object to invite the attention of the Legislatures of the several states, relative to the public lands of the United States, as a fund from which appropriations may, with justice, be claimed, not only by Maryland, but by all the original States, have made an elaborate report, concluding with the following emphatic refusal to co-operate with our Legislature.—*Fed. Gaz.*

"The committee, however, believe, that the view which has been taken of the question, whether we consider the reason and policy of these exclusive reservations, the early and continued practice sanctioned by the authority of the very persons by whom the original claims were settled, and hitherto undisturbed by any remonstrance, or finally the undoubted right of Congress to decide on the proper mode of administering the public property, will be

sufficient to convince this Legislature of the impropriety of their interference on a subject, which, from its importance, and its appeal to state prejudices and interests, is calculated, in the solemn language of Washington, "to furnish ground for characterising parties by geographical distinctions, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western, whence designing men may hereafter endeavour to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views."

The committee, while they are deeply impressed with the truth of his admonition, that "we cannot shield ourselves too much against such jealousies, which tend to render alien to each other, those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection," are at the same time, fully convinced that there is no contradiction between the strict justice and equity of this particular case, and the dictates of patriotic feeling and sound public policy.

"They are therefore of opinion, that it is not advisable for the Legislature of this State to join in the co-operation in urging this claim, to which the several original states of the union are invited by the state of Maryland."

Baltimore, April 5.

ATTEMPTED MAIL ROBBERY.

Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, an attempt was made to rob the Mail from Philadelphia to this city, about 3 miles to the eastward of Bush. There were three men concerned in the affair, one of whom seized the reins. The driver struck at him with his whip. One of the robbers fired at the driver, and the ball went through the cover of the waggon. The driver attempted to shoot the robber, but his pistol missed fire, and he drove on. These are, in brief, the particulars we have learned.

PROSPECTS IN KENTUCKY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frankfort to his friend in Richmond, dated Feb. 27.

"Hard times are just commencing in this state. The twelve months' reprieve bonds are expiring daily, and executions going out on them, and on those things the money must come, if it can be had—but 'there's the rub'; for I do not think there is money enough in the country to pay one fourth of the debts. The Bank of Kentucky has, within a few days past, determined to sue all of her debtors who have failed to pay the discounts, and calls on them; and, in this single county, she has commenced, within the last two days, two hundred and seventy-five suits, and the sum sued for amounts to 887,154 dollars! This is a fact which comes within my own knowledge."

We understand that the survey of the lands in the new purchase owned by military claimants, will commence between the 16th and 20th of April, and that the whole will be completed in five weeks from that time.—*Enquirer.*

A fiend in human shape.

On the 10th of March last Wm. Crawford, esq. of St. Stephens, Alabama, was shot on his way from his office to his house by a man, in disguise, with a long beard, darkish colored blanket coat and Indian leggings, who had concealed himself behind a cabin near the street. The assassin fled, but was recognised by two persons to be R. H. Gilmore. Pursuit was instantly made in every direction, when he was found in a wood. After having given up all hopes of escape, he divided the arteries in the bend of his elbow, with a penknife, and bled to death in about three quarters of an hour. The shot was much scattered about the body of Mr. Crawford, but he was likely to recover.

It appears that Mr. Crawford as U. S. district attorney, had prosecuted Gilmore for robbing the U. S. mail. A true bill was found, on which G. instantly fled the court, leaving his securities in the lurch. He had kept concealed until the commission of the above horrid deed.

N. Y. Columbian.

Thomas H. Benton, Esq. a gentleman chosen to represent Missouri in the Senate of the U. States, thus speaks of this fertile country:—"Grand beyond the power of human comprehension, is the future destiny of Missouri. From the foot of the Shining Mountains to the Gulf of Mexico, four thousand miles in length, without a fall, a rapid, or a shoal to interrupt its navigation. Flowing under a mild and tranquil sky, through a region vying in fertility with the Delta of the Nile, destined to be the channel of that commerce which has carried wealth and empire wherever it has flowed; what mind can tell the countless millions which shall cover its borders; the splendid rows of cities, towns and villages which shall adorn its banks?"

Hannaburg, (Pa.) April 6.

A shameful Outrage.—On Monday night last, one of the most flagrant outrages upon the rights of society, was committed in this borough, that we ever heard of in any country. The pulpit, in the new Methodist meeting house, was literally blown to shivers, by a slow match. It seems that some person or persons, (and by what motives they were actuated no one can perceive) after boring holes in a block of wood, and filling them with powder, broke into the meeting house, through a window, deposited the black under the pulpit, affixed slow matches to it and retreated; about half after 11 o'clock, the explosion took place which did much mischief. Several persons have been apprehended, and recognized to appear at the next court & answer to the charge of having been concerned in the foul act.

The London Morning Chronicle, lately received contains the following highly complimentary article: "The Americans are the first who ever conducted an honest and useful trade with India, and the results are conspicuous enough. Their commerce with India is at present greater than that of Europe put together, and with China in proportion to ours, as 10 is to 7, and to that of the rest of Europe, something like what a million is to zero."

St. Michaels Parish-Meeting will be held at the Church on Easter Monday, the 23d, when Four Vestrymen will be elected as the law directs. All the Parishioners and persons feeling an interest in the promotion of Religion are requested to attend.

More New Goods.

Clark & Green,
Have just received from Baltimore an Additional Supply of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are a large and General Assortment of

Bleached and Brown Irish Linens, and Sheetings, Diapers and Laces, Burlaps, Hessians, Onaburgs and Tickenburgs, Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Flannels and Stripes.

—ALSO—

An Elegant Assortment of NANKIN & CANTON CRAPES, And a great variety of Choice fresh British Goods, just imported in the Ship Belvidera, arrived at Baltimore last week, which in addition to their supply last month from Philadelphia, renders their assortment very extensive and complete, all of which will be offered to their friends and the public generally uncommonly low for CASH.

Easton, April 14.

\$80 REWARD.

Runaway from the Subscriber the 22d day of March last, a negro man named

George Brooks,

About 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 26 years of age, dark complexion, slender make, has scar on the upper part of one of his cheeks (which not recollected) had on when he went away, country kersey Jacket and Trowsers black and white stripes; no doubt he will change his dress having sundry other clothes. If taken in Dorchester county and delivered in Cambridge jail, I will give thirty dollars, if out of the county and delivered as aforesaid forty dollars, and out of the state the above reward with reasonable charges in either case if delivered as aforesaid.

THOMAS APPELGARTH,
Near Cambridge.

April 14—4w

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale at the late residence of Daniel McGinney, dec'd. near the Hole in the Wall, Talbot county, on Wednesday the 2d day of May next, all the personal estate of said deceased (black people excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Blades, Cows, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, with Farming Utensils, and sundry articles not necessary to mention.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the date.—For all sums under, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by LEVIN MGINNEY, Admr. of Daniel McGinney deceased.

April 14—3w

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Saulsbury resides, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County.) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

RICHARD LOCKERMAN.

Annapolis, April 14—4w

Advertisement.

Under a decree of Dorchester county court, will be sold at public sale at the Court House in the town of Cambridge, on Monday the 21st of May next, on a long credit, a valuable House and Lot in the said town, formerly the residence of Robert Goldsborough, deceased.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

April 14—1w

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the Jail of this county, as a runaway, on the 20th day of March last, a negro man who calls himself WILL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, thick lips and flat nose, and says he is a free man, and was sometime in the employment of James Forrest and James Thomson, of St. Mary's county.—If a slave the owner is requested to come forward without delay, prove said negro, pay charges and release him from Jail, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.

April 14—2w

FOR SALE.

For a term of years, or for life. Two Negro Girls, one 14 the other 12 years of age—they will not be sold to go out of the state.—Apply at this Office.

March 17

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a F. fa. to me directed at the suit of Edward B. Gibson, Executor of Jacob Gibson against Rigby Hopkins, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 5 o'clock, the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land called Hays Point, part of a tract called Skinner's Discovery, part of a tract called Enlargement, situated on Broad Creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less—also a tract or part of a tract of land, situated on Miles River, called Robert, Margaret, William and James, containing 270 acres more or less, one horse, one gig & harness, seized and taken to satisfy the above named F. fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suit of Ashton Alexander against James Wainwright, will be sold on Tuesday the 1st day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the following property, to wit: one new Wheat Fan, one Mahogany Desk and Book Case, one Mahogany table, one House and Lot, subject to prior Execution, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said James Wainwright, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above venditioni.

ALLEN BOWIE Shff.

April 14—1s.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a F. fa. to me directed at the suit of Peter Stevens against William E. Cannon, will be sold on Tuesday the 1st day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the following property, to wit: the farm on which the said Wm E. Cannon now resides, situated on Choptank River and known by the name of Goose Point—also six head of cattle.

Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above F. fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of a F. fa. to me directed at the suit of Nancy Elbert, use of Robt. and James Armstrong against Rigby Hopkins, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock to wit: All the right interest and title of Rigby Hopkins, in and to a tract or parcel of land situated on Miles River and called Robert, Margaret, William and James, containing 270 acres more or less, also 1 horse and carriage, taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above F. fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry F. fa's to me directed at the suit of the following persons, John LeCompte, use Herndon Haralson, John LeCompte, use Vincent Moore, William Robinson and Benjamin Denny, against James Colston, Rigby Hopkins and Samuel Colston, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of May on the Court House Green between 10 and 5 o'clock, the following property, to wit:—A tract or part of a tract of land called Clay's Hope and Bachelor's Neglect also 10 head of cattle, 2 yoke of oxen, 36 head of sheep and 4 head of horses, the property of the said James Colston. Also part of a tract of land called Ray's Point, part of a tract called Skinner's Discovery, part of Enlargement, situated on Broad Creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, also a tract or part of a tract of land called Robert, Margaret, William and James, situated on Miles River, containing 270 acres more or less, the property of the aforesaid Rigby Hopkins. Also the life estate of the above named Samuel Colston, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called Jacob & John Pasture and part of a tract called Ormias Range, be the number of acres what it may, more or less, seized and taken to satisfy the above named F. fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of several venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suit of the President Directors and company of the Farmers Bank against James Edmondson, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 2 o'clock, the following property. One Negro Woman called Rachel, one ditto Leere and one ditto Sarah, one small boy child William, 40 head of cattle, 55 head of sheep, 10 head of horses, 2 carts, one carriage and harness, 30 head of hogs, seized and taken to satisfy the above claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry F. fa's to me directed against Samuel V. Garey at the suit of the following persons to wit John Bennett, use Thomas P. Bennett, use Thomas and Kelly, Benjamin Roberts, use James Wilson, Jr. Henrietta M. Blunt, Tristram Needles, use of Thomas Hopkins, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of May, on the Court House Green, the following property, 4 head of horses, all his right in and to the farm whereon he now resides called Mount Pleasant, be the quantity what it may more or less, seized and taken to satisfy the above F. fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE Shff.

April 14—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a F. fa. to me directed, at the suit of Jesse Shannahan against James Colston, Rigby Hopkins and Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of May, on the Court House Green between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, the following property, to wit: all the right interest and claim of the said James Colston in and to a parcel of land called Clay's Hope and Bachelor's Neglect—also 10 head of cattle, 4 head of horses and 30 head of sheep, the property of the above James Colston; likewise part of a tract of land called Hays Point, part of a tract called Skinner's Discovery, part of Enlargement the property of the above Rigby Hopkins, situated on Broad Creek, containing 150 acres more or less—also a tract or part of a tract of land called Cumberland, being the lands of the said Samuel Robinson's father Thomas died seized and possessed, and which he devised by his last will and testament to the said Samuel Robinson after his mother's decease, also 8 head of cattle, one yoke of steers, one ox cart, one sorrel horse, one sorrel mare, one sorrel colt, the property of the said Samuel Robinson—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above F. fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry F. fa's to me directed, at the suits of the following persons, to wit, John LeCompte, use of Herndon Haralson, John LeCompte, use of Vincent Moore, William Robinson, Jesse Shannahan, Benjamin Denny, Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison, Lott Warfield, and Levin Stewart, against James Colston, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 8th of May, between the hours of 10 & 5 o'clock, all the right interest and title of the said James Colston, in and to a tract or parcel of land called Clay's Hope and Bachelor's Neglect, also ten head of cattle, two yoke of steers, twenty five head of sheep and four head of horses—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above F. fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—1s

New Spring Goods.

GROOME & LAMBDIN.

Beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public that they have lately selected, with much care, from the latest arrivals in Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITED TO THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASONS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

Which they expect to open during the present week, and which they intend to offer at the very lowest prices for Cash.

Easton, March 20—24—4w

In Council,

Annapolis, March 28, 1821.

Ordered, That the following communication from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Department, be published in the National Intelligencer, the Baltimore Patriot, the Baltimore American, the Federal Gazette of Baltimore the Maryland Republican and the Mar land Gazette of Annapolis, and the two papers in Easton once a week for six successive weeks for the information of all the citizens of the State, who may be interested in the subject thereof.

By order

NINIAN PINNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOV.

BLAND OF MARYLAND,

Department of State,

March 22d, 1821.

Sir, The question upon the construction of that part of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, which stipulated that slaves should not be carried away from the United States by British Officers after the conclusion of the peace, having been submitted by the American and British Governments, to the decision of the Emperor of Russia, the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs has demanded that, in the event of a decision in favour of the construction insisted upon by the U. States, the full extent of the demand upon Great Britain for restitution, or indemnity for slaves carried away, should be made known as speedily as possible; and directed by the President to suggest that notice should be given to the sufferers to transmit without delay to this Department authenticated proof of the numbers of slaves carried away, and of their value, by the current prices at which they might have been sold at the time when the loss was sustained. Specifying the name, age, sex, and value of each individual slave lost.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Sir, your very humble,

And obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

April 7—5w

MARYLAND.

Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court.

March 24th, 1821.

On application of James Emory, Executor of the last will and testament of Gideon Emory, late of Queen Anne's County, deceased. Ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Eastern Gazette, printed in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anne's county Orphans' Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office attested this 24th day of March, 1821.

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

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, of Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Gideon Emory, 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 vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be barred from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of March, 1821.

JAMES EMORY, Executor of Gideon Emory.

March 31—3w

COMMISSIONERS SALE.

By order of Talbot county Court, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the Court House Green, in Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. the Farm of the late Col. Obadiah Garey, in Miles River Neck, containing about Two Hundred and seventy-five acres of Land—This Farm is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Clover and Tobacco it is considered very healthy, being situated on the beautiful waters of Miles River, and adjoining the lands of Gen. P. Hanson, Col. E. Lloyd, Messrs. Black & Roberts. It will be sold on the following terms, viz. On a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to be paid by each of the representatives respectively of the said O. Garey.

ANDREW SKINNER,
P. BENSON,
SAMUEL ROBERTS,
B. BRACCO,

March 31—4s

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1821.

NO. 176.

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

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT,
at November Term, 1820.

Obadiah Stanford
vs.
Leah Savage, heir at
LAW of Ezekiel
Savage.

The Bill in the above mentioned suit, states that on the first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, Ezekiel Savage, of Somerset county, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars, to him in hand paid, executed to Leah Savage, daughter of the aforesaid Ezekiel, a bond of conveyance for all that part of a tract of land called Montsham, that the said Ezekiel Savage purchased of a certain Elizabeth White, at or near Wicomico Creek Trap, thereby obliging himself to convey to her the land mentioned in the said bond, by a good and sufficient deed, to her, the said Leah, her heirs and assigns forever, that the said Leah Savage on the eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, for and in consideration of fifty dollars, to her in hand paid, assigned all her interest in the above-mentioned bond, mentioned in the said bond of conveyance, to a certain John Stanford, and that the said John Stanford, on the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, executed a bond of conveyance to the said Obadiah Stanford, the complainant, for all the aforesaid land, belonging to him, the said John, viz. the part of the said tract of land called Montsham, as described in the above-mentioned bond of conveyance from Ezekiel Savage to the said Leah Savage, and it is further stated by the said complainant bill, that the said Ezekiel Savage hath departed this life, without making a conveyance to the said Leah Savage, agreeably to the aforesaid bond, and hath left the said Leah Savage his heir at law. The object of the bill is to obtain a decree to compel the said heir of the said Ezekiel Savage to make a sufficient legal conveyance of the lands as above described, to the said Obadiah Stanford in fee simple, and it having been made appear to the said court, that the said Leah Savage, her said aforesaid, resides out of the State of Maryland. It is ordered by Somerset county Court, aforesaid, in Chancery sitting, that the complainant give notice of the said bill, and the object thereof, by advertisement, in one newspaper published at Easton, four weeks successively, previous to the first Monday of May next, warning the defendant to appear in the said court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the fourth Monday of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, to show cause, why a decree should not be passed, as prayed by the said bill.

Test, JOHN DONE, Clerk
of Somerset County Court.
March 26, 1821—(31) 4w

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT,
at November Term, 1820.

Jane Claiborne and Isaac
M. Adams, administra-
tors of Bennett H.
Claiborne.

vs.
Sarah Mitchell & George
Buntin, and Elizabeth
his wife.

The bill in the above mentioned suit states, that a certain Isaac C. Mitchell hath departed this life, seized of real estate, lying and being in Somerset County, and that the said Isaac by his last will and testament, left his said real estate to his mother Sarah Mitchell, during her life or widowhood, and at her death or marriage to his sister Elizabeth E. C. Buntin, wife of the said George Buntin, that the said Isaac C. Mitchell in his life time, was indebted to the said Bennett H. Claiborne deceased, in the sum of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars, and seventy nine cents, and that the personal estate of the said Isaac C. Mitchell, has proved insufficient for the payment of his debts. The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate aforesaid, for the payment of the debts due & owing from the said Isaac C. Mitchell deceased, and it having been made appear to the court aforesaid, that the devise aforesaid reside out of the state aforesaid. It is ordered by Somerset county Court aforesaid, sitting in Chancery, that the Complainants give notice of the said bill and the object thereof by advertisement, in one newspaper published at Easton, four weeks successively, previous to the first Monday in May next, warning the defendants to appear in the said court in person or by a solicitor on or before the fourth Monday of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, to show cause why a decree should not be passed as prayed by the said bill.

Test, JOHN DONE, Clk. of
Somers County Court.
March 31—4w

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the jail of this county, as a runaway, on the 20th day of March last, a negro man who calls himself WILL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, thick lips and nose, and says he is a free man, and was some time in the employment of James Forrest and James Thomson of St. Mary's county. If a slave the owner is requested to come forward without delay, prove said negro, pay charges and release him from Gaol, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.
April 14—8w

New Spring Goods.

GROOME & LAMBDIN,

Begin leave to acquaint their friends and the public that they have lately selected, with much care, from the latest arrivals in Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITED TO THE PRESENT AND AP-
PROACHING SEASONS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

Which they expect to open during the present week, and which they intend to offer at the very lowest prices for Cash.
Easton, March 20—24—4w

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the gaol of Frederick county Maryland, as a runaway on the 21st inst. a negro man who says his name is

JAMES,

Aged about 55 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has two scars on the left side of his forehead, one on his left cheek, & one under his left eye and is considerably ruptured—his clothing consists of one dark lincey coat, one pair blue & yellow mixed lincey pantaloons, one blue & white striped vest, one cotton shirt, & one pair of coarse shoes and an old fur hat. He says he belongs to Mrs. Sarah Beatty, of Winchester, Virginia.

The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward without delay, prove said negro and release him from gaol, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.
March 10—8w

THE COST OF WAR.

The president has informed us, in his Inaugural Address, that the late War cost in the United States one hundred and twenty millions of dollars; and this, exclusive of the loss of many valuable lives, and all the other numerous calamities attendant on War.

One hundred and twenty millions of dollars! That is a large sum indeed! Yes, but who can tell how large it is, when no man can embrace in his mind a competent idea of even one million?

To obtain merely a faint idea of this expense, we must resort to familiar comparisons, and easy calculations. Take 31 Spanish dollars and place them close together in a line, and they will extend just four feet. 120 millions therefore will reach two thousand nine hundred and thirty-two miles and an half,—which is a much greater length than the whole sea-coast of the United States, from Passamaquoddy to the Province of Texas. Indeed it is more than sufficient to reach across the Atlantic Ocean in its widest part.

Although there is not in the United States, together with England and France, Spanish dollars enough to make up the sum of 120 millions, yet if it were possible to collect such a quantity and place them in carts, to be transported from hence to the seat of government, at the rate of 1 ton to each team, it would require no less than 3151 teams, to draw this silver, the dollars weighing as usual 17 to the pound; and allowing four rods space to each team, they would extend nearly 40 miles, or from Portsmouth in New Hampshire to Hamilton in Massachusetts.

The weight of 120 millions of Dollars would sink the largest man of war that was ever built in the world.

This sum of 120 Millions of Dollars, could be sufficient to make all the turnpike roads and Canals ever needed throughout this extensive country. It would establish 4800 Ministers of the gospel & support them at the rate of \$500 each for the space of 50 years. It would pay the school expenses of twelve hundred towns for 100 years, averaging \$1000 a year. It would give marriage portions to one hundred and twenty thousand females of one thousand Dollars each; or purchase the same number of cultivated farms at the same rate.

If such things can be done in this country for 120 millions of dollars,—(and if there be any truth in arithmetic, they certainly can be)—then how is it possible for any reasonable man, with the least pretensions to patriotism, to hold up his hand and lift his voice in favour of war, or in defence of the Gothic, unchristian principles that lead to war?

[Portsmouth Oracle.]

A superb Sword and Belt, made by Clark & Sons, of Cheapside London, of the value of 300l. sterling, and which is to be presented by the crew of the Guerriere to Com. Macdonough, was received yesterday by the ship Washington, from London.—Daily Ad.

The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has issued proposals for a loan of one million of dollars to that state—the stock to bear an interest of five per cent, payable semi annually, and redeemable in twenty years.

FROM THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER,
Specimen of Welch Preaching.

At a meeting of Ministers at Bristol, the Rev. Mr. — invited several of his brethren to sup with him, among them was the minister officiating at the Welch meeting-house in that city. He was an entire stranger to all the company, and silently attentive to the general conversation of his brethren.

The subject on which they were discoursing was the different strains of public preaching. When several had given their opinion, and had mentioned some individuals as good preachers, and such as were models as to style of composition, &c. Mr. — turned to the Welch stranger, and solicited his opinion. He said he felt it a privilege to be silent, when such men were discoursing; but that he felt it a duty to comply with his request.—'But' said he, 'I must give my opinion, I should say that ye have no good preachers in England.'—'No!' said Mr. L. — 'No,' said he; 'that is, I mean no such preachers as we have in the Principality.'—'I know,' said Mr. L. —, 'you are famous for jumping, in Wales; but that is not owing, I suppose, so much to the strain of preaching which the people hear, as to the enthusiasm of their characters.'

'Indeed,' said the Welchman, 'you would jump too, if you heard and understood such preaching.'—'Why,' said Mr. L. —, 'do you not think I could make them jump, if I were to preach to them?'—'You make them jump!' exclaimed the Welchman—'You make them jump! A Welchman would set fire to the world, while you were lighting your match'—The whole company became very much interested in this new turn of the subject, and unanimously requested the good man to give them some specimen of the style & manner of preaching in the Principality.

'Specimen,' said he, 'I cannot give you; if John Elias were here, he would give you a specimen indeed!—Oh John Elias is a great preacher.'—'Well,' said the company, 'give us something that you have heard from him.'—'Oh! no,' said he, 'I cannot do justice to it; besides, do you understand the Welch language?'—They said 'no, not so as to follow a discourse.'

'Then,' said he, 'it is impossible for you to understand it, if I were to give you a specimen.'—'But' said they, 'cannot you put it into English?'—'Oh! said he, 'that would spoil it, your poor meagre language would spoil it; it is not capable of expressing those ideas which a Welchman can conceive.' The interest of the company was increased, and nothing but something of a specimen would satisfy them; while they promised to make every allowance for the language. 'Well,' said the Welchman, 'if you must have a piece, I must try; but I don't know what to give you—John Elias is our best preacher, but I do not recollect a piece of his;—I must think a little!—well, I recollect a piece of Christmas Evans. Christmas Evans was a good preacher, & I heard him a little time ago at an association of Ministers. He was preaching on the depravity of man by sin—the recovery by the death of Christ—and he said, "Brethren, if I were to represent to you in a figure, the condition of man as a sinner, and the means of his recovery by the death of Christ, I should represent it something in this way: suppose a large grave-yard surrounded by a high wall, with only one entrance, which is by a large iron grate which is fast bolted. Within these walls are thousands & tens of thousands of human beings of all ages & of all classes, by one epidemic disease bending to the grave; the grave yawns to swallow them, and they must die. There is no balm to relieve them—no physician there—they must perish. This is the condition of man as a sinner—all, all have sinned, and the soul that sinneth, it shall die.—While man was in this deplorable state, Mercy, the darling attribute of Deity, came down and stood at the gate, looking at the scene, and wept over it, exclaiming, "Oh! that I might enter, I would bind up their wounds—I would relieve their sorrows—I would have their souls." While Mercy stood weeping at the gate, an embassy of angels commissioned from the court of Heaven to some other world, passing over, paused at the sight, and Heaven forgave that pause; and seeing Mercy standing there, they cried, "Mercy, Mercy, can you not enter? can you look upon this scene, and not pity? can you pity, and not relieve? Mercy replied, "I can see! and in her tears she added, "I can pity, but I cannot relieve." "Why can you not enter?" "Oh!" said Mercy, "Justice has barred the gate against me, and I cannot, must not unbar it." At this moment Justice himself appeared, as it were to watch the gate. The angels enquired, "why will you not let Mercy in?" Justice replied, "my law is broken, and it must be honoured; die they or Justice must!" At this there appeared a form among the angelic band, like unto the Son of God, who, addressing himself to Justice, said, "what are thy demands?" Justice replied, "my terms are stern & rigid.—I must have sickness for their health.—I must have ignominy for their honour; I must have

death for life;—without shedding of blood there is no remission."—Justice said the Son of God, I accept thy terms. On me be this wrong, and let Mercy enter.'—'When will you perform this promise?' said Justice. Jesus replied 'Four thousand years hence, upon the Hill of Calvary, without the gates of Jerusalem, I will perform it in my own person.' The deed was prepared & signed in the presence of the angels of God.—Justice was satisfied, and Mercy entered, preaching salvation in the name of Jesus. The deed was committed to the Patriarchs, by them to the King of Israel and the Prophets, by them it was preserved till Daniel's seventy weeks were accomplished; then, at the appointed time, Justice appeared on the Hill of Calvary, and Mercy presented unto him the important deed. 'Where,' said Justice 'is the Son of God?' Mercy answered, 'behold him at the bottom of the Hill, bearing his own cross;' and then she departed and stood aloof at the hour of trial. Jesus ascended the Hill, while in his train followed his weeping church. Justice immediately presented him with the deed saying 'this is the day when this bond is to be executed.' When he received it, did he tear it into pieces and give it to the winds of Heaven? No, he nailed it to his cross, exclaiming, 'It is finished!' Justice called on Holy Fire to come down and consume the sacrifice: Holy Fire descended, it swallowed his humanity; but when it touched his Deity, it expired! and there was darkness over the whole Heavens; but glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good-will to men.'—This said the Welchman, 'this is but a specimen of Christmas Evans.'

CURIOUS MEDICAL FACT.

Mr. Balfour, of Edinburgh, has published a wonderful instance of the power of nature.—George Peddie, a house carpenter, having struck off the fore finger of his left hand, by a single stroke of a hatchet when working at his vocation, in the Advocates' Library, applied to him to have the wound dressed. The finger was cut off in the cleanest manner, not straight across, but at an acute angle. The Doctor inquired after the remainder of the finger; Peddie told him he had never inquired after it, but he supposed it would be found about the place where the accident happened. It was brought to him; it was quite cold, of the colour of tallow, upwards of twenty minutes having elapsed since the accident happened. The doctor cleaned the two wounded surfaces with cold water, joined them carefully, & tied up the man's arm in a sling. Peddie, two days after the finger was replaced, being ridiculed by his acquaintances for his credulity in believing that the finger would adhere, applied to another medical gentleman, and insisted to have it taken off, but fortunately for the benefit of the medical science and of the man himself, nature had been too busy for even this early interference to defeat her purpose. On examining the finger, adhesion had taken place. In a short time, the man recovered feeling in the finger, and the free use of it, in every respect.

The finger, in fact, (Dr. Balfour says,) is the handsomest the man has, and has gathered both heat and sensation. The mutilated piece was an inch and a half long at the thumb side, and an inch on the other.

Remedy for Sore Eyes.—I have lately seen an application for sore eyes, rapid in its good effects, and so simple and cheap, that the poorest and ignorant can obtain it. Take small sticks of saffron, split in four pieces—put them in a vessel with cold and fresh spring water—they impart a glutinous matter to the water—wash sore eyes in this liquid, which cures them without smarting or heat—the poor suffer most from this disease.

[Amer. Farmer.]

MARRIAGE.

There are at Paris three or four offices for marriage, and large sheets are pasted up in public places, containing advertisements to this effect—some of these advertisements are very curious. They are extracted from a journal called the Mediator, and which is confined to the subject of matrimony, and the negotiations between parties anxious to enter into that state, but who may not have had an opportunity of any personal acquaintance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A young lady, aged 18, fresh and beautiful as a rose, and endowed with all the graces and talents which increase the charm of beauty, but without fortune, in consequence of disasters which have happened to her parents, is offered by them to a man of sensibility, who would share with her a decent existence.

A lady, aged 40, enjoying good health, and an income of 2000 francs, wishes to marry a bachelor about her own age, of a healthy constitution, with a decent income, and of sufficient gaiety to drive away care in the long winter evenings.

A girl aged 25, born in the country, and of simple manners, though she had lived in Paris for six months, wishes to find a husband in the working class—she has no

fortune, but a very handsome tresson and some ready money; nor does she wish fortune, but health, talents, sobriety and probity, and would prefer a husband occupied in sedentary labor; she is singularly handsome, and in the most complete health.

New-York, April 9.

HIGH STYLE.

For a republican country. The plain unostentatious inhabitants of this city, have been much amused, not to say delighted, lately, by a splendid display of travelling equipage, parading through the most frequented streets, calculated at once to exhibit the advantages of wealth, and the refinements of republican taste. In the first place, a select party of fashionable, rigged out a coach and six with outriders, postillions and footmen—if we understand the dialect—and passed in great style, and with dire velocity, from one part of the city to another, until all the wealthy, the fashionable, and the lounging, had enjoyed a full opportunity to see and to admire such an impressive and praise worthy spectacle.

As example is contagious, a set of young gentlemen connected with one of the seminaries of science, resolved that they would not be outdone by the votaries of wealth and pleasure. Accordingly, they fitted out a coach and eight, and rolled in still higher style, through our principal streets, and imparted such a train of splendour along their course, that their predecessors were completely distanced, and we have reason to believe discouraged.—But all our joys are fleeting and transitory.

On Saturday, a select corps of carmen fitted up a new cart in the highest style; harnessing to it no less than sixteen horses tandem. Thirteen of the owners rode each man his horse in the capacity of postillion; every man was dressed in a clean white frock, and had his hair powdered; one was mounted on an elevated seat who drove three in hand, and two rode in the most graceful and dignified manner upon the cart—and thus arranged, they passed through Broadway, Greenwich street, &c. up the Bowery, to Butler's inn on the Bloomingdale road, where the party were regaled with refreshments suitable to the interesting occasion—when, after an address from the chair, and some highly patriotic toasts, they returned in a very impressive manner to the city, and separated, each man taking good care of his faithful steed who had contributed so essentially to the pleasure and credit of the master. The latter spectacle was pronounced by all good judges to be far the most impressive and appropriate of the three, and of course as doing the highest credit to the taste of those by whom it was so characteristically conducted.

[N. Y. Daily Adv.]

WESTCHESTER, (Pen.) April 2.

Last week a little boy, son of Mr. Benjamin Cope, of East Bradford, only 4 years old, was playing near a chamber window, to which he had found his way. He had been in the habit of getting out of the kitchen window, holding by his hands, and dropping to the ground, a small distance, which did not hurt him, and now the little fellow, full of life, was all unconscious of the difference, or the danger. Mrs. Cope hastened up stairs to the room, when the child threw himself out, as he had been wont to do, hanging alone by his little hands, laughing that she could not catch him. Who can describe the agony of a mother's feelings? It was an only son—it was an only child—and oh! if it had not been—it was a darling boy, his eye full of mischief, his little tongue running with playfulness—and he depending by nothing but the slender hold of his infant hands—three stories from the ground, and therefore apparently inevitable destruction.

The mother could scarcely speak ere he fell. Was it an angel's wing that buoyed him up and broke his fall? Extraordinary as it may appear—he did not break a limb; but he fell on the earth between two stones, and was so little bruised, that in an hour he was running again playful as ever.—Record.

As a Knight of Malta, who was Ambassador from France to the Pope, was one day walking with the Venetian Ambassador in the square before the beautiful church of the Gesù, at Rome, (where, it seems, there is always air, even in the hottest day of summer,) he said to him, 'What an odd thing it is that there should be always something of a breeze here! Can your excellency account for it?' 'Perfectly well,' replied the Venetian, 'upon a tradition that has been long current in this city. The Devil and the Wind were one day walking together in the streets of Rome; coming to the College in this place, the Devil said to the Wind, pray be so good as to stay here a minute or two; I have a word to say to these good fathers within. The Devil, as the story goes, never returned to his companion, who has been ever since waiting for him at the door.'

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.
SKETCHES OF HOLLAND, IN 1820.

Sir William Temple, says that Holland is a country where the earth is better than the air, and profit more in request than honour; where there is more sense than wit, more good nature than good humor, and more wealth than pleasure; where a man would choose rather to travel than live, shall find more things to observe than desire, and more persons to esteem than to love. Marmontel, in his beautiful tale called the "Lesson of Misfortune," draws an admirable picture of a Dutch character, without any of those odious peculiarities, which travellers represent as national; and his reflection on the incredible industry of this people are replete with excellent advice and sound observation. The confluence of ingenious strangers, who were obliged to leave their own country in times of persecution, the admirable situation of Holland for the Baltic trade, the vast nurseries for sailors, each town valuing itself upon some particular branch of trade, must be brought into account, (together with the amazing industry of the inhabitants) in explaining the singular prosperity which this country once enjoyed; in accounting for the former superiority of the navy in a republic with out forests, and scarcely an oak-tree; and for the magnificent stone edifices where there is scarcely a stone or pebble.

Nothing can be conceived more picturesque, clean and elegant than the little towns in Holland. By means of their numerous canals, and the borders of these canals planted with trees, the towns present at a distance the appearance of a great number of hamlets crowded together; the traveller imagines that he is in the midst of an enchanted country, and the hamlets seem to have been suddenly created by a fairy's wand. Under the influence of this magic spell, the beautiful edifices and gay cottages, look as if they had been called up from the deep, and they appear on the surface of the waters like so many immovable vessels, without masts. The idea I had formed of the cleanliness and agreeable appearance of the Dutch houses, was greatly surpassed; the floors, the walls, the pavements glitter from the polish given them from frequent scrubbing; the kitchen utensils are clean to a fault, and the pretty waiting girl, with her shining morning face, adds to the charm of every thing around you. The passages at every story, are ceiled with pieces of queensware of the most brilliant colours. The oldest houses have such an air of freshness, that they appear new for a long time; the vivacity of the colours, and the glitter of the varnishing are occasionally renewed, and the floors are spread over with mats which leave no spot uncovered.

Holland, is bathed almost on every side by the waters of the ocean, and its scenery consists of immense meadows intersected by canals; the shores are bordered by linden-trees, elms, and groups of willows—no hills, groves, rocks, or gloomy forests, add agreeable inequalities to the surface of nature.

"No mountains, that like giants stand,
To sentinel enchanted land."

Canals and small lakes are seen in every direction, and the whole country appears to have been once deluged with water, which was only partially dried up. There is therefore, great uniformity in the scenery, but occasionally a splendid prospect breaks the dull monotony of the view; sometimes even a spacious river contracts agreeably with the little patches of water which intersect the country. Thus, in the road from Utrecht to Rotterdam, the prospect of the IJssel, and a beautiful lake studded with rich islands, was a charming treat after the ennui, which the previous sameness of scenery produced. The deep green isles, the canals, and elegant country seats, adorned with pavilions and statues, added to the charm of the prospect; the sun played his golden rays on the trembling waters, and the whole azure sky appeared, to admire itself in the crystal streams, that flowed in silver to the shores, while the sparkling billows seemed to light the banks they laved.

The windmills which swarm in this country, produce a very pleasing effect; they are towers of brick, sometimes covered with thatched reeds, and roofed with blue slates; their sails present in the pivot, elegant gilt balls, or glittering stars, which appear to be in a blaze, when played upon by the meridian sun. To add a degree of animation to the prospect, flocks of sheep are seen grazing in pastures, enamelled with flowers; the classical traveller will, on viewing the shepherd driving his flock to the rivulet, recall to mind the "Jam pastor umbræ," and the philanthropist will feel his bosom glow with joy, on perceiving the happiness procured by virtuous conduct and laborious occupations. How often have I admired the industry and activity displayed in the streets of the commercial towns! very one appeared busy; there was not a lounge to be seen; no street walkers; no idle rendezvous; one had books under his arm; another a package of goods, a third bag of money, and here and there groups of merchants assembled, to converse about the business of the day.

Sir Wm. Temple, who has so well described this country, says that a Dutchman is not delicate or idle enough to suffer with spleen!—Nothing is better calculated to convey a more perfect idea of the phlegmatic calmness and patience of a Dutchman; than the inflexible tranquility and profound science of the rowers who manœuvre the boats on the canals. Although a thousand incentives to loquacity may present themselves, they make no impression on the honest fellow, who, with his pipe in his mouth, appears concentrated as if were, in his present existence!

In order to see elegant neatness exemplified in perfection, the traveller should visit the villages of Broeck and Saardam, near the V, or bay of Amsterdam. The houses of Broeck are models of unexampled cleanliness; the doors and windows of these beautiful buildings may be cited as patterns for the most splendid edifices; the architecture and corbels are ornamented with bass-reliefs of flowers, festoons and leaves done in plaster, with the fineness of embroidery. In their elegant churches the plaster is wrought in figures, with such exquisite beauty that they appear knitted together by the fingers of angels, pursuant to the directions of Omnipotence! The bricks of the pavements are arranged in the style of mosaics, and the little gardens are laid out with perfect taste and elegance.

I left Broeck early in the morning, on an excursion to Saardam. I never enjoyed more delightful weather, the "summer heaven's delicious blue" was not obscured by a single cloud—the meadows appeared to smile in their rich robes of green, and the whole landscape looked as if spangled with aureolean dew.

"That diamond dew so bright and clear,
It rivals all but beauty's tear!"

I drove over an extensive dyke or mound, which prevented the inundation of the water from the canals. What could equal my astonishment, on beholding the canals raised above the meadows, and the water of the V four or five times higher than the adjacent country! Goldsmith has drawn a fine picture of this phenomenon in the *Traveller*, a poem which joins the most amiable philosophy with all that is fascinating in poetry. On approaching Saardam, I was struck with the prodigious quantity of windmills, which almost impede the view of the town: the chivalrous Knight of La Manche would have taken them for an army of enormous giants, brandishing their scabbards at him!

Soon after my arrival, I walked to the Vorstburg, or dwelling house of Peter the Great. The Czar, after the brilliant victory which opened to him the gates of Moscow, resolved to travel, in order to acquire a sufficient degree of knowledge to enlighten his vassals. I refer you to Voltaire's interesting history of Peter, for an account of his "way of life" during his residence in this place. The Czar worked in the dock, like a common shipcarpenter, and was not at all distinguished from his fellow labourers, in his dress or manner of living. I entered his hut, which is preserved in its original simplicity: near the wall was a large oaken table, on which was an immense album, and the only ornaments of the room, were three triangular chairs, made by the imperial workman himself. As I left this place, I was informed by a visitor, (and I record it to the honour of Majesty,) that the present Emperor of Russia would not step over the same bridge that Napoleon passed, when he visited Peter's hut; but had a plank thrown over the rivulet, in order not to follow the track of one, who was now trodden down, but whom he had more than once folded to his bosom in the days of his prosperity; he no longer feared either the speedy vengeance, or the disdainful pardon of the man whom he had once courted with the meanest adulation!

I returned to Broeck during the night—the moon had arisen in "unclouded majesty"—and I wished to see how the scenery would appear in the dubious light which is shed by that orb—I took a different road from that on which I had arrived at Saardam—I drove along, till I found myself in the midst of a beautiful landscape, which appeared like "the scenery of a fairy dream"—It was a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by the silvery winding of a picturesque rivulet, which brawled along the glade; small tufted bushes rose above each other by the gradual ascent of the ground.

How sweet the moonlight slept upon the bank!

The whole landscape appeared to have been disposed by the design of some skilful painter. I alighted from my gig and took a seat near the stream; where I fully sated myself with gazing on the seemingly enchanted scene. [DIXON.]

NEW-YORK, April 10.

The following extract of a letter written on board the *Macedonia*, & received this morning, gives the first direct information of the bloody conduct of the Spaniards in South America towards our fellow-citizens.—*E. Post.*

"CALAS, U. S. frigate *Macedonia*, November 11, 1820."

"As you no doubt, long before you receive this will have heard of the outrage which has been committed on our flag here, I will briefly state to you what I was an eye witness of, and what has since transpired. On the night of the 6th inst. at half past 12, Lord Cochrane sent in fourteen boats to cut out a Spanish frigate (the *Esmeralda*) of 36 guns—she was lying within musket shot of the batteries, with 18 gun boats, and two brigades of 18 guns each, around her. He succeeded in gaining possession of her in about fifteen minutes. We lay about half a cable length astern of her. As soon as she had cut her cables and laid her head off shore, the batteries, castles, hulks, and in fact every thing that could mount a gun, began to play away upon her upon us, and even upon the inoffensive merchantmen in the Harbor. We and all the American and English merchantmen (immediately slipped our cables and as the wind was very light; it was some time before we could get out of reach of their guns. It appeared to me that they pointed their guns particularly at us. The shot flew about us thicker than if we had been engaged with a vessel of the same force within musket shot. But, as is usual with cowards, they were too much

confused to take deliberate aim, otherwise they would have sunk us in ten minutes.—The only injury we received was our cross jack-yard shot away with a little of the rigging. Immediately on shipping our cables we laid the ships' head the contrary way to the *Esmeralda's*, & kept so until out of gun shot, at least half a mile apart; so that it is self-evident, there could be no mistake in their firing at us. If any other proof was wanting, the fact that we picked up at least a dozen musket balls on board after the affair, would immediately set it at rest.

On the morning of the 7th, we sent, as usual, a boat ashore to market, with Mr. Marshall, midshipman of New York (son of Dr. Marshall of the Navy Yard,) and nine men, when the boats crew were ordered to toss their oars by Mr. M. being close to the wharf, the soldiers on guard fired into her, killed Mr. M., and four of the men; four more badly wounded, and one only escape to bring the news. Those who were not killed, or wounded at first were pelted while in the water with stones, by these blood-thirsty villains: There is no excuse for them; there could be no mistake; the American flag was flying in her—the same boat went on shore every morning. The crew were selected as being the most trusty & peaceable men in the ship. Mr. Marshall was selected that morning, as particular confidence could be placed in him, though but a boy of perhaps eighteen. It is impossible for me to describe the sensations this affair caused on board; the feelings of all are almost wound up to frenzy for their murdered shipmates, and the indignity offered to our flag. But I have not yet done.

On the morning of the 9th, the schooner *RAMPART*, of Baltimore, got under way, by agreement with the authorities on shore to receive her cargo. Immediately on her coming within gun-shot of the castles, they opened on her, with all the vessels, gunboats, &c. in the harbours. The Capt. and officers, (as there was but little wind, and that right on shore) immediately abandoned her, and she sunk before the numerous gunboats; &c. who valiantly came out to take her, could get her on shore. We now communicate with the shore but by flag of truce—I hope we shall communicate no other way. Is that proud flag which humbled the haughty Briton, to be wantonly insulted by pusillanimous, cowardly, lily-livered Spaniards? Are our innocent shipmates, the pride and future hopes of our country, to be thus wantonly massacred—butchered! and even denied christian burial? There is, in my opinion, but one way to make them atone for it, and I hope the government will adopt that without a moment's deliberation. At the time Mr. Marshall was murdered, Capt. Downes and Mr. Rodgers were in Lima. One Capt. Downes passing the Vice Roy's Palace, several officers, and citizens, were overheard to say, 'there goes the rascal, we will have his blood next.' The excuses made by the government for all these outrages, is that they were committed by an enraged populace. I have before heard of mobs committing the greatest excesses, resisting the civil and military power, flying in the face of justice; but never until now, did I hear of a mob which at the most could not consist of 1500 men, taking possession of castles, armed vessels, batteries, &c. defended by at least 3000.

Captain Downes and Mr. Rodgers had to disguise themselves to get on board. Capt. D. left all his baggage and two servants, in Lima, whether he will ever get them or not is uncertain.

P. S. A flag of truce has just come off which brings the news that Mr. Marshall is not dead, but wounded and in the hospital.

19th November.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

NAVAL.

The Franklin is ordered to be examined and overhauled preparatory to her being fitted out for her expected expedition to the Pacific ocean.

Capt. Jacob Jones, commander of the frigate *Constitution* has arrived in Boston. His ship is in most admirable order, and her crew of 400 men is nearly completed. She will probably sail for the Mediterranean in about three weeks. In the opinion of nautical men, *Old Ironsides* is in as good & sound a condition now as when she was originally built. She will be hauled off from the Navy-Yard wharf in the course of a week, when an experiment is to be tried upon her, with some new machinery, intended to propel vessels during a calm. This is the contrivance of an ingenious mechanic of the Navy-Yard, and it is possible may be of some service in critical situations. The machine consists of two shafts, or axles, extending through a certain port hole, on either side of the ship, upon the extremity of each of which, is secured a large water wheel of 16 or 18 feet diameter, having 10 paddles. Inside of the deck, the axles are secured in beds or grooves, having rollers to enable them to turn round with facility—and a large drum or windlass is attached to each, round which the messenger, or small sized cable, will then be cast round the capstan, and carried forward, will be reeved through a large fixed block under the bowsprit—All being thus prepared, about 300 men on both decks will be applied to the capstan bars, and endeavour to move the ship forward, after a manner of the *Constitution* at the rate of three miles an hour, with all her stores on board. But although such a result would undoubtedly prove of the greatest utility, we have no great confidence in the success of the experiment. If the machinery should prove serviceable, it is so contrived, as to

be readily taken to pieces—and again rigged, in a very short time.

Extract of a letter received in Frederick from a gentleman in the Mediterranean, an. dated

Mantua, Dec. 18, 1820.

Hostilities have commenced between Austria and the kingdom of Naples, and it is believed will terminate in a general war in Europe! It is also stated, that the Emperor Alexander intends sending (as early as possible in the spring) a large fleet to this sea, the object of which is a cooperation with the Austrian forces. England has already augmented her naval force on this station, and it is said, will continue to do so.

Frederick-Town Herald.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Feb. 17.

The Cortes are now in session. They have before them the Constitution, the substance of which I send you in the Gazette called the *Constitutional*. It is nearly as liberal as our own [the American.] They have already abolished all the privileges of the nobles, and established the liberty of the press. The final vote was, for civil liberty 68 to 8; for religious liberty, 48 to 36. The press is entirely free. The Cortes conduct their proceedings with much dignity and unanimity. Madeira has declared for the revolution, and sent 5 deputies to the Cortes. They have been received with every demonstration of joy. It is with great pleasure I inform you that all the vexatious impositions and expenses have been abolished with regard to the quarantine on American vessels from the United States. The Government Gazette, which I send, contains some interesting debates. They have translated here, and are now selling, the Constitution of the United States and the declaration of independence.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The editor of the Charleston Courier has received from his correspondents in Havana a letter under date of the first of April, of which the following is an extract:—

"The brig Patriot arrived here yesterday from Charleston, after a passage of 17 days.—There is also an arrival from Vera Cruz, with accounts from that city to the 12th ultimo. It is said by her that the Vice Roy of Mexico has been dethroned by the populace, and a new junta formed—deputies had been appointed by the junta to go to Spain and request a king from the Cortes, to be selected out of the Royal Family; and to reside amongst them—or to acknowledge the independence of Mexico.—I give you the intelligence as I received it—it is certain, however, that there has been a revolution in that country.

The Marshals of the eastern and western districts of Pennsylvania have so far completed the fourth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of this state; as to have ascertained that the population of the eastern district is 725,683 souls, and that of the western district is 321,161, making the total number of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, in 1820, one million forty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-four. In 1810, the population of the state was 810,091 souls. The increase has been about 29 per cent. in the last ten years, and there has been very little difference between the increase in the western and that in the eastern district. [Franklin Gazette.]

The population of the state of New-York, according to the late Census, is said to be one million three hundred and seventy five thousand: giving an increase in the last ten years of about four hundred and fifteen thousand.

What is man?—The celebrated patriot and orator, Lord Erskine, formerly Lord High Chancellor of England; &c. has lately made himself a resident of Edinburgh, in Scotland, for the space 40 days, to obtain a sufficient domicile to enable him to obtain a divorce from his wife, in the commissary Court of Edinburgh.—But this domiciliation was contested by the Lady, and his Lordship, eminent as he is as a lawyer, was obliged to abandon his plan, and to institute a new suit in the English Consistorial Court. It will be recollected, that about two years since this Ex-Lord Chancellor took a trip, in the disguise of a sailor, and at the age of 65, to Greta-Green, to be married, in the summary way of that celebrated matrimonial mart, to a woman whom he now charges with adultery, and means to be divorced from.

From the National Intelligencer.

IMPORTANT.—The particular property of the Colchicum seeds in allaying irritation of the windpipe, lungs, &c. and thereby removing the causes of asthma, consumption, is the greatest discovery that has been made in medicine. It appears, by the last number of the Monthly Gazette of health, that a few doses of the syrup will effectually remove the symptoms of asthma, and arrest incipient consumption, and in a few days it will restore the patient to health; and that the wine of the seeds, combined with an alkali, as speedily cures gout and rheumatism. So extraordinary has been the salutary effects of these new remedies in those diseases, that the editors do not hesitate to pronounce them specific. The other information this popular, medical, dietetic, and philosophical journal contains, particularly the exposition of literary quackery, compositions of nostrums, and disgraceful practices of certain practitioners, &c. will become highly interesting.

FOREIGN.

New York, April 18.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The March Packet ship James Monroe, capt. Rogers, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, which place she left on the 8th of the month & has furnished us with London papers to the last of Feb.

The declaration of the allied sovereigns against Naples has been published. It contains a history of the Neapolitan revolution which is altogether ascribed to the influence of the Carbonari. In alluding to the co-operation of the different powers, it states, that particular relations and motives had hindered the British government from partaking in the harsher resolutions of the other courts & admitted the accession of the French court only, under certain conditions; the monarchs of Russia & Prussia, were perfectly agreed with the Austrian Emperor on the question in debate. The declaration then adds, that orders are given for the army to cross the Po.

The Austrian government has published a similar declaration.

The Papal government has reinforced the troops in the castle of St. Angelo, and seems to favor the immediate occupation of Rome by the Neapolitan army.

It is stated that the British squadron is ordered to proceed from Naples to Messina, and it is intimated that the Sicilians propose to place themselves under the protection of England. A call in the House of Commons for the recent correspondence relative to the affairs of Naples, was resisted by Lord Castlereagh and the motion was negatived.

INVASION OF NAPLES.

By an extraordinary courier which left Naples on the 11th inst. letters have been received thence and from other cities on the route, which contain the most recent intelligence relative to the invasion of Naples. The courier was much retarded on his journey by the difficulty of procuring horses caused by advance of the Austrian army. We subjoin extracts from the letters.

NAPLES, Feb. 11.

"The Duke de Gallo arrived on the 9th with the ultimatum of the Allied Sovereigns. On the outside of the city gate he entered his private carriage, and proceeded immediately to the Parliament, who according to instructions previously given by him, were already assembled.—Before he could finish reading the ultimatum of the Congress of Laybach, he was interrupted by reiterated cries of War! War! from all parts of the assembly. I have not seen a copy of the ultimatum, but learn that the following are the principal points contained in it:—

1. That the Neapolitans shall abandon the Spanish constitution, and adopt that of the British nation, with some corrections and modifications suitable to Naples.

2. That during the period while this reorganization shall be effecting, and for 6 years afterwards, the capital of the kingdom of the two Sicilies & all the fortresses, shall be occupied by Austrian garrisons.

3. On these conditions a general amnesty will be accorded, and,

4. The pay and subsistence of the Austrian troops will not be at the charge of the Neapolitan nation."

The circulation of the terms of the ultimatum in Naples produced the highest degree of excitement in the public mind. Every man is ready to die in defence of the liberties of the country. The military dispositions are proceeding with the greatest activity. General Guglielmo Pepe commands in the Abruzzi; Arcovito in San Germano Caracosa and Ambrosio are marching on Rome, where they are expected to arrive on the 16th. Filangeri will remain in Naples with the reserve. The Prince Vicar General will be at that point where his presence shall be found most essential. Begani commands at Gaeta. The regular troops at Naples amount to 60,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry, with a good supply of artillery. The militia are estimated to amount to 100,000 men. Finally, great reliance is placed on the public spirit and known courage of the Neapolitan citizens and peasants, in the event of its being found necessary to have recourse to the system of Guerrillas.

Rome, Feb. 13.

Intelligence has been received that a corps of Neapolitans, 26,000 strong, have advanced to Velletri, and that they meditate the occupation of the strong points in the neighbourhood of this city.

MILAN, Feb. 20.

A division of the Austrian army entered the province of Ferrara on the 7th, and marched in three columns to Bologna, where they were quartered in the different convents, the inhabitants refusing to receive them into their houses. Another division fled through Romagna by way of Comacchio. This corps, consisting of 10,000 troops, was at Pesaro on the 14th, and calculated on taking up quarters at Ancona on the 16th. Of that section of the Austrian army which entered Bologna, the greater part took the road of Tuscany and the smaller that of Imola, leaving behind 2,000 men in Bologna, who, however, took no part in the duty of the place, which was performed as usual by the pontifical troops.

P. S. It is just ascertained that the column which marched from Bologna by the road of Tuscany, has arrived at Radiconofa, a place between Florence and Rome.

We learn from Naples that all the English squadron now at Naples is about to assemble in the harbour of Messina, and after this event a great change will take place in the affairs of Sicily.

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN

it seems has passed into new hands, and is to be resuscitated and revived by a more ardent stand in defence of its early principles.

We do not know the gentleman who has become the new Proprietor of this Paper, but we like his address, because it is brief and unostentatious—Some Editors exhaust themselves in Prospectus, but he wisely holds up for good occasions, and frankly tells you his principles, which he means to maintain without fear.

We like his call to those who have strayed, and his independence in clearly stating the relative duties of Patron and Editor—this is the way to ascertain the strength of his patronage and number of his friends—A good Adjutant, before he opens a campaign, should always know not only the number, but the temper, the fidelity, and the order of his troops—He should know from whence he can draw recruits, and how far they possess that discipline which arises from devotion to a good cause. If the Paper in its new hands takes that high, and elevated, and valiant stand it once did, we need no better criterion to judge of the feelings of our Friends—It will be the Barometer of Sound Principles, and he who is not recreant or apostate, will return. We wish the new Proprietor success with all our heart, and shall be mortified and disappointed if the paper does not rise in its character to that dignified grade to command it.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having become the sole owner and proprietor of the *Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph* considers it his first duty to greet his respected patrons, and to furnish them with an outline of his intentions. This establishment has undergone many changes, and has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. At one time it had probably more subscribers than any other daily paper in the Union, and at another its receipts were insufficient to meet its current expenses. A variety of causes combined have been the means of depressing it still more, until it has come into the hands of the subscriber, whose object it is to resuscitate it by conducting it with spirit, energy, perseverance and firmness. As regards *Politics* it is only necessary to remark, that the principles of *Washington* will be the principles of this paper—In other words, it will uphold and advocate those sentiments which every independent citizen of these federated states ought to entertain, namely, pure federal republican principles; it will, of course, be firm and decided in defending the best interests and in promoting the good of our beloved country, and in doing so it will speak freely without flattery or fear.

As a newspaper it shall be made interesting to its patrons; for the mercantile community it will be a regular and correct record of commercial information, and for readers generally a faithful narrative of passing events.

It has been customary when a paper is established, or when any important change takes place in its affairs, to burden its readers with a long string of promises, many of which are never performed. The undersigned begs leave to be excused for deviating, in this instance, from the established rule. He has stated his views and intentions concisely, and he has not promised more than he is willing to perform.

To enable me to devote my sole attention to the proper management of this old and well known paper, and to give it all that life, spirit and decision of character so essential at the present time, I must call on all those who have strayed away, to come back and lend their desirable aid to a journal which was once their pride and their boast, and which has so often braved the storm of opposition and the shafts of malice.

Patronage, real patronage, is absolutely necessary, if the friends of this establishment wish it success—patronage, not consisting in empty words, but, on the contrary, in subscribing and paying for the paper, and in sending it advertise-ments. I include in this call not only the friends of the establishment in this city, but also those in the country, and particularly those of my fellow-citizens of Maryland, who have heretofore aided this paper by their patronage. I have embarked in this business with the firm and unshaken resolution to do my duty, and to spare neither pains nor expense to make it valuable and interesting to the community. It now behoves the friends of the *Federal Republican* to do their duty—those who are in arrears for bills contracted since October 4th, 1860, to liquidate them, and all to come forward and aid in the resuscitation of a journal which, having lost some of its strength, only requires their aid to become strong and powerful as ever.

FREDERICK G. SCHAEFFER.
April 1861.

The New York Evening Post states the debt of the corporation of that city at fifteen hundred thousand dollars, and its annual expenses at seven hundred thousand dollars.

We insert the following communication of "Fair Play" at the urgent solicitation of a friend, but do not feel ourselves responsible for either the opinions or sentiments contained in it. Had Fair Play taken into consideration the length of time, intense study and enormous expense those gentlemen are at in order to attain a perfect knowledge of the art, we doubt (for we know him to be liberal) whether he would consider their present rates too high.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

The Medical Society of Talbot, Queen Anne's and Caroline counties have advertised for a meeting on Monday 7th May next.

I have always held medical men, in high estimation; but it must be acknowledged by every candid and unprejudiced mind, that the gentlemen of the faculty, have been pursuing a course for some time, which must inevitably deprive them of the good opinion of those, who are disposed to be really their best friends. They are literally fattening on the misfortunes of their fellow-men—their charges are so enormous, that if a farmer has the misfortune to have a sickly family, the whole proceeds of his estate, will scarcely defray his doctor's bill. When wheat was at three dollars and meal two dollars per bushel, these gentlemen assigned the high prices of grain, as the cause of their raising their rates. But although these articles have been declining ever since, and are now sunk to the lowest depth, have they acted consistently with their former professions, and accommodated their charges, to the unprecedented state of the times? Will any physician who practices in the family of a farmer and charges the maximum price for his attendance, &c. receive any of the products of the farm in part payment of his bill, at even one half the price they were when he raised his rates? He would most probably laugh at the man, who would presume to ask him more than a dollar per barrel for corn, and so of other products. But when the doctor raised his rates, corn was from 8 to 10 dollars per barrel. Now is this acting according to the golden rule? Is it right, that a body of men, who have had so much legislative assistance and support, should thus trample on the good people of Maryland? They are a privileged order—an incorporated body, "*hinc illa lacryma*." I appeal to you fellow citizens, the independent voters of the state—if a perseverance in this thing, will not justly forfeit to them their act of incorporation, which was certainly granted for wise ends. But under this cover, they have district societies, and establish whatever rates they please; and the whole body of physicians composing the district, are solemnly pledged to adhere to these regulations. They have managed this matter admirably for their own purposes—and are a corps completely drilled. In this profession, as it exists among us, there is no competition. A young man coming forward into practice, is completely fettered by the old and established physicians—he must walk in the prescribed track, or he would be frowned out of countenance—probably be denounced by them as a quack, and not honored so far, as to be permitted to hold a consultation with one of the old corps. It would require no small share of assurance and courage in an individual, to resist such a combination, and stand on his own ground!

But to contemplate this subject, in another point of view, it may be asserted with truth, that the continuance of these enormous rates, is contrary to the dictates of humanity, and literally taking advantage of the necessities of mankind. A human being stretched on the bed of sickness, and suffering great bodily pain, has no freedom of volition, he must either submit to the extortion of an incorporated body of physicians, or perish for want of assistance—dreadful alternative!! But let us suppose the case of an individual who has a heavy bill to discharge, and refuses payment—a suit is brought, and the cause tried before a jury of twelve honest and impartial men. Be it remembered also, that medical men constitute no portion of our juries. What would be the consequence—the doctor would probably find himself in an awkward predicament, and be compelled to receive a fair and moderate compensation for his services. Justice would have her course, and a case of this sort would bring these gentlemen to proper reflection on the subject. Those who live in the district above named, are more unfortunately situated than some other portions of their fellow-citizens—for I am informed, from the best authority that the charges made in Dorset, are much lower than in Talbot. This is a hardship, about which we may justly complain—and it is generally believed, that we suffer this calamity from the dictation of a few old practitioners, who think that their services must be had; charge what they may. If the young gentlemen who are commencing the practice of physic understand their own interests, they will burst these fetters and stand on their own ground.

FAIR PLAY.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday morning, sentenced Frederick Aze, late commissioner, and Daniel B. Lippard, late treasurer, of the county of Philadelphia, to pay a fine of 400 dollars each, and severally to be imprisoned for six calendar months, for *BRIEBERY* in the election of county treasurer.

[Dem. Press.]

Flour has risen thirty cents a barrel in Lancaster Pa. and a further rise is expected.

It is with feelings of satisfaction that we present to our readers the proceedings of the Federal Republicans of Prince-George's. The nomination which has been made proves incontestably that they are in earnest. The high character and well merited popularity of the gentlemen selected as candidates have inspired their political friends with the warmest zeal and firmest confidence; and must, we apprehend, disarm the hostility of many of their political opponents. Prince-George's has, on this occasion, acted as might have been expected of her. There is no county in the state where there is a greater fund of intelligence, or where the political principles of the people are more sound and steadfast. Let her example have the weight to which it is justly entitled. Let every county in the state adopt without delay the course that she has done, and Federal Republicans must triumph in the approaching election. In order for them to succeed, it is only necessary that they should resolve to do so; and that this resolution be followed by the exertions which seem naturally consequent on it.—*Maryland Gaz.*

Federal Republican Nomination.

According to public notice, a meeting of the Federal Republican Voters of Prince-George's county, was held at the Town of Upper Marlboro, on Tuesday the 10th of April. The meeting proceeded to business, and

Mr. John Hodges of Thomas, was appointed chairman, and

Mr. Gilbert Smith, Secretary.

When the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, unanimously, that Messrs. Nicholas Snowden and George Semmes, be nominated Candidates to represent Prince-George's county, in the next Electoral College of the State.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the *Maryland Gazette*, *Federal Republican*, *Frederick-town Herald*, and *Easton Gazette*.

JOHN HODGES of Thos. Chair.
GILBERT SMITH, Secretary.

John Randolph is re-elected a Representative, in Congress from the state of Virginia, without opposition.

Gen. D. B. Mitchell, at the head of the Creek agency, Georgia, has been dismissed the public service by the President of the United States, on account of illicit trade, in the introduction, &c. of African slaves into the Alabama Territory.

A Salt Spring has been opened at St. Catherine's Upper Canada, and 50 bushels of salt are made a day. Legislative aid has been requested to bring these springs in competition with those of Onondaga New-York.

BALTIMORE, April 17.

FLOUR

Prices continue to improve a little. We now quote wharf at \$3 75, and Howard street at 4 per barrel. The demand is far from considerable.

WHEAT & CORN

But little at market. Red 70 cents & white 75. Corn 28 a 29 cents, and not very plentiful.

TOBACCO, (Maryland)

Begins to come in plentifully, and the quality of the crop is superior to the growth of 1819. Good red and brown command about 6 dollars.

There is an import of 42 hds. Kentucky, but no sales, either of that or Virginia during the past week that we are advised of.—*Fed. Rep.*

MARRIED

On Tuesday 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. JOHN PACE, Jr. of Queen Anne's county, to the amiable Miss ANN MARIA, eldest daughter of Mrs. Martha Wilson of this county.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 9th instant Mrs. ANN STONE, aged 32 years, wife of the Rev. William M. Stone, Rector of Stepney Parish, Somerset county, Maryland.

This most amiable and interesting lady, becoming early impressed with the Divine Fear, spent the short life allotted her in the practice of an undiminished, ardent piety. All who knew her, could not but love and admire her, possessed as she was of the most endearing virtues, to an eminent degree. She has left behind her a truly bereaved husband, and six small children to deplore her irreparable loss. May the God of all comfort support him under this afflictive dispensation, and be a friend to his orphan children.

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from Baltimore with a supply of Philadelphia

PORTER, ALE & CIDER,

CRACKERS & CHEESE,

BOLOGNE SAUSAGES.

He has also a quantity of Prime Ham, cured by himself, which he will dispose of low.

April 21—4

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE

The Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that in conformity to an act of the last Legislature, an Election for nine Directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 4th day of June next, between the hours of ten and two o'clock.

By order, JAMES E. BRIDGES, Cash.

April 21—7

The editors of the *Annapolis Gazette*, *Georgetown Metropolitan*, *Frederick-town Herald*, *Hagerstown Torch Light* and *Easton Gazette*, will please to publish the above once a week until the election and forward their accounts.

A VALUABLE Farm for Sale,

We will offer at Public Sale at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of May next, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

THAT VALUABLE FARM,

Lying in Oxford Neck, in Talbot County, being part of two tracts of Land called Anderton and Judith's Garden, containing by actual survey 268 acres. This farm is beautifully situated on Third Haven Creek, leading to Easton, and extends to Island Creek on the south. The arable land is divided into three fields of about fifty acres each; and the present tenant, Nicholas Thomas, Esq. makes when the season is favourable, 300 barrels of corn, and one thousand bushels of wheat from the corn ground. This land is at present rented for \$600, and is believed to be equal to any in the state, in point of fertility of soil and beauty of situation; it is well watered, and has an abundance of wood for the use of the farm, and the finest fish and oysters may be had at any time in their season; besides, it is situated immediately in a most desirable neighborhood, where the inhabitants are wealthy, polite and hospitable. The improvements consist of a two-story frame dwelling house, with two rooms and a passage below, three above, and two in the garret, all finished, and a large dining room and an excellent kitchen adjoining; there is also a large granary within thirty yards, where vessels lie in safety to take off grain. The other improvements are indifferent. One third cash will be required at the time of sale, and a credit of one and two years will be given for the remaining two-thirds, payable in equal instalments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale; and when the whole purchase money is paid, a good and sufficient title will be given.

JOHN LEIGH,
GEORGE S. LEIGH.

Woodbury, St. Mary's 7
county, April 17 7w

NEGROES AT PRIVATE SALE.

To be disposed of in families or otherwise (but not to go out of the State) a parcel of Valuable NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS.

The terms will be accommodating—application to be made to Samuel Groom, Agent for ISABELLA SMYTH, Adm'r. of Wm. B. Smyth, dec'd.

April 21, 1821—3wcd4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors and company of the Farmers Bank against Spedden Oram, will be sold on the premises on Thursday the 17th of May next, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Bartlett's Triangle, Fox's Den, part of a tract called Westland and part of a tract called Ashford, the lands and tenements of Spedden Oram, taken and sold to satisfy the debt interests & costs of the above venditioni. Also, by virtue of a Fieri Facias to me directed at the suit of the state of John W. V. Newnam against the above Spedden Oram, will be sold on the premises and on the same day, between the hours of 3 & 3 o'clock the following property to wit: one negro Lad named Mace Simpson, to serve one year and six months, Mary Simpson to serve 4 years, Julian, an infant, to serve 21 years, also one horse, 10 head of cattle, one cart, 12 head of sheep, 3 beds and furniture, 11 dozen Windsor chairs, 3 mahogany dining tables, one walnut ditto, one cupboard and contents, three pots, two Dutch ovens, two pair andirons, tongs and shovel, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 21—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry Fieri Facias to me directed at the suit of the following persons, to wit: John Goldsborough, Peter Tarr, Wm. Bullen, Bennett Jones, use Stephen Hussey, Clark & Green, Nicols Layton and James Tilton, against Jabez Caldwell, will be sold on the Court House Green between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, on Tuesday the 13th day of May, the following property viz. one Gig and Harness, one Horse, the House and Lot whereon Alexander Hands, Esq. now resides, the property of Jabez Caldwell, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above Fieri Facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 21—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Andrew Oram Layton against Wm. O. Vickers, and James Saulsbury security, will be sold on the Court House Green between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock on Tuesday the 15th of May, the following property to wit: all the right, interest, claim and title of the said Wm. O. Vickers, in and to a tract or parcel of land called Moore Fields, be the quantity what it may. Also one horse and carriage, the property of James Saulsbury security, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fi. fa. Also, by virtue of a venditioni to me directed at the suit of Samuel Groom, use Clement Morris to me directed against the said Wm. O. Vickers, will be sold on the above 15th May, the Farm of the above Wm. O. Vickers, called Moore Field—taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above cases.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 21—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of fieri facias to me directed; Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B. Baker, against Charles Gibson principal—Benjamin Benny and James Parrott securities, and one other fieri facias—Eliza Downes, executrix of John R. Downes, against Charles Gibson, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Wednesday the 16th May next, the following property to wit: the life estate of the above named Charles Gibson in and to two thirds of part of a tract of land called Mitchell's Lot, part of Wington, and part of Widows Chance, containing 258 acres—also the wheat now growing on the premises, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fieri facias—sale to commence between 8 and 5 o'clock.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 21—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed—James Seth against Charles Gibson, principal, and John G. Thomas, security, will be sold on Saturday the 19th day of May next, on the premises, between the hours of two and four o'clock, the following property, to wit: four head of Horses, seven head of Cattle, also, all the right and title of John G. Thomas, in and to part of a tract of land called Mitchell's Lot and other tracts, containing 260 acres, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due on the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 20—ts.

\$50 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 12th of March, a Black Boy who calls himself

Joe Paca,

About 30 years of age—Joe is a handsome black fellow, middle size, very white teeth—he is a fine decent and pleasing boy, almost without fault—he is perfect in all his limbs except one finger, the middle or lesser, on the right hand, I think is off about half way; he has with him different suits of clothing, to wit: a greenish Kersey round about and trousers, a Greenish Broad Cloth Coat with a black cape nearly new; two or three muslin shirts & 2 or 3 vests & a black Fured Hat. It is probable Joe will change his name and clothing—yet he cannot hit his half finger—I will give the above reward if secured so that I get him again.

LEVI DUKES.

Near Denton, Caroline County.

Maryland, April 24th, 1821.

Bible Society.

A stated annual meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the 2d of next month (May) at 11 o'clock A. M.

T. H. DAWSON, Sec. Sec.

April 21—4w

\$80 REWARD.

Runaway from the Subscriber on the 22d day of March last, a negro man named

George Brooks;

About 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 26 years of age, dark complexion, slender make; has a scar on the upper part of one of his cheeks [which not recollected] had on when he went away, country kersey Jacket and Trowsers, black and white stripes; no doubt he will change his dress having sundry other clothes. If taken in Dorchester county and delivered in Cambridge gaol, I will give thirty dollars, if out of the county and delivered as aforesaid forty dollars, and out of the state the above reward with reasonable charges in either case if delivered as aforesaid.

THOMAS APPLGARTH,

Near Cambridge,

April 14—4w

More New Goods.

Clark & Green,

Have just received from Baltimore an additional Supply of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are a large and General Assortment of

Bleached and Brown Irish Linens, and Sheetings, Diapers and Lawns, Burlaps, Hessians, Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs, Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Pluids and Stripes.

—ALSO—

An Elegant Assortment of

NANKIN & CANTON CRAPES,

And a great variety of Choice fresh British Goods, just imported in the Ship Belvidere, arrived at Baltimore last week, which in addition to their supply last month from Philadelphia, renders their assortment very extensive and complete, all of which will be offered to their friends and the public generally uncommonly low for CASH.

Easton, April 14

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Saulsbury resides, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County.) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

RICHARD LOOKERMAN.

Annapolis, April 14—4w

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale at the late residence of Daniel McGinney, dec'd. near the Hole in the Wall, Talbot county on Wednesday the 24th day of May next, all the personal estate of said deceased (black people excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Blades, &c. Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, with Farming Utensils, and sundry articles not necessary to mention.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the date—For all sums under, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

LEVIN MCGINNEY, Adm'r.

of Daniel McGinney deceased.

April 14—3w

POETRY.

THE BUCKET.

By SAMUEL WOODWORTH.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection recalls them to view:
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild wood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew:
The wide spreading pond, and the mill which stood by it,
The bridge and the rock where the cataract fell,
The cot of my father, the dairy house night,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well:
The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket which hung in the well.
That moss covered vessel I hail as a treasure,
For often at noon, when returned from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.
How ardent I seized it with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the white pebbled bottom it fell,
Then soon with the emblem of truth overflow-
ing,
And dripping with coolness it rose from the well:
The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket arose from the well.
How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As poised on the curb it inclined to my lips;
Not a full blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now, far removed from the loved situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my former plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well.
The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket which hangs in the well.

PLOUGHS.

The Subscriber has now on hand a general assortment of first quality PLOUGHS, and other useful implements, at his Manufactory on Ellicott's street, near Pratt street wharf, where the opportunity of so general an assortment and constant supply of Ploughs and the other implements of Husbandry, has not heretofore been presented to the Agriculturists of Maryland, and at moderate prices, among which are the following—viz.

200 Bar Share Ploughs, both right and left hands, high and low Mould Boards, of six different sizes and prices.
50 Carey Ploughs, price from 5 to 10 dollars. These are valuable for stumpy, stoney or sandy soils; the largest size will bear the draft of four horses.

Hill Side Ploughs, constructed so as to go and return on the edge of a land, and turn the sward always down hill, the share and mould board can be altered to return in about ten seconds.

Double Mould Board Ploughs, one of which is of small size, well suited for laying off Tobacco hills, ploughing the same, making furrows for Potatoes, hilling them, &c.
A Corn-Dropper, which will open the melon soil, drop most kinds of grain, pulse and garden seeds, and cover them at one operation at any distance apart desired.

A Corn-Shell, with which a man and boy can shell fifteen bushels per hour the machine being mostly composed of iron is not liable to get out of order.

Bennett's Drill Machines, which will sow clover and all other grass and turnip seeds, with great dispatch and accuracy, in so much that it will save one fourth of the seed and labour.

A small Hand Drill, to sow turnip seed in rows; Hinge Harrows, light and heavy, Cultivators, Scarifiers, as used by M. G. Alexander Beaton, in his new system of cultivation. Other implements made to order with punctuality and dispatch. A share of public patronage is solicited by

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

N.B. Any person purchasing a machine not yet generally known, & finding on trial, it does not answer the character I gave it, I will take it back and return the money, provided it is not injured. Ploughs repaired for customers.
R. S.
Baltimore, March 10.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept for sale at Easton Point by Capt. Vickars.

DRUMMER.

The well known Horse Drummer is now in high 5th condition, and will be let to Mares this season by the subscriber at the moderate price of Four Dollars the spring's chance and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case. The season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June, money payable on the first of September.

Drummer

will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and will proceed on to the Head of Wye the first week, and at the Trappe the second, and so on throughout the season.

DRUMMER is a well-known, as a good and a sure foal getter that it is deemed unnecessary to say more about him as persons can see and examine for themselves.

JAMES DENNY.

March 10—11

Advertisement.

Under a decree of Dorchester county court, will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in the town of Cambridge, on Monday the 21st of May next, on a long credit, a valuable House and Lot in the said town, formerly the residence of Robert Goldsborough, deceased.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
April 14—1m

Chance Medley

Will stand the ensuing season in Easton at the subscriber's stable, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays & Fridays, at the Trappe on Saturdays, and the other days of the week at the subscriber's farm near the old Chapel, where mares from a distance can be accommodated with pasturage, and grain, if required, but will not be accountable for accidents or escapes—although they shall receive every proper attention.

CHANCE MEDLEY is now in high condition and vigor, and is esteemed by the best judges to be among the finest horses in point of strength, or symmetry of form, and the best blood horse that ever was on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—being crossed by the best horses in England.

Chance Medley will cover mares this season at the price of 18 dollars the season, but if paid on or before the first day of October, one third of the account will be deducted, and in every case fifty cents to the groom, to be paid on the arrival of the mare. Chance Medley is considered to be a true honest racer, and being five years old, he never ran but at Easton last fall, when he beat Governor Wright's famous mare Aurora, out of Pandora by Col. Lloyd's Vintun, and several others, four miles, running three heats.

Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse Chance, who was selected in England by the best judges for Col. John Taylor of Washington, at a very high price, and was landed in Philadelphia in November 1812. He is the sire of Grimalcin, Speculator, Accident, Scat's Colt, Chance, &c. &c. all first rate runners now on the British turf, as may be seen by reference to the English Racing Calendars and at Dunstable, in 1800, he won the 100 pound plate, beating Sir Solomon, Haphazard, Sportman, Hyacinthus, &c. At York Spring meeting in 1801, he won 50 pounds, two mile heats beating Honeycomb, Trumpeter, &c. At Dunstable, he won the Doncaster stakes of 10 guineas each, thirteen subscribers, with 20 guineas added—four mile heats, beating Hyacinthus, Cockfighter, &c. and the same day he won the gold cup, four miles, beating Sir Solomon, Champion and Attainment; and at Malton in 1802 at eight stone five pounds; after which he fell lame, and was sold to a Mr. Duncombe for a stallion, from whom he was purchased by Col. John Taylor of Washington.

Pedigree.

Chance Medley was got by the imported horse Chance who was gotten by Lurcher, his dam Recovery by Hyder Ally; his great grand dam Perdita by Herod; his great grand dam Fair Forester by Sloer; his great, great, great grand dam by Partner; his great, great, great, great grand dam by Markless; his great, great, great, great, great grand dam by Brimmer; his great, great, great, great, great grand dam by the son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton Barbed mare.

Lurcher, the sire of Chance, the grand sire of the above Chance Medley, was gotten by Dungannon who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertumnus or Eclipse; his grand dam by the Compton Barb out of a sister to Regulus; Vertumnus was by Eclipse out of the Tartar mare, dam of Mercury, Volunteer, &c. Hyder Ally was gotten by Blank; his great grand dam by Regulus; his great grand dam by Hutton's Barb; his great grand dam by the Byerly Turk; his great, great, great grand dam was Mr. Place's mare by Hautyboy; his great, great, great, great grand dam was the sister to Morgan's Dunby a son of the Hemsley Turk; his great, great, great, great grand dam by Dodsworth; his great, great, great, great grand dam by the Burton Barb.

Blank was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the little Heartley mare; he was full brother to Old Janus and Old England; this mare was gotten by Bartlett's Children, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Whig by William's Woodstock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor Barb; her great grand dam by Wyndon son of Fenwick Barb.

Dungannon was gotten by Eclipse; his dam by Herod; his grand dam Doris by Blank; his great grand dam Helen by Speculator; by Crab his great, great grand dam Daphne by Godolphin Arabian his great, great, great grand dam by Fox, Childers, Markless sister to Honeycomb, Punch by Tafolett Barb.

Eclipse was gotten by Marske, out of Spilletta by Regulus, he by the Godolphin Arabian, her dam Mother Western by Smith's Son of Snake, Lord D. Archy's old Montague Hautyboy, Brimmer.

King Herod was gotten by Tartar, he by Partner, out of Meliora by Fox, his dam by Cyron, by Blaze, he by Childers, his grand dam Selema by Bethell's Arabian, Graham's Champion, Darby's Arabian Merlin, &c. &c.

The dam of Chance Medley was got by Young Diomed by Col. Taylor's grey Diomed—dam by the imported horse Gabriel, sire of Oscar out of Active by Chatham out of Shepherdess who was gotten by Edlin's imported horse Slim out of Shrewsbury (owned by Duett, Thomas Hamilton) and got by Figure—her great grand dam was Thistle by Hamilton's imported horse Dove, out of Stella—Stella was got out of Col. Tasker's celebrated Selina by Othello.

Young Diomed's dam was imported by M. Harford and was got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, her grand dam by Regulus, her great grand dam by old Cade, her great, great grand dam by old Partner. Chance Medley a beautiful dapple grey—he will not be put more than thirty mares this season, being young and never covered a mare.

JAMES NABB.

March 24, 1831.

"P. S." Blank, the great, great, great grand sire of Chance Medley, was out of the little Heartly Mare, who was gotten by Childers, full brother to Flying Childers & Gabriel, (the grand sire of Chance Medley by the dam side, and the sire of Old Oscar who has covered with great success on this shore for several years), was out of a dam gotten by High Flyer thus by reference to a correspondence in the American Farmer, No. 51, vol. 2, between the Editor (John S. Skinner, Esq. and the Hon. Sir John Sinclair of Edinburgh, who wrote to Sir Alexander Don, Bart. M. P. on the subject of the best bred horses in Europe, it will be seen that the celebrated and above named horse Flying Childers and High Flyer, near relatives of Chance Medley, raised by Dennis Boyd, esp. of the Western Shore, are now considered in Europe the best stock in the world.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS & BLANKS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Young Top-Gallant

Is a beautiful brown bay horse, five years old the 20th of June next, and is superior to any Colt in this county, of his age and blood; is nearly sixteen hands high, and was got by the celebrated Horse Top-Gallant, his dam was got by a Naragansett Horse, out of a Chickasaw Mare, which is supposed to be equal to any stock of horses in the country of their grade.

TOP-GALLANT

Is now in high Stud condition, and will be let to Mares this season at the moderate price of Four Dollars each, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case.

TOP-GALLANT was let to a few mares last season and proved himself a sure foal getter. He will stand at Easton every Tuesday and at the Trappe on Saturday, and every other Wednesday & Thursday at Mr. John Cooper's, near Lees Mill, and every other Wednesday & Thursday at Mr. James Benson's & at St. Michaels. Season to commence on the 7th of April, and to end on the 20th of June next, moneys payable on the 1st of September following, to the Subscriber.

CHARLES M. BROMWELL.

April 7—6w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, at the two suits of John Edmondson and the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland against Col. Wm. Hayward, will be sold at public sale in Easton, on the public square, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock of the same day; the following lands and tenements of the said Col. William Hayward, to wit; one plantation situated in the lower district of this county, whereon Andrew Reed lived, containing by estimation, Five hundred and fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation whereon Samuel Eason lives, situated aforesaid, containing by estimation Four Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation in Tuckahoe, whereon Daniel Frampton lives, containing by estimation Three Hundred Acres of Land. One other plantation on St. Michaels River, whereon Stephen Stitchberry lived, being part of a tract of Land called 'Sheephead Point'. Also, all that part of a tract of land called 'Theobald's Addition,' on St. Michaels River, containing by estimation two hundred Acres, to satisfy the debt, damages, costs and charges of the above mentioned executions.

WILLIAM THOMAS,

March 31.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fi fa to me directed, at the suit of Jesse Shannahan against James Colston, Rigby Hopkins and Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of May, on the court house green between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, the following property, to wit: all the right interest and claim of the said James Colston in and to a parcel of land called Clays Hope and Bachelors Neglect—also 10 head of cattle, 4 head of horses and 20 head of sheep, the property of the above James Colston; likewise part of a tract of land called Rays Point, part of a tract called Skimmers Discovery, part of Enlargement the property of the above Rigby Hopkins, situate on Broad Creek, containing 150 acres more or less—also a tract or part of a tract called Old Womans Polly—and a tract or parcel of land called Cumberland, being the lands of which the said Samuel Robinson's father Thomas died seized and possessed; and which he devised by his last will and testament to the said Samuel Robinson, after his mother's decease, also 8 head of cattle, one yoke of steers, one ox cart, one sorrel horse, one sorrel mare, one sorrel colt, the property of the said Samuel Robinson—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above fi fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry Fi Fa's to me directed against Samuel V. Garey at the suit of the following persons to wit: John Bennett, and Thomas P. Bennett, and Thomas and Kelly, Benjamin Roberts, and James Wilson, Jr. Henrietta M. Blunt, Tristram Needles, use of Thomas Hopkins, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of May, on the Court House Green, the following property, 4 head of horses, all his right in and to the farm whereon he now resides called Mount Pleasant, be the quantity what it may more or less, seized and taken to satisfy the above Fi Fa's.

April 14.—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry Fi Fa's to me directed at the suit of the following persons, John LeCompte, use Herndon Haraldisson, John LeCompte, use Vincent Moore, William Robinson and Benjamin Denny, against James Colston, Rigby Hopkins and Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of May, on the court house green between 10 and 5 o'clock, the following property, to wit—A tract or part of a tract of land called Clays Hope and Bachelors Neglect; also 10 head of cattle; 2 yoke of oxen, 26 head of sheep and 4 head of horses, the property of the said James Colston. Also part of a tract of land called Rays Point, part of a tract called Skinner's Discovery, part of Enlargement, situated on broad creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, also a tract or part of a tract of land called Robert, Margaret, William and James, situate on Miles River, containing 270 acres more or less, the property of the aforesaid Rigby Hopkins. Also the life estate of the above named Samuel Colston, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called Jacob & John Pasture and part of a tract called Ormelias Range, be the number of acres what it may, more or less, seized and taken to satisfy the above named Fi Fa's.

April 14—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry fi fa's to me directed, at the suits of the following persons, to wit, John LeCompte, use of Herndon Haraldisson, John LeCompte, use of Vincent Moore, W. L. Ham Robinson, Jesse Shannahan, Benjamin Denny, Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison, Lott Warfield, and Levi Stewart, against James Colston, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 8th of May, between the hours of 10 & 5 o'clock, all the right interest and title of the said James Colston, in and to a tract or parcel of land called Clays Hope and Bachelors Neglect, also ten head of cattle, two yoke of steers, twenty five head of sheep and four head of horses—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above Fi Fa's.

April 14—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry fi fa's to me directed, at the suits of the following persons, to wit, John LeCompte, use of Herndon Haraldisson, John LeCompte, use of Vincent Moore, W. L. Ham Robinson, Jesse Shannahan, Benjamin Denny, Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison, Lott Warfield, and Levi Stewart, against James Colston, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 8th of May, between the hours of 10 & 5 o'clock, all the right interest and title of the said James Colston, in and to a tract or parcel of land called Clays Hope and Bachelors Neglect, also ten head of cattle, two yoke of steers, twenty five head of sheep and four head of horses—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above Fi Fa's.

April 14—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry fi fa's to me directed, at the suits of the following persons, to wit, John LeCompte, use of Herndon Haraldisson, John LeCompte, use of Vincent Moore, W. L. Ham Robinson, Jesse Shannahan, Benjamin Denny, Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison, Lott Warfield, and Levi Stewart, against James Colston, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 8th of May, between the hours of 10 & 5 o'clock, all the right interest and title of the said James Colston, in and to a tract or parcel of land called Clays Hope and Bachelors Neglect, also ten head of cattle, two yoke of steers, twenty five head of sheep and four head of horses—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above Fi Fa's.

April 14—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Fi Fa to me directed at the suit of Nancy Elbert, use of Robt. and James Armstrong against Rigby Hopkins, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of May, on the court house green, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, to wit:—All the right interest and title of Rigby Hopkins, in and to a tract or parcel of land situate on Miles River and called Robert, Margaret, William and James, containing 270 acres more or less, also 1 horse and carriage, taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Fi Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fi fa to me directed at the suit of Peter Stevens against William E. Cannon, will be sold on Tuesday the 1st day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the following property, to wit, the farm on which the said Wm. E. Cannon now resides; situated on Choptank River and known by the name of Goose Point—also six head of cattle.

Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above fi fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of several venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors and company of the Farmers Bank against James Edmondson; will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 2 o'clock, the following property. One Negro Woman called Rachel, one ditto Leere and one ditto Sarah, one small boy child William, 40 head of cattle, 55 head of sheep, 10 head of horses, 2 carts, one carriage and harness, 30 head of hogs, seized and taken to satisfy the above claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fi fa to me directed at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, Executor of Jacob Gibson against Rigby Hopkins, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 5 o'clock, the following property, to wit, a tract or part of a tract of land called Rays Point, part of a tract called Skinner's Discovery, part of Enlargement, situate on Broad Creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less—also a tract or part of a tract of land, situate on Miles River, called Robert, Margaret, William and James, containing 270 acres more or less, one horse, one gig & harness, seized and taken to satisfy the above named fi fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suit of Ashton Alexander against James Wainwright, will be sold on Tuesday the 1st day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the following property, to wit: one new Wheat Fan, one Mahogany Desk and Book Case, one Mahogany table, one House and Lot, subject to prior Execution, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said James Wainwright, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above venditioni.

ALLEN BOWIE Shff.

April 14—ts

In Council,

Annapolis, March 28, 1831.

Ordered, That the following communication from the Secretary of State of the United States to this Department, be published in the National Intelligencer, the Baltimore Patriot, the Baltimore American, the Federal Gazette of Baltimore the Maryland Republican and the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, and the two papers in Easton once a week for six successive weeks for the information of all the citizens of the State, who may be interested in the subject thereof.

By order

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOV. GENOR OF MARYLAND.

Department of State,

March 22d, 1831.

Sir,
The question upon the construction of that part of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, which stipulated that slaves should not be carried away from the United States by British Officers after the conclusion of the peace, having been submitted, by the American and British Governments, to the decision of the emperor of Russia, the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs has demanded that, in the event of a decision in favour of the construction insisted upon by the U. States, the full extent of the demand upon Great Britain for restitution, or indemnity for slaves carried away, should be made known as speedily as possible; I am directed by the President to suggest that notice should be given to the sufferers to transmit without delay to this Department, authenticated proof of the numbers of slaves carried away, and of their value, by the current prices at which they might have been sold at the time when the loss was sustained. Specifying the name, age, sex and value of each individual slave lost.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Sir, your very humble,

And obedient servant.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

April 7—6w

COMMISSIONERS SALE.

By order of Talbot county Court, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the Court House Green, in Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. the Farm of the late Col. Obadiah Garey, in Miles River Neck, containing about Two Hundred and seventy-five acres of Land—This Farm is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Clover and Tobacco; it is considered very healthy, being situated on the beautiful waters of Miles River; and adjoining the lands of Gen. F. Benson, Col. E. Lloyd, Messrs. Bracco & Roberts. It will be sold on the following terms, viz. On a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to be passed to each of the representatives respectively of the said O. Garey.

ANDREW SKINNER,

P. BENSON,

SAMUEL ROBERTS,

B. BRACCO.

March 31—4t

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of February, 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 & 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 bunks, and two state rooms with eight bunks, 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, Feb 17—1f.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having formed a Co-partnership in the business of the above Vessel with Capt. John Beckwith, takes this opportunity to tender to his friends and customers, his grateful acknowledgments for their liberal support, and at the same time to assure them that no exertions shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same.

THE JANE & MARY

Is in complete order, for the reception of grain or freight of any kind. She will leave Easton for Baltimore on Sunday the 18th instant, and will afterwards continue her regular route as heretofore, leaving Easton for Baltimore every Monday, and Baltimore for Easton every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day. All Orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board and by their Clerk, (Captain Robert Speddie,) at Easton Point.

The Public's Obidient Servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

P. S. They have a large & commodious granary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk will regularly attend every Monday at Doctor William W. Moore's Druggist Shop, for the reception of orders.

C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DAYS.



THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND,

Will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday, the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock and will proceed to Annapolis and Baltimore, arriving at the latter place at 6 o'clock the same evening; leaves Baltimore on Wednesday at 8 o'clock and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening; And so leaving Easton at the same hour and by the same route every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route, as she passes, she will touch at Todd's Point, and at the Mills and Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers.

On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Chestertown and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock she will leave Chestertown & return to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's Town to take and land Passengers.

She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned so as not to incommode the Passengers, their Horses, or Carriages.

Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1821.

NO. 177.

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

More New Goods.

Clark & Green,

Have just received from Baltimore an Ad-
ditional Supply of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are a large and General As-
sortment of

Bleached and Brown Irish Linens, and
Sheetings, Diapers and Lawns, Burlaps,
Hessians, Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Plaids
and Stripes.

—ALSO—

NANKIN & CANTON CRAPES,

And a great variety of Choice fresh British
Goods, just imported in the Ship Belvidera, ar-
rived at Baltimore last week, which in addi-
tion to their supply last month from Philadel-
phia, renders their assortment very extensive
and complete, all of which will be offered to
their friends and the public generally uncom-
monly low for CASH.

Easton, April 14

\$80 REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber the 22d day
of March last, a negro man named

George Brooks,

About 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 25 years
of age, dark complexion, slender make, has a
scar on the upper part of one of his cheeks
(which not recollected) had on when he went
away, country kersey Jacket and Trowsers,
black and white stripes; no doubt he will
change his dress havingundry other clothes.
If taken in Dorchester county and delivered
in Cambridge gaol, I will give thirty dollars,
if out of the county and delivered as afore-
said forty dollars, and out of the state the a-
bove reward with reasonable charges in either
case if delivered as aforesaid.

THOMAS APLEGARTH,
Near Cambridge.

April 14—4w

\$50 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 12th
of March, a Black Boy who calls himself

Joe Paca,

About 30 years of age—Joe is a handsome
black fellow, middle size, very white teeth—
he is a fine decent and pleasing boy, almost
without fault—he is perfect in all his limbs ex-
cept one finger, the middle or lesser, on the
right hand, I think is off about half way, he
has with him different suits of clothing, to wit:
a greenish Kersey round about and trowsers,
a Greenish Broad Cloth Coat with a black cape
nearly new; two or three muslin shirts & 2 or
3 vests & a black Fured Hat: It is probable Joe
will change his name and clothing—yet he
cannot his half finger—I will give the above
reward if secured so that I get him again.

LEVI DUKES.

Near Denton, Caroline County,
Maryland, April 24th, 1821.

A VALUABLE

Farm for Sale,

We will offer at Public Sale at Mr.
Lowe's Tavern in the town of Easton,
on Tuesday the 29th day of
May next, between the hours of 3 and
4 o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT VALUABLE FARM,

Lying in Oxford Neck, in Talbot County, be-
ing part of two tracts of Land called Anderson
and Judith's Garden, containing by actual sur-
vey 268 acres. This farm is beautifully situated
on Third Haven Creek, leading to Easton, and
extends to Island Creek on the south. The
arable land is divided into three fields of a-
bout fifty acres each; and the present tenant,
Nicholas Thomas, Esq. makes when the sea-
son is favourable, 300 barrels of corn, and one
thousand bushels of wheat from the corn
ground. This land is at present rented for
\$600, and is believed to be equal to any in
the state, in point of fertility of soil and beau-
ty of situation; it is well watered, and has an
abundance of wood for the use of the farm,
and the finest fish and oysters may be had
at any time in their season; besides, it is situ-
ated immediately in a most desirable neigh-
borhood, where the inhabitants are wealthy, po-
lite and hospitable. The improvements con-
sist of a two story frame dwelling house, with
two rooms and a passage below, three above,
and two in the garret, all finished, and a large
dining room and an excellent kitchen adjoin-
ing; there is also a large granary within thirty
yards, where rears a safe to take off
grain. The other improvements are indiffer-
ent. One third cash will be required at the
time of sale, and a credit of one and two years
will be given for the remaining two thirds,
payable in equal instalments, the purchaser
giving bond with approved security, with in-
terest from the day of sale; and when the
whole purchase money is paid, a good and
sufficient title will be given.

JOHN LEIGH,
GEORGE S. LEIGH.

Woodbury, St. Mary's
county, April 17

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Cattle Show and Fair, for the exhibition
and sale of all kinds of Live Stock,
Agricultural Implements, &c. &c. to be
held on 7th and 8th days of June
next, at the MARYLAND TAYERN, four
miles from Baltimore, on the Freder-
ick Turnpike Road, to commence at 9
o'clock, A. M. on each day.

The Committee appointed on behalf of the
"Maryland Agricultural Society," to
make arrangements for a Cattle Show
and Fair, for the sale of Live Stock and
Agricultural Implements, have resolved
that said Show and Fair be held at the
time and place above mentioned, and that
the following premiums be offered:

FOR HORSES.

For the Stallion best calculated
to improve our stock of coach
horses, a silver pitcher valued
at \$30 00

For the Stallion best calculated to
improve our stock of horses for the
saddle, and for general
farming purposes, a pair of sil-
ver goblets valued at 20 00

For the best Brood Mare, a bat-
ter boat valued at 10 00

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best Jack-Ass, a silver
Can valued at 10 00

For the best Jennett do. do. 10 00

For the best Mule of any age, a
pair of silver goblets valued at 20 00

NEAT CATTLE.

For the best Bull, not less than
two years old, a pair of silver
goblets, valued at 25 00

For the best Milch Cow, a pair of
silver tumblers, valued at 20 00

For the best yoke of working Ox-
en, six table spoons, valued at 25 00

For the best Bull Calf, under two
years old, a silver Can valued at 10 00

For the best Cow Calf under two
years old, a silver Cream Pot
valued at 10 00

HOGS.

For the best Boar of any age, a
silver goblet valued at 10 00

For the best breeding Sow, do.
do. do. 10 00

SHEEP.

For the best Ram of the pure Me-
rino breed, a silver Can, valued
at 10 00

For the best of any other breed,
a silver butter knife, valued at 5 00

For the six best fat weathers—
made of feeding to be com-
municated—a silver Can, valued at 10 00

The above premiums will be awarded on-
ly for animals bred within the State of Ma-
ryland, or the District of Columbia.

Four premiums are reserved to be distri-
buted at the discretion of the society, for
objects not embraced under the above spe-
cifications, and which may yet appear
worthy of distinction.

It is understood that whenever, merely
from the want of competition, any of the
claimants might be considered entitled to a
premium, yet if, in the opinion of the judges,
the objects so offered possess no particular
merit, the Judges shall have a right to with-
hold such premium, and the society may con-
fer it in any other case at their discretion.

Persons intending to offer any species of
Stock for premium, are required to give no-
tice thereof on or before the 6th day of June,
either personally or by letter, addressed to
JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. Post-Master, Bal-
timore—specifying the premium for which
they propose to contend. The applicants
will be held to a rigid compliance with this
rule. The examination of every species of
Stock by the judges, to be then appointed
will take place on the first day of exhibition,
and the premiums be declared and delivered
on the second day.

All persons, whether members or not, are
at liberty to bring Stock, such as horses,
milk cows, working oxen, fat bullocks,
hogs, sheeps, &c. &c. either as subjects
for premiums, or for sale, private or public
—and an auctioneer will be employed by
the Society to dispose of such as may be of-
fered at public sale.

CHARLES RIDGELY, OF HAMPTON,
Chairman of the Committee of Arrange-
ment.

P. S.—The Society request the favour
of all Editors of papers in the State of Ma-
ryland, the District of Columbia and the
adjoining States to give the preceding Notice
a few insertions.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

These bonnets, it is ascertained, are
made of wheat straw. A small sample of
the wheat has been received from Leghorn
by a member of the Jefferson County So-
ciety for the promotion of Agriculture and
Domestic Manufactures. It does not
differ in its appearance, from the grain
called in this country spring wheat—and
those who have examined it, generally
pronounce it to be the same kind. The
difference in the straw, is believed to be
produced by the culture. In the hope

that some of our farmers may ascertain, by
experiment, whether our spring wheat
straw will answer to make bonnets of
the above description we publish the fol-
lowing description of the mode of cultivat-
ing it:

The wheat is of the same kind of which
bread is made. It is sown in the month
of March, and from this circumstance, cal-
led by the Italians *Grano Mazzola*. The
first requisite in the straw for manufac-
ture is fineness. To obtain this quality it
is sown only in dry and sterile soil, and
extremely thick to prevent its growing
large at the root.—In Tuscany, the pro-
portion to that sown for grain is four to
one, to an equal extent of ground.

When the blossoms first appear, the
time for gathering the straw has arrived,
or until the ears of the grain are beginning
to seed. This is about the 24th of June,
unless vegetation has been unusually fa-
vored or retarded by the season. The
straws are pulled up by the roots, made
into small bundles, and dried in the sun.
When dry they are stripped of the leaves
which cover them, as far down as the low-
est joint.

To bleach the straw, the bundles are
spread open to the morning dew and to
the sun, and are always taken under cover
in case of rain, for rain would stain the
straw, and greatly impair both its beauty
and its value.

From the New York Evening Post.

RECIPE FOR THE USE OF THE SCULLCAP.

Once more we republish the recipe, and
must beg of all those who feel a wish to pre-
serve it, to cut it out of the paper, & place it
somewhere, that they may easily find it if
necessary. Notwithstanding it has already
appeared more than once in this paper,
applications are almost daily made to me,
from various parts of the U. States, for it
in manuscript, until it has become quite
burdensome to comply with the multipli-
ed requests.

Take of the dried plant as much as will
make a decoction of about the strength of
common breakfast tea; pour boiling water
on it and let it stand some time: take of
this tea a half a pint, on an empty stomach,
three times a day, that is, morning, noon
and night; every third day omit tea al-
together, and instead thereof, take a tea-
spoonful of pulverised brimstone in the
same manner, once before breakfast,
and again before dinner.—Abstain alto-
gether from all kinds of spirits, from fat
meats, butter and milk; in short, diet as
for the small pox, & be careful not to wet
the feet, nor expose yourself to take cold.
Pursue this course, in cases of the bite of a
mad dog, 40 days. In cases of tetanus or
lock jaw, and other spasmodic affections,
the dose must be more or less strong and
exhibited more or less frequently, accord-
ing to the nature of the case and the ad-
vice of some respectable physician.

GOVERNORS & LEGISLATORS.

Compensation of the Governors and Le-
gislators of the States, 1821.

Governors	Legislators.
per annum.	per diem.
N. Hampshire \$1,200	\$2.00
Massachusetts 2,666 67	2.00
Rhode Island 600	1.00
Connecticut 1,100	1.50
Vermont 750	1.50
New-York 5,000	4.00
New Jersey 12,500	2.50
Pennsylvania 4,000	3.00
Delaware 1,000	2.50
Maryland 2,666 67	4.00
Virginia 3,333 33	4.00
North Carolina 2,500	3.00
South Carolina 3,500	3.00
Georgia 5,000	5.00
Kentucky 2,000	2.00
Tennessee 2,000	4.00
Ohio 1,800	3.00
Louisiana 7,500	4.00
Indiana 1,000	2.00
Mississippi 3,500	5.00
Illinois 1,000	3.00
Alabama 2,350	5.00
Maine 1,500	2.00
Missouri 2,000	4.00

*The Governor of Rhode-Island is paid at
the pleasure of the Legislature—usually about
400 dollars per annum, and perquisites about
200 dollars. The Legislators are paid by their
immediate constituents, usually about one dol-
lar per diem.

†The Senators of Connecticut receive two
dollars per diem.

‡The salary of the Governor of New-Jersey
is 2000 dollars per annum; but he has perqui-
sites amounting to about 500 dollars addition-
al.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 18.

Breach of promise of Marriage.

At a court of Common Pleas for
Dutchess county, held last week in this
village, came on the cause of *Paulina
Gline* against *Nicholas U. Enigh*, for
breach of promise of marriage. It was
proved that the defendant had courted
the plaintiff about eight or nine years and
then abandoned her. The promise was
clearly made out, and the character of
the plaintiff was shown to be fair.—The
jury retired, and in a short time returned
with a verdict of \$800 for the plaintiff.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN JOURNAL.

The observation of the Lord's day remark-
ably rewarded: an anecdote taken from
a tract printed at Bristol, for the Bris-
tol Society for promoting Religious
knowledge.

The writer remembers hearing of a
Barber, who lived at Bath in the last Cen-
tury: passing a Church or Meeting one
Sunday, he peeped in just as the minister
was giving out his text, *remember the
sabbath day to keep it holy*. Ex. 20—8,
he listened long enough to be convinced
that he was constantly breaking the laws
of God and man, by shaving and dressing
his customers on Sunday, he became un-
easy and went with a heavy heart to his
Sunday task. At length he took courage
and opened his mind to the minister; he
advised him to give up Sunday dressing
and to worship God, he replied beggary
would be the consequence; he had a flour-
ishing trade, but it would almost all be
lost. He told him he must not confer
with flesh and blood: but trust God who
requires from us no more than is for our
good: never asks us to make any sacrifice
but he will abundantly compensate; the
command being absolute, admits of no re-
laxation. He could not bring his mind
to it at once—sounded his customers and
soon found they would employ another.
At length, after many sleepless nights,
spent in weeping and praying, he was
determined to cast all his care on God,
as the more he reflected, the more his
duty became apparent. He discontin-
ued Sunday dressing, went constantly
and early to Church, and soon enjoyed
that self gratulation which is one of the
rewards of doing our duty, and in due
time that peace of God which the world
can neither give nor take away. The con-
sequences he foresaw actually followed.
His genteel customers left him, as he was
nick named a puritan or Methodist. He
was obliged to give up his fashionable
shop, and from various gradations in life,
in the course of years, became so reduced
as to take a cellar under the old market
house, and shave the farmers.

One Saturday evening, between light
and dark, a stranger from one of the coach-
es asking for a Barber, was directed by
the hostler to the cellar opposite. Coming
in hastily, he required to be shaved quick-
ly while they changed horses, as he did
not like to violate the Sabbath. This
was touching the poor Barber on a ten-
der chord: he burst into tears, asked the
stranger to lend him a half-penny to buy a
candle as it was not light enough to shave
him with safety. He did so revolving in
his mind the extreme poverty to which
the poor man must be reduced, before he
could make such a request.

When shaved, he said, "There must
be something extraordinary in your his-
tory, which I have not now time to hear.
Here is half a crown for you. When I
return I will call and investigate your
case. "What is your name?" "William
Reed said the Barber."

"William Reed!" echoed the stranger;
"William Reed! by your dialect you are
from the west."

"Yes sir, from Kingston, near Taunton,"
"William Reed from Kingston, near
Taunton!—What was your father's name?"

"Thomas"

"Had he any brother?"

"Yes sir, one after whom I was named:
but he went to the Indies; and as we
never heard from him we supposed him to
be dead."

"Come along, follow me, said" the stran-
ger. "I am going to see a person who
says his name is William Reed of King-
ston, near Taunton. Come and confront
him. If you prove indeed to be whom
you say you are, I have glorious news for
you: your uncle is dead, and has left you
an immense fortune, which I will put you
in possession of, when all legal doubts are
removed."

They went by the coach, saw the pre-
tended William Reed, and proved him to
be an impostor.

The stranger who was a pious attorney
was soon legally satisfied of the Barber's
identity; told him he had advertised him
in vain; Providence had now thrown him
in his way in a most extraordinary man-
ner; and he had great pleasure in trans-
ferring a great many thousand pounds to a
worthy man the rightful heir of the pro-
perty. Thus man's extremity is God's op-
portunity.—Had the poor Barber possessed
one half-penny, or even had credit for a
candle, he might have remained un-
known for years; but he trusted in God,
who never said, "seek ye my face in vain."
He had read in the Bible, (that fountain
of all good which he often consulted,
though he seldom saw a newspaper.) *Trust
in him at all times ye people;—In all
your ways acknowledge him, and he will
direct your paths;* not perhaps in the
way of man's wisdom: no, he sees the
end from the beginning; he weighs out all
his dispensations in the balances of the
sanctuary; he led the Israelites, forty years
through the wilderness which they could
have travelled in six weeks, had infinite
wisdom seen fit. But he delayed to show
them what was in their hearts.

FOREIGN.

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN NEWS,

By the James Munroe.

During the debate in the House of
Lords on the 20th Feb. on the Queen's
Annuity bill, both sides of the House
concurred in the opinion that her ma-
jesty had been ill advised in refusing
the money which parliament had voted
her, till her name had been restored to
the Liturgy. On the 22d, the bill re-
ceived its final reading in the House of
Lords, and was passed.

On the 21st, the Marquis of Lansdowne
in moving for the revival of a commit-
tee of their lordships, to ascertain the
best practical means for encouraging
& extending the foreign trade of the coun-
try, made some observations on the dis-
tress of which the public complained.—
He attributed the present distress main-
ly to the expenditure during the wars
and was of opinion, that, though no
very prompt and efficacious remedy
could at present be found for evils,
which had been generated and grow-
ing for several years; yet some re-
lief might certainly be found in the
gradual progress of retrenchment when
applied to the body politic, as wise
physicians gave way to the course of na-
ture. After some remarks by Lord El-
lenborough, the committee was named,
consisting, in general, of the noble lords
who were appointed last session.

The Earl of Liverpool rose, for the pur-
pose of moving for an account of the
home consumption of excisable articles.—
In the course of his speech, he read an
account of the different articles consum-
ed, which he shewed were much greater
than the average of the preceding year.—
From this statement, he drew an argu-
ment that the present agricultural dis-
tress was at least partially produced from
excessive production. The improved
state of agriculture in Ireland had also
some influence, which would be obvious
from this fact, that in a former year on-
ly 58,000 quarters of wheat had been im-
ported from that country, whereas the
importation during the last year amount-
ed to 351,875 quarters.—He concluded
with moving for the papers to which he
referred.

On the 23d, the Marquis of Lansdowne,
hoping that in consequence of what had
passed both in that House and in the
other, some of those dangers which threat-
ened the tranquility of Europe might still
be averted, rose to give notice, that on
Tuesday next he should move an Address
to his Majesty, or some other proceeding
on the subject. Agreed to.

On the 23d, several petitions from the
Catholics of Ireland, were presented by
Lord Donoughmore. The progress of
these petitions he wished should be pari-
passu, in both Houses of Parliament, &
he gave notice that he should defer in-
troducing the subject till the 8th of
March.

We have glanced over the proceed-
ings of both houses of Parliament; but they
are quite uninteresting. Petitions are con-
stantly pouring in, from various parts of
the Empire—not in relation to the Queen's
affairs—but for relief from their mercan-
tile, agricultural and financial embarrass-
ments. On one of the petitions, relative to
the existing Agricultural distress, Mr.
Ellice, in the House of Commons, rose &
made several observations, principally
upon the state of the currency. He con-
sidered the country to be on the eve of
an imminent crisis. A fixed standard for
our currency was necessary. To have a dia-
cretionary currency—a currency regulat-
ed by the discretion of the Government
and the bank, must lead to irretrievable
ruin. From the changes which had lately
taken place, he would ask the merchant
or trader, if he had not lost a third of his
capital. A great proportion of the dis-
tress now complained of by the agricul-
tural classes, grew out of the changes
and vacillations in our currency for a
series of years. In times of distress, the
farmer hoped a period would arrive at
which he could again obtain good prices.
These had been given to him by the ex-
pedient resorted to by the Chancellor of
the Exchequer, in 1816, and they all
knew the result. If they looked at trade
they found it fearfully depressed. In
the shipping trade, for instance, ships
were built, and ships were employed
but nobody would tell them that they
were built and employed with the
least prospect of remuneration. An
efficient remedy ought to be sought.—
But when Ministers professed to sanction
an enquiry, but restrained the Committee
from touching on the present system of
Taxation—the Corn Laws—and State of
the Currency—he considered them to be
guilty of a base delusion.

No question appears to have been taken
which excited much party interest. On
Friday the 23d, a very long debate ensued
upon the presentation of a petition from
Davison, the individual who, it will be re-
collected, was fined by Mr. Justice Best,
who presided at his trial, whilst making

his defence, for contempt of court. The petition complained of the conduct of the learned Judge, and asked redress of the House. The petition was supported by Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Creevy, the latter of whom accused Mr. Justice Best of being an intemperate and political Judge.—The conduct of the learned Judge was defended by the Solicitor and Attorney General, Mr. Sergeant Onslow and Mr. Lockhart. After some observations from Lord Castlereagh, and other members, the House divided, and decided, against receiving the petition by a majority of sixty-four to thirty-seven.

Washington's Birth Day.—The birthday of General Washington, was celebrated at the New England Coffee House, Threadneedle street, London, on the 22d of February. A large party of American gentlemen assembled on the occasion, and partook of a most elegant and sumptuous dinner, which was served up in the highest style. Various Patriotic toasts were given in the course of the evening, and the company retired highly gratified with the feelings called forth by the proceedings of the day.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

We republish to day the whole of the "Austrian Declaration," of which we were enabled yesterday, from the lateness of the hour when it arrived, to give only the principal parts. It is a document of infinite importance at the present moment; and an attentive examination of its arguments will we think satisfy the most scrupulous advocates for national rights, that Austria makes out a case which justifies the course she has adopted. It is not, in fact, the Neapolitan Revolution which excites her alarm, but the practical success of doctrines professed by a sect, whose machinations embrace the whole of Italy, and whose progress, if it be not arrested, menaces, with immediate danger, the Austrian possessions in that country.

The King's visit to Ireland, [according to a Dublin letter of the 15th of Feb.] is now considered quite certain. It is said to be his Majesty's intention to disembark at Cork, to proceed thence to Knocklofty the seat of the Earl Donoughmore on toward Kilkenny Castle, and to the metropolis. An idea prevails that the first visit will be paid to the Marquis of Thomond, at his magnificent seat near the harbour of Cork.

The municipality of Naples to the English nation.

After six months spent in vain deliberations, first at Troppau, and latterly at Laybach, the allied sovereigns, tired in sustaining their cause before the tribunal of reason, have resorted to the great maxim of despotism, and have drawn the sword! The Austrian army has received orders to march—it advances, and Naples is to become the theatre of war.

We know where our enemies are—they have declared themselves: we shall soon have a nearer view of them. But in such a solemn situation, by what name shall we call the English? The English administration, through its organ, Lord Castlereagh, has issued a declaration apparently favorable to our cause; but under the friendly exterior of this diplomatic note we easily discover that the ministers have followed less their own opinion than yielded to the wishes of the nation. We perceive in this document that, dexterous in guarding against being committed in future, they have left to events the entire explanation of their conduct. In the mean time an English fleet cruises before our walls: it is here, to attack or protect them?

This uncertainty afflicts at the present moment, our country. We deposit our anxiety in your bosoms, ye generous friends of freedom! Will ye, who were the first to raise on the ruins of despotism the reign of law, suffer a people to be oppressed with impunity, who, proud of imitating the glorious example which you set us, have placed liberty on the throne? Such is the whole of our crime! Perhaps you accuse us of not showing sufficient respect for the throne when we broke our chains at its foot. Have we not encircled with our homage and our fidelity the gray hairs of our aged sovereign? Has our parliament, while employed in laying the basis of our constitutional rights and internal prosperity, committed any outrage on the rights of other nations? No, that order, moderation and tranquility, which spring from our love of the laws, reign in our country, and yet the sword of a stranger, menaces its independence. Ye noble protectors of the laws and of humanity, are you capable of becoming accomplices in such an iniquitous outrage? Can you remain indifferent spectators of the unequal conflict in which princes with the resources of 70 millions of men approach against a population of 4 millions?

We have blood, arms and courage; we shall fight for our freedom. If we conquer, it will adorn our triumph; if we perish it will shed a lustre on our graves; but in the name of justice save us the pain of thinking that a nation, among whom patriotism is a kind of religion, can lend an assisting hand to culpable projects of arbitrary violence.— Issue to Europe a faithful and solemn declaration, that England, the celebrated abode of immortal liberty, will never consent to forge the chains with which despotism is endeavoring to fetter and oppress a people which has become free.

AUSTRIA.

Address from Gen. Frimont to his Army.—"The army, the supreme command of which has been entrusted to me by his majesty the emperor, passes over the confines of the country, with intentions of peace. The events, which have disturbed the tranquility of Italy are the only motives for our march. We do not, as in the year 1815, advance against a rash enemy; every inhabitant of the Kingdom of Naples, that is faithful and well intentioned, will be our friend.

The duty of the officers and soldiers will now be to observe the strictest order, and mine to obtain it by every means in my power. Whether the army shall pass through the peaceful states of Italy, or shall place their feet on the Neapolitan territory, my constant care shall be directed that they may constantly preserve the same discipline and love of order, which they acquired between the years 1815 and 1817, in the same countries they are now about to enter.

"None but the enemies to the tranquility of their fellow citizens, none but rebels to the sentiments of their King, can be opposed to us. Should they even succeed in inducing resistance to us by others, they will still fail to withdraw us from the salutary plan which has been presented to us. The consequences of their enterprise will fall on their heads alone, and not on those of peaceful citizens. If it is glorious for the soldier to fulfil his duties on the field of battle, it is not less so for him to secure the general tranquility against the attacks of evil disposed men. Our Emperor relies upon us, and we shall justify on this occasion, also, his confidence, and the reputation of our army, without recurring to the sentiments with which we are animated to the fulfilment of our duty.

GIOVANNI BARON DE FRIMONT,
"General of Cavalry."
"Head Quarters, Padua Feb. 4, 1821."

Baltimore, April 23.

We have been favored, by a respected friend, with the Cadiz Redacteur of the 8th March, received by the ship Mohawk, capt. Spear, on Saturday last; it contains an account of the second meeting of the Cortes, which took place on the first of March, the King's speech on opening the session, and a short reply by the President of the Cortes.—We are indebted to the kindness of a friend, for the following hasty translation of the King's speech.

Fed. Gaz.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen Deputies—

Surrounded, for the second time, by the worthy representatives of this heroic nation, which has given such strong proofs of the love and affection which it bears to my royal person, I cannot do less than, in compliance with the feelings of my heart, give thanks to Almighty God; who, in having restored to me, by the valor and constancy of my faithful subjects, the throne of my ancestors, has vouchsafed to strengthen it, by giving for its foundation, a Constitution sanctioned by the Extraordinary Cortes; which, in compliance with the voice of the nation, I have sworn to maintain. The welfare and happiness of the people which Divine Providence has committed to my care, and which, as a sacred duty, have always been the object of my most ardent wishes, led me to the adoption of a system of government as anxiously desired by the nation, and as imperiously required by the progress of the age. The result has corresponded with my wishes, and I have seen with inexpressible pleasure, Spanish Loyalty firmly reunited to the throne of its King, manifesting itself in all parties, and evincing, by unequivocal proofs, its decided attachment to the new system of government, which will constitute its future prosperity and grandeur, and which will add dignity and splendor to my crown. The proper and judicious measures which the former Legislature adopted to give life and energy to a nation, almost destroyed in consequence of the sacrifices she had to make, to relieve the people of the heavy taxes under which they labored, to restore the public credit, to promote industry in all its different branches.—All this, joined to the admirable moderation, pacific spirit and unanimity which have characterized its proceedings, by the proofs of respect and love evinced to my person by such worthy representatives, have filled my heart with joy. It will require time to heal the wounds of the nation, the general disorder and confusion which war occasions, with its consequent disasters, the ruin of much and immense capitals, the confusion produced by the different habits and customs of the provinces, joined to the necessity of anticipating, without delay, the expenses and urgencies of the state, have not permitted, as yet, to establish what I would have wished, an uniform system of revenue, and one conformable to the new principles lately established.

I hope the Cortes, in its present session, will bestow its serious attention on so important an object. Time is required to bring to perfection this desired system; and, to give it effect, the Cortes will depend on my cordial assent, as I shall be sure of their faithful assistance. The Secretary of the Treasury will, in a proper time, present an estimate of the expenses necessary for the approaching year; and those of War and the Marine, will propose the necessity of recruiting the ranks of the army, according to the existing state of things. In the mean time, I have the consolation to make known for the consideration of the Cortes, the general activity which begins to evince itself in all the provinces of the kingdom, and which presents to us the progressive improvements which are making in agriculture, the arts and commerce. Our foreign credit is recovering.—The powerful means which a nation, governed by a constitutional king and representative system of government, can call to her aid, will soon restore our internal credit.

If the actual state of America has not varied in its relation to us, war, at least for the present, has suspended its devastating ravages on the Costa firma, and the effect which the late remarkable events on the Peninsula ought to have on those regions, lead us to hope they may be again restored to the mother country, and form an integral part of the same empire. I

cannot conceal from you that, notwithstanding the satisfaction which the salutary change in the government ought to produce, and with the general consent and adherence of the whole nation, and its determination to support it, the attempts of some malcontents, who at all times entertain chimerical and criminal hopes, have not failed to alarm, momentarily, some of the provinces of the capital, which has filled my heart with the most profound affliction. I trust and hope the Cortes, in the discharge of their important duties, will see the necessity of taking immediate measures to repress the audacity of those, who are excited rather than satisfied with the moderation of the present system, which they wish to disturb anew, by giving to the governors the forces so requisite for the preservation of the general tranquility.—without this precaution, it is impossible to remedy the evils under which the nation has so long groaned.

With regard to our diplomatic relations with other powers, no alteration has taken place since the last session of the Cortes, having happily maintained with them our friendly intercourse. The ratification, which, in virtue of the authority of the Cortes, I have thought it necessary to give to the treaty for the cession of the Floridas, and for the settlement of the limits with the United States, must have arrived sometime since at the seat of that government, although no advices have yet been received to that effect. The fears which might have been entertained, with some foundation, in regard to the hostile views of the regency of Algiers, to our commerce, have been allayed by the active vigilance of the national marine, and of that of his majesty, the king of the low country. The resolution adopted in the Congress of Troppau, and subsequently in that of Laybach, by the sovereigns of Austria, Prussia and Russia, to interfere in the change of the government of the two Sicilies, has excited all my solicitude, as well in consideration of the ties of consanguinity, and my great attachment to that royal family, as also, the great interest which I take in the happiness of that people, and in the independence of those states, whose rights, according to the laws of nations, should be religiously respected.—I have therefore thought it indispensable to the dignity of my throne and of the great people whom it is my glory to govern, to cause to be made known, that I will not acknowledge any measure contrary to the positive principles of the law of nations, on which are founded the prosperity, independence and liberty of the people.—principles which Spain, on her part, will always invariably observe with regard to other nations.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to the Cortes that the Allied Sovereigns in their communications up to this period, disclaim all intentions of interfering in the present government of Spain. These are the objects to which I wish to call the attention of the Cortes, in order that the constitutional system of government be consolidated, and thereby accelerate the prospects and welfare of the nation. I have thus far, laid before the Cortes the actual political situation of the nation, in all its interior and exterior relations, with a precision which the solemn responsibility of my station imposes on me, and the information which I possess, has enabled me to do. I have purposely omitted to speak until the last of my person, because I did not wish it to be supposed that I preferred my individual safety to the happiness and welfare of my nation, which divine Providence has committed to my care, nevertheless it is necessary I should make known, although I do it with grief to this Congress, that the views of some evil-disposed persons whose object is to mislead the unwary, persuading them that my heart harbours disposition inimical to the system which now governs us, with no other view than to inspire a distrust of my pure intentions.

I have sworn to the constitution, and have always caused it to be observed to the extent of my powers. Well would it have been, if all had done the same! Public insults have been offered to my dignity, contrary to the order and respect which is due to the constitutional king. I do not fear for my own existence, or my personal safety—God, who sees my heart, will watch and protect both. But I ought not to withhold, at this time, from the Congress, as the principal guardian of the preservation and inviolability which the sacred charter secures to the constitutional king—that such insults would not have occurred a second time, if the executive power could have been invested with all the vigor and energy which the Constitution guarantees, and the Cortes desires. The little interest and activity of many of the authorities have caused such great excesses to be renewed—and if they are repeated, it will not be surprising if the Spanish nation finds itself surrounded by immeasurable evils & misfortunes. I cherish the hope it will not be so, if the Cortes intimately unites itself to its constitutional king—will strive to remedy the abuses—to reunite the public opinion, and counteract the machinations of the malevolent, whose aim is anarchy and destruction.

Let us then unite the legislative & executive powers—and I now publicly declare, in the face of the nation, that it is my wish to effect the consolidation of a system, which is calculated to procure happiness and tranquility to my people.

FERNANDO.

When the king had concluded, the President of the Cortes made a short declaratory reply, which contains nothing of interest. After he had finished, the king retired from the hall, accompanied

by the deputation which had waited upon him. *Louise* greeted him from the spectators as he passed along to his palace.

After the king had withdrawn, the Senor conde de Toreno proposed to the Cortes, that a committee should be appointed, as was the practice in England and France, in order to draw up a reply to his majesty's address.—Senor Cunedo opposed this motion. "There was no necessity," he said, "that the Cortes should make a reply to the king, inasmuch as one had already been made by the president; and if a contrary custom prevailed in other countries, it was because the king's address was not immediately answered, which was not the case at present." Senor Toreno urged many cogent reasons in support of his proposition: "the reply of the President," said he, "was necessarily conceived in vague and general terms, and is not sufficient to satisfy the nation and Europe in general, upon some important points which his majesty has touched.—It is necessary that the whole world should know what are the sentiments of the Cortes, with regard to the Congress at Laybach, & the recent occurrences in Naples; and it behoves the Cortes to profit by the opportunity of solemnly declaring, that Spain is no less disposed to respect the independence of other nations, than to exact a due respect for her own." The Senor Conde alledged many other arguments in favour of his motion; and the question being put to the vote, was decided in the affirmative. The committee was then appointed, consisting of the Conde de Toreno, Martinez de La-Rosa, Cienfuegos, & Gaxiola; after which the Cortes adjourned.

Extract of a letter received in Washington city, from a gentleman at Alicante, in Spain, dated 18th January, 1821.

"One of our grand staple articles which will act a conspicuous part on this continent, is Tobacco. By the new regulation the monopoly of it which was enjoyed by the government, has been taken off. Every individual from the first of March, will be at liberty to introduce and sell it through the kingdom, at pleasure, on payment of a duty of \$20 per cwt. The different channels through which it will be offered to the public, will cause a reduction in the price, and increase the consumption. It would be temerity in me to hazard a conjecture as to the quantity that will be early run off. To those unacquainted with the Spaniards it would appear ridiculous.—But I must observe, that the lowest orders, if placed within their reach, will indulge this passion to excess. The high price at which government retailed it put it out of their power to satisfy their inclination. They have now, however, a prospect of gorging in their favorite propensity."

NEW YORK, April 21.

The Edward, Capt. Hussey, from Lisbon, (arrived at this port) brings accounts to the 15th March. A letter of that date, states, "The Cortes are going on extremely well in organizing the new state of things, and very much to general satisfaction; they act with great prudence and system. No new events have occurred since my last of the 26th February."

"It is feared that the Neapolitans are to suffer a dreadful war, in which all Italy will be embroiled. Mark my words.—Russia has involved Austria in this war in order herself to fall on Turkey. This, you know, will not suit the views of England, with regard to her settlements in India—nor does it suit the latter power, that Austria should have controul of commerce in the Mediterranean—and France does not wish Austria to aggrandize herself in any way. With all these considerations, we are at a loss here to judge what will be the result of the attempt upon the Neapolitans."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE PEOPLE VS. ROBERT M. GOODWIN.

Indictment for Manslaughter.

The above case came on for trial on Tuesday last, in the Supreme Court now holding in this city, before his hon. Judge Platt, when the following jurors were ballotted and sworn, viz: Charles B. Varick, Michael Houseworth, jun. Francis Thomas, Daniel Hagerman, James Boardman, Silas Lyon, Comfort Sands, Frederick Knapp, Gov. S. Bibby, Samuel Cox, William Coffin, Matthias Decker.—There have been few cases in the annals of jurisprudence which have excited a greater degree of public attention, or in which the public at large seemed to take a deeper interest, than the one before us; and this may probably account for the extreme difficulty the court met with on the first day, in procuring a panel of jurors who had not been conversant with all the circumstances attending this melancholy affair; and who had not also formed a decided opinion, as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. It is a fact worthy to be mentioned, that no more than six persons could be found among the panel of jurors, returned to try issues in the Supreme Court, at the present term, who did not declare, on oath, that they were acquainted with all the particulars, and were decidedly in favor of, or opposed to the prisoner; and the sheriff, probably summoned sixty *talesmen* before they could obtain a number disinterested, to complete the panel.

The indictment charged the prisoner with having, on the 21st day of December, 1819, violently assaulted one James Stoughton, and in the fury of his mind, giving him a mortal wound with a dagger, on the left side, between the eighth & ninth ribs, of the depth of eight inches, and of the breadth of

one inch, of which wound the said James Stoughton immediately died. To this indictment the defendant pleaded not guilty, and was tried before the late Mayor, in the Court of Sessions, in March term, 1820; but, in as much as the testimony then delivered was far from being conclusive, the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict of guilty or not guilty, and were, after being kept together about six days, discharged by the Court, and a new trial awarded.—To this decision of the Court, the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court; alledging that by virtue of an article in the Constitution of the United States, which declared that no person should be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offence, he was now entitled to his acquittal, as a new trial would be at direct variance with that article. The defendant had been heretofore in close custody, but, after the appeal, was liberated on bail; and at the last January term, the Judges of the Supreme Court were unanimously of opinion, that the defendant should be again put on his trial, as there had been no verdict rendered by the jury; and, consequently, no judgement upon which the defendant could ground a plea of former acquittal. A venire was awarded to the present sittings, where nearly the same testimony was delivered as that given on the former trial. It would require more room to detail the evidence at large, than can be afforded at this time, but we shall briefly recapitulate the substance of that testimony, as far as we have been enabled to glean it, without any particular reference to the witnesses from whom the facts were collected.

It appears that there had been considerable ill blood between the defendant & the deceased, for some time antecedent to the encounter which resulted in the death of Mr. Stoughton, in consequence of some professional business of Mr. Stoughton's in which the defendant was interested. On the day the affray took place, the defendant was walking in Broadway with Mr. Cambreling, and he had him by the arm as they proceeded down Broadway. Mr. Cambreling observed the deceased coming up, and remarked to the defendant, "there is your friend Stoughton," to which the defendant made no reply, but they both continued walking down until Mr. Stoughton was about to pass them, when the defendant exclaimed, holding out his cane, "there is a scoundrel and a coward." The deceased said nothing, but continued walking on until he had arrived at the opposite side of Courtlandt street, when apparently recollecting himself, he returned and overtook the defendant at the lower side of Courtlandt street, where it intersects Broadway. The deceased then enquired of the defendant whether he would repeat what he had before said?—This the defendant assented to, and accordingly repeated the words, "You are a scoundrel and a coward." Upon this the deceased, with his fist, struck the defendant on the shoulder, and the defendant, with a sword cane, which he held by the smaller end, commenced beating the deceased about the head and shoulders, and then the fight became general. In the affray the sword or dagger came partly out of the scabbard, which the defendant observing, he drew entirely out, and dropping the scabbard, seized the dagger by the blade, about midway, and continued to beat the deceased about the head with the handle of it, and occasionally fighting with his left hand; the deceased all the while fighting with both hands, and attempting to get possession of the dagger. The deceased then fell, as if fainting, nearly, though not exactly on his back, and upon being raised up, reclined on the shoulder of one of the witnesses for a few seconds, and again sunk down. He was then taken into one of the stores in the vicinity, where, in the course of a few minutes he expired without uttering a word, although he had made fruitless attempts to do so. No person knew that he had been wounded, but imputed his fall to the blows he received on the head; and were much surprised to find, on examining his person, the wound described in the indictment.

The trial continued from Friday morning, until Thursday about nine in the evening, when the jury retired, and this morning returned into court with a verdict of Not Guilty.

Council for the Prosecution—Hugh Maxwell Esq. District Attorney.

For the Prisoner—T. A. Emmet, J. O. Hoffman, David B. Ogden, James A. Hamilton and William M. Rice, Esqrs.

The charge of the Judge is spoken of in high terms; but the verdict of the jury did not correspond with the sentiments of the Judge, although his honour emphatically expressed his belief that there was no intention on the part of the prisoner to kill.

We perceived William Sampson, Esq. in court engaged in taking notes of the trial, which we learn, he will add to his former publication. When completed, this will form a most valuable volume, as containing a correct and full report of the various and protracted proceedings upon one of the most singular cases that has ever occurred in this country.

Richmond, April 17.

EAST FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this City from his friend in St. Augustine, dated April 5, 1821.

"I wrote to you a few days before I left Charleston, and intended to have written to you again on my arrival at this place—but I have postponed it until I could either see or learn more of the country of Florida. This town has been built a great many years and bears evident marks of it, as it is completely in ruins. It is the seat of government, and consequently the residence of the Governor, Mr. Coppienger, who is a plain, civil, and apparently very friendly man. He seems very anxious to leave this place and return to Cuba, his native place, and the residence of his wife and family, from whom

he has been separated several years; but he and most of the Spaniards here seem very much mortified at the thoughts of giving up a country which possesses a great deal of fine land, but from which they receive little or no benefit—for there are not a half a dozen of Spanish settlements on this side the Cape.

"The town of St. Augustine can never be a place of any consequence, either for commerce or as a deposit for the productions of the country; for there is a most difficult and dangerous bar at the mouth of the river, which has not more than nine feet water at high tide; and the bar is said to shift with the winds—so that it can never be a port of entry for large vessels, and the poverty of the surrounding country for 20 miles; is such as to prevent any kind of a produce being brought here. The lands on the St. Johns are said to be very fine; it lies about 34 miles to the northward of this place, and runs in a semicircular form, being equidistant from hence for many miles. On this river are some settlements, and it is probable that the principal port of entry on this side the Cape will be near the mouth of this river, as it has more water than any other stream. The Mosquito and Indian rivers, the one 60 and the other 90 miles to the South of this, are said likewise to have on them very fine lands well adapted to sugar, and many persons think to coffee. But the indolence of the Spaniards is such that they have made no experiment of it. But the finest part of the country lies to the west of this, and is called Alocna: it is said to be as rich as land can possibly be. It is, however, in possession of the Indians, who will not willingly give it up. They are much excited against the Spaniards, for having, (as they say and very justly,) sold them their country; so that it is safer for an American to travel into the interior of the country than for a Spaniard—though it is by no means safe for either without an Indian guide, many of whom are constantly coming to this place. There are a vast number of large grants for land embracing a great proportion of the best land in the country; but the most of them are forfeited from non-compliance with the conditions of the original grant; which generally required that they should be settled within a limited time. This will open the door for disputes to all the large grants—As soon as it is safe to travel in the country; I mean to take a tour through it.

"I shall remain here until the exchange of flags takes place. I did expect there would have been a great many negroes imported here before it was given up; but not one has arrived here except a few brought from the United States. Money appears to be scarce here, as in Virginia. Notwithstanding the ruinous condition of the houses here, they ask the most extravagant prices for them; and they rent proportionably high. There are a number of adventurers coming on here from Charleston and Savannah, but no men of capital except one from Charleston, who has purchased a house in town and lands on the Mosquito. The healthiness of this may induce many persons from S. Carolina and Georgia to retire here in the sickly season. The inhabitants appear much mortified, that this long settled place is not to be continued the seat of government. They are indeed deeply interested, as their town property will be worth very little. I wait with great impatience to see the American flag supplant the Spanish. I think it will be necessary to send a pretty strong force here at first, as well as to Pensacola for the Indians are by no means reconciled to the exchange, and many of them are under an impression that the Americans intend to make slaves of them. There are a vast number of runaway negroes among them, who probably from motives of policy inculcate their opinions. The appointment of Gen. Jackson as Governor of Florida has mortified the Spaniards, and struck terror in the Indians, who appear to be panic struck at the bare mention of his name. I think it would be unsafe to purchase lands here, until they are sold by the authority of the United States."

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

The Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that in conformity to an act of the last Legislature, an Election for nine Directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 4th day of June next, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock.

By order, JAMES E. BRICE, Cash'r.

April 21—7w

The editors of the Annapolis Gazette, Georgetown Metropolitan, Fredericktown Herald, Hagers-town Torch Light and Eastern Gazette will please to publish the above once a week until the election and forward their accounts.

Bible Society.

A stated annual meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the 2d of next month (May) at 11 o'clock A. M.

T. H. DAWSON, Rec. Sec.

April 21—4w

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale at the late residence of Daniel McGinney, dec'd, near the Hole in the Wall, Talbot county on Wednesday the 2d day of May next, all the personal estate of said deceased (black people excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Blades, &c. Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, with Farming Utensils, and sundry articles not necessary to mention.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the date. For all sums under the cash will be required before the removal of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

LEVIN MGINNEY, Adm'r.

of Daniel McGinney deceased.

April 14—3w

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

At a meeting of committees appointed by the Federal Republican voters of the three Election Districts of Somerset county, held in Princess Anne, agreeably to notice on the 10th April,

LITTLETON DENNIS, Sen. Esq. being called to the chair, and

JAMES MURRAY appointed Secretary, it was

Resolved, That Thomas King Carroll, Esq. and Col. Matthias Dashiell be recommended to the people of Somerset county, as suitable persons to be voted for as Electors of the Senate—and that Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard and John Waters, Esqrs. be recommended as suitable Candidates for the suffrages of the people at the approaching election for Delegates to the General Assembly.

It was further resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Federal Republican of Baltimore, and the Easton Gazette.

LITTLETON DENNIS, Sen. Chairman.

J. MURRAY, Secretary.

The firm, decided and unwavering Federalists of the state of Maryland, are now emphatically called upon to rise in their strength, and to make an effort commensurate with the importance of the cause they are about to embark in—a cause in which nothing less is involved, deeply & vitally involved, than their honor, their interest, their families and posterity. They have nothing to expect from their political adversaries, the democrats. If any evidence of this be wanting, let them look back to the two last sessions of the Legislature, and the conduct of the Executive. They have been proscribed, traduced, and sneeringly told to take place in the rear. Their best exertions to promote the honor, welfare and prosperity of the state have been thwarted, and their conduct misrepresented. The democrats have attempted, meanly & fraudulently attempted to take to themselves the credit of acts exclusively the right of Federalists; we allude here to the conduct of Governor Sprigg, in endeavouring, with the aid of a few panders and sycophants, to take to himself the credit of the arrangement with the war department, which exclusively belonged to Mr. Kerr, a federalist, and by which a very large sum of money was saved, and actually received into the treasury of the state. They have swept from office every federalist, except a few indeed, left on the list of Justices of the Peace, with the remark that they can do no harm there; an office now, with some exceptions, made a sort of pension for executive pappers.

Let federalists look to these things, & ask themselves, having the power to prevent it, whether they will submit? They must answer in the negative. Let them, then, in every county in the state, follow the example of Prince Georges, who is about to retrieve her character—bring out their most influential and popular men, exert every nerve, and the course is safe.

Let every county rely on its own exertions—Let every federalist feel and act as if the fate of the state and the well being of his friends and his family depended on his own exertions and on his own vote.—It is the duty of federalists of influence, however they may desire retirement, however tired they may be of public life, however imminent it may be, to come out on this occasion—their country, their liberty, their posterity require it of them.—They have but to will it, to make the effort, bold, unanimous and determined, & the thing is done. What man calling himself a federalist, a friend to his country & a father to his children, will hesitate, when a contrary course will lead to the inevitable ruin of every thing valuable in society.—Fed. Rep.

METEOROLOGICAL MEMORANDUM.

Be it remembered, that on the 17th day of April, 1821, a quorum of the house of representatives of Massachusetts were prevented from assembling by a severe north east snow storm.—Boston Cent.

Oliver Wolcott is re-elected Governor, and Jonathan Ingersoll Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut without opposition. Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Russ, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Barber, Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Sterling & Mr. Burrows are elected members of congress for that state.

New Mode of selecting a Candidate for Congress.

In nominating a Candidate to the next Congress for a district in New York, composed of Green and Delaware counties a great division occurring, it was decided that the candidate should be obtained by raffling, which accordingly took place, and a Mr. Haight won.

A vast number of adventurers are bound to Florida, to make or try to make their fortunes. Pensacola, it is supposed, will become the most important harbour on the coast, both for sale and shipment of American produce. It is more convenient than New Orleans for a number of reasons—and at the same time is one of the most healthy situation on the gulph of Mexico.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

I observe in your paper an advertisement for the Steam Boat Maryland to run on Sunday. Fully convinced of the impropriety of the practice, let me ask if this is consistent with the laws of God, or the laws of this state?

The laws of Maryland say, "No person shall work or do any bodily labour on the Lord's day; and no person having children servants or slaves, shall command, or wittingly or willingly suffer any of them, to do any manner of work on the Lord's day, (works of necessity and charity always excepted,) nor shall suffer or permit any children, servants, or slaves, to profane the Lord's day, by gaming, fishing, fowling, hunting, or unlawful pastimes, or recreations, under penalty of forfeiting 200 lbs. of Tobacco." Vide Hall's Justice. How perfectly this accords with the laws of God, will appear by turning to 20th Chap. of Exodus v. 8 &c. "Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man servant and thy maid servant" &c.

But do these accord with the practice of running the Steam Boat on the Lord's day?—Are not the servants and hands, on board commanded to do all manner of work that they do on other days? And is not this for the love of money? That it is not work of necessity is evident; for the boat has always one leisure day every week on which she lies still in Baltimore. Nor will it, I fancy, be urged that it is work of charity, the charges being as great on that, as on any other day.

For my part, Mr. Printer, I cannot but feel some concern for the welfare of the company; for though we have, on this shore, no very great claims to extreme tenderness of conscience, yet I am sure there are some who will not leave the altar of God's house, on Sunday to make a passage in the Steam Boat, for the purpose of saving time. There are some who fear to offend God. For though under the economy of the divine government, "every transgression and disobedience," does not "receive an immediate and just recompence of reward," yet justice is none the less sure. And "because sentence against an evil work, gone forth, is not speedily executed, shall therefore the hearts of the sons of men be fully set in them to do evil?" And, further, is not this practice liable, by the laws of the state? Is there no danger of being informed against? especially when we consider that informers are always entitled to half the fine. This subject deserves serious consideration by every

FRIEND TO RELIGION.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

An attempt to rob the Mail.

Several well dressed men attempted to rob the mail in its passage from Fredericksburg, Va. to Alexandria, within a few miles of the latter place, this morning about two o'clock.—Whoever will apprehend said villains, and confine them in jail, shall have a reward of fifty dollars for each offender. They are represented to be foreigners: one of them is about six feet high, and marked with the small pox.

R. J. MEIGS, Jr. Postmaster General, General Post Office, April 21, 1821.

*The driver states, that the fellows mimicked a broad, foreign accent,—(to avert suspicion from themselves, no doubt.) Gazette.

The above stated attempt was made about six miles south of Alexandria (near Mr. Foote's) last night. The robbers had fenced across the road & had tied some negroes in the woods to prevent their giving intelligence of having seen them.—When they were about to seize the reins, the driver wheeled his horses rapidly about and returned south, to some habitations. The robbers pistol missed fire, but the driver soon left them behind, when they abandoned pursuit. There was one passenger with the mail at the time of the attempt.—ib.

[Since the above paragraph was written, we have been present at an examination before the Mayor, Mr. Smallwood (and a crowded court) of four persons, who were apprehended under suspicious circumstances, through the vigilance of the General Post-office department, on landing from the Alexandria boat this forenoon. They represented that they were pedlars, or dealers in essential oil, which it appears they hawked about in tin boxes; that all four were natives of the state of N.Y. that they had been on a tour to the South; and were on their return home; that they slept last night at Alexandria; though it is somewhat singular, not at the house where they deposited their baggage, or tin boxes;—however (Thomas Colbert) the Mayor thought proper that the four persons in custody should be committed, if they did not find either personal or pecuniary security for their appearance on Monday next, when some material witnesses will be brought forward.—ib.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.

SHAD.

On Saturday last, good fresh shad were sold in Philadelphia market, five for an elevenpenny bit at the rate, by retail, of two cents a piece.

Another attempt to rob the Bank of Philadelphia, through the medium of the public culvert was made last night, and fortunately frustrated. About 6 o'clock

in the evening, the Cashier had occasion to go into the Bank, and on opening the door he heard a great noise in the passage leading to the Directors' room.—The robbers must have heard him, for by the time he had summoned the watch they had retreated through the aperture into the public culvert and eluded all pursuit. Every effort was immediately made to trace the villains, but without success. A man, under very suspicious circumstances, was taken up and committed. On examining the Bank it appeared, that they had worked their way from the culvert into the cellar, & from thence had progressed to the Directors' room & at the time of their discovery were in the act of forcing their passage into the Banking room. Candles, a match, augers, and a long pole, &c. were left behind.

Relf.

BALTIMORE, April 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Isabella captain Leeds, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, English papers have been received to the 5th of March, the day on which the Isabella sailed.

The Neapolitan corvette said, entered Rome on the 10th Feb & were well received by the inhabitants.

The Queen, we understand, has consented to receive the 50,000l. a year voted for her maintenance and support, by Parliament. It is to commence from the 5th of January 1820.

LONDON, March 3.

The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived this morning. It is stated under the head of Vienna, the 13th Feb. that Gen. Nugent had left that city on the 16th, upon an invitation from King Ferdinand, and that it is said he will accompany his Majesty to Naples. The two Emperors it is also said, will continue their journey to Florence. An article dated Augsburg, the 21st Feb. states that extraordinary levies of young men have been ordered in the countries of Venice and Lombardy, to complete the Italian regiments in the service of Austria, but that these levies have not been raised every where with facility. It adds that another strong Austrian division had passed the Po near Ferrara, and to follow the route of the corps that were advancing upon Urbino and Pesaro.

BALTIMORE, April 24.

FLOUR—we have again the satisfaction of altering our quotations; \$4 a 41 per bbl has been paid and there is a good demand at these rates.

WHEAT and CORN—continue to improve; red 70 a 72, and white 75 a 78. Corn has been sold as high as 32 cents.

TOBACCO, (Maryland)—The crop from the Eastern Shore comes freely to market—common crop only brings \$4, good qualities of red and brown are offered at \$6—but hitherto the business has been confined to dealers, our shippers not having resolution to purchase even at the above reduced rates.—Fed. Rep.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Lott Warfield, William M. Wainer to Miss Susan Webb, both of this Town.

NOTICE.

The Trustees for the Education of the Poor Children in the several districts in Talbot county, are requested to meet at the Court House in the Town of Easton, on Saturday the 5th of May next, between 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting a uniform mode of discharging the several duties assigned them by law.

April 28, 1821

HANDSOME AND CHEAP.

SPRING GOODS,

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and are now opening a very handsome variety of

SPRING GOODS.

Selected from the very latest importations, & which with those before received renders their assortment very general and complete. The public are respectfully invited to give them an early call as they will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash.

THOMAS & GHOOME.

Easton, April 28th 1821.—tf.

Public Vendue.

As executor of the last will and testament of Rebecca Perry, late of Talbot county, deceased, I will offer for sale (sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.) on Wednesday the 9th day of May next, at her late residence.

ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE of the said deceased—consisting of an handsome Gig and harness but little used, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, a quantity of very nice Bacon, Corn, Corn-blades, Hay, and House and Kitchen Furniture.—A credit of six months will be allowed on all sums of and over six dollars, by the purchasers giving note with approved security—on all sums under six dollars the cash must be paid before the removal of the property purchased.

THOMAS P. BENNETT.

Exor. of R. Perry, dec'd.

April 28—3w

FOR SALE.

All that large and valuable Messuage and Lot of ground, situate in Chestertown, at the corner of High and Queen streets, formerly owned by William Burnstone, dec'd. extending six perches in part on High street, and nine perches in depth towards Cannon street.—This property is situated in a central and agreeable part of the Town, and is well calculated for either a private or mercantile establishment.—There are on the premises a large Frame Dwelling House of two stories, built of the best materials—part of which has been used and is now fitted up for a Store.—A large Granary 90 ft. by 30 ft. two stories, built in the most substantial manner and of the best materials.—A Framed Kitchen and Stable, with Carriage House, &c. To a person wishing to commence the mercantile business, there are few situations in the Town presenting equal advantages.

The above property may be purchased at private sale, and upon liberal terms, by immediate application to

HENRY TILGHMAN,

Agent for Benjamin B. Wroth, owner.

Chestertown, April 28, 1821—4w

Jonathan Marshall,

COACH, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER.

Having concluded to establish himself in the Town of Easton, offers his services to the public in the above branches, and having served a regular apprenticeship to the Coach Painting business, with a first rate workman, enables him to engage to perform any branch of the art in a workman-like manner, with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms, and to the satisfaction of those employing him. Any orders or messages left at his Paint shop on Washington street or at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Co. will be promptly attended to.

April 28, 1821—3w

Public Vendue.

Will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 16th day of May, at the late residence of Capt. William Mackey, deceased, in Kings-Creek, Talbot county, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Blades, &c. A valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, with Farming Utensils and sundry other articles not necessary to mention. The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond, or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums under the cash will be required before the removal of the property. The sale to commence at ten o'clock and attendance given by

PHILIP MACKAY, Jr. Executor, of Capt. William Mackey, dec'd. and WILLIAM MACKAY, Agent.

April 28

\$50 Reward,

Runaway from the subscriber the 16th of April 1821, a negro boy named

DICK LINGREL,

About 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, eighteen years of age he is black, very slender make, has had sore shins occasioned by fire, perhaps a few scars on his back, he shows his teeth and gums much when he smiles and his gums are black; had on a wool hat, country kersey jacket, blue and black striped. If taken in Dorchester County, and delivered in Cambridge Co. I will give twenty dollars, if out of the county thirty dollars, delivered as aforesaid and out of the state the above reward with reasonable charges in either case if delivered as aforesaid.

ROBERT JONES, Near Cambridge Md.

April 28th, 1821. 2w

NOTICE.

The Subscriber has got all of his lands enclosed from other lands and will take in 150 or 200 head of CATTLE this Spring, for the sake of manuring his land, from the first of May until the first of November, they will have a large scope of upland and a stream of water running through the same; every attention shall be paid to the cattle, and counted and pened regular, but I am not at any further sale.

THOMAS FORD.

Hog-Joland, Caroline county, }
April 28, 1821—3w.

LAWRENCE GREATERAKE

HAS REMOVED HIS

Paper Warehouse

to No. 15 SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, more particularly with the view of realizing a larger share of the Eastern and Western Shore rags; for which, and all others, he will allow the most liberal prices, either in cash or trade.

His usual extensive assortment of Superfine Paper, together with common Foolscap, Folio and Quarto Post Imperial, Super Royal, Royal, Medium and Demi, Printing; Super Royal, Ironmongers, Double Crown Cotton, Cartridge, Red Blotting, Blue Medium and Cap, Band-box and Binders Boards; Sheathing and Wrapping Paper, and which (to redeem his Pledge,) he will dispose of for cash, at a rate as can be bought for elsewhere.

Also for sale, for cash only, A variety of PRINTING INK, approved by all who have used it, and perhaps not surpassed, if equalled by any thing of the sort manufactured in the country.

April 28—4w

The Easton Gazette and Maryland Republican, will insert the above four times, and forward their bills to the Office of the Morning Chronicle.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following Fi Fa's to me directed at the suit of Rachel L. Kerr, use of Clark & Green, Benjamin C. Neff, Samuel Groome and James M. Lambdin, Jacob Hindman, and Deborah Blake against Alexander Hensley will be sold on Monday the 21st of May between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock the following property to wit: all the right, interest, claim and title of the said Alexander Hensley in and to the farm called Church Farm near Wye Mill, containing 370 acres more or less, also the following servants Charles Collins, Harry Smispson, Levin, Charles Griffin, one boy named Stephen, one ditto Charles, one woman named Rachel, one other named Dolly—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Fi Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 28—ts

Advertisement.

Under a decree of Dorchester county court will be sold at public sale at the Court House in the town of Cambridge, on Monday the 21st, of May next, on a long credit, a valuable House and Lot in the said town, formerly the residence of Robert Goldsborough, deceased.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

April 14—1m

NEGROES

AT PRIVATE SALE.

To be disposed of in families or otherwise (but not to go out of the State) a parcel of valuable NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS.

The terms will be accommodating—application to be made to Samuel Groome, Agent for

ISABELLA SMYTH,

Adm'rx. of Wm. B. Smyth, dec'd.

April 21, 1821—3wecw

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

ODE TO FASHION.

Vampire accurst! bloodsucking jade!
No more I'll be thy humble slave—
(Think not I mean to noose my head,
Or snare my body in the wave—)
Debaucher'd by thy potent spell
Thou' long I've run the road to ruin,
I yet can "right about" full well,
And boldly face the storm a-brewing.

Already is the work begun—
No more my side-board flames with wine;
My housemaids are reduced to one,
Few persons at my table dine.
I've sold my coach and four—my chaise
I've barter'd for a Jersey wagon,
For who drives coaches now-a-days
Can have but little else to brag-on.

My helpmate rarely flirts from home,
Has sold her fine piano too,
And now, instead of twiddle-dum,
The spinning wheel goes boo-rr-roo-roo.
And she to help the business on,
My children all exert their wits,
Sam looks the plough and so does John,
And Sally churns and Jenny knits.

No swining tailor's bills for me—
I'll spend my cash by square and line—
My coat and breeches both shall be
Of kersey wove in Caroline.
If R***** will not make them low
(At least one half his price diminish)
I'll cut them out myself, I trow,
And wife and Jane shall give the finish.

I'll husband every cent I have,—
To chain no longer cuts my hair;
My very cobbler's bill I'll save,
And pay no pence for ale and beer.
Those Easton merchants—I'll not buy
Their "rino shawls and silken hose;
I'll drink cold water when I'm dry,
And never fill my glass at L****.

From these good rules I'll never flinch,
But con them over day by day;
And thus, howe'er the times may pinch,
I'll keep my creditors at bay,
If aught I gain I'll nothing spend,
And so, by management most wise,
I'll see my troubles at an end,
Tho' wheat should never take a rise.

ONE OF YOU.

Talbot County, April 1821.

PLOUGHS.

The Subscriber has now on hand a general assortment of first quality PLOUGHS, and other useful implements, at his Manufactory on Elliotts street, near Pratt street wharf, where the opportunity of so general an assortment and constant supply of Ploughs and the nicer implements of Husbandry, has not heretofore been presented to the Agriculturalists of Maryland, and at moderate prices, among which are the following—viz.

200 Bar Share Ploughs, both right and left hand, high and low Mould Boards, of six different sizes and prices.
50 Cast-iron Ploughs, price from \$5 to 10 dollars. These are valuable for stumpy, stoney or sandy soils; the largest size will bear the draft of four horses.

Hill Side Ploughs, constructed so as to go and return on the edge of a land, and turn the sward always down hill, the share and mould board can be altered to return in about ten seconds.

Double Mould Board Ploughs, one of which is of small size, well suited for laying off Tobacco hills, ploughing the same, making furrows for Potatoes, hilling them, &c.

A Corn-Dropper, which will open the mellow soil, drop most kinds of grain, pulse and garden seeds, and cover them at one operation at any distance apart desired.

A Corn-Sheller, with which a man and boy can shell fifteen bushels per hour the machine being mostly composed of iron is not liable to get out of order.

Bennett's Drill Machines, which will sow clover and all other grass and turnip seeds, with great dispatch and accuracy, in so much that it will save one fourth of the seed and labour.

A small Hand Drill, to sow turnip seed in rows; Hinge Harrows, light and heavy, Cultivators, Scarifiers, as used by M. G. Alexander Beaton, in his new system of cultivation. Other implements made to order with punctuality and dispatch. A share of public patronage is solicited by

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

N. B. Any person purchasing a machine not yet generally known, & finding on trial, it does not answer the character I gave it, I will take it back and return the money, provided it is not injured. Ploughs repaired for customers.

Baltimore, March 10.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept for sale at Easton Point by Capt. Vickers.

Young Top-Gallant

Is a beautiful brown bay horse, five years old the 20th of June next, and is superior to any Colt in this county, of his age and blood; is nearly sixteen hands high, and was got by the celebrated Horse Top-Gallant, his dam was got by a Naraganset Horse, out of a Chickasaw Mare, which is supposed to be equal to any stock of horses in the country of their grade.

TOP-GALLANT

Is now in high stud condition, and will be let to Mares this season at the moderate price of Four Dollars each, and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

TOP-GALLANT was let to a few mares last season and proved himself a sure foal getter. He will stand at Easton every Tuesday and at the Trappe on Saturday, and every other Wednesday & Thursday at Mr. John Coopers, near Lee's Mill, and every other Wednesday & Thursday at Mr. James Benson's & at St. Michaels. Season to commence on the 7th of April, and to end on the 20th of June next, moneys payable on the 1st of September following, to the Subscriber.

CHARLES M. BROMWELL.

April 7—6w

DRUMMER.

The well known Horse Drummer is now in high stud condition, and will be let to Mares this season by the subscriber at the moderate price of Four Dollars the spring's chance and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case—The season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June, money payable on the first of September.

Drummer

will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and will proceed on to the Head of Wye the first week, and at the Trappe the second, and so on throughout the season.

DRUMMER is so well known, as a good and a sure foal-getter that it is deemed unnecessary to say more about him as persons can see and examine for themselves.

JAMES DENNY.

March 10—tf

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, at the two suits of John Edmondson and the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland against Col. Wm. Hayward, will be sold at public sale in Easton, on the public square, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following lands and tenements of the said Col. William Hayward, to wit: one plantation situated in the lower district of this county, whereon Andrew Reed lived, containing by estimation, Five hundred and fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation whereon Samuel Eason lives, situated aforesaid, containing by estimation Four Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation in Tuckahoe, whereon Daniel Frampton lives, containing by estimation Three Hundred Acres of Land. One other plantation on St. Michaels River, whereon Stephen Stutchberry lived, being part of a tract of Land called "Sheepheads Point". Also, all that part of a tract of land called "Theobald's Addition," on St. Michaels river, containing by estimation two hundred Acres, to satisfy the debt, damages, costs and charges of the above mentioned executions.

WILLIAM THOMAS,

late Sheriff of Talbot county.

March 31.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fi fa to me directed, at the suit of Jesse Shannahan against James Colston, Rigby Hopkins and Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of May, on the court house green between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, the following property, to wit: all the right interest and claim of the said James Colston in and to a parcel of land called Clays Hope and Bachelors Neglect—also 10 head of cattle, 4 head of horses and 20 head of sheep, the property of the above James Colston; likewise part of a tract of land called Hays Point, part of a tract called Skinners Discovery, part of Enlargement the property of the above Rigby Hopkins, situate on Broad Creek, containing 150 acres more or less—also a tract or part of a tract called Old Womans Folly—and a tract or parcel of land called Cumberland, being the lands of which the said Samuel Robinson's father Thomas died seized and possessed; and which he devised by his last will and testament to the said Samuel Robinson, after his mother's decease, also 8 head of cattle, one yoke of steers, one ox cart, one sorrel horse, one sorrel mare, one sorrel colt, the property of the said Samuel Robinson—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above fi fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry Fi Fa's to me directed against Samuel V. Garey at the suit of the following persons to wit: John Bennett, use Thomas P. Bennett, use Thomas and Kelly, Benjamin Roberts, use James Wilson, Jr. Henrietta M. Blunt, Tristram Needles, use of Thomas Hopkins, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of May, on the Court House Green, the following property, to wit:—A tract or part of a tract of land called Clays Hope and Bachelors Neglect; also 10 head of cattle, 2 yoke of oxen, 26 head of sheep and 4 head of horses, the property of the said James Colston. Also part of a tract of land called Ray's Point, part of a tract called Skinner's Discovery, part of Enlargement, situated on broad creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less; also a tract or part of a tract of land called Robert, Margaret, William and James, situate on Miles River, containing 270 acres more or less, the property of the aforesaid Rigby Hopkins. Also the life estate of the above named Samuel Colston, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called Jacob & John Pasture and part of a tract called Ormelias range, be the number of acres what it may, more or less, seized and taken to satisfy the above named Fi Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry Fi Fa's to me directed at the suit of the following persons, John LeCompte, use Herndon Haralson, John LeCompte, use Vincent Moore, William Robinson and Benjamin Denny, against James Colston, Rigby Hopkins and Samuel Colston, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of May on the court house green between 10 and 5 o'clock, the following property, to wit:—A tract or part of a tract of land called Clays Hope and Bachelors Neglect; also 10 head of cattle, 2 yoke of oxen, 26 head of sheep and 4 head of horses, the property of the said James Colston. Also part of a tract of land called Ray's Point, part of a tract called Skinner's Discovery, part of Enlargement, situated on broad creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less; also a tract or part of a tract of land called Robert, Margaret, William and James, situate on Miles River, containing 270 acres more or less, the property of the aforesaid Rigby Hopkins. Also the life estate of the above named Samuel Colston, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called Jacob & John Pasture and part of a tract called Ormelias range, be the number of acres what it may, more or less, seized and taken to satisfy the above named Fi Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of fieri facias to me directed; Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B. Baker, against Charles Gibson principal—Benjamin Benny and James Parrott securities, and one other fieri facias—Eliza Downes, executrix of John H. Downes, against Charles Gibson, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Wednesday the 16th May next, the following property to wit: the life estate of the above named Charles Gibson in and to two thirds of part of a tract of land called Mitchell's Lot, part of Wington, and part of Widows Chance, containing 258 acres—also the wheat now growing on the premises, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interests and costs of the above fieri facias—sale to commence between 2 and 5 o'clock.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 21—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry fi fa's to me directed, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: John LeCompte, use of Herndon Haralson, John LeCompte, use of Vincent Moore, William Robinson, Jesse Shannahan, Benjamin Denny, Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison, Lott Warfield, and Levin Stewart, against James Colston, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 8th of May, between the hours of 10 & 5 o'clock, all the right interest and title of the said James Colston, in and to a tract or parcel of land called Clays Hope and Bachelors Neglect, also ten head of cattle, two yoke of steers, twenty five head of sheep and four head of horses—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above Fi Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors and company of the Farmers Bank against Spedden Oram, will be sold on the premises on Thursday the 17th of May next, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Bartlett's Triangle, Fox's Den, part of a tract called Wastland and part of a tract called Ashford, the lands and tenements of Spedden Oram, taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest & costs of the above venditioni. Also, by virtue of a Fieri Facias to me directed at the suit of the state use of John W. V. Newman against the above Spedden Oram, will be sold on the premises and on the same day between the hours of 2 & 3 o'clock the following property to wit: one negro Lad named Mace Simpson, to serve one year and six months, Mary Simpson to serve 4 years, Julian, an infant, to serve 21 years, also one horse, 10 head of cattle, one cart, 12 head of sheep, 3 beds and furniture, 11-2 dozen Windsor chairs, 2 mahogany dining tables, one walnut ditto, one cupboard and contents, three pots, two dutch ovens, two pair andirons, tongs and shovel, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 21—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suit of Ashton Alexander against James Wainwright, will be sold on Tuesday the 1st day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the following property, to wit: one new Wheat Fan, one Mahogany Desk and Book Case, one Mahogany table, one House and Lot, subject to prior Execution, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said James Wainwright, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above venditioni.

ALLEN BOWIE Shff.

April 14—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fi fa to me directed at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, Executor of Jacob Gibson against Rigby Hopkins, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 5 o'clock, the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land called Rays Point, part of a tract called Skinner's Discovery, part of Enlargement, situate on Broad Creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less—also a tract or part of a tract of land, situate on Miles River, called Robert, Margaret, William and James, containing 270 acres more or less, one horse, one gig & harness, seized and taken to satisfy the above named fi fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fi fa to me directed at the suit of Peter Stevens against William E. Cannon, will be sold on Tuesday the 1st day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the following property, to wit: the farm on which the said Wm. E. Cannon now resides; situated on Chop-tank River and known by the name of Goose Point—also six head of cattle.

Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above fi fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of several venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suit of the President Directors and company of the Farmers Bank against James Edmondson, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 2 o'clock, the following property. One Negro Woman called Rachel, one ditto Leere and one ditto Sarah, one small boy child William, 40 head of cattle, 55 head of sheep, 10 head of horses, 2 carts, one carriage and harness, 30 head of hogs, seized and taken to satisfy the above claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of a Fi Fa. to me directed at the suit of Nancy Elbert, use of Robt. and James Armstrong against Rigby Hopkins, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of May, on the court house green, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, to wit: All the right interest and title of Rigby Hopkins, in and to a tract or parcel of land situate on Miles River and called Robert, Margaret, William and James, containing 270 acres more or less, also 1 horse and carriage, taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Fi Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Andrew Oram Layton against Wm. O. Vickers, and James Saulsbury security, will be sold on the Court House Green between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock on Tuesday the 15th of May, the following property to wit: all the right interest, claim and title of the said Wm. O. Vickers, in and to a tract or parcel of land called Moore Fields, be the quantity what it may. Also one horse and carriage, the property of James Saulsbury security, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fi fa. Also, by virtue of a venditioni to me directed at the suit of Samuel Groom, use Clement Morris to me directed against the said Wm. O. Vickers, will be sold on the above 15th May, the Farm of the above Wm. O. Vickers, called Moore Field—taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 21—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry Fi Fa's to me directed at the suit of the following persons, to wit: John Goldsborough, Peter Tarr, Wm. Bullen, Bennet Jones, use Stephen Hussey, Clark & Green, Nicols Layton and James Tilton, against Jabez Caldwell, will be sold on the Court House Green between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, on Tuesday the 15th day of May, the following property viz: one Gig and Harness, one Horse, the House and Lot whereon Alexander Hands, Esq. now resides, the property of Jabez Caldwell, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above Fi Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 21—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed—James Seth against Charles Gibson, principal, and John G. Thomas, security, will be sold on Saturday the 19th day of May next, on the premises, between the hours of two and four o'clock, the following property, to wit: four head of Horses, seven head of Cattle, also, all the right and title of John G. Thomas, in and to part of a tract of land called Mitchell's Lot and other tracts, containing 260 acres, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due on the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 20—ts

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the goal of Frederick county Maryland, as a runaway on the 21st inst. a negro man who says his name is

JAMES,

Aged about 55 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has two scars on the left side of his forehead, one on his left cheek, & one under his left eye and is considerably ruptured—his clothing consists of one dark Lindsey coat, one pair blue & yellow mixed lincey pantaloons, one blue & white striped vest, one cotton shirt, & one pair of coarse shoes and an old fur hat. He says he belongs to Mrs. Sarah Beatty, of Winchester, Virginia.

The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward without delay, prove said negro and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.

Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.

March 10—8w

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the Jail of this county, as a runaway, on the 20th day of March last, a negro man who calls himself WILL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, thick lips and flat nose, and says he is a free man, and was sometime in the employment of James Forrest and James Thomson of St. Mary's county—If a slave the owner is requested to come forward without delay, prove said negro, pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.

Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.

April 14—8w

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Saulsbury reside, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County.) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

RICHARD LOOCKERMAN.

Annapolis, April 14—4w

In Council,

Annapolis, March 28, 1821.

Ordered, That the following communication from the Secretary of State of the United States to this Department, be published in the National Intelligencer, the Baltimore Patriot, the Baltimore American, the Federal Gazette of Baltimore the Maryland Republic and the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, and the two papers in Easton once a week for six successive weeks for the information of all the citizens of the State, who may be interested in the subject thereof.

By order

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOV.

ERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Department of State,

March 24, 1821,

Sir,

The question upon the construction of that part of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, which stipulated that slaves should not be carried away from the United States by British Officers after the conclusion of the peace, having been submitted, by the American and British Governments, to the decision of the emperor of Russia, the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs has demanded that, in the event of a decision in favour of the construction insisted upon by the U. States, the full extent of the demand upon Great Britain for restitution, or indemnity for slaves carried away, should be made known as speedily as possible; I am directed by the President to suggest that notice should be given to the sufferers to transmit without delay to this Department, authenticated proof of the numbers of slaves carried away, and of their value, by the current prices at which they might have been sold at the time when the loss was sustained. Specifying the name, age, sex and value of each individual slave lost.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Sir, your very humble,

And obedient servant.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

April 7—6w

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of February, 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 & Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate. Packet, stife for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve bunks, and two state rooms with eight bunks, 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, Feb. 17—tf

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having formed a Co-partnership in the business of the above Vessel with Capt. John Beckwith, takes this opportunity to tender to his friends and customers, his grateful acknowledgments for their liberal support, and at the same time to assure them that no exertions shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same.

THE JANE & MARY

Is in complete order, for the reception of grain or freight of any kind. She will leave Easton for Baltimore on Sunday the 18th instant, and will afterwards continue her regular route as heretofore, leaving Easton for Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day. All Orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board and by their Clerk, (Captain Robert Spedden,) at Easton Point.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

P. S. They have a large & commodious granary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk will regularly attend every Monday at Doctor William W. Moore's Druggist Shop, for the reception of orders.

C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DAYS.



THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND,

Will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday, the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock and will proceed to Annapolis and Baltimore, arriving at the latter place at 6 o'clock the same evening; leaves Baltimore on Wednesday at 8 o'clock and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening; And so leaving Easton at the same hour and by the same route every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route, as she passes, she will touch at Todd's Point, and at the Mills and Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers.

On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Chestertown and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock she will leave Chestertown & return to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's Town to take and land Passengers.

She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned as not to incommode the Passengers, their Horses, or Carriages.

Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union Line of Steam Boats, and can be put on board and arrive in Philadelphia next morning by 9 o'clock.

All Baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton, March 17, 1821.

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

This line will commence the Summer Establishment on the 1st of April—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Tuesday,