

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 6, 1820.

NO. 126.

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.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, April 24.

The following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Morrill on the 21st inst. were taken up for consideration.

Resolved, That the practice of duelling is inhuman, immoral, and censurable.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States would be justifiable in striking from the rolls of the army and navy, the names of all persons thereon, who have been, or hereafter may be directly or indirectly, engaged in a duel, or may have been, or hereafter may be, in any way or manner accessory thereto.

The resolution having been read, Mr. Morrill proceeded, in a speech of considerable length, to support the principles which were laid down in the resolutions. When he had concluded.

Mr. Williams of Tenn. moved to lay the resolutions on the table, believing, in regard to the first resolution, that it was a waste of time to be arguing abstract propositions; that in regard to the second, the President already had the power vested in him by law to do what was proposed; and that if he had neglected to execute the law, and it was intended to take any step in relation to it, he ought to be approached in a different way, &c.

The motion prevailed without a division, & the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table accordingly.

The bills ordered on Friday to be engrossed for a third reading, were severally read a third time, passed and sent to the other House for concurrence.

The bill to amend the judicial system of the U. S. was postponed to a day beyond the session.

And the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 25.

Mr. Melton submitted the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That the committee of foreign relations be instructed to enquire what measures it may be expedient for Congress to adopt respecting the importation of Plaster of Paris, from the Province of New Brunswick, in consequence of a duty lately imposed by its legislature on the exportation of that article from certain parts of said province.

Mr. Rufus King, from the committee on roads and canals to whom the bill on that subject was yesterday recommitted, reported two bills, in lieu of the bill re-committed—the first providing for the appointment of commissioners for surveying the road from Wheeling to the Mississippi; the second for the appointment of commissioners for surveying and designating a route for canals to connect the Chesapeake and Delaware, the Raritan and Delaware, &c. which were read.

The Senate then resumed in committee of the whole, Mr. Walker, of Ala. in the chair, the bill in addition to the revolutionary pension act of eighteen hundred and eighteen.

Various propositions to amend the bill having failed; many of those who opposed amendment, doing so from a fear of endangering the bill.

The bill was at length reported to the Senate.

The Senate disagreed to the amendment which had been reported to the bill by the committee of Pensions, adopted in committee of the whole, to exclude from the benefits of the act every person receiving any salary or perquisites of office, either from the U. States or any individual state.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be read a third time, (exactly in the shape in which it came from the other House) and was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Yeas—24.—Nays 17.

And the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 27.

The engrossed bill to continue in force the act to protect the commerce of the U. States and to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy, and the bill from the house of Representatives in addition to the revolutionary pension act, of March 18, 1818, were severally read the third time and passed, the latter by a vote of 20 to 16. The first named bill was sent to the other house for concurrence—the latter has now passed both houses.

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

THURSDAY, April 27.

DISTRICT BANKS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill from the other House, to modify and extend the charters of the Banks of the District of Columbia—the substitute reported thereto by the district committee of the Senate, being yet under consid-

eration, which after considerable discussion, was decided in the affirmative.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading as amended; after which, the Senate went into the consideration of executive business; and

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 28.

Mr. Roberts presented to the Senate the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Philadelphia, against an increase of the duties on imports, as proposed by the bill before Congress; which was read and ordered to be printed.

The bill concerning the banks of the District of Columbia, being the substitute adopted by the Senate for the bill from the other house, was read the third time, and passed.

And the amendment was sent to the other house for concurrence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 24.

Mr. Wendover presented a memorial of the American Society of the city of New York, for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, complaining of the system of credit given for the duties on the importation of foreign manufactures, and of free sales at auction, and praying that the three bills now under discussion in the House of Representatives may be passed into laws previous to the termination of the present session of Congress.

Mr. Smith of Md. presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, praying that measure may be adopted to prevent citizens of the U. S. from engaging in the business of privateering under the flags of the governments in South America, and that certain ports in the United States be designated in which only cruisers of those governments may be permitted to enter, and that those lying on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay may be among those which may be prohibited; which petition was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The engrossed joint resolution for the distribution, among the surviving members of the convention, of copies of the Journal thereof, recently printed, was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The committee of the whole took up the bill by the title of "A bill regulating the payment of duties on merchandise imported, and for other purposes."

[This bill provides, that, from and after a certain date, the duties laid on all goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, except dyes, drugs, and materials for composing dyes, gum arabic, gum senegal, and all other articles used solely for medicinal purposes, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, chocolate, cocoa, coffee, indigo, mace, molasses, nutmegs, pepper, pimento, salt, ochre, sugar, tea, shall be paid before a permit shall be granted for landing the same, unless entered for exportation or deposited in public storehouses. On the excepted articles, duties not exceeding 100 dollars in amount to be paid in cash; and, if exceeding that sum, shall be allowed a credit, on one half for three months, and on the other half for six months—except tea, the duties on which are to be payable, in equal payments, at three, six and nine months.]

Mr. Baldwin was speaking earnestly in support of the bill; when an alarm of fire, in the city, induced the committee to rise (at four o'clock,) and

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 25.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair on the bills concerning the duties on imports and the mode of their collection.

The bill now under consideration, is the bill regulating the payment of duties on merchandise imported, and for other purposes.

The question immediately before the House being on Mr. Silsbee's motion to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Baldwin resumed and concluded the speech which he yesterday began, in support of the principles of the bill.

There was some conversation on the propriety of reporting the bill for increasing the duties on imports forthwith, that it might be finally acted on, & if it passed this house, that it might be before the Senate whilst the discussion was going on here on the bill now under consideration, for requiring cash payments on certain duties, and on the other bill before the same committee, for imposing a duty of ten per cent on the amount of sales at auction. Nothing, however, was finally settled on this head.

And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.

Mr. Southard, from the committee on Indian affairs, to whom was referred an inquiry into the expediency of repealing the act making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining our frontier settlements, (passed at the last session) reported, that in their opinion it is inexpedient at this time to repeal that law. And the report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Silsbee, from the committee on na-

val affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill from the senate, for authorizing the building of a certain number of small vessels of war.

Revision of the Tariff—cash payments of duties, &c.

The House then again resumed the consideration of the bill regulating the mode of collecting the duties on imports &c.—Mr. Silsbee's motion to strike out the first section of the bill being yet under consideration.

Mr. Alexander, of Virginia, delivered his sentiments in favor of the motion.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, followed, also at considerable length in support of the motion.

Mr. Clay (speaker) in a speech in support of the bill occupied the remainder of the usual time of sitting.

When after explanatory observations, between Mr. Clay and Mr. Smith of Maryland,

The committee rose; and

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 27.

The bill from the Senate "to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States and punish the crime of piracy," and also to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy," was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

The Tariff Bill.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill regulating the Duties on Imports, Mr. Taylor in the chair. [It was this bill, and not the cash duty bill, as inadvertently stated, which was debated yesterday, and was opposed by Mr. Alexander and Mr. Archer, of Vir. and supported by Mr. Clay.]

The question being on the committee's rising and reporting the tariff bill to the House; the debate thereon was resumed.

The question being on the committee's rising and reporting the bill to the House—

Mr. Barbour, of Vir. delivered a speech of nearly three hours in length against the bill.

Mr. Holmes, of Mass. next delivered a speech of nearly two hours in length, also against the bill. When

The committee rose & reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Hardin moved to postpone the bill indefinitely—and

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 28.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The House then took up the bill to regulate the duties on imports, and the amendments reported thereto by the committee of the whole house.

The question was, about six o'clock, taken on motion to postpone the bill until the first day of the next session, & was decided in the negative, yeas 79—nays 92.

Mr. Edwards, of N. C. moved to reduce the duty on imported salt from 25 cents to 20 cents a bushel.

Decided in the affirmative.

The question was at length taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas 90, Nays 69.

The House then (having rejected ten or twelve previous motions to adjourn, at various stages of the evening proceedings) adjourned between 7 and 8 o'clock, after a sitting of more than nine hours.

SATURDAY, April 29.

Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina, offered the following resolutions which were read:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill, repealing any law or laws, making appropriations for the increase of the navy of the U. States.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill calling home the squadron, in the Mediterranean sea.

Mr. Williams submitted, also, the following resolution to amend the rules, which lies on the table one day of course.

Resolved, That an additional standing committee be appointed, to be denominated "The committee on agriculture." Mr. Floyd, of Va. submitted the following resolution, which was, on his motion, laid on the table.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to report a bill, reducing the army of the United States to six thousand men, to consist of a due proportion of infantry, artillery and rifle men.

The House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill concerning the banks of the District of Columbia & agreed to it without a division.

THE TARIFF.

The engrossed bill to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, was read the third time.

Mr. Rhea rose and spoke about an hour against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Stocumb of N. C. moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to reduce the duty on the imported iron bars, &c. from one hundred and twenty-five cents to seventy-five cents.

This motion produced a debate of considerable duration, touching occasionally on the general merits of the bill, as well as on the expediency of committing the bill for the purpose proposed.

The motion to recommit the bill was negatived by yeas and nays as follows:

For the recommitment 70

Against it, 90

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays as follows:

For the passage 91

Against it 78

So the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

And the House adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday last, the 25th inst. came on to be tried in the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia, the case of *Hicks vs. Allen*. This was an action of slander, brought by Robert Hicks, a black man, against Richard Allen, bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, for words alleged to have been spoken by Allen, from the pulpits of Bethel and Union Churches, to wit: Charging Hicks and others, with betraying and kidnapping people of their colour—it had been tried before, in May last and verdict for plaintiff for \$200.

The court granted a new trial; and it now came on, before the Honorable Judges McKean and Simmons, and a very intelligent jury: the plaintiff produced eight witnesses, all people of colour, who swore to the words. The defendant produced twenty-three respectable people of color, who testified that they were present at the times stated; and that the words "kidnapper," "kidnapped," or "kidnaping," were not used by Mr. Allen; and some other witnesses, as to Hicks' having tampered with some of his witnesses.

The counsel employed, agreed not to speak to the case, but leave it to the Jury under the direction of the court.

The jury retired, and in ten minutes returned and gave a verdict for the defendant.

The counsel were Joseph R. Ingersoll & William Delany, for plaintiff. Browne & Swift, Bayse, Newcomb, and P. A. Browne, for defendant.

Centinel.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

New York, April 26.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

Extract of a letter from the captain of the brig William Henry, of this port, to the owner, dated at Old Providence, March 1st, 1820.

Mr. Peter Harmony, Sir, By the way of Jamaica, I have to inform you of the capture of the brig by two of the Patriot privateers, and being carried into this place. On the 16th of Feb. a short distance to leeward of Cape Cruz, was chased by a small schooner who fired at us several times, and her shot dropping near us, I have to. But dreadfully to relate after coming near to us, without any provocation or ceremony, fired a volley of small shot into us. I was greatly surprised, as our colours were set, and expected we should all be massacred. The privateer then shot across our bows, and hailed us—"Whence come, and where bound." I ventured to make my appearance and answer him, although under an apprehension, from his previous conduct, of being fired at during my answer—and too true were my fears—for the moment I said from Santander bound to Havana, he answered—"damn you" and ordered his crew to fire. They did so, and unfortunately to relate, shot one of my crew, John Wilson, an American, who has been with me since I left New York, wounded the mate, and several shot went through our sails, & lodged on board. Another schooner which was in chase on the bow, came up hailed us in a decent manner, and sent her boat on board. The first privateer's boat then came on board, and took me on board the privateer, where I was detained three days, and most of my crew dispersed on board both vessels. They made sail for this place, where we arrived on the 26th February. We were examined before the judge of the Admiralty two days ago. I saw the judge to day; he informs me we shall not be detained—and I think I shall be able to sail from this in two or three days for my destined port Havana—from whence I hope to advise you before you receive this.

With much respect, &c.

EDWARD W. DUGAN.

Letters from Captain H. Robinson, of the ship Corsair, of this port, dated at Old Providence, state that both ship and cargo had been restored by the pirates, and she would proceed on her destined voyage in 2 or 3 days.

SAVANNAH, April 18.

A young man between 17 and 18 years of age, calling himself Wm. S. Jackson, was this day brought before the mayor charged with attempting to sell a check on the Union Bank of New-York, signed Saml. Newman, in favor of Wm. A. Jackson.

When brought before the Mayor, the check was placed on the table, from whence he snatched it and attempted to

swallow the same, but was prevented by an officer present who seized him by the throat. The check was so mutilated that nothing can be made of it. He has been committed for further examination. He states himself to be from New-York, and that his family resides at No. 39 Lombard-street, in said city—and that his father is a broker and lives in New Orleans.

Philadelphia, April 29.

We are informed, that the teller of the Mechanics bank, whom we mentioned in the Centinel of Wednesday, as having disappeared mysteriously, has directed his course, in all probability, towards Canada, having taken passage at New York in the steam boat for Albany.—We understand, that there is a deficiency in the cash of this bank unaccounted for, of between nine and ten thousand dollars; and that previous to the departure, of the unhappy perpetrator of the offence, not the slightest suspicion of his honesty was entertained by the officers of the institution.

What in all probability, hastened his departure was a notice given him on Saturday last, that on Monday afternoon, a committee of the directors purposed counting the cash preparatory to declaring a division of the profits of the institution. In the daily settlement of his accounts, he had referred to the vault as containing a certain sum: On examining which, after his elopement, the deficiency was discovered.—Centinel.

New York, April 25.

At Bordeaux on the 2d of March, while the Congregation where assembled in the Church of St. Andrew, a terrible gust of wind blew down a part of the front of the Church, & 13 persons were killed. Others were injured in running from danger by the falling stone. In a short time after the roof fell in, but fortunately the congregation had fled.—Daily Adv.

Importations of human flesh!—In the short space of three days, (from the 5th to the 8th of April) One Thousand two hundred and seventy six SLAVES were imported from Africa and landed at Havana, in the following vessels: schr. Viscaya, schr. Iris, brig Turco, and schr. Teresa. The names of the captains as well as the owners of the slave ships, engaged in this disgraceful traffic, do not appear in the marine list published at Havana.

[E. Post.

WHALES.—For the last few days large shoals of Spermaceti Whales have been seen near the Long Island coast, and in the neighbourhood of Sandy Hook. On Wednesday last a large sperm whale grounded near the point of Sandy Hook, and in the course of last week eight or nine were seen inside of the Hook. One of our pilot boats started yesterday afternoon on a cruise, equipped and manned for taking whales.—Mer. Adv.

Singular Escape.—A Vermont paper gives the particulars of the escape of Elijah Kazar, convicted for stealing watches, and other property, from jail at Newfane, on the night of the 6th inst. This adroit thief, to effect his purpose, put in requisition for that purpose a pewter dish, from which he had been accustomed to take his food, melted and metamorphosed it into a key, by which he effected a jail delivery, without legal process, and contrary to the law of the land. He was pursued, and after sundry hair breadth escapes, and moving accidents by flood and field, was taken and re-conducted to his former abode.—ib.

GEORGETOWN, (S. C.) April 19.

An Agricultural prize worth winning.

We are informed by a gentleman from Statesburg, that fourteen or more members of the Claremont Agricultural Society, of that neighborhood, have agreed to plant each an acre of ground in corn, to be manured and cultivated at pleasure.—The planter producing the most net corn to the acre, (as a reward for his superior farming) is to receive the produce of every other acre. The land to be planted must be high land, and have been cleared at least five years. A committee of five members were appointed to approve of the land to superintend the gathering and measuring the corn, and to report to the Society at its meeting in the fall, when we will be able to inform our readers of the successful planter, and the net product of each acre.

A most excellent method of making butter, as now practised in England, which effectually prevents its changing and becoming rank.

The day before churning, scald the cream in a clean iron kettle over a clear fire, taking care that it does not boil over. As soon as it begins to boil, or is fully scalded strain it, when the particles of milk, which tended to sour and change the butter, are separated and left behind. Put the vessel into which it was strained in a tub of water, in a cellar, till the next morning, when it will be ready for churning, and become butter in less than a quarter of the time required in the common method. It will also be hard with a peculiar additional sweetness, and will not change. The labour in this way is less than the other, as the butter comes so much sooner and saves so much labour in working out the buttermilk. By this method good butter may be made in the hottest weather.

We promised annotations on the New York address; but as Pericles has taken the matter in hand, we think we can safely, and with the approbation of our readers, trust it there.

RECOMMENDATION.

We recommend to our readers to take up the address of the fifty-one from New York first, which we publish to-day, before they read Pericles; as it is the key to all the rich stores of this favourite correspondent.

From the New York American.

AN ADDRESS

To the Independent Federal Electors of the state of New York, on the subject of the election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the state.

Fellow Citizens,

The period fixed for the election of the Governor of this state, is near at hand, and the pretensions and merits of the rival candidates, have been the subject of very general and animated discussion, which of these candidates is best entitled to our support? By what principle shall we regulate our choice? And of which will the success contribute most to the prosperity and honor of this state?—These are the questions which all, who remember their duties, and determined to exercise their rights, as citizens, are called upon to decide.

On this interesting subject, we are deputed to express to you the sentiments of a number of gentlemen, in different parts of the state, who have formerly been attached to the federal party. On full deliberation they have determined on their own course; and that determination, as it regards themselves, is irrevocable. They trust and believe, that their decision, and the motives which have led to it, will have the sanction of your approbation; and they look with confidence to your candor, as their most effectual protection against misrepresentation and calumny.

We conceive that the federal party, as such is broken up and dissolved. Not only the bonds of common principle & party feeling, but those of mutual confidence and private regard, by which it was formerly united, are severed, probably forever. That our union, as a party, is impracticable, is confessed by all reflecting men and were it even practicable, we hesitate not to avow that, in our opinion, it is no longer to be desired.

The policy and the measures of the general government, commanding, as they have done, for some years past, our unqualified approbation and support—the federal party, as such, has no longer any ground of principle to stand upon. It may indeed, suit the interested views of individuals, who from party alone, derived their influence and consideration in society, to continue the party name and discipline, and to revive and perpetuate party prejudices and animosities. But as no measures of public good, and general interest are proposed to be effected by such a combination, it, in truth, deserves no other character than that of a corrupt association, for the purpose of retaining or acquiring office, patronage and power. To such an association we will not belong—and if the federal party from the obstinate prejudices of some, and the corrupt artifices of others, is still to be considered as subsisting, we claim the privilege of erasing our names from the list of its members and supporters.

It cannot, however, be expected that we should view the approaching contest in this state, with entire indifference; we will not profess a neutrality which we do not feel. We have no wish to exclude ourselves from all communion with our fellow citizens, by a sullen refusal to share in, and sympathize with their wishes, their hopes and their fears—nor can we consent to renounce, in a dishonorable apathy, the expectation of meriting their confidence and esteem. The question is not, as has been unreflectingly urged, a mere choice of candidates, depending on the merits or qualifications of two individuals—but one which necessarily involves the character of the contending parties. Nor can we decide in favor of either candidate, without a full consideration of the views and principles of those, by whom they are respectively supported.

It is, therefore, after deliberate reflection, that we have resolved to unite ourselves unequivocally and without reserve, to the great republican party of the state and of the union. We make no conditions—we ask for no stipulations—but we will not suffer a superstitious attachment to a name, or the remains of lingering prejudice, to divide us from those from whom in principle and feeling, we acknowledge no separation. With the republican party, we cherish a warm attachment to the forms and spirit of our democratic institutions, and a determination, as far as our efforts may avail, to maintain them unbroken in their vigour, and unimpaired in their purity. With them, we look with great anxiety to the preservation of our federal compact and regard, with habitual jealousy and distrust, the views and conduct of those who have formerly sought, or may still be seeking to sow the fatal seeds of discord and disunion. With them, we are firm believers, in the general intelligence and virtue of the people—and bow, with undiminished respect, to its enlightened will, when fairly and deliberately expressed. With them, we yield a cordial approbation of the leading measures of the administration of the general government and repose an entire confi-

dence in those to whom the direction of our national affairs has been constitutionally entrusted. We differed, indeed with the republican party, as to the policy not the justice, of the late war with England; but with them we exulted, and do exult in the glorious successes, which marked the progress, and illustrated the close of that eventful contest. We acknowledge with a grateful pride, that those successes have purified and ennobled the national feeling, and redeemed and exalted the national character.

Our strenuous opposition to the re-election of De Witt Clinton, as governor of this state, is a necessary consequence of our union with the republican party. No truth can be more certain, or more obvious than that Mr. Clinton does not possess the confidence of the republicans of this state, or of the union. Of the republican party of this state, most assuredly, he does not deserve the confidence. He has violated that implied engagement which he contracted, in accepting at their hands, the nomination to his present office. He has betrayed their hopes, and now seeks to retain himself in power, in defiance of their wishes, and in opposition to their will.

That the views of Mr. Clinton are not limited to the government of this state, but that his ambition aims to grasp a higher prize, his imprudent admirers are loud to proclaim and his most cautious friends hardly affect to deny. While the republican party retains its strength and ascendancy, the accomplishment of these ambitious projects is plainly impracticable. To divide, distract and dismember that party, is consequently the leading object of Mr. Clinton's policy; and it cannot therefore be a matter of surprise, that republicans throughout the union, shall regard, with a vigilant distrust, the operations of an "aspiring candidate, who seeks to build his greatness on the public confusion." With republicans, we entertain a deep rooted distrust of the views and character of Mr. Clinton, as a politician. We mean not to attack, nor draw into suspicion his integrity or virtues in private life—but as a politician, in our deliberate judgment, he has no title to the support of frank and honorable men. His whole course has been marked with insincerity and duplicity. For many years past he has had a language official & a language confidential; professing sentiments in private, which when his interest required, he has openly and vehemently denounced; and endeavoring by secret intrigue, to secure the support of those whose friendship and aid in public he has studiously disclaimed. It is not by appealing to the affections, or gaining a firm hold on the confidence of the people at large that Mr. Clinton has sought his way to power; but from his entrance into political life, he has endeavored to create a personal faction, and to surround himself with a band of low-minded sycophants, and venal dependants. There is nothing generous in the character of Mr. Clinton's ambition; it is selfish and personal—full of jealousy and distrust—rejecting the counsels of wisdom, & shrinking from the approach of talent. It is the grovelling desire of office, dreading and hating opposition; not the expanding love of fame, which delights in competition, and derives from a kindred admiration of genius and virtue, its most powerful motive for renewed and honorable exertion. His ambition is of that stamp, which—

"Fond to rule alone.

"Bears, like the Turk, no brother near the throne."

Let others prostrate themselves before their sultan in humble adoration; we mean not to enrol ourselves in the Janissary corps—nor can we consent, either as gentlemen or republicans, to mingle ourselves with a faction, whose only principle of union seems to be a common attachment to the fortunes, & devotion to the views of their chieftain.

There are other considerations, which concur in determining us to oppose the re-election of Mr. Clinton, and which are drawn from an attentive observation of the conduct and characters of those, from whom he now derives his principal support. It is known to most of us, though it may not have attracted the notice of every elector, that, for many years past, this state has been agitated by an annual struggle originating in the selfish views of a few individuals, and terminating in their accomplishment or disappointment. Holding the power of the federal party as the means, and always having some specious pretext to excite its animosities. That power has been too frequently so lodged as to become the source of future strife and contention; and thus a spirit of local faction, and contest for official patronage, has been sedulously nurtured among us, alike pernicious to the morals of individuals, and degrading and injurious to the interest and dignity of the state. For what purposes or with what views, the power at the disposal of the federalists has been systematically given to the minor section of the republican party, it would be invidious to conjecture—with what effect it is impossible to mistake. It has given currency to a deep rooted suspicion of want of faith, and want of honesty, in those active leaders, who have taken on themselves at various times, the unpaid trouble and responsibility of decision. Attached, as the great republican party of this state ever have been, to the general government, and accustomed, of late, to hear from federalists similar professions, it must be matter of surprise, and just ground of suspicion to them, to perceive that they are the peculiar objects of federal distrust and dislike. Knowing too, as we do, the virulent and bitter animosities that formerly separated certain leading individuals, who now unite for the avowed purpose of giving to

a minority of the republicans, the whole power of the state; we confess our inability to account for this union upon any other principles than the mutual private interest of the parties; or to reconcile it to notions of a prudent, fair, and manly policy.

In justice, and on principle, we think that the republican party are fairly entitled to the efficient power of the state. We have confidence in the honesty of their intentions, and in the rectitude of their general views—and see ample reason, therefore, for uniting with them, to give full expression to the will of the people. On the other hand, we believe the combination opposed to them, to be corrupt in its principles and practices, dangerous in its purposes, distracting to the energies of the state, and calculated to impair its just weight and influence in the federal councils of the Union.

Under these impressions we have formed our determination, and shall feel it our duty to promote, by all honorable means, the election of Daniel D. Tompkins and Benjamin Mopets the republican candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of this state; and pursuing this course, we hope and trust, that we shall receive your approbation & support.

Albany, April 14, 1820.

Peter Jay Munro	James Lynch
Joshua Ogden Hoffman	Glen Cuyler
Jonathan Hasbrouck	John L. Wendell
Geo. D. Wickham	Chas. H. Morrell
Morris S. Miller	Charles King
Melancthon Wheeler	A. B. Hasbrouck
Levi Calender	Theoph. S. Morgan
Joshua Whitney	Jeffery Wisper
John Sudam	Jas. A. Hamilton
George M. Tibbitts	Ebenezer Griffin
Thomas Mumford	John C. Morris
John A. King	L. Billings
Elisba B. Strong	Tracey Robinson
George F. Talman	R. Bunker
John A. De Witt	Henry Brown
Charles A. Foote	Thos. J. Delancey
Isaac Dubois	T. G. Waterman
Zebulon R. Shipherd	John C. Hamilton
Alanson Austin	John Duer
Garret Post	W. A. Duer
R. W. Stoddard	Wm. P. Shearman
David Hudson	H. Montgomery
James Clapp	Elisha Ely
H. Vanderlyn	H. R. Bender
W. W. Mumford	James Clap
Johnston Verplanck	

*Sons of Rufus King; Senator in Congress.
*Sons of the late General Alexander Hamilton.

For the Easton Gazette.

*Non refert unde oppugnatione venit—Rempub. lican, Amicos, Principia defendemus.

Among the greatest political phenomena that have appeared in any time, is the address from New York, signed by fifty-one persons, who formerly called themselves Federalists; explanatory of their motives and inducements to attach themselves to the partisans of Governor Tompkins—of whom the most conspicuous, as denoted by the democratic prints, are, the Hoffmans, the Millers, the Kings and the Hamiltons.

The first of these, from the high confidence which has been reposed in them, we should have presumed would have been past all tergiversation, and above all cutting; the last we thought would have imbibed such lofty principles from their birth, as would have forever guarded them against every act of self-humiliation; and if their minds were too weak to judge, yet we supposed a respect for their fathers would always have forbidden them from amalgamating with their slanderers, their enemies and the assassins of their reputation. But the short argument against hereditary succession to any thing is, that sons are not always like their fathers; and every day's experience illustrates the correctness of the position.

This address, containing as well the objects of the signers, as detailing their general view of things, is intended both as a justification for their change, & an invitation to others to follow their example; and is one of those unblushing appeals which men sometimes make to recommend themselves to those who dispense patronage and power. It makes out a case by a dastardly propitiation of the favour it cringingly seeks, and with the bloody vengeance of an apostate, it dooms to condemnation and to death those whom it deserts.

The period fixed for the election of governor of the state, is the moment that is seized on for the development of this treacherous scheme; and when an opinion can be formed, just two weeks before the election, of the probability of success between the rival candidates, they come out, like men of brass, to offer themselves to him who it is supposed will be triumphant;—and all this stratagem is pretended to be backed by great state reasons, and by a very recent discovery, that between the signers to the address and the "great republican party of the state and Union," there is in "principle and feeling, no separation."—In this I believe you gentlemen;—on this point I give you implicit credence, that "in principle and in feeling" there is no separation between you and those who branded your friends, your fathers and yourselves, with the opprobrious epithets of tory, monarchist and traitor; and when they take you into communion, they may interest you with the stories of their plots against the fair fame of those illustrious founders of the republic, to whom you have all been bound in the close alliance of friendship, devotion and blood.

Could it have answered your purpose

*No matter from whence the attack comes, we will defend the Republic, our principles and our friends.

as well, gentlemen, it would have been more decorous, when you thus deserted to your enemy, if you had done so without heaping upon those you left behind the grossest contumely and the most unmerited censure. But this, no doubt, was done to strengthen your recommendations, and ought well to be remembered by those to whom you have transferred yourselves.

You speak of others who are guilty of defection as well as yourselves, who formerly belonged to the Federal party, with as much composure, as if all the world did not know, that, by formerly, you mean about half an hour ago, and as if the length of time since you were called federalists and the occasion of your desertion, were not the strongest evidences that you could have no cohesion long with any party that has nothing to bestow. You exclaim, in justification of your desertion, "that the Federal Party is broken up and dissolved"—It is therefore, I reply, that you desert it and its "unpaid trouble and responsibility;" but you say too, "not only the bonds of common principle and party feeling, but those of mutual confidence and private regard are severed, probably forever"—Here I would remark that it would be strange indeed, if a party containing many such disinterested and unchangeable patriots, as you are, gentlemen, should continue long united in common principle and mutual confidence—You could have produced no stronger examples than yourselves to prove, that with such men and the honest advocates of the Federal Party, there could be no community of principle, no mutuality of confidence.

We find, however, that there are Swiss in politics as well as in war, and that neither party or the camp can long retain them, without adopting their own maxim, "print d'argent, point de Suisses."

You declare also, gentlemen, "that the union of the Federal Party is impracticable, and even if it were practicable, you would not desire it"—And why, let me ask? Simply because such union would not enable you to obtain either power or the emoluments of office. If then I understand you, you consider no party worthy to be adopted or adhered to, but that which has patronage at its disposal; and that principles are nothing when compared with a participation of the "loaves and fishes" of state. These are truly the politics of adventurers, huxterers and Swiss. Your object is to make it appear, that as the federalists are a small minority in the union, there can be no chance of their ever obtaining National Power; and therefore you prove by your example, and endeavour to shew by your argument, that it is better for federalists to go over to the "great republican party of the union," as you style it, where they can get power, than to "exclude themselves from all communion with their fellow citizens by a sullen refusal to share in and sympathize with their wishes, their hopes and their fears; or to renounce in dishonourable apathy the expectation of meriting their confidence and esteem."

It is impossible to separate this project from the most palpable motives of self-interest and self-aggrandisement—it is the lust of power and emolument that prompts to this scheme, and the whole combined force of mental exertion has been put in requisition to cover a retreat, which you yourselves would have pronounced in others unprincipled and degrading, before the hope of gratifying your ambitious views was supplanted by despondency.

And do you pretend to say, gentlemen, that having overcome a "superstitious attachment to names" and submitted to a more orthodox baptism from the high Priests of democracy, that you have also acquired a certain knowledge of political legerdemain by which you have converted your former principles and opinions into their opposites? It cannot be—You could not have changed your minds when you changed your skies—it is not that the understanding is worked on and converted, but the integrity of heart is broken down—Ambition has made out a negotiation between honesty and the love of office, in which the former has surrendered without reserve, "unconditionally & without stipulation"—No, gentlemen, let us be more just to the motives that guide us—You are tired of waiting—You can't bear the thought of longer remaining in that "post of honor, the private station"—You must take your chance for elevation of some sort, and you leave it to those to whom you have made an unconditional surrender of yourselves to say, what you shall have, after you have given satisfactory proof of "meriting their confidence and esteem."

Pausing at this point for a moment, we would gravely ask, is there nothing in the steadfastness of truth and in the sincerity of opinions that can always command our respect and attachment? Suppose that the federalists, as a party in the union, are a minority without hope of preferment, is there no beauty in consistency, no such thing as devotion to a cause, which, like the Father from whom we are descended, would be dear to us even in death? How long since principles have changed & that right and wrong, truth and error have become convertible or social things? Cannot a man, secure in the conscious integrity of his opinions, comfort himself out of power with the reflection, that in the preservation of the "immediate jewel of his soul" he is happier, more worthy & more respected; than if he had bartered that jewel away for office, and had quieted his mind by the persuasives of a political philosophy, or the boon of his apostasy? Can the elevation to office and the enjoyment of power be so

* Without money you can't keep the Swiss.

maddening even in anticipation, that friends and fame are to be stretched as the rich sacrifices offered upon the altar of ambition to obtain them? We trust in God! there are yet a few who will court the shade of retirement with unblenched honor, rather than lend themselves to be stuck upon the various posts of power, as emblems of the venality and corruption of a

If the general tenor of the address is marked with a studied apostasy and deep laid stratagem, there is something in the fourth paragraph that partakes of all the unworthiness of the rest, and adds to it a peculiar malignity of its own. If the policy and measures of the federal government have been generally such as you approve gentlemen, (and in this I do not feel that I essentially differ with you) how comes it, for that reason, that "federalists have no ground to stand on?" If all their grounds have been tried and found defective, and the administration feel it necessary to act upon federal principles and policy, is it a matter of course that you must abandon your own principles when brought to your own doors? Will I humbly beseech ye? Can you stand, ye champions, victors upon your own ground, and recognise your own principles in the hands of your opponents? and if those opponents are not magnanimous enough, or have too much cunning to admit that they have abandoned their own false doctrines and adopted those of your leaders and fathers, must you therefore out of respect to their littleness and duplicity abandon your fathers, your tenets and your friends, to tender to such opponents your "unqualified approbation and support?" This would seem to be strange doctrine indeed—To those also whom you have left, that may desire to remain faithful to their principles and old friends, you ungenerously ascribe "interested views," and profess to consider them so far beneath your level, as to pronounce them "unable to acquire distinction but from party influence alone"—while you, more fortunate can arrive at distinction any where and on any side; for if the sternness of integrity is wanting to give you honest fame, the supple and facility of your dispositions will easily lift you to bad eminence. It was of such men, Mr. Clinton spoke, when he said, "that you would rather reign in hell, than serve in heaven."

Still unsatisfied with these imputations cast upon those you deserted, the ardour of reproach seems to rise in proportion as your hopes present you nearer to the footstool of your new masters, and you stigmatise those you left "a corrupt association, for the purpose of retaining or acquiring office, patronage and power."

Since the invention of letters, there never was a sentence written of more unprovoked insolence and malignant hardness, bottomed upon grosser error, than this. Newly made proselytes are always marked by extraordinary zeal, the better to win the favor of those whose smiles they court; but you, gentlemen, trampling upon the creed of your fathers, have "prostrated yourselves before your Sultan," and with the humble adorations paid to him, mingle the cruellest maledictions upon the imputed heresy of those whom you have forsaken. "A corrupt association!!!" Gracious Heaven! That the few surviving sages, who devoted themselves to the formation and adoption of the federal government, and advocated and sustained the policy and course of measures formed and carried into effect under the administration of General Washington, together with those who have adhered to that system of things, should at this time of day be stigmatised by a flying squad of deserters, "a corrupt association," is an instance of contumelious depravity that has seldom if ever found a parallel. But I am utterly at a loss to find out how a small minority of federalists can be considered as adhering to their former principles and opinions, for the purpose of "retaining or acquiring office, patronage and power;" when it is well known, and to none better than to the signers to this address, that this very adherence to these opinions is the invincible obstacle to their ever acquiring "office, patronage and power"—Had this not been the fact, these new made republicans, with conscience "soft as the sinews of the new born babe," need not have told the eloquent story of their metamorphosis, nor would they have had so pathetically to lament their former "unpaid trouble and responsibility." No, they who remain faithful to the federal doctrines as such, must have some other reason than the expectation of "office, patronage and power."—Of these, they can have no hope—The only way to obtain them, if such should be their desire, is to do as the signers to the address have done—that is, the road to "office, patronage and power," and these gentlemen are on their way.

The identity of sentiment which the address so zealously attempts to set forth, as existing between its signers and the "great republican party," is a tissue of sycophancy and sophistry, combined with foul insinuations against federalists in general, which every honorable man of that party is bound indignantly to resent; for this union of fair motives and of upright views is not only asserted to be exclusive to themselves, but the address means more than to insinuate, it directly imputes opposite motives and views to federalists.

An ordinary calumniator is entitled to the cold disdain and studied neglect of every man—but he who turns traitor to his family and friends, and to enhance the merit of his treason, malignantly asperses those whom he deserts, merits the highest title in the calendar of infamy, and commands the open indignation and abhorrence of every man who is not dead to a

love of virtue. Have you the efficiency to say, gentlemen, that federalists do not "cherish a warm attachment to the forms and spirit of our democratic institutions," and that they do not desire to maintain them "unbroken in vigour and unimpaired in purity?" Or that they are not anxious to "preserve our federal compact," jealously guarding against "disunion, and discord from every quarter?" It would be strange indeed if men did not feel this attachment and solicitude for works of their own creation—do you dare to assert, that Federalists do not respect the "Intelligence and virtue of the people," or yield "obedience to their voice constitutionally expressed?" Hitherto, men of the "great republican party" alone, have headed insurrections against the laws, mobs, and opposition to the constitutional authorities. Truly you may say, and it is perhaps a solitary truth in all your performance, that federalists do not "repose entire confidence in those, to whom the direction of our national affairs have been entrusted," for federalists have too long known the man at the head of the government, to yield "entire confidence," in him. That they pay all proper respect to the chief Magistrate of the Union, that they are satisfied upon the whole with the general course of his measures, and under all circumstances are willing that he should be again elected President of these U. S. is true; and perhaps in all this they are much more sincere and honest than a great many who profess to belong to his party; but never since the horrible attempt against the honor and fame of General Hamilton, when Secretary of the Treasury—or the offer of the devotion of this country to the French Directory, have federalists felt "entire confidence" in that man. Still less are they inclined now to repose that "entire confidence" when to these they add the attempt at conscription during the last war, and the machinations against Mr. Rufus King, in the past winter.

Of the various democratic men in the U. States likely to be elected President, the Federalists generally preferred Mr. Munroe—but they never had that "entire confidence" in him, which they had in General Washington, or in General C. C. Pinckney, or in many other men; nor is it reasonable to suppose they should have—even the "great republican party" themselves do not repose "entire confidence" in Mr. Munroe. He scarcely got a majority of the votes in caucus for the Presidential chair, previous to his first election, over Mr. Crawford, who, it was universally supposed, might have obtained a majority in that caucus, if he had boldly exerted himself—and during the whole of Mr. Munroe's Presidential it has always been remarked, that he had no zealous friends, no trusty adherents among his own sect; and so strong is now the current of opposition to the President among his own Party, that nothing but the difficulty of getting a man who is willing to risk himself out of the appointed line of succession, before the termination of the established period, prevents them from giving force and character, and greater publicity to that opposition. The circumstance too of the utter impracticability of convening a caucus during the present session, (notwithstanding the attempt) to renominate him for the next four years, is no unimportant symptom of the state of democratic feeling—and no fact, it is believed, is better ascertained, than that Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison, are both avowedly hostile to a great portion of his administration; and although Mr. Munroe, will no doubt be re-elected, yet the chances are one to three against him that he does not get the vote of Virginia. But all this is unimportant to the Protean Patriots of New-York; having named the Rubicon, if every day hails a new Democratic King upon the throne, each one will daily find worshippers in them "without reserve and without stipulation."

But you do allow, gentlemen, that as to the affair of the late war, you did differ from your new friends "as to its policy, though not as to its justice." This is a precious confession of a small discrepancy; what you have all done, I cannot pretend to say; but there are some among you who stand recorded for a little more opposition to that war than to its policy. As to your sympathies for its various events which you so boastfully puff, they have, in dramatic politicians, like yourselves, all the merit of crying and of laughing in the right place; but surprise is lifted to its utmost stretch when we behold you meanly copying the low bred and baseless accusations of the most abandoned of those to whom you have made yourselves over, in undertaking to countenance the imputation that federalists did not feel a proper emotion on the varied fate of that time—an insinuation that you know is groundless and base—and one that each one of you would from his heart have proclaimed false, ere the canker had corroded the seat of virtue or ambition had dried up all its aliment. If a gentleman in Massachusetts had been passionate enough to work himself up into a state of feeling that excited him to a remark that could bear such a construction, it would have been no doubt equally unfair and untrue if seriously applied to him at a cooler moment—how much more so to others who were alike strangers to the observation and impenetrable to the sentiment.

But there is certainly something more than usually strange, at this time, to hear the friends of the Hon. Rufus King, singing praises to the present administration, applauding them in all their measures & proclaiming to the world, that with them they entertain an identity of sentiment and feeling. And is all this cordial approbation and high administration felt gentlemen, notwithstanding the famous Richmond Letters of last winter? notwithstanding

standing the conference in the palace about the Missouri compromise? notwithstanding the wicked and permeditated attempt to sacrifice Mr. King, to appease the wrath of Virginia against President Munroe, for approving the compromise? Are you sure gentlemen that you are quite sincere in all this profession of sudden attachment and wonderful admiration, for the very men who endeavored to become the butchers of Mr. King's fame, reputation and hopes? If you are, you are not only fit to be the disciples of Jefferson, Paine, Cobbett, and such like, but you seem to have made progress enough in divesting yourselves of the old fashioned feelings and sentiments of consanguinity and friendship, to entitle you to some considerable distinction in a Lodge of German Illuminati.

Withdrawing from this part of the subject, let us look at it in another light. There is in the address as much of asperity against Mr. Clinton, as there is of flattery towards the "great republican party" of the state and union. This no doubt is particularly intended for the meridian of New-York, as it would go far to recommend these gentlemen to that portion of the Democratic Party, there distinguished by the name of Tompkins, Bucktails, Tamminies, or Martling men. The higher political object however is, to put Mr. Clinton down; because, as the address says, his views are not limited to the government of the state; so if they can prevent his elevation there, they will be sure of subverting his ulterior views—but if Mr. Clinton should succeed in the state government, then his chance for the Presidency will be extremely good indeed with the non-slaveholding states, against the Candidate in the slave holding states, after the expiration of Mr. Munroe's next four years. These are the grand, ulterior views, and we should like to know who these gentlemen to the address mean to prefer as their Candidate—had they not told us that they had "unconditionally" gone over, which we are bound to believe, they being "all, all honorable men," we should have supposed that a next President might have been the most valuable of the valuable considerations of the bargain—this however is a secret engendering in the womb of time, which, if no accident produces abortion, may hereafter be born.

The affair of Missouri then is certainly visible in all this matter—the old distinctions of parties are to be broken down—new ones are to arise, & Federalists are to be swallowed up by the great Leviathan, Democracy, and after passing through a proper state of digestion, are to reappear in a new state of being, highly purified and bettered by the process like the gentlemen from New-York, fit for anything. These are the plots and conspiracies that mark the disinterested course of the fifty one gentlemen—such are the motives and inducements which prompt them, "in justice & in principle," to think, that "the republican party are fairly entitled to the power of the state," & to rivet their "confidence in the honesty of their intentions and in the rectitude of their views."

For Mr. Clinton we feel not the smallest predilection—between him and the "Lovely Tompkins" (as these gentlemen used formerly to style him) and their adherents, we see no difference, except that Mr. Clinton is by far the most able and efficient man of the two. As to the character of these respective parties, on which the gentlemen lay so much stress, and which no doubt has had much influence in their determination, we can only say, that if, as asserted in the Address, the Clintonians have hitherto been more "corrupt in principle and practice, more dangerous in purpose and more distracting to the energies of the state" than the Tompkinsians; that ascendancy must have been great indeed, if, after the late grand accession to the latter, Mr. Tompkins cannot now safely challenge Mr. Clinton to another comparison, with the utmost assurance of a victory even in this; but as to their success in the political contest, we are totally indifferent—we understand their "end and aim"—with us it is rather a matter of amusement, certainly not of any deeply felt interest.

As the course you have adopted gentlemen is "irrevocably" fixed, so have you fallen irrevocably in the opinion of all those you have abandoned; and although the aggregate vote of Federalists in the union may seem to you considerable, still remember they possess no important portion of that power, which is derived from the high character & talent of the country. That you will be welcomed by your new confederates is not improbable, because you will add to the number of their troops; but regarding you as mercenaries, they will no doubt be cautious how they trust you with command. One would have thought that the high destiny of the Federal party in New York, holding as they did the scales of empire, between the contending sections of the democratic party, would have gratified the wishes of disinterested patriots for if they could not exercise power themselves, they could award it to the most worthy of those who could aspire to it; but you have proved to the world that you could not hold out as the disciples of the federal doctrine, viz. It is for our country we act, not for ourselves. The charms of association, the pleasures of participating with the "great republican party" in their hopes and in their fears, quite overpowered you, and you call alike upon your old associates to follow your example and to shield you from obloquy and reproach. A wretched fate! what you veil under the specious terms of social feeling and generous sympathy of expanded philanthropy & grateful interchange, would in federalists of loftier minds be considered an unnatural combination—but you, rising above a "superstitious attachment to names," have sunk to become the most degenerate of things—Go gentlemen, we have no occasion for you—We ought rather to rejoice at the amputation of the gangrenous member—as the parts decay they will drop off. If in consequence of persecution on the one hand, and the lust of our persecutors for office on the other, we are to be doomed to endure an unrelenting popular tyranny, and are to be denied a just participation in those rights of honorable distinction which are the birthright of every American, we call heaven and man to attest that we hope for ourselves and our children, we shall be ever found too proud to complain, too honorable to swerve.

PERICLES.

Let our readers peruse attentively the following well-drawn up paper, and they will see in the cutting irony, and the keen sarcasm that prevails throughout, that the manifesto of the fifty seeders, has produced

a very different effect upon the minds of honorable men, who belonged to the federal party.—E. Post.

From the *Johnston Republican*.
To Peter Jay Munroe, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Morris S. Miller, John Sudam, Charles A. Foote, James A. Hamilton, John C. Morris, John Duer and William A. Duer.

We have received an address signed by you & others, professing to be "deputed to express the sentiments of a number of gentlemen in different parts of the state, who have been formerly attached to the federal party," on the subject of the ensuing election of governor of this state.

In many of the addresses we recognize the names of gentlemen with whom we have heretofore acted. Had you condescended to have stated by whom you were thus "deputed," we might have formed a more correct estimate of the weight to which your communication is entitled. On this point, you have chosen to withhold from us that information, which might have assisted us in forming our own judgment whether the federal party, as such, is broken up and dissolved. We will, for the present, however, suppose that such is the fact, and admit that the "bonds of party feeling," by which we were formerly united, are severed, probably forever. As it respects ourselves, we do still, and hope we ever shall, cherish the "bonds of common principle," by which we have been, and still are, united to that party; but as it regards "mutual confidence and private regard," we are perfectly willing that those "bonds" should be "severed" between us and the addressors. That our union, as a party, is impracticable, we hesitate not to believe; and we might here state many causes which produced this effect, other than those hinted at in the address before us.

The policy and measures of the general government for some years past, have also commanded our approbation. But we cannot accede to the idea for that reason, we have "no longer any ground of principle to stand upon." This "ground of principle," we have no doubt is no longer a safe ground for "individuals of interested views, who from party alone have derived their influence and consideration in society." Such individuals are undoubtedly at liberty to abandon, that "ground," and to prefer that "corrupt association" which is not infrequently resorted to for the purpose of obtaining or acquiring office, patronage or power. We are also unwilling to view the approaching contest with indifference—we have no wish "to exclude ourselves from all communion with our fellow citizens." On the contrary, we partake in their sympathies, "their wishes, their hopes, and their fears." We have, therefore, "after mature reflection," decided on our course in the ensuing election, without uniting ourselves to any party or faction whatever. We will not permit ourselves to occupy more of our time in professions which are often deceptive, and which generally originate in other motives than those which are avowed, and which are only looked for from those who, discarding all lingering prejudices, "enter in principle and feeling into 'corrupt associations,' "without condition, without stipulation."

With you, gentlemen, we have been the active opposers of the policy of both the candidates for the office of governor. We cannot, however, concede the proposition "that the question is not depending on the merits or qualifications of the individual candidates." We admit, however, that it is "one which involves the character of the contending parties." On these two points, we are willing to rest the controversy.

In Mr. Clinton we observe the chief magistrate, in whose administration we have seen "much to applaud and little to censure," and from the general tenor of that administration, we had hoped that "the habitual jealousies and distrust of the views and conduct of those who have formerly sought and still seek to sow 'the seeds of discord and disunion,' " would have been dissipated. In this expectation we have been disappointed. *Tammany Hall* has again the honor of leading the goody work, and a number of high minded gentlemen have the opportunity of erasing their names from the list of members and supporters of the federal party."

As to Mr. Tompkins, with you, for several years, we were openly opposed to his policy and to his measures, and we have not been made acquainted with any facts which induce us to believe that his future administration would be shaped by a course more accordant with the public welfare. We have indeed witnessed his superior skill in relation to the finance of the state, and his claims on the public treasury; and these perhaps, are the strongest recommendations to his new admirers and supporters. We have seen nothing in the conduct of his adherents which entitles them to the efficient power of the state; nor have their measures during the late session of the legislature entitled them to our confidence in the honesty of their intentions, or the rectitude of their views.—"Knowing as we do, the virulent and bitter animosities which formerly separated you from" Mr. Tompkins and his adherents, with whom you now unite for the avowed purpose of giving to them the whole power of the state, we confess our inability to account for this union upon any other principles "than the union of the private interest of the parties according to your notions of prudent policy." As Federalists, we do not know whether Mr. Clinton "deserves the confidence of the republican party," not having been initiated into their mysteries; nor are we informed of the "implied engagements" which you charge him with violating. He might perhaps have escaped this charge at the hands of some of the addressors had not that supposed violation operated to check their former ardent attachment to him.

We cannot give you our approbation & support in the election of Daniel D. Tompkins for the office of governor. We have many reasons for this determination,—which the time allowed us for our reply to your address prevents us from stating more at length. Indeed, from the lateness of your address, we presume a concise reply only was anticipated; and as you may not have leisure previously to the election to examine the grounds of our opposition to Mr. Tompkins, we would recommend to your perusal, even after the election, the correspondence between Mr. Tompkins and the comptroller; the report of the latter to the senate; the report of the committee of ways and means of the assembly, & indeed, it might not be amiss to read the statements of the several members of the joint committee of both houses in the year 1819, and compare them with the act of that session, as drawn up by Mr. Tompkins himself, the

claim of \$505,000 on the state, with Mr. Tompkins' report in his own hand writing, as exhibited to the comptroller, but to which that officer refused his sanction. These, with sundry other documents, might, we think, exonerate us from the imputation of having "enrolled ourselves in the Janissary Corps, and of prostrating ourselves before the grand sultan."

We are willing that a full expression of the will of the people should take place. We cannot, however, consent to march in the ranks of those whom we deem "corrupt in principle and practice;" and we trust that all political combinations, "dangerous in their purposes," and of bad example, will be detected by an intelligent community.

Daniel Paris John W. Cady
Daniel Holden James Lobdell
Joseph Packard Alex. St. John
Samuel Maxwell Richard Dodge
Henry A. Oothoudt Henry F. Cox
Joshua Webster Joseph Cuyler
Frederick Fox John L. Lobdell
Charles Coan Henry Markell
Levi Le Roy
Montgomery County, April 29, 1820

By a letter from Washington, from a very high source, it is stated, that Gen. Vives, the Spanish minister has not brought back the Treaty made with Don Oniz, ratified by the king; but he has full powers to treat with our government. It is understood that the President declines all negotiation with Gen. Vives, unless he will cede the Florida as a preliminary—a decision is momentarily expected upon this important *Sine Qua Non*.

DIED.
On the 27th February last, at Batten Rouge, in the state of Louisiana, Mr. Eleazar Finson, formerly of this county, after a short illness—he was an affectionate brother, a good master, and an excellent neighbour. Aged 23 years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Several communications have been received and shall be attended to in our next.

RUFA BAGA, OR Swedish Turnip.

GENUINE SEED SOLD BY
WILLIAM W. MOORE.

This variety of the Turnip is valuable on account of its rich flavour, great productiveness, and nutritious quality. It has been known to produce eight hundred bushels of good roots and more to the acre.

DESCRIPTION.
The root resembles an inverted cone, is yellow, smooth and firm, being nearly twice as heavy as a common turnip of the same size; the leaves are of a bluish green, like the colour of early cabbages, only much longer.—When dressed for the table it is by most persons preferred to the garden Turnip, and as well as the tops, is peculiarly grateful to animals generally.

CULTURE.
Time of sowing, the months of May, June and July, according to the season, but so soon as possible after the 20th of June. Prepare your ground by deep ploughing and manure, (if not rich without it) and commence by throwing two furrows together with the plough, at the distance of every two & a half feet, ridge from ridge, run a light harrow along the ridges to prepare it for the seed; and immediately sow the same by means of a Turnip Drill, or by hand on the top of the ridge, in a single line. The former, however, is much preferable to the latter, as by it the seed is sown regular, upon which in a great measure depends the facility of their after culture. Conclude the operation of planting by a good rolling, than which nothing is of more real service to hasten vegetation and to guard against the Fly. When of sufficient growth, thin them to the distance of 10 or 12 inches apart in the row, and occasionally plough from and to them, to the end that the plants be nourished, and the weeds kept perfectly under. They will continue growing and increasing in size until late in autumn, when they can be preserved in heaps as other turnips, than which they are more hardy, will keep better, and be as fresh in May as at Christmas. Or they may be sown in the usual broad cast way, and occasionally hand-sowed.

William W. Moore, has also for Sale, Mangel Wurzel, Summer and Field Turnip, and a general assortment of Garden Seeds.
Easton, Md. 5 mo. 6th 1820,

HUGH & EDMONDSON,
Returns their sincerest thanks to the citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, for the encouragement they have met with since they commenced the

Baking Business,

And respectfully informs them, that they continue to carry on the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Thomas, where the citizens can be supplied with fresh BREAD every morning, of the best quality, and equal in size to any that can be had in the place, they also keep a constant supply of RUSKS, MEDFORD AND BUTTER CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD, &c. &c.

All of which shall be made of the best flour that the Baltimore Market can produce, as our Correspondent assures us he will spare no pains in the selection of it.

They intend for the accommodation of their customers, to Bake Meat, Pies, &c. &c. those who may think proper to patronize them in this line will please send in their Dishes at half past 10 o'clock, in such order as they wish them baked, when they will be ready for delivery by 1 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr. Kendal F. Holmes, will carry on the

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS.
IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES,
At the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Holmes.—He will at all times be supplied with the best materials, and pledges himself to execute all orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and in a faithful and workmanlike manner. He earnestly solicits a portion of public patronage.

JOHN G. STEVENS.
Easton, May 6—tf

Take Notice.

The Subscriber will positively leave Talbot County, on or about the last of this month, and has to beg the favour of all those indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay, as no lenity will be allowed, without respect to persons.
April 29. RICHARD CRAY.

Cohen's Offices, Norfolk and Baltimore.
BRILLIANT LOTTERY,
FOR FINISHING AND COMPLETING THE
CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL CHURCH,
IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

HIGHEST PRIZES, viz.—			
40,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars		
*30,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars		
20,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars		
*10,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars		
*5,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars		
*5,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars		
5,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars		
5,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars		
*4,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars		
*3,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars		

Besides 30 of 1000 DOLLARS—20 of 500 DOLLARS, &c. &c.

Only 12,500 Tickets in the scheme and the whole lottery to be completed

IN TEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

All the prizes above marked thus * are PAYABLE WITHOUT DISCOUNT, the others are subject to fifteen per cent. deduction as usual.

Present Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets, \$30	Fifths, 4 00
Halves, 10	Eighths, 2 50
Quarters, 5	Tenths, 2 00

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES,
No. 114, Market Street BALTIMORE, and at the corner of Water Street and Maxwell's Wharf, NORFOLK, Virginia.

From the great number of the tickets already sold and the increasing demand, the popularity of the Scheme has been tested; in fact, the arrangement of the Scheme could not fail to insure universal satisfaction on account of the superior advantages it offers to the adventurer. The Managers have engaged in a work of great expense and labor, but when completed, the CATHEDRAL will form one amongst the most striking embellishments of the city, and in point of architectural decoration, will rank with the most splendid in the Union. The managers rely with confidence on the zealous support of their fellow parishioners, and of their Catholic Brethren, elsewhere, and at the same time on the liberality of all other denominations.

Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing the Cash, or prize tickets in any of the lotteries, post paid, will meet the same prompt attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Secretary

to the Managers, Baltimore.

More Capital Prizes have been obtained at COHEN'S OFFICE than at any other office in the United States.

* Adventurers who purchase through the medium of COHEN'S OFFICE, will be furnished after the drawing with a complete list of the prizes, if they desire it—those who wish the list will signify the same when they send on their orders.

Baltimore, April 26, 1820.
May 6—Sw

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The Visitors of Washington College have succeeded in procuring an Assistant Professor in the Mathematical Department, and from their observation of the satisfactory progress of the students, can now confidently recommend the Institution to the attention of such as are desirous of giving to their Children or Wards a full and complete collegiate education.

The Visitors have resolved, in consequence of the reduced price of articles of family consumption, that from the 1st day of May next, the price of board in College, shall be \$100 per annum, instead of \$120 as heretofore.—They have also resolved to enlarge the accommodations in the Steward's department, so as to enable him, at all times, to be prepared for an increased number of boarders. The terms of tuition are,

In the English Department, \$20 per annum.

In the other Departments, \$25

The reduction in the price of board, and the low price of tuition, in addition to the peculiar advantages of the College for health, and the continued attention to the moral department of the pupils, the Visitors believe, present the strongest claims to the notice of parents and guardians.

Chester-Town, April 28, 1820.
May 6—4w.

Carpenter's Wanted

A few steady Workmen will meet good encouragement by applying immediately to the Subscriber or his Foreman, Mr. George Armstrong at the Nanticoke Bridge, Vienna.

DAVID SCOTT.
Dorset county, May 6th, 1820.

BASSETT,

DENTIST;

Son of the late Bassett, Dentist of Baltimore. Respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity, that he has opened an office at Mr. Solomon Lowe's Hotel, where he offers his professional services. He makes and sets

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Cleans, files and plugs carious Teeth with the utmost care and fidelity, and regulates Children's Teeth, performs every operation attached to the profession with tenderness and care.

Ladies and Gentlemen having occasion for his services will be waited on at their houses if required. Charges moderate. Recommendations from the ablest of the profession in Baltimore, in his possession.

Easton, May 6.

Boarding House,

IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Mrs. M. ROBINSON,

Having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Episcopal Church, and recently occupied as a Tavern, by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared

To accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with Boarding, by the day, week, month or year. Her House being situated in the most public part of the City, Gentlemen attending the Legislature, the Courts of Appeals and Chancery, or County Court, will find it a convenient residence during their stay in the City. A Livery Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may with entire confidence rely upon having their Horses carefully attended to. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to procure their comfort and satisfaction.
Annapolis, March 1820—(April 15—3w)

POETRY.

TO A BEAUTIFUL QUAKER.

By Lord Byron.

Sweet girl tho' only once we met,
That meeting I shall ne'er forget;
And tho' we ne'er may meet again,
Remembrance will thy form retain.

I would not say "I love," but still,
My senses struggle with my will;
In vain to drive thee from my breast,
My thoughts are more and more repress.

In vain I check the rising sighs,
Another to the last replies—
Perhaps this is not love, but yet,
Our meeting I shall ne'er forget.

What tho' we never silence broke,
Our eyes in sweeter language spoke;
The tongue in flattering accents speaks,
And tells a tale it never recks.

Deceit the guilty lips impart,
And hush the mandates of the heart;
But souls interpreters, the eyes,
Spurn such restraint and scorn disguise.

As thus our glances oft conversed,
And all our bosoms felt rehearsed,
No spirit from within reprov'd us,
Say rather 'twas "the spirit moved us."

Tho' what they uttered I repress,
Yet I conceive thou'lt partly guess;
For as on thee my memory ponders,
Perchance to me thou'lt also wander.

This for myself, at least, I'll say,
Thy form appears thro' night, thro' day;
Awake with it my fancy teems,
Asleep it smiles in fleeting dreams.

The visions charm the hours away,
And make me curse Aurora's day;
For breathing slumbers of delight,
That make me wish for endless night.

Since, oh! woe'er my future fate,
Shall joy or woe my steps await;
Tempted by love, by storms beset,
Thine image I can ne'er forget.

Alas! again, no more we meet,
No more our former looks repeat;
Then let me breathe this parting prayer,
The dictates of my bosom's care:

"May Heaven so guard my lovely Quaker,
That anguish ne'er may overtake her;
And blessed be her heart's partaker;
Oh! may the happy mortal fated,
To be by dearest ties related;
For her each day new joys discover,
And lose the husband in the lover.
May that fair bosom never know
What 'tis to feel the restless woe,
That stings the soul with vain regret,
Of him that never can forget."

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT.

April Term, 1820.

John Bibby vs. Polly Elliott, the widow, James Elliott and Jane Elliott, children & heirs at law of Lemuel Elliott. The bill of complaint in this case states that Lemuel Elliott, in his life time, contracted to sell & convey certain parts of tracts of Land called "Cabbins Quarter" and "Eggers Beginning," situate in Dorchester county, containing altogether eighty-two acres of land in fee to John Bibby, the complainant for the sum of Twelve Hundred and Twenty Dollars, which money hath been paid except the sum of about fifty dollars, current money—that at the time of making the said sale, the said Lemuel Elliott was single and unmarried, and that the said John Bibby the complainant purchased the said lands, free and discharged of all liability to any power, which any subsequent intermarriage of the said Lemuel Elliott might create. That since the said sale as aforesaid, the said Lemuel Elliott hath intermarried & departed this life, without making a conveyance of said Land, to the complainant agreeably to the tenor of the contract and sale aforesaid. That Polly Elliott, the widow of the said Lemuel, and James and Jane Elliott, the heirs of the said Lemuel, and partly Defendants in this cause, have removed, and do not reside in the State of Maryland. The object of the bill is therefore to obtain a specific performance of the contract, and by decree to compel a conveyance of the said tracts or parts of tracts of Land, so as aforesaid sold to the said John Bibby, from the widow and heirs of the said Lemuel Elliott, to the said John Bibby, the complainant, his heirs, and assigns, and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four successive weeks, in some one of the papers published in the Town of Easton, in Talbot County, and State of Maryland, before the 26th day of September, eighteen hundred and twenty, give notice to the said defendants of this application, and the substance and object of this bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by solicitor, before the 24th day of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES B. ROBINS,
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON,
True Copy. E. RICHARDSON, Clk.
April 29.

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to Public Sale on Wednesday the 10th day of May next (if fair, if not the next fair day) at the late residence of John Stevens, deceased, his personal estate (necessaries excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, (including three yoke of Oxen) Sheep and Hogs, Carts and Farming Utensils, a quantity of Bacon, Peck, Hogs Land and Corn in the ear, from 20 to 30 Thousand Bricks, a set of Black Smith tools and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Twelve Months credit will be given on all sums over six dollars, for notes with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums of and under six dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, Jr. Ex'or.
John Stevens, dec'd.
April 22—ts.

THE NATIONAL GAZETTE AND LITERARY REGISTER.

On the 5th of April will be published, in this city, the first number of a new paper, to be entitled, "The National Gazette and Literary Register;" the subscription five dollars per annum, to be paid in advance by distant subscribers. Two numbers of it will be issued weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays until patronage sufficient to authorize its conversion into a daily print be obtained. It will treat of domestic and foreign politics, domestic and foreign literature, and, in general, of all subjects of national and municipal interest. The latest news, shipping intelligence, business-advertisements, &c. fall within the scope of the plan. Such arrangements have been made with regard to editorship, as warrant the publisher in promising a careful investigation of public questions and characters, an impartial independent decision as to both; a resolute but moderate and decorous tone, and an invariable though unbigotted American spirit. The improvement of political morals and literary taste, the prevalence of sound principles and feelings in whatever department and relation of life; the diffusion of just views concerning our own and foreign concerns; form the main objects of the enterprise. In proportion as these shall appear to be sincerely and skilfully pursued, it will, the publisher trusts, conciliate general favor, and aid in the degree necessary for its efficaciousness and permanence. He solicits subscriptions, literary contributions, and advertisements, which will be thankfully received, at the Publication Office, No. 63, South Fifth Street.

WILLIAM FRY.
Philadelphia, March 30—(April 8)

To be Rented,

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick McNeal.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Nov. 29—ts.

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,
Two Doors below the Bank and opposite the Easton Hotel.

Returns his thanks to the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors, and informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a variety of articles in his line, which he offers on pleasing terms, while his utmost exertions shall be used to please those giving him a call.

He has attached to his Dressing-Room a variety of Fruit, and intends keeping a supply of best Philadelphia Porter, Ale, Beer and Cider of the first quality.

Easton, April 25.

WANTED

A situation as an OVERSEER, a Man with a family, who can produce the most satisfactory recommendations. A line left at this office will meet immediate attention.

Easton, March 25

Caroline County, Orphans' Court,

Tuesday 4th April, 1820.

On application of Souden Kennamont, Executor of John Kennamont, late of Caroline County, deceased; It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In Testimony that the above is truly

copied from the minutes of proceedings, of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 7th day of April, Anno Domini, 1820.

JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

In Compliance with the above Order.

Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first Tuesday in February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of April, 1820.

SOURDEN KENNAMONT, Executor of John Kennamont, deceased.

April 22.

BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large and Commodious House, in the central part of the Town, will accommodate several Young Gentlemen with Board & Lodging the ensuing year.

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.
Easton, dec. 27, 1819.

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

MARCH TERM, 1820.

Richard Hughlett, Samuel Culbreth, William M. Harcastle, Thomas Goldsborough and Seth Godwin, commissioners, named in a commission heretofore issued out of this court on the petition of Thomas Wyatt, of the said county for the purpose of effecting a division, &c. of the lands whereof Joannes Gland, late of said county, deceased, died seized, having made heretofore, return to Caroline county Court of the said commission, with their report and return thereto annexed, to the following effect, to wit, that the said lands do not contain more than ninety-four acres, that the said lands would not admit of a division without loss and injury to all the parties entitled, and that they were of the value of four dollars, current money per acre, the return of the commissioners aforesaid, was read & considered by the court here at this term, and mature deliberation thereupon had, whereupon it is adjudged and determined by the court here, that the judgment of the commissioners & return aforesaid be ratified and confirmed; but in as much as Elizabeth, one of the daughters of the said Joannes Gland, is absent from Caroline county aforesaid, it is thereupon ordered by the court here that notice of the return of the commission aforesaid & of the confirmation of the return aforesaid be given and published in one of the newspapers published at Easton in Talbot county, at least four weeks successively, for the said Elizabeth, daughter of the said Joannes Gland, to be and appear in Caroline county Court here, at Denton in the said county, on the second Monday in October next, and make her election to take the said lands of the said Joannes Gland, deceased, at the valuation of the said commissioners, and pay to the other heirs of the said Joannes Gland, deceased, their just proportions of the value thereof in money, and that this order be published as aforesaid.

By order, JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
True copy.
Test JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
April 22—4w.

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing the Public that they have received and are now opening

THEIR ASSORTMENT OF

Spring Goods.

Purchased in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals, all of which they will sell cheap for cash.

THOMAS & GROOME.
Easton, March 25, 1820—4w.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that the New and Elegant Schooner, the *JANE & MARY*, commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.

C. V.

February 14—TF.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Sunday at 9 o'clock. I will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for ANNAPOIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills.

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25.
From do. to Annapolis 2 50.
From Annapolis to Baltimore 2 50.

Easton, Feb. 20—

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

April Term, A. D. 1820.

On application of John Berridge, administrator of Thomas Berridge, late of the county, aforesaid deceased; It is ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 11th day of April Anno domini 1820.

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

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of April Anno domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

JOHN BERRIDGE, Admr. of Thomas Berridge deceased.

April 29—3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

In Virtue of a Decree of Dorchester county Court, the Subscriber as trustee will offer at Public Sale at Mr. Flint's Tavern, in the Town of Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland, on Monday the 10th day of July next. The

Grist & Saw Mills

Of the late John Maguire, with about Ninety Acres of Land adjoining thereto. The Mills at this time require considerable repairs, when in order they rented for six hundred dollars per annum. The Land is of the very best quality for the growth of Wheat, Corn and Tobacco. There is also on the Land attached to the Mill seat, a comfortable Two Story Dwelling House and all necessary out buildings. This property is situated at the head of Transquania River, within five miles of the Town of Cambridge, and surrounded by the best farm-lands in the county. Also, a tract or parcel of Land, situated on the same River, containing about one hundred and sixty acres, well timbered. THE TERMS OF SALE ARE, a credit of one, two & three years, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with approved security, with interest from the day of Sale, and upon the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, and not before, a clear and indisputable title will be given by the Subscriber.

THOMAS LOCKERMAN.
April 29 4w.

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The Classical Department of this Institution, accidentally, and suddenly deprived of the services of an able, and experienced Teacher, will be filled by the first applicant, who may be deemed, by the Board of Trustees, competent and qualified.

The salary, with some contingent emoluments, may be safely estimated at one thousand dollars, and may occasionally be more.

This Institution has, more especially under its late professor, made the most flattering progress; having at present, about eighty pupils, the present vacancy, if long continued, must prove highly injurious. The Trustees are therefore, desirous of receiving communications as early as possible, from gentlemen who may wish the appointment.

JOS. E. MUSE, President.
Cambridge, E. S. Md. 2
April 26th 1820—3w 5

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Osters, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—tf

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his services to the public. The establishment has undergone considerable repair, and received such alterations and additions, under the immediate observation of the subscriber, as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and comfort of all those who may honor him with a call.

HIS TABLE
Will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his Bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.

HIS STABLES
Are provided with Grain of every kind, and Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful Osters.

Hacks with good Horses and careful Drivers, can be furnished for any part of the Peninsula.—His servants are honest and attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all of those who may call to see him.

JESSE SHEFFER.
Dec. 13—

THE ART OF

PENMANSHIP

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-lined stave, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction, the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office.

Oct. 18

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, Executor, of Jacob Gibson, against Rebecca Costale, & Gillis Croncy, will be sold at Lewis-Town, on Monday the 8th of May next, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, the legal and equitable right and title of the said Rebecca Costale, in and to a lot of ground lying in said Town—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fi. fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
April 15—ts.

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT,

April Term, 1820.

The bill in this case states that Charles Daffin, in his life time, contracted to sell and convey certain lands situate in Dorchester county in fee to a certain Doctor Daniel Sullivan, the father of the complainant. That the purchase money of the said lands or the consideration for the same, hath been fully satisfied and rendered. That the said lands in virtue, of a division of the real estate of the said Dr. Daniel Sullivan, under the act of descents, have been assigned to the complainant, and that Joseph Daffin, Henry Daffin and Charles Daffin, several of the defendants and heirs of the said Charles Daffin, have removed and do not reside in the State of Maryland. The object of the bill is therefore to obtain a specific performance of the contract and by a decree to compel a conveyance of the said lands from the heirs of the said Charles Daffin to the complainant her heirs and assigns.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four successive weeks in one of the papers published at Easton, in Talbot county, before the 26th day of September, eighteen hundred and twenty, give notice to the said Joseph Daffin, Henry Daffin and Charles Daffin, the absent defendants and several of the heirs of the said Charles Daffin of this application, & of the substance & object of the bill that he may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, before the 24th day of October eighteen hundred and twenty, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES B. ROBINS,
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON,
True copy. E. RICHARDSON, Clk.
April 29 4w.

INFORMATION WANTED.

EDMUND QUIGLY who arrived at New York from Ireland in November last, and who went from thence into the State of New Jersey, is requested to write and inform the Subscriber in what part of the United States he now is, being very anxious to hear from him.

JOHN MOLONY.
Wye Mill, Talbot county, Md.
April 29.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Boots & Shoes,

Manufactured at the Shortest Notice.

The Subscriber thankful for the encouragement he has received, takes this method of informing the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valiant, two doors from Messrs. Groome & Lambdin's Store, one from the Easton Hotel, and directly opposite the Bank. Having the best workmen that can be procured on the Eastern Shore, both for BOOTS & SHOES, he is now able to dispatch work at the shortest notice. He promises to use his best exertions to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

PETER TARR.
Easton, Jan. 31

THE ELEGANT YOUNG HORSE

OSCAR,

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable and at other stands to cover Mares, on the following terms, to wit. 7 dollars the season, but if paid by the 20th August 6 dollars will discharge the debt, and if paid by the 30th of June 5 dollars will discharge the debt, by paying 25 cents to the Groom, for every Mare that he may cover. Gentlemen putting two or more Mares shall have a deduction of one dollar for each Mare.

WILLIAM BENNY.
March 18—tf.

Young Oscar

Was got by the old Horse Oscar and out of a most elegant Mare, which was got by Mr. Edward Lloyd's celebrated horse Katler. The strain on both sides is so generally known, that it is needless to say any more about it. Young Oscar is 5 years old this spring, and about sixteen hands high, a most elegant Bay and handsomely marked with white—the figure will show for itself.

WILLIAM BENNY.
March 18—tf.

Young Top-Gallant

Is a beautiful brown bay Horse, four years old the twentieth 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 Chicawack Mare, which is supposed to be equal to any stock of horses in this country of their grade.

JAMES DENNY.
March 25, 1820.

Top-Gallant

Is now in high stud condition, and will be let to a few mares this season, at the moderate price of Five Dollars each, Twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case. This Colt has never been put to any mares, but from his appearance, no doubt but that he will be sure and a good foal getter. He will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and at the Trappe on Saturdays. Season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June next, moneys payable on the first of September following, to the subscriber.

JAMES DENNY.
March 25, 1820.

POSTPONEMENT.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court for Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, for ready money, on the 3d Tuesday, being the 18th day of April next, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon, 70 shares of Stock in the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, a close Carriage, and sundry other articles, of the Estate of Mrs. Mary Roberts, deceased.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Exr.

Trustee's Sale.

By Virtue of a Decree of Talbot County Court, passed at November Term last—the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, the lot and improvements thereon, late the property of James Stokes of the county aforesaid, deceased, situate at Easton Point of said county, being part of a tract of land called Tilghman's Fortune, and adjoining the lands of Capt. Clement Vickers and the heirs of the late Mr. Lambert Hopkins. Said Lot contains about three quarters of an acre of Land, is bounded to the northward and westward, by Third Haven Creek, upon which its whole front is terminated by most extensive and valuable wharfing, raised at considerable expense and labor, and the whole designed (and for many years appropriated by the late Mr. Stokes) as an extensive boat-yard, for which purpose no situation can be much better adapted. Upon the premises is a convenient and comfortable dwelling, almost new, built of good materials, with two rooms, and passages on each floor, & a large and convenient room on the basement story, designed for a workshop, together with a smoke house and granary in good repair.

TERMS OF SALE.
The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay the whole of the purchase money on the day of Sale, or ratification thereof by the courts—when the trustee will by deed convey all the right and estate of the late James Stokes, free of power, to the purchaser or purchasers as aforesaid.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.
March 18—ts

INFORMATION WANTED.

EDMUND QUIGLY who arrived at New York from Ireland in November last, and who went from thence into the State of New Jersey, is requested to write and inform the Subscriber in what part of the United States he now is, being very anxious to hear from him.

JOHN MOLONY.
Wye Mill, Talbot county, Md.
April 29.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

OL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1830.

NO. 127.

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

PANISH CONSTITUTION.

Leading features of the constitution, which Ferdinand has declared his intention to swear as follows: The supreme power is in the hands of the people, who alone have authority to make fundamental laws. Every citizen is bound to support the public power, and to defend his country. The legislative power is exercised by a Cortes renewed every two years. The members of this Cortes are public, and the members of its members are inviolable. The king may refuse his consent to a law, but only for two years.—If it is agreed or the third time by the Cortes, he must grant his consent to it at the close of the sittings of the Cortes. A certain number of the members remain assembled to call it together in cases of necessity. The executive power is in the hands of the King. His person is inviolable; he is not able without the consent of the Cortes, either to leave the kingdom, marry, abdicate, or make any concessions, conclude any alliances, or enter any negotiations for subsidies. He grants special privileges to no one, has not the power arbitrarily to punish any man. The ministers are responsible. Besides the ministers, there is a Council of State. The judicial power is independent; no man can be deprived of the right of a lawful trial. The freedom of the press, with suitable guarantees, is secured. The constitution regulates the order of succession, and provides that the Cortes shall have power to exclude from the succession any person incapable of governing or who shall have done anything to merit being deprived of the crown.

The constitution was completed by the Cortes and extraordinary Cortes, March 1812. King Ferdinand returned to Spain from his captivity in March 1814. He was invited to come to Madrid to accept the constitution and assume the reins of government. He made no answer to this invitation for some time, fixed his residence in Valencia, where the nobles & prelates gathered round him, and where many of the members of the Cortes, disunited among themselves, also resided. On the fourth of May he issued a proclamation, in which he declared the Cortes an illegal body, and pronounced the constitution subversive of the royal authority. He declared that it was his royal intention not to swear to the constitution, and that he intended to nullify it entirely, and abrogate it without any obligation on his subjects. He ordered the Cortes to cease their sittings; commanded that their place of meeting should be shut, and declared that those who should oppose this decree should be held guilty of high treason & be punished with death.—The Cortes were obliged to submit to this decree, the principal members were arrested and imprisoned, and many were banished. From that date the King has governed without regard to the Cortes or the constitution. He has made two unsuccessful efforts to have been able to revive the constitution, but they have been speedily subdued, and cruelly punished.

THE POWER OF ICE.
The following singular account of the power of ice, is taken from an English periodical publication of January, 1820: "Huyghens, in order to try the force of ice, which would expand itself when confined, filled a cannon, the sides of which were an inch thick, with water, and then closed the mouth and touch hole so that none could escape. The instrument was filled, was exposed in a strong freezing air. In less than 12 hours the ice within was frozen, and began to dilate itself with such force, that it actually burst the piece in two different places.—Mathematicians have calculated the force of the ice on this occasion; such a force they would raise a weight of 27,730 pounds.—From hence, therefore, we need not be surprised at the effects of ice destroying the substance of vegetables, trees, and even splitting rocks, when the frost is carried to excess.

The late frost produced quite a phenomenon at the back of the Cold-Bathfields, where the new river Company's leading iron pipes cross the Fleet Ditch. The pipes not having been properly cemented, or the cement having worn away, the water had spouted up high in the air; and when the very severe weather was, it commenced freezing, and continued to freeze till a large cascade or fountain of ice was actually formed, as white as snow, and about ten feet above the pipe, and reaching in large icicles conjoined together, nearly to the water in the ditch below. The bank was covered with a thick coat of ice from the spray which blew from the

water-fall. The circumference of the frozen pile could not be less than eight or ten feet, at half that height from the pipe. At a distance it was not possible to distinguish it from water spouting and falling down: and when close to it the ice looked so clear and beautiful, and the rarity of such an object being considered, made every one behold it with wonder and admiration."

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, May 1.

Mr. Pleasants submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy, with the assistance of the commissioners of the navy board, be requested to cause to be revised, the rules, regulations, and instructions for the naval service, prepared and reported under the authority of an act of Congress of the 7th of February 1815, and that the same be reported to the senate, during the first week of the next session, in order that legal provision may be made for carrying into effect such of them as may be considered necessary, and which have been found to be at variance with existing laws.

The bill to regulate the duties on imports, and for other purposes, was received from the House of Representatives, and twice read by general consent; and after some conversation as to the disposition of the bill, it was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 2.

Mr. Roberts presented the memorial of sundry merchants of Philadelphia, against an increase of the duties on imports.

The bill from the other house, to "prevent the commanders and other officers in the naval service of the United States, from accepting of any present, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state, and for other purposes," was twice read by general consent, and referred to the Naval Committee.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Pleasants, respecting Navy regulations, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Lloyd presented the memorial of sundry merchants and others, of Baltimore, praying the exclusion of South American privateers from the Chesapeake bay, and to designate certain ports for their entry; which was referred to the committee of foreign relations.

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 3.

The Senate next proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on roads & canals on the bill concerning the road from Wheeling to the Mississippi, & canals from the Chesapeake to the Delaware, & from the Rariton to the Delaware. [The report separates the two objects, and brings them before the Senate in distinct bills.]

Mr. Smith objected to the bill concerning the road because it proposed to defray the expenses of surveying the road out of the Treasury, instead of from the fund set apart out of the sales of the public lands; not knowing why money should be voted for roads in Ohio, in preference to other parts of the country. He was replied to by Mr. Noble.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The Senate took up the resolution fixing a period of adjournment as amended by the other House, and after some discussion, in which Messrs. Johnson of Kentucky, Barbour, Otis, and Morrill, advocated the immediate decision of the question, and agreement on the day proposed by the other House; and in which Messrs. Roberts, and Burritt were opposed to acting instantly and fixing a day now which could not be easily changed, although matters of great importance might transpire in the mean time, and were in favor of postponing a decision until tomorrow.

The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment of the other House, & decided in the affirmative without a division; so that the 15th day of the present month is fixed by both Houses for the adjournment of the session.

THURSDAY, May 4.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Horsey in the chair, the bill from the other house to regulate the duties on imports and for other purposes.

Mr. Barbour moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the next session of Congress; and followed his motion by a speech of considerable length, as well against the merits and bearings of the bill, as to shew that there was not time at this late period of the session to act maturely on the subject.

Mr. Dickerson opposed the motion, and in an elaborate speech of nearly two hours in length, advocated the policy and expediency of the system proposed by the bill.

Mr. Burrill followed on the same side, and spoke at considerable length in defence of the bill, in reply to Mr. Barbour, and against the postponement.

Mr. Otis spoke about half an hour in favor of the postponement, and incidentally in opposition to the bill; after which

The question was taken, and the motion to postpone the bill until the next session was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays as follows.

Yeas 22—Nays—21.

So the bill was rejected; and

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, May 5.

Mr. Macon laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That authority ought to be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury Department, to examine and finally settle all such equitable claims as cannot, according to the rules and regulations of the department, be now settled.

The Senate took up the amendments of the other House to the bill providing for clothing the army in domestic manufactures.

On motion the first and second amendments—providing, first, that the preference shall be given to domestic fabrics, if not exceeding 5 per cent more than foreign; and secondly, that public notice shall be given of the supplies wanted—were disagreed to; and the third amendment, extending the provisions of the bill to the Marine Corps, was agreed to by the Senate.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 1.

Mr. Silsbee, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to prevent the commanders and other officers in the naval service of the United States, from accepting of any present or emolument of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state, and for other purposes; which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

DISTRICT BANKS.

The house then proceeded to the unfinished business. The first subject in order, was a motion made on Saturday last, to reconsider the vote whereby the amendment of the Senate to the District Bank bill was agreed to.

The question for re-consideration was decided in the negative, 63 to 54. The question is therefore settled in both Houses of Congress; and the bill as it has passed, and requires only the signature of the President to become a law; in the shape in which it was put by the Senate.

CASH DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill for regulating the mode of collecting duties on imports, and for other purposes.

The motion to strike out the first section, that is to reject the bill, was carried, yeas 86, noes 60.

The question was then immediately taken to concur with the committee in striking out the first section of the bill, and decided as follows:

For concurrence, 91

Against it, 55

And the House adjourned.

Tuesday, May 2.

The engrossed bill to prevent the commanders and other officers in the naval service of the U. S. from accepting of any present or emolument of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state, and for other purposes; was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Duties on Sales at Auction.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill for laying duties on sales at auction, the bill was read through, when after considerable discussion, the question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time and decided in the negative, as follows.

Yeas 72—Nays 77.

And at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

Wednesday, May 3.

The Speaker laid before the House, a letter from the Secretary of war, transmitting a copy of the proceedings of the Court Martial, on the trial of Col. William King of the 4th regiment of infantry, and a copy of the Orders and documents connected therewith, communicated in obedience to the resolution of the 18th ult. which was referred to the committee on Military affairs.

Adjournment of Congress.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's resolution, proposing to fix a day for the adjournment of Congress.

The question was then taken on fixing on the 8th day of this month (next Monday) for adjournment, and negatively, by a considerable majority.

Mr. Trimble then moved to fix on the 18th instant as the day of adjournment; which motion was also negatively.

Mr. Holmes then moved to fix on the 15th for a adjournment; which was agreed to; and

Thus amended, the resolution was passed, & returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment.

Duties on Auctions.

The bill for laying duties on Sales at Auction has been revived after being once rejected in the House of Representatives, and, being amended so as to reduce the duty on sales at auction of woollens, cottons, &c. from 10 to 5 per cent—has been ordered to a third reading, by such a vote as ensures its passage in that body.—Nat. Int.

Thursday, May 4.

Duties on Sales at Auction.

The engrossed bill laying duties on certain sales at auction, was read a third time.

[This bill proposes to lay a duty on all sales of foreign goods at auction, (except sales under judicial process, &c.)—of one per cent on the amount of sales of groceries, and that class of articles, and of five per cent on the amount of sales of woollens, cottons, and certain other manufactured articles.]

Mr. Rhea delivered at length his views in decided opposition to the bill.

Mr. Wendover made some remarks in reply to Mr. Rhea, and stated a number of facts, illustrative of the extent and nature of the Auction business and its injurious operation on the retailing business.

The question on the passage of the said bill, was then taken by Yeas & Nays, and decided as follows.

For the passage of the bill 89

Against it 61

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Loan Bill.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of N. C. in the chair, on the bill to authorize the President of the United States to borrow two millions of dollars, and for other purposes.

A debate arose on the provisions of the bill, which occupied the remainder of the day's sitting. It is not our purpose now to attempt a report of it. What follows will serve to shew the course of the debate.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, briefly explained the several provisions of the bill and announced his intention to propose, in consequence of the proposed extent of the loan, (for 12 years) that the interest to be paid thereon should be limited to five per cent. [If it cannot be borrowed at this rate, it may be raised by a temporary loan, at six per cent, which the Bank of the United States is to be authorized to lend.]

Mr. Trimble then made a motion, to strike out two millions, (the proposed amount of the loan) and to insert in lieu thereof five millions; and entered into a broad view of the state and prospect of our financial affairs, to shew, that a larger loan than two millions of dollars was necessary from the revenue having been over-extended, and that, if the sinking fund was left untouched, five millions would be little enough. If this motion succeeded, he intended of course, to move to strike out the provision, which authorizes the application of the surplus of the sinking fund for the present year, to the current expenses of the year. To separate the distinct questions, however of the true amount of deficit, and of the expediency of thus applying the sinking fund, he limited his motion for the present to striking out the word two, leaving the amount blank, to be filled as the committee should think proper.

After a session of about six hours, the committee arose; and

The House adjourned.

Friday, May 5.

Duties on Sales at Auction.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, but afterwards varied his motion to a postponement of the bill until the next session of Congress.

This motion was decided without further debate, in the affirmative, by the following vote:

Yeas 88, Nays 62.

So the bill was postponed to the next session of Congress.

The bill from the Senate to renew the charter of the city of Washington was read the 3d time as amended, passed & sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

The Loan Bill.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of N. C. in the chair, on the loan bill—Mr. Trimble's proposition to strike out the word two millions, being under consideration.

Mr. Smith of Md. entered into an elaborate defence of the report of the committee of ways and means, and the course recommended by them.

The question was then taken on striking out the word 'two,' and carried.

Mr. Smith of Md. moved to fill the blank with three millions.

Mr. Trimble moved five millions.

Mr. Williams of N. C. moved two millions five hundred thousand dollars.

The motion for five millions, being first tried was negatively—and

The motion to fill the blank with three millions, was agreed to—yeas 65, noes 50.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Md. the

blank left to fix the rate of interest to be given for the loan was filled up with five per cent.

Mr. Lowndes moved an amendment, having for its object to make the loan reimbursable at the pleasure of the government, instead of after the first of January 1832, and paying an interest in the mean time of six per cent, conceiving it improper, that because at a moment of pressure, the government was obliged to contract a debt, it should in case of more prosperous circumstances not have the facility of paying it off.

Considerable debate took place on this motion, chiefly on the probable revenue in years to come, and the ability of the government to pay this loan—in which Messrs. Lowndes, Clay, Smith of Md. and Fuller, took sides. The motion to amend the bill was negatively—yeas 30.

The committee then rose, and reported their proceedings to the House—and

The House adjourned.

Saturday, May 6.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of Ways and means, reported a bill, in addition to the general appropriation act—which was twice read and committed.

The house took up for consideration the message of the Senate disagreeing to the amendment of this house to the bill providing for clothing the army of the United States in domestic manufactures. [This amendment provides that the difference in price between the domestic material and the foreign material of the same quality, contracted for or purchased for army clothing, shall not exceed 5 per centum.]

Mr. McLean moved that the house do pass on its amendment; and

This motion was determined in the affirmative, 64 votes to 47.

The report of the committee of the whole on the loan bill was first in the orders of the day. And being taken up,

Mr. Cooke moved to lay the bill on the table.

This motion was carried by a very small majority, and the bill lies on the table.

After attempting unsuccessfully, to take up other subjects,

The house adjourned.

VERY LATE FROM SPAIN.

By the *Edward Foster*, arrived at Boston, in 35 days from Malaga, we have received the following intelligence, principally collated by Mr. *Topiff*, Merchants Hall, Boston. The attention of our other correspondents, of the *Palladium* and *Daily Advertiser* Offices, is also acknowledged.

The Ministry of Spain had been entirely changed, as well as all the officers, civil and military, with a few exceptions, throughout the Kingdom; and all the Ambassadors in foreign countries, except Gen. Vives to the U. S. and Constitutionalists appointed in their stead.

On the 9th, and 10th, a massacre of a large number of the inhabitants of Cadiz took place.

On the 8th, Gen. Freyre arrived in Cadiz, and the people called for the Constitution—He promised it should be proclaimed the following day. Accordingly the people assembled in a large square for the purpose, when they were fired upon by the troops of the garrison, (who had been joined by a number of deserters from the Isla,) and shocking to relate, between 700 and 800 were killed on the spot, and between 1100 and 1200 wounded.—It was supposed Gen. Freyre gave the order to fire, but he had denied it. It was considered he had acted the part of a double traitor. He had been deprived of his commission. In consequence of this unhappy affair, the people throughout Spain were highly exasperated against the government; and favoured most decidedly the cause of the constitutional party.

The constitution was finally proclaimed in Cadiz on the evening of the 21st of March, amidst the acclamations of the people. Cadiz was about the last place in the kingdom, in which the Constitution was proclaimed.

A foolish and abortive attempt at a counter revolution was made at Madrid about the 13th of March. Some of the rabble were put forward to make certain exclamations—none joined them, & they were soon dispersed. It was supposed they had been instigated by some of the priests. No person of respectability took any part with them. The Duke del Infantado, offended at some unfounded suspicions, had resigned all his offices, declaring himself faithful to the constitution.

The members of the Cortes in 1812 were collecting in Spain, and expresses had been sent to those at a distance, requiring their attendance at a General Assembly, to be holden in Madrid as soon as possible.

All was quiet when the *Edward Foster* sailed, and the people appeared to be extremely happy under the new order of things.

The following Americans, who have been imprisoned in Spain for nearly three years past, were liberated on the 14th of March, viz: Cookling, Thompson, Weston, Cochran, Faucke, and Smith; and the following were liberated from the prison in Malaga on the 15th March Cushing, Lapham, Wynans, Milner, Pryne and Plyer.

The King of Spain has named the Duke de Frias, Ambassador to London, vice the Duke de San Carlos; the Duke del pa que, to Paris, vice the Duke de Fernan-Nunez; Don Luis de Onis, to Naples, vice Don Pedro de Onis.

Don Manuel Gonzalez Salmon to Russia; Don Joseph Maria de Pando, Consul General to Lisbon.

A new Ministry was formed at Madrid—the Duke of San Fernando had been superceded. De Yrujo and the other exiled noblemen had been recalled.

The King had issued a decree to release all prisoners for political offences.

The most friendly sentiments for the United States are expressed by the Constitutionalists, and it is thought no difficulty in the negotiation would be caused by this party.

In the contest between the Royal and Revolutionary forces at Malaga, Feb. 19—60 or 70 were killed and wounded. A letter says, "the jails and dungeons are already lightened of their burdens (prisoners of church and state), and thousands are restored to the bosoms of their families."

It is reported that Ferdinand is unpopular in Spain—and a change of the dynasty is expected—or the establishment of a Republic.

A provisional Junta is formed, by whose direction the King acts. It is composed of the Cardinal de Bourbon, President; General Ballesteros, Vice President; the Bishop of Valladolid, Don Manuel Abad y Queipo, Don Manuel Lardizabal, Don Mateo Valdemoros, Don Vincente Sanchez; Don Francisco Crespo, Don Bernardo Tarras and Ignacio Pezuela. Before whom the King has sworn to the Constitution.

(Translations from Spanish papers.)

Gazette Extraordinary.

MADRID, March 9—OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

The Minister of War has communicated to the captains general of the Provinces, the following royal order. The Secretary of State and of Despatch, has communicated to me the following. "His Majesty has been pleased to resolve, all those who have been imprisoned or detained in any part of the kingdom for political opinions, shall be immediately set at liberty, and that they may return to their homes as well as those for the same causes who may be out of the kingdom. It is the wish of the king that the determination be circulated to all the captains General, by express, which royal order I transmit to you for your information and government, and to be carried into execution. God preserve you many years."

Madrid, March 8.

Gazette Extraordinary.

MADRID, March 9—OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

King Ferdinand VII. by the grace of God, and by the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, has issued the following decree—

Having decided, by decree of the 7th inst to swear to the Constitution, as published at Cadix by the general and extraordinary Cortes, in the year 1812, I have determined to swear to the oath, for the present, before a provisional junta, composed of persons in the confidence of the people, until the Cortes shall be assembled, which I have taken measures to convene; when, conformable to the Constitution itself, the same oath may be solemnly taken, in the form prescribed by the same. The individuals appointed for this junta, are, the Rev. Father in Christ, Cardinal of Bourbon, Archbishop of Toledo, as President; Lieut. Gen. Don F. Ballesteros, Vice President; the Bishop of Valladolid, Don Manuel Abad y Queipo, D. M. Lardizabal, (and six others.) All the dispositions emanating from the government, till the constitutional installation of the Cortes, shall be made by this junta, and published by their consent.

Let this be understood through all the kingdom, and communicated for immediate publication and execution.

Signed by the king. At the palace, March, 9, 1820.

To Don Joseph Garcia de la Torre. The mercantile Diario of Cadiz, March 21, announces that an election of twenty-five electors of members of the Cortes, was to be held in the parishes of that city on the 23d. The same paper contains a statement of the killed and wounded in that city in the affair of the 10th of March, as follows—killed, men, 371; women 36; children 29; Total 436—wounded, still in the hospitals 70; besides many who are at their own homes.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Thames, Captain Peck, arrived this morning in 27 days from Portsmouth. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received, from their attentive Correspondent, London papers to the 30th of March and Lloyd's and London Shipping List to the 29th.

Orator Hunt, and four of his associates, have been found guilty, after a laborious and patient investigation of their case of ten days, in a county to which the defendants have removed the cause. The words of the recorded verdict were as follow: "Guilty of assembling with unlawful banners an unlawful meeting, for the purpose of exciting discontent and disaffection in the minds of the liege subjects of our sovereign lord the king, against the government and constitution of this realm as by law established, and of attending at the said meeting."

Sir Francis Burdett has also received his trial at Leicester, for a libel of the government, contained in his famous letter upon the unfortunate affair at Manchester; and also of "being a malicious, seditious, and ill disposed person, unlawfully and maliciously devising and intending to raise and excite discontent & sedition among the people."

It is understood, that a motion will be made next term for setting aside the verdict against Sir Francis Burdett, on the ground of a mis-finding by the jury as to the place of publication.

The ministerial papers are highly elated at the result of the trials of Burdett and Hunt and his associates. The Courier says, "we have never put pen to paper with greater pleasure than we this day do it, to announce these convictions."

HIGH TREASON.

The grand Jury summoned to receive the bills preferred against the persons engaged in the Cato street conspiracy, have found true bills for High Treason, against Arthur Thistlewood, William Davidson, James Ings, John Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd, James William Wilson, John Harrison, Richard Bradburn, James Shaw Strange, James Gilchrist, and Chas. Cooper. Against Abel Hall and Robert George, the bills were not found.

Bills were also found against Arthur Thistlewood, John Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd, James William Wilson, John Harrison, and John Shaw Strange, for murder. Bills not found against William Davidson, James Ings, Richard Bradburn, James Gilchrist, Abel Hall, and Charles Cooper, for the like offence. The second was a true bill against James Ings for feloniously shooting at, with intent to kill or do some grievous bodily harm; and the third, fourth and fifth were true bills against Richard Tidd, James William Wilson, and Arthur Thistlewood, for the like offence.

The disturbances continued in Ireland. A letter, however, from Banagher, states, that the neighboring part of the county of Galway is likely soon to be restored to tranquillity. Several of the leaders of the Ribbonmen, have been taken, among whom are seven of their captains, who have been committed to prison for trial.

The Dublin Correspondent of March 25, gives an account of an outrage committed at the house of Walter Ward, Esq. of Bellisle, in the county of Galway. There was no person in the house but females, with the exception of a young boy, when about three hundred Ribbonmen attacked it. They broke the windows and frames, and were with difficulty restrained by their leader from cutting out the tongues of the Ladies, whom they detained naked in the avenue, for having made known their signs and oaths. They destroyed every part of the house & furniture. Edward Voss, Dennis Keaton, William Connor, and William Firth, were executed at the Old Baily, on the 28th.

The interment of the Duke de Berri took place at St. Dennis on the 14th. When the coffin was descending into the tomb, the king burst into tears, fell on his knees, and remained a long time absorbed in profound grief.

The friends of humanity and religion will rejoice to learn that the inquisition has been FORMALLY ABOLISHED, and its dungeons emptied of the victims it contained. The following is the decree of the king.

"Considering that the Tribunal of the inquisition is incompatible with the constitution of the Spanish Monarchy promulgated at Cadiz, in 1812, and that on that account the Cortes suppressed it by decree of the 23d of February, 1813, after mature and long reflection, and advising of this day, and in conformity with its opinion, I have ordered that this Tribunal shall be suppressed throughout the monarchy, and by consequence, the council of the supreme inquisition; and that all persons who may be found in its prisons, for political or religious opinions, shall instantly be set at liberty, referring to the Rev. Bishops the cognizance of the latter causes, in their respective dioceses, in order that they may enquire into the same and decide thereon, conforming exactly to the aforesaid decree of the extraordinary Cortes,—at the palace, this 9th March, 1820."

On 16th of March, all the troops of the garrison of Madrid assembled, by order of his Majesty, on the Prado, and solemnly took the oath to the constitution. They afterwards formed into companies, repaired to the palace, and defiled before the king, queen and other members of the royal family, who were stationed in the grand balcony. An immense multitude accompanied them, shouting, "long live the king and the constitution." The greatest order prevailed, and the troops vied with the people in giving proofs of their regard for his Majesty, and testifying their joy at the establishment of the new system of government which has been adopted.

Don Joseph Garcia de la Torre, has been appointed minister for the home department.—Don Antonio Gonzalez Salmon, minister for the colonies—and Don Miguel Gayosa de Mendoza de Rubianes, political chief of the province of Madrid.

The Cortes are to assemble about the 15th of May. In the mean time a provisional Junta of eleven persons has been appointed ad interim. These are men said to enjoy the confidence of the people; and the king has pledged himself that all measures of the government, until the constitutional organization of the Cortes, shall be submitted to this Junta, and promulgated with its concurrence.

A decree has been issued permitting all Spaniards who are out of the kingdom on account of political opinions to return.

Nothing of importance has occurred in France since our last advices. Paris dates are to the 26th March.

In the French chamber of Peers, the discussion was continued on the project respecting individual liberty. Three peers were heard against the project, and six, including the minister of the interior, and the marshal, the prince of Eckmuhl, (Davoust) in favor of it. The chamber divided on a motion for closing the debate, which was negatived 79 to 77. In the chambers of Deputies, the discussion of the project respecting the journals, was at length closed with the exception only of the summing up of the reporter of the committee, which was deferred till Saturday.

It is said that M. de Serres, the keeper of the seals, will return to Paris in the course of the month of April.

The stories of the death of Sandt and of his being conveyed from Manheim to Mayence, are equally void of foundation.

A Vienna article of March 8, says—It is confidently said, that Austria and Prussia have issued an ultimatum, in which they have declared that they have decided (in concert with the Ministers of several other Courts,) to establish, without delay, an army of observation of 40,000 men, half Austrians; half Prussians, upon the Rhine, from Vesal to Mayence. This army is to be doubled on the first alarm; is to be always ready to take the field, and the expense of it to be divided amongst the Confederated Power. It may be considered the advanced guard of the Army of the Holy Alliance, and perhaps the report of the expected arrival of its Commander in Chief (Duke of Wellington) upon the Continent, is not without foundation.

The Liverpool Mercury of March 17th, says—On Sunday last, a most impressive & novel sight, was witnessed at Brunswick Chapel by the introduction of two learned heathens, high priests of the Budhu religion, from the island of Ceylon, to the rights and privileges of the Christian church. They were baptised, agreeably to the form of the established church. "He loved him for the dangers he had passed, and he loved her because she did pity them."

The Spanish Ambassador at Paris, to obtain constant intelligence of the movements of the celebrated chief, Mina, employed a woman to watch his movements, and sent her to board in the same hotel. An attachment was formed between this lady and Gen. Mina, who instead of being a spy over his movements, accompanied him in his flight to Spain, leaving the Spanish Minister another proof of the wisdom of the maxim—"put not thy trust in woman."

Another instance of spontaneous combustion happened lately in the department of the Meuse. A widow woman named Godard, aged 63, was burnt in her apartment on the 1st of January. She was found lying on her left side, with her knees bent in the attitude of a person sitting, light flames were fitting about the body. Her clothes were entirely burnt except a portion round her waist; the fragments of her stockings and one of her shoes. A handkerchief which she wore on her head was but little damaged. Her head was only partially scorched the rest generally but unequally burnt. The stomach was entirely carbonized.

Died, lately at the hospital at Bourges, aged 103 years and thirteen days, Etienne Dehamenteire, he was born blind, and employed for upwards of 60 years in turning a grind stone.

Accounts from St. Helena to the 27th Jan. state that Bonaparte is in good health; his chief amusement was gardening. The new residence for him was nearly finished. Lord Somerset, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, who has arrived at London, expressed a desire to have an interview with him before he sailed from St. Helena, but Bonaparte refused to accede to it.

It is mentioned that the Phaeton Frigate,

Captain Montague, is intended for the North American station, and that Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt, Governor of the provinces of Nova Scotia, and suite, will take passage in her.

Mr. Samuel C. Whitbread, son of the late Samuel Whitbread, is elected to parliament for Middlesex, in opposition to Mr. Melish, late Governor of the Bank of England, who had represented the county for about twenty years.

The King has granted the dignity of Baronet to Walter Scott, Esq.

LONDON, March 25.

THE QUEEN.

A paper says, "Letters have been received in town from the queen (dated Rome, 28th of February, and 6th of March) in which her Majesty speaks positively of her intention of returning to England, and of having ordered persons to meet her at Calais. Her Majesty expresses much indignation at the omission of her name in the liturgy of the church of England, and mentions those persons whom she supposes to have been instigators of so gross an insult. Notwithstanding this interdiction, her Majesty expresses her hopes that the people of England will still pray for her in their hearts; and she assures them she is well, and sensibly alive to the machinations and plots of her enemies." Upon this intelligence, a ministerial evening paper remarks "As to her Majesty's having expressed much indignation at the omission of her name in the liturgy, we consider the assertion to be mere invention. The queen must be well acquainted with the charges brought against her, and that, whether true or false, it would be grossly improper at present to render her the object of national prayers to the throne of Grace."

We should on the contrary suppose that if the omission of her name in the liturgy be at all justifiable, while she remains the king's consort, it should at least have been delayed until the truth or falsehood of the charges alluded to had been ascertained. We shall say nothing as to the impetuosity of the sentiment which considers it as improper to petition the throne of Grace for her, at the very time that she appears to stand most in need of our prayers.

Constitution Proclaimed at Havana.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 24.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Adriana and brig Perseverance, in 6 days from Havana. These arrivals furnish us with official accounts of the adoption, by the King of Spain, of the Constitution of the Cortes, as promulgated in the year 1812. This important intelligence was brought to Havana by an arrival in 31 days from Corunna, and published on the 15th inst. The following is a Translation of the Bulletin brought by a passenger in the Adriana: Extraordinary Diario, of the Government of Havana, Saturday, 15th April, 1820.

The Government, which has given proofs of the reliance it has placed on the great fidelity of this Capital, and the whole Island, publishes the copy of the Gazette brought by the vessel which has just arrived from Corunna, in 31 days, and it is in the following terms.

[Here follows the Decree of the King.] The Chief of this Island knows no other path than that pointed out by the King; and when he shall receive the official news of the abovementioned decree, it shall be duly complied with and the King's orders shall be strictly obeyed. These are the sentiments of the Governor, and the faithful people over whom he rules entertain the same. Long live the King, and let his orders be obeyed! CAGIGAL.

The intimation given by the Governor, at the close of the publication, that he should wait the orders of the King, before he proceeded to adopt the Constitution, gave much offence to the patriotic inhabitants of Havana; and, on Sunday, the day after its publication, a very large portion of the citizens assembled in the principal square of the city, and insisted upon its immediate adoption. The regiments of Malaga and Catalonia were decidedly with them; the officers of the regiments of Tarragona were inclined to side with the Governor; but such was the enthusiasm of the populace and the military, that the Governor dared not to oppose their wishes; and their adhesion to the Constitution and the Cortes was promulgated, amidst the most extravagant demonstrations of joy and exultation. In the early part of the day, many of the houses had been closed, in the expectation that confusion and bloodshed would be the consequence; but the change was happily produced without the loss of a single life.—Courier.

DUEL.

By the Washington, at Boston, from Gibraltar, we learn, that about the 12th of March, a duel was fought at Gibraltar, between Lieut. Downing, of the Guerriere frigate, and a Lieut. Smith, of one of the British regiments stationed at that place, in which the latter was severely wounded.

The dispute which caused the duel, took place previous to the departure of the Franklin 74, and was thought to have been settled, as the Governor of the place had expressed his opinion on the subject, that Lieut. Downing was not to blame. Lieut. Smith gave the challenge, and Lieut. Downing felt himself compelled to accept. They met, and fired; Lieut. S. was wounded in the calf of his leg—was not satisfied. They fired again, and Lieut. S. had a finger shot off—was not satisfied. They fired a third time, and Lieut. S. was wounded in the side, fell and expressed himself satisfied. In consequence of this affair, the Governor had ordered that no Americans should pass the gates—but the day following, the order was so far qualified as to admit the officers, &c. of American vessels to pass. The American Consul was trying to get the order countermanded, so as to admit the officers of the squadron to pass as formerly—but it was thought nothing would be done till the arrival of Com. Bainbridge. Lieut. Downing received no injury in the duel. N. Y. Gaz.

WILMINGTON, May 6.

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.

On Wednesday last a person called at the Bank of Delaware and the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, and obtained at each, change for a five hundred dollar note, purporting to be of the Bank of the U. States, but which afterwards proved to be counterfeit, which, however, was not discovered until evening; upon its being perceived, Messrs. Star and Thomas the tellers of the banks, were dispatched in pursuit of him. Upon the road they were informed that he had been joined by another person, whom it would seem, was connected with him in his traffic.

As they proceeded on the road, they learnt, upon enquiry, that the two persons had used various devices to avoid detection or suspicion, sometimes riding in company, and at others, being seen at a distance apart. Their conclusion being that they had proceeded immediately for Baltimore, they continued to follow them on the direct road thither, until they arrived at Havre-de-Grace, at about 5 o'clock, A. M. and intended to have proceeded on without stopping, but the boat was on the opposite side, and they were compelled to stop at the tavern, where they saw a man whom they supposed to belong to the house, but who proved afterwards, to be one of the persons; which, however, was not known until he left the house, and had, probably, proceeded on his way to Baltimore. As he was not suspected to be concerned, there was not sufficient notice taken of him by Messrs. Star and Thomas to enable them to give any description of his person, except that he was about 5 feet, nine or ten inches in height.

Upon making some enquiries they were led to suspect that their gentleman was in the house. Accordingly they were shown into the room of a lodger who proved to be the person. Upon interrogating him, he confessed his recollection of having obtained change of them for the notes, but protested that he was not aware of their being any thing but genuine, and very readily agreed to exchange back again, if they were not satisfied with them. But the proposal did not satisfy them, & he was conducted back to Elkton, where he was left for safe keeping.

When he perceived that there was no chance of escape left for him, he assured them very candidly, that, if he had not been a little too late for the steam boat, he would have avoided being taken by them.

There is no doubt, but these are the same persons who passed several notes of the same kind in Philadelphia, and it is probable that the one who escaped, will endeavour to do the same in Baltimore.

Del. Gaz.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

We understand that one of the counterfeit notes on the Bank U. S. for Five Hundred Dollars, was passed at the Bank of the Northern Liberties on Wednesday last; and on Thursday, a well executed note for Fifty Dollars, on the Bank U. S. was detected at the Bank, after being taken at a store in this city.

Two men were apprehended on Thursday, under strong suspicion of being concerned in issuing the counterfeit notes of the Bank of the U. States.—Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

COLOMBIAN FLAG.

The first vessel bearing this flag arrived in this port, this morning.—In the field are three stars representing the three grand departments of the Republic of Colombia, viz. Venezuela, New Grenada, or Cundinamarca, and Quito. These are also designated by three stripes, yellow, blue and red.—Gaz.

Postscript of a letter received at Charleston, dated

St. Thomas, April 18.

The Schooner Ann and Eliza, captain G. McCarter, arrived here night before last from St. Vincents, and only 14 days from Angostura; but as captain McC. did not intend coming to this island when he left Angostura, he brings neither letters nor papers. But he brings very interesting verbal accounts of a very great and bloody action which has been fought between General Paez and the Royalist army, 300 miles from that place—in which, he informs me, the Spaniards lost EVERY MAN, amounting to 5000, in killed, wounded and prisoners. Great rejoicings were the order of the day when he left Guayana, such as ringing of bells, cannonading, &c. There was an American schooner there, which ought to have sailed the day after this vessel for St. Thomas, by which we impatiently wait to receive the important official account; which, so soon as I receive, I will forward to you without delay. This action must have been fought near Calabozo with the royalist army of General Morales, who, with the whole of his forces, must have been annihilated. The evacuation of Caracas is a necessary consequence, and the entrance of the Patriot Army. Strange as it may appear, we have not heard a word of the expedition that sailed from Margarita on the 8th of last month. True it is that no vessels have arrived from any quarter that could give us intelligence of its success.—Cit. Gaz.

[The above must be entirely incorrect, as the Colombian brig arrived here this morning, with as late advices from Angostura and St. Thomas, furnishes nothing of the kind.]—Phil. Gaz.

To prevent Skippers in Bacon.

Take of red pepper, finely powdered, one spoonful for every joint of meat, and rub it on the meat with the salt, when it is first cut up. It has been often tried, and was never known to fail in producing the above effect.

From the Metropolitan.

GEORGETOWN, D. C. May 2.

On Saturday evening last, we were highly entertained at the truly astonishing effect which is produced on the human system by the inhalation of Nitrous Oxigen Gas. It was administered to a number of gentlemen, on each one of whom seemed to produce a totally distinct effect. Among those who inhaled it, were Mr. W. and Mr. T. young gentlemen from Washington. It caused in them an immediate inclination to become pugnaconic, and so heartily did they lay about them, "Fighting their battles o'er and o'er again," that it was found necessary for six or eight strong persons to seize and restrain them. The countenance of Mr. W. breathing violence,

"Threw flashes full of meaning and a flood of thoughts too fearful to be understood." On another gentleman it occasioned laughter, and seemed to lift him to the third heavens, divesting him of every thing earthly.—Another it set to dancing after the manner of the most finished waltzer, and although the room where it was administered has been long kept as a dancing and assembly room, we very much doubt whether there ever was as much grace exhibited, or the pigeon wing cut with more dexterity and elegance.

On Mr. D. from Washington, it exerted influence which charmed every one present: he seized hold of Shakespeare with as much violence as Mr. T. and Mr. W. had before done on those around them, and we undertake to say that the immortal bard never suffered less from the hands of those whose profession it is to injure him as little as possible. Mr. D. by this wonderful agent, became the *tragœdus fiti stantier*, and we venture to assert that his year's study would not have brought him to that acme of excellence which the Gas effected in one instant. Mr. D. inhaled it twice—it caused the same delightful strains to flow from him, only varying to the quantity respired.

A young man took it twice, both times he threw himself into frightful contortions, contracting the muscles of his face in the most hideous manner, motioning as if stabbing himself with a dagger, and then falling prostrate on the floor, where he laid un-restored. One of the Editors of the Messenger, (Mr. Dunn) inhaled it—in him it occasioned a sensation of melancholy, standing with his hand over his face in an attitude of deep and painful thought, he looked like a statue of fixed and motionless despair.

The Editor of this paper respired it—is difficult to give a correct idea of the sensations produced in him; suffice it to say, they were of that delightful kind which exalt folks in *nubibus*, giving them a sublime ride "on radiant spheres." The influence suddenly ceasing, the feeling is somewhat like that experienced when wakened from one of those blissful dreams where the soul wanders in glory and delight, and is loth to be called back to the unhappy monotony of reality. In short it was what he never expects to experience again, unless through the medium of the same agency, or when he arrives at the country painted with rapture by the poet, the elysium where he could wander and hold converse with the shades of Homer, Virgil, and the like.

St. Louis, M. T. April 18.

I am sorry to say, that unpleasant news reached us last evening from Fort Crawford, on Rock Island, 260 or 70 miles above this. From a gentleman direct from that post, I am informed, that two men, sergeant and drummer, of major Marston's company, 5th infantry, were shot within a very short distance of the fort, scalped and mangled in a most shocking manner, and the general impression is, that this deed was perpetrated by a small party of those vile and detestable Winchagoes.

From a Connecticut Paper.

CUSTOMS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Hard Times.—On Wednesday the 12th of April, the ladies of the parish of Trinity Church in Newtown, assembled at the house of the Rev. D. Burhans, their Clergyman, and presented him with 165 yards of yarn, and many other articles, after which they partook of an entertainment provided wholly by themselves; a good evidence of their respect for, and attachment to their pastor, even in these hard times. This quantity of Yarn would make 110 yards of cloth.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The Visitors of Washington College have succeeded in procuring an Assistant Professor in the Mathematical Department, and from their observation of the satisfactory progress of the students, can now confidently recommend the Institution to the attention of such as are desirous of giving to their Children Wards a full and complete collegiate education.

The Visitors have resolved, in consequence of the reduced price of articles of family consumption, that from the 1st day of May next the price of board in College, shall be \$100 per annum, instead of \$120 as heretofore. They have also resolved to enlarge the accommodations in the Steward's department, so as to enable him, at all times, to be prepared for an increased number of boarders. Terms of tuition are,

In the English Department, \$20 per annum.

In the other Departments, \$25 ..

The reduction in the price of board, and the low price of tuition, in addition to the peculiar advantages of the College for health, and the continued attention to the moral department of the pupils, the Visitors believe, present the strongest claims to the notice of parents and guardians.

Chester-Town, April 28, 1820.

May 6—4w.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EASTON

SATURDAY EVENING

NEW YORK MAIL

By a letter received two days ago, from New York, it was stated that Mr. Clinton is elected Governor by a majority of votes.

Upon this matter the most perfect opinion has been given for the late war of the ranks of Mr. T. Governor Clinton, we did not either was a favorite either would, as far as Governor—But fifty-one gentlemen meant "to rise" we that that candidate disappoint their by dishonorable men who meant "to they ought to be, sus contemptuous scorn old-blooded indifference Federalists say to the of your own baseness the association of all and their countrymen, Poor Devils your hire or you would ever to us—you a low priced articles men patriots, ve have al growing "taxation" Johnson, who spleen ism was the last really, really go contain the maxim we cannot help this

The New York "Gazette" say, they go to the publican Party of ever, and we can believe, that there is "Party" in this court administration party, more than attachment to republic deny. It is the unwary—ions, not by their

EARLY

A bushel of fine grown in the open Thursday last, in a garden in the same day for a party of half on the table from the bushel

For the

The Hon. THOMAS

I had supposed on to satisfy the your illegal proc Superceded of have open ability or dishon Peace through y of an insulted pardon for the of the charge an to establish the my utter astor open, frank and should always be, virtuous your friends, de er, accompanied tuitable to your author was a l the call was to and further, to est. nation, "th much of you as liberality of ex nor expected fr expect at the ha ingly pronounce of our citizens, of public busin ment, with a su act, now be smothered by ferent is the co hesitatingly d the charge in t that more might expect to full own incompe man, by yo fascal, conten egregiously de rately pursued to public view the charges al and were yo the baptismal water, at the Baltimore, m numerous cells in seeking it by the fi to sink into a virtuous part have the con own assertion can be no do

Sir: I have your disposa ure and sol ness; the m tant purpose and the glori tained, all e ing some sk nence it m be safe admitted int Orgies but will be invit

NEW YORK MATTERS AGAIN.

By a letter received in Town a day or two ago, from New York, the postscript of which was presented to us, it seems that Mr. Clinton is elected Governor of that State by a majority of about two thousand votes.

Upon this matter we should have felt the most perfect indifference, had it not been for the late wonderful desertion to the ranks of Mr. Tompkins. Between Governor Clinton and Vice President Tompkins, we did not make a choice, as neither was a favorite, and we thought either would, as far as we knew, make a good Governor. But for the sake of the city—one gentleman apostates, the nicely calculating politicians, the gentlemen who meant "to rise" we are heartily rejoiced that that candidate is elected who will disappoint their barefaced, disgraceful and dishonorable plans—These gentlemen who meant "to rise" are now where they ought to be, suspended—between the contemptuous scorn of federalists and the cold-blooded indifference of democracy. Federalists say to them, miserable victims of your own baseness! you are unfit for the association of all men who love virtue and their country. The Demos say to them, Poor Devils! you are not worth our hire or you would have brought more over to us—you are nothing more than over priced articles overrated. Now gentlemen patriots, verily ye have your reward. We have always abused that old growling "taxation no tyranny," Samuel Johnson, who splanetically said that "patronism was the last refuge of scoundrels," but really, really gentlemen, much as we contain the maxim, when we think of it, we cannot help thinking of you.

The New York "flying squad of deserters" say, they go over to the "Great Republican Party of the Union." Now we never, and we can and will defend and show, that there is no "Great Republican Party" in this country. There is a great administration party, but as for there being any great party, who has any pretensions more than another, to superior attachment to republican principles, we utterly deny. It is a catch-penny trick to pull the unwary—Judge men by their actions, not by their professions.

EARLY SEASON.

A bushel of fine Green Peas, from vines grown in the open ground, were gathered on Thursday last, the 11th May for Market, in a garden in this county, (Talbot), and the same day a most abundant dish for a party of half a dozen, was served up on the table from the same vines, in addition to the bushel sent to market.

For the Easton Gazette.

The Hon. THOMAS SAULSBURY.

I had supposed, when you were called on to satisfy the public mind, relative to your illegal proceedings in the case of the Superceadeas of James Smith, that you would have openly avowed your "incapability or dishonesty," as a Justice of the Peace thrown yourself upon the mercy of an insulted community, and asked pardon for the offence, or promptly denied the charge and called on the author to establish the accusation; but, sir, to my utter astonishment, instead of that open, frank and dignified conduct, which should always characterise the superior, virtuous and learned legislator and magistrate, you have in private, to your friends, denied the charges altogether, accompanied with expressions quite suitable to your taste, such as that "the author was a liar, a damned rascal, that the call was too contemptible to notice," and further, to exalt yourself in your own estimation, "that your party thought as much of you as his party thought of him," liberality of expression is not looked for nor expected from you, but should at least expect at the hands of one who has unblushingly pronounced some of the most worthy of our citizens, "dishonest or incapable" of public business, a candid acknowledgement, with a suitable apology for an illegal act, now become too notorious to be smothered by barefaced denial—how different is the conduct of Mr. Boon, he unhesitatingly declares that every word of the charge in the case of Smith is true, & that more might have been said. If you expect to lull suspicion to sleep of your own incompetency or dishonesty, as a public man, by your epithets of liar, damned rascal, contemptible, &c. you are most egregiously deceived—you shall be deliberately pursued and your foibles exposed to public view—by not openly disavowing the charges alleged, you stand convicted, and were you again to be immersed in the baptismal font, filled with pure & holy water, at the head of Chesapeake Dock, Baltimore, made more pure from the numerous cells through which it meanders in seeking its level, you would be pointed at by the finger of scorn and permitted to sink into merited forgetfulness by the virtuous part of the community—that you have the confidence of your party, if your own assertions are to be relied on, there can be no doubt—the promise or offer of Six Thousand Dollars to be placed at your disposal, for corrupt purposes, is a sure and solemn pledge of their devotedness; the magnitude of the sum, the important purposes to which it is to be applied, and the glorious ends which is to be obtained, all evince the necessity of selecting some skilful and well tried partizan, hence it may be supposed with you all will be safe; none it is presumed will be admitted into the camp at the Bachanalian Orgies but well disciplined troops. None will be invited to the ambrosial repast, but

such as will partake freely of the nectar presented by the Gods, and while the reveling is going on, with great hilarity, in the interior scouts will be skirting the ravines seeking victims. A word on the subject of party; whether your party esteems you for your virtues or vices, your polished or gross manners, your usefulness as a learned & liberal politician, or as a subservient tool, time will unfold. If you have virtues that entitles you to esteem, do not conceal them under a bushel, if you have polished manners let the light of day portray them to the world, if you possess a learned and liberal mind, give society some specimen of the fact; but if it should be found in the end, that your party esteems you for your subservency, your willingness, that the monkey should burn your fingers in hauling out the chestnuts, you will become the sport and ridicule of the wise and good of all parties; as to myself, I have no party but my family; a party to which I am tenderly attached, and in whose esteem and affection I have a strong hold, a party to whose happiness, and interest my life is devoted, and in their duty I have strong presages of the most grateful return. Such, sir, is my party. You will please excuse me for taking leave rather abruptly—my little one is fretting and I must for the moment repair to the nurses room—pray, sir, don't be uneasy, you shall not be neglected.

Good bye,

NO SOLOMON.

Caroline County, 1st May, 1820.

ELKTON JAIL, April 20, 1820.

Mr. Graham, Printer of the Democratic Paper at Easton.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I had the bad luck to be taken up and put into this place, a few days ago, only for spending a few Bank notes, of no bank at all, at all, and the cruel creatures have put me in irons, and fastened me to the wall with a chain.

Little did I think, when I left Ireland, and came here, that such things were permitted in this dear sweet land of liberty, a friend of mine, by the name of Morris O'Barney, a daler in horses, who has just come from your country, called to see me last night, and told me that there were some good, kind-hearted gentlemen there, who would not suffer a good republican, to be so treated, and if I would only apply to them, that they would get an order from the Governor to set me free, but he did not know their names, only he told me that the Governor a dare cratur had released a good republican who had broke a young woman's skull. So after Morris was gone, I began to try to think of the names of the good gentlemen, but for the soul of me I could not recollect them, so I concluded to write you this letter, and if you will put it into your paper, the good gentlemen can see my condition, and they will apply to the Governor and he will order the Baley to discharge me; I am sorely tired of this place, and I never was chained before like a dog, only once when I was in Dublin jail, Morris says, Governor O'Sprag's Grandfather was an Irishman, and he is sure the Governor loves the Irish Boys.

The good gentlemen, may be sure I am a good republican, I was in two rebellions in Ireland—I arrived in Baltimore in 1811, I was at the Baltimore jail in 1812, with a true shalaly that never misses fire, and I paid the aristocrats. Old General Stansbury, love his heart, shook me by the hand that night, and said Pat you are a true Irish Boy.

I fought for the country during the war. I have fought for the Spanish Patriots since. I made two cruizes in the Fourth of July, privateer, and I am never tired of fighting for liberty. I happened just at this time, to be out of employ, and a good friend of mine, in Baltimore, gave me one hundred dollars of these notes, and told me the people at Elkton liked them as well as any other, and I came up here in the Steam Boat, for a bit of a frolic, and so the Baley took me in two days after I got here, and they have chained me to the wall like a dog, as if I had never fought for the country, and if the good gentlemen will get me discharged I will love you forever.

I am dare cratur yours,
PATRICK O'CAREY.

It would be unkind not to comply with Pat's request, although he has mistaken his Printer.

The following communication in answer to an article of Mr. Chandler's, which appeared in his paper of the 2d inst. was received last week, the publication of which was unavoidably delayed till to-day. In the article alluded to, Mr. C. has charged us with dealing unfairly with him, by not inserting in our paper the whole of his letter of the 10th ult. but, as he says "published in lieu thereof a garbled extract," We will merely state, that we were of opinion, by inserting in the Gazette that part of his letter which was intended by him as exculpatory of his charges in his stationary bill would at least have satisfied him, having begun at the paragraph "These are the facts," and closing with the sentence "I feel anxious to hear your reply."

Mr. C. has likewise made an insinuation which we deem almost too pitiful to notice, speaking of the price given the federal stationer for letter paper in 1818, he says "why insert the figure 9, when in the original it was printed at length, were it not the more easily to enable them to practice deception, by substituting the figure 6, or any other of a less amount, in all the papers except a few sent to this office, &c." Had this been the fact, with what ease could Mr. C. have

discovered the fraud, by informing his able co-adjutor Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. editor of the Republican Star, &c. &c. of his suspicion, who might, with very little difficulty, have procured the necessary information, the Gazette having an extensive circulation, not only in this town and county, but throughout the state;

As Mr. Smith has published Mr. Chandler's vindication, in justice to our correspondents, he ought also to publish, in his next paper, or as soon after as convenient, the statements made by them, and thereby give to the enlightened patrons of the Star, a fair view of the case—this, in justice to them, we request him to do.

We are satisfied that the statements made by our correspondents in regard to Mr. C's charges in his stationary account, are correct; they have every opportunity of gaining the necessary information, & we can place the most implicit confidence in their accuracy. Had they been otherwise, why did not Mr. C. publish the first account he presented to the committee of claims, (which he has often been requested to do,) and proved, at once, the statements of our correspondents to be false; or, if it had not been plain to the Committee, (a majority of whom were his political friends,) that the charges made by him were enormous and ought not to be allowed, is it to be supposed, that they would have deducted from his account the sum they did?

We have always endeavoured to steer as clear of Mr. C. as possible, conceiving him too mean, too contemptible, for the notice of any gentleman; our correspondents, may, perhaps, be of a contrary opinion, if so, we will now resign him into their hands.

This plain, unvarnished adieu we hope will relieve us from the irksomeness of applying a harsher castigation, as we do not like to meddle with small matters, and small game.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

Mr. Chandler has again put forth a column of falsehood about his stationary account. In this he does not pretend specifically to deny the statements of his charges which have been made in your paper; and has not thought proper to comply with the call which has been so repeatedly made upon him, to publish his accounts for the two last years. His not obeying those calls; his confining his denial of the correctness of my former statement of his charges, to one single charge, and his resorting to downright falsehood to conceal the extravagance of his accounts, afford the strongest evidence which could possibly be advanced of the truth of all I have heretofore asserted; and of the deceptiveness of the piece he had the audacity to address to you in his paper of the 15th April.

In denying his charge (the one above alluded to) Mr. Chandler has basely & disgracefully, and no doubt with the hope of deceiving the people and concealing the extravagance of his accounts, imputed to me a sentence which is no where to be found in my communication. He says, that I assert that "more than five dollars and fifty cents were never known to be given (meaning for folio post paper) until Mr. Chandler was appointed." Now, sir, the words "and fifty cents" have been artfully inserted by Mr. Chandler after the words "five dollars," which appeared in the fourth paragraph, under the head "remarks" in my last piece, where it reads thus; "This description of paper (common letter paper) the Senate gave but five dollars for, and more than this was never known to be given for it, until Mr. Chandler was appointed." By adding the words which I have mentioned, Mr. Chandler made it appear that I had acknowledged, that others charged as much as he did.

I again assert that more was never known to be given than five dollars until the committee gave Mr. Chandler five dollars and fifty cents, exactly half a dollar more for each ream than the federalists gave the old stationer.

I admit, and have never denied, that several years ago, some quarto post paper was furnished the legislature which cost nine dollars; but Mr. Chandler has himself stated, and hostile as he is to the truth we must believe him, that it was the "best English wove and hot press quarto post" and of course, not like the common, coarse letter paper with which he furnished the house for the two last years and for which, the committee, of choice gave him fifty cents more for each ream they bought of him, than the federalists gave the old stationer, for the same kind of paper. But Mr. Chandler in his address to you, while speaking of the charges allowed the old stationer says—"bear in mind, I make no accusation of exorbitancy in the charges of that officer. I have no doubt his paper was worth the price charged for it."

After making this acknowledgement, how Mr. Chandler could behave so inconsistently as to come forward and talk about the old stationer's accounts being high, I know not; unless he thought by so doing to divert the public attention from the outrageously extravagant charges which the committee suffered him, in their great partiality for him, to make against the state.

It will be well here to mention, that the old stationer had no opponent; therefore, the federalists had no choice, in appointing a stationer. Necessity compelled them to buy of him who offered to sell them. The person who offered was the only stationer in Annapolis at the time. Such was not the case with the democrats, they had a choice, Mr. Chandler had an opponent, who offered to furnish such paper as Mr. C. charged ten and twelve dollars for, for nine dollars and a half.

If any further proof is wanting, than what has been given, to show that the house of delegates favored Mr. Chandler, I will take leave to refer those who desire it, to the votes and proceedings of the late session, where they will find that nearly every democrat in the house, when the question was taken, voted in favor of the claim for printing, which Mr. Chandler had trumped up against the state, and which that great lawyer, Mr. Pinkney, could not convince the judges in a court of justice, was correct enough in all its parts even to be brought before the jury. Was not the democrats voting to pay charges which a court of justice would not allow Mr. Chandler, favouring him? Candid people think it was.

P. S. I neglected mentioning before that Mr. Chandler charged for waters two dollars and a half per pound, being fifty cents more for each pound than the old stationer received.

For the Easton Gazette.

BRIEF REMARKS ON SCRIPTURE.

And Jesus came and spoke unto them saying, all power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them, &c. MAT. 28, 18, &c.

When our blessed Lord had risen from the dead, his first object was to re-assemble his scattered flock, and to prepare their minds for the important expedition on which he was about to send them. At the different times of his appearance, he administered to their disconsolate minds, the most heart-cheering consolations. At his last interview, he gave them his final commandment, as if he had said, I have all power to command, and commission you; go ye, therefore, in my name. How evident it is that Jesus Christ claims to be "the great head of the Church?" His apostles & ministers act in his name; they are workers together with him; and pray you in Christ's stead, to be reconciled to God. How different is this from any worldly association? They hold their charter from Christ, and act in all spiritual concerns, in reference to a future state. Worldly associations have only temporal good in view, this has that which is eternal. Is it not then, both the interest and duty of all, to rally round the standard of the cross, and to give their attention to the lessons of instruction which it affords? He who commanded to preach the gospel to every creature, has made it equally the duty of every creature to hear it. If a minister of Christ can say, *Wo be to me if I preach not the gospel*; others may say, *Wo be to me if I do not hear it*.

Postscript.

From the National Intelligencer of May 10.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The following Message was yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the President of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress a correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, since the message of the 27th March last, respecting the treaty which was concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 22d February 1819.

After the failure of his Catholic Majesty for so long a time to ratify the treaty, it was expected that this minister would have brought with him the ratification, or that he would have been authorized to give an order for the delivery of the territory ceded by it to the U. States. It appears, however, that the treaty is still unratified, and that the Minister has no authority to surrender the territory. The object of his mission has been, to make complaints, and demand explanations, respecting an imputed system of hostility, on the part of citizens of the United States, against the subjects and dominions of Spain, and an unfriendly policy in their government, and to obtain new stipulations against these alleged injuries, as the condition on which the treaty should be ratified.

Unexpected as such complaints & such a demand, were, under existing circumstances it was thought proper, without compromising the government as to the course to be pursued, to meet them promptly, & to give the explanations that were desired, on every subject, with the utmost candor. The result has proved what was sufficiently well known, before that the charge of a systematic hostility being adopted and pursued by citizens of the United States, against the dominions and subjects of Spain is utterly destitute of foundation, and that their government, in all its branches has maintained with the utmost rigor, that neutrality, in the civil war between Spain & her colonies, which they were the first to declare. No force has been collected, no incursions made, from within the United States, against the dominions of Spain nor have any naval equipments been permitted in favor of either party, against the other. Their citizens have been warned of the obligations incident to the neutral condition of their country; the public officers have been instructed to see that the laws were fully executed; and severe examples have been made of some who violated them.

In regard to the stipulation proposed, as the condition of the ratification of the treaty, that the U. States shall abandon the right to recognize the Revolutionary colonies in South America, or to form other relations with them, when in their judgment it may be just and expedient so to do, it is manifestly so repugnant to the honor, and even to the independence of the U. S. that it has been impossible to discuss it. In making this proposal, it is perceived that his Catholic Majesty has entirely misconceived the principles on which this government has acted, in being a party to a negotiation so long protracted, for claims so well founded and reasonable, as he likewise has the sacrifices which the United States have made, comparatively, with Spain, in the treaty to which it is proposed to annex so extraordinary and improper a condition.

Had the Minister of Spain offered an unequalled pledge that the treaty should be ratified by his sovereign, on being made acquainted with the explanations which had been given by this government, there would have been a strong motive for accepting and submitting it to the Senate for their advice and consent, rather than to resort to other measures for redress, however justifiable and proper. But he gives no such pledge. On the contrary, he declares explicitly, that the refusal of this government to relinquish the right of judging and acting for itself hereafter, according to

circumstances, in regard to the Spanish colonies—a right common to all nations—has rendered it impossible for him, under his instructions, to make such an engagement. He thinks that his sovereign will be induced, by his communications, to ratify the treaty, but still he leaves him free either to adopt that measure, or to decline it. He admits that the other objections are essentially removed, and will not, in themselves, prevent the ratification provided the difficulty on the third point is surmounted. The result, therefore, is, that the treaty is declared to have no obligation whatever; that its ratification is made to depend, not on the considerations which led to its adoption, and the conditions which it contains, but on a new article unconnected with it, respecting which a new negotiation must be opened, of indefinite duration, and doubtful issue.

Under this view of the subject, the course to be pursued would appear to be direct and obvious, if the affairs of Spain had remained in the state in which they were when this minister sailed. But it is known that an important change has since taken place in the government of that country, which cannot fail to be sensibly felt, in its intercourse with other nations. The Minister of Spain has essentially declared his inability to act, in consequence of that change. With him, however, under his present powers, nothing could be done. The attitude of the United States must now be assumed, on full consideration of what is due to their rights, their interest and honor, without regard to the powers or incidents of the late mission.

We may, at pleasure, occupy the territory, which was intended and provided by the late treaty as an indemnity for losses so long since sustained by our citizens but still nothing could be settled definitively, without a treaty between the two nations. Is this the time to make the pressure? If the United States were governed by views of ambition and aggrandizement, many strong reasons might be given in its favor. But they have no objects of that kind to accomplish; none which are not founded in justice, and which can be injured by turbulence.

Great hope is entertained that this change will promote the happiness of the Spanish nation. The good order, moderation, and humanity, which have characterized the movement, are the best guarantees of its success. The U. S. would not be justified in their own estimation, should they take any step to disturb its harmony. When the Spanish government is completely organized on the principles of this change, as it is expected it soon will be, there is just ground to presume that our differences with Spain will be speedily and satisfactorily settled. With these remarks, I submit it to the wisdom of Congress, whether it will not still be advisable to postpone any decision on this subject until the next session.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 9th May, 1820.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Convention of this Church will be held in Baltimore, on Wednesday the 31st day of May. The Vestrymen of each Parish are requested to send a Delegate.

By order,
H. L. DAVIS, Sec'y.

May 13

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court for Talbot county, will be sold, at Public Sale, for ready money, on the 3d Tuesday, being the 18th day, of April next, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon, 70 shares of Stock in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, a close carriage, and sundry other articles, of the Estate of Mrs. Mary Roberts, deceased.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Ex'r.

March 14.

POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the above mentioned property is postponed to Tuesday the 9th day of May next, then to take place at Mr. Lowe's tavern, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon.

April 4.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the above property is further postponed to Thursday the 18th inst.

May 9

2w.

More New Goods.

GROOME & LANBURN.

Are now opening a further Supply of

SPRING GOODS,

Carefully selected in Philadelphia, from the latest arrivals, consisting of

CANTON, BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURES;

which with their Stock already on hand, comprises a large and superb assortment, all which they confidently recommend to their customers and the public, and beg leave to solicit an early call.

They have also a complete assortment of GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENS-WARE, GLASS & CHINA.

Easton, May 13th, 1820.—3wec3w.

Notice.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintances, on the Eastern Shore, that his Counting Room is removed to No. 1. Spears' Wharf, at the head of Smith's Dock. He will give his particular attention to the Commission Business and execution of any orders that he may be favored with.

GOVERT HASKINS.

Baltimore, April 10th 1820.

ISAAC NINDE

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton, and its environs, that he intends (with the assistance of his father) to commence the

Baking Business,

At the late Mr. Tomlinson's Bake-House, Washington Street, Easton, on Wednesday the 10th inst. and flatters himself that from long experience both in England, and America, he shall be able to furnish those persons who will please to encourage the establishment, with such goods, in its various branches, as will give entire satisfaction.

Cohen's Offices...Norfolk and Baltimore.

BRILLIANT LOTTERY,
FOR FINISHING AND COMPLETING THE
CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL CHURCH
IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

HIGHEST PRIZES, viz.:	
40,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars
*30,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars
20,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars
*10,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars
*5,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars
*3,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars
*4,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars
*3,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars

Besides 50 of 1000 DOLLARS—20 of 500 DOLLARS, &c. &c.

Only 12,500 Tickets in the scheme and the whole lottery to be completed

IN TEN DRAWINGS ONLY.
All the prizes above marked thus * are PAYABLE WITHOUT DISCOUNT, the others are subject to fifteen per cent. deduction as usual.

Present Price of Tickets:	
Whole Tickets, \$20	Fifties, 4 00
Halves, 10	Eighties, 2 50
Quarters, 5	Tenths, 2 00

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES,
No. 114, Market Street BALTIMORE, and
at the corner of Water Street and Macmillan's
Wharf, NORFOLK, Virginia.

From the great number of the tickets already sold and the increasing demand, the popularity of the Scheme has been tested; in fact, the arrangement of the Scheme could not fail to insure universal satisfaction on account of the superior advantages it offers to the adventurer. The Managers have engaged in a work of great expense and labor, but when completed, the CATHEDRAL will form one amongst the most striking embellishments of the city, and in point of architectural decoration, will rank with the most splendid in the Union. The managers rely with confidence on the zealous support of their fellow parishioners, and of their Catholic Brethren, elsewhere, and at the same time on the liberal of all other denominations.

Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing the Cash, or prize tickets in any of the lotteries, post paid, will meet the same prompt attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Secretary
to the Managers, Baltimore.

More Capital Prizes have been obtained
at COHEN'S OFFICE than at any other
office in the United States.

Adventurers who purchase through the medium of COHEN'S OFFICE, will be furnished after the drawing with a complete list of the prizes, if they desire it—those who wish the list will signify the same when they send on their orders.
Baltimore, April 26, 1820.
May 6—3w

RUTA BAGA, OR Swedish Turnip.

GENUINE SEED SOLD BY

WILLIAM W. MOORE.

This variety of the Turnip is valuable on account of its rich flavor, great productiveness, and nutritious quality. It has been known to produce Eight Hundred bushels of good roots and more to the acre.

DESCRIPTION.
The root resembles an inverted cone, is yellow, sweet and firm, being nearly twice as heavy as a common turnip of the same size; the leaves are of a bluish green, like the colour of early cabbages, only much longer. When dressed for the table it is by most persons preferred to the garden Turnip, and as well as the top, is peculiarly grateful to animals generally.

CULTURE.
Time of sowing, the months of May, June and July, according to the season; but so soon as possible after the 20th of June. Prepare your ground by deep ploughing and manure, (if not rich without it) and commence by throwing two furrows together with the plough, at the distance of every two & a half or three feet, ridge from ridge, run a light harrow along the ridges to prepare it for the seed; and immediately sow the same by means of a Turnip Drill, or by hand on the top of the ridge, in a single line. The former, however, is much preferable to the latter, as by it the seed is sown regular, upon which in a great measure depends the facility of their after culture. Conclude the operation of planting by a good rolling, than which nothing is of more real service to hasten vegetation and to guard against the Fly. When of sufficient growth, thin them to the distance of 10 or 12 inches apart in the row, and occasionally plough from and to them, to the end that the plants be nourished, and the weeds kept perfectly under. They will continue growing and increasing in size until late in autumn, when they can be preserved in heaps as other turnips, than which they are more hardy, will keep better, and be as fresh in May as a Christmas. Or they may be sown in the usual broad cast way, and occasionally hand-hoe.

William W. Moore, has also for Sale, Mangel Wurzel, Summer and Field Turnip, and a general assortment of Garden Seeds.
Easton, Md. 5 mo. 6th 1820.

Boarding House, IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Mrs. M. ROBINSON,

Having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Episcopal Church, and recently occupied as a Tavern, by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared

To accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with Boarding, by the day, week, month or year. Her House being situated in the most public part of the City, Gentlemen attending the Legislature, the Courts of Appeals and Chancery, or County Court, will find a convenient residence during their stay in the City. A Livery Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may with entire confidence rely upon having their Horses carefully attended to. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction.
Annapolis, March 1820—(April 15—3w.)

Carpenter's Wanted

A few steady Workmen will meet good encouragement by applying immediately to the Subscriber or his Foreman, Mr. George Armstrong at the Nanticoke Bridge, Vienna.
DAVID SCOTT.
Dorset county, May 6th, 1820.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr. Kendal F. Holmes, will carry on the

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS.

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

At the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Holmes—He will at all times be supplied with the best materials, and pledges himself to execute all orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and in a faithful and workmanlike manner. He earnestly solicits a portion of public patronage.

JOHN G. STEVENS.
Easton, May 6—tf

To be Rented,

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick McNeal.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Nov. 29—tf

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

Two Doors below the Bank and opposite the Easton Hotel,

Returns his thanks to the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors, and informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a variety of articles in his line, which he offers on pleasing terms, while his utmost exertions shall be used to please those giving him a call.

He has attached to his Dressing-Room a variety of Fruit, and intends keeping a supply of best Philadelphia Porter, Ale, Beer and Cider of the first quality.
Easton, April 25.

BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large and Commodious House, in the central part of the Town, will accommodate several Young Gentlemen with Board & Lodging the ensuing year.
JOHN STEVENS, Jr.
Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

MARCH TERM, 1820.

Richard Hughlett, Samuel Culbreth, William M. Hardcastle, Thomas Goldsborough and Seth Godwin, commissioners, named in a commission heretofore issued out of this court on the petition of Thomas Wyatt, of the said county for the purpose of effecting a division, &c. of the lands whereof Joannes Gland, late of said county, deceased, died seized, having made heretofore, return to Caroline County Court of the said commission, with their report and return thereto annexed, to the following effect, to wit, that the said lands do not contain more than ninety-four acres, that the said lands would not admit of a division without loss and injury to all the parties entitled, and that they were of the value of four dollars, current money per acre, the return of the commissioners aforesaid, was read & considered by the court here at this term, and mature deliberation thereupon had; whereupon it is adjudged and determined by the court here, that the judgment of the commissioners & return aforesaid be ratified and confirmed; but in as much as Elizabeth, one of the daughters of the said Joannes Gland, is absent from Caroline county aforesaid, it is thereupon ordered by the court here that notice of the return of the commission aforesaid & of the confirmation of the return aforesaid be given and published in one of the newspapers published at Easton in Talbot county, at least four weeks successively, for the said Elizabeth, daughter of the said Joannes Gland, to be and appear in Caroline County Court here, at Denton in the said county, on the second Monday in October next, and make her election to take the said lands of the said Joannes Gland, deceased, at the valuation of the said commissioners, and pay to the other heirs of the said Joannes Gland, deceased, their just proportions of the value thereof in money, and that this order be published as aforesaid.

By order, JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Test JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
April 22—4w.

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT,

April Term, 1820.

John Bibby vs. Polly Elliott, the widow, James Elliott and Jane Elliott, called "Cabbins Quarter" and "Eggers Beginning," situate in Dorchester county, containing altogether eighty-two acres of land in fee to John Bibby, the complainant for the sum of Twelve Hundred and Twenty Dollars, which money had since been paid except the sum of about fifty dollars, current money—that at the time of making the said sale, the said Lemuel Elliott was single and unmarried, and that the said John Bibby the complainant purchased the said lands, free and disincumbered of all liability to any dower, which any subsequent intermarriage of the said Lemuel Elliott might create. That since the said sale as aforesaid, the said Lemuel Elliott had intermarried & departed this life, without making a conveyance of said Land, to the complainant agreeably to the tenor of the contract and sale aforesaid.

That Polly Elliott, the widow of the said Lemuel, and James and Jane Elliott, the heirs of the said Lemuel, and partly Defendants in this cause, have removed, and do not reside in the State of Maryland. The object of the bill is therefore to obtain a specific performance of the contract, and by decree to compel a conveyance of the said tracts or parts of tracts of Land, so as aforesaid sold to the said John Bibby, from the widow and heirs of the said Lemuel Elliott, to the said John Bibby, the complainant, his heirs, and assigns, and It is thereupon adjudged, and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four successive weeks, in some one of the papers published in the Town of Easton, in Talbot County, and State of Maryland, before the 26th day of September, eighteen hundred and twenty, give notice to the said defendants of this application, and the substance and object of this bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by solicitor, before the 24th day of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES B. ROBINS,
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON,
E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

True Copy,
April 29.

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing the Public that they have received and are now opening

THEIR ASSORTMENT OF Spring Goods.

Purchased in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals, all of which they will sell cheap for cash.

THOMAS & GROOMER.
Easton, March 25, 1820—tf.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that the New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.
C. V.

February 14—TF.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henry, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.
EDWARD AULD.
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills.

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25
From do. to Annapolis 2 50
From Annapolis to Baltimore 2 50
Easton, Feb. 28—

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

April Term, A. D. 1820.

On application of John Berridge, administrator of Thomas Berridge, late of the county, aforesaid deceased. It is ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid. I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 11th day of April anno domini 1820.
Test, JAS. PRICE, Regr. of Wills
for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of April anno domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty.
JOHN BERRIDGE, Admr.
of Thomas Berridge deceased.
April 29—3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

In Virtue of a Decree of Dorchester county Court, the Subscriber as trustee will offer at Public Sale at Mr. Flint's Tavern, in the Town of Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland, on Monday the 10th day of July next.

Grist & Saw Mills

Of the late John Maguire, with about Ninety Acres of Land adjoining thereto. The Mills at this time require considerable repairs, when in order they rented for six hundred dollars per annum. The Land is of the very best quality for the growth of Wheat, Corn and Tobacco. There is also on the Land attached to the Mill seat, a comfortable Two Story Dwelling House and all necessary out buildings. This property is situated at the head of Transquakin River, within five miles of the Town of Cambridge, and surrounded by the best farming lands in the county. Also, a tract or parcel of Land, situated on the same River, containing about one hundred and sixty acres, well timbered. THE TERMS OF SALE ARE, a credit of one, two & three years, upon the purchase or purchasers giving bond or bonds with approved security, with interest from the day of Sale, and upon the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, and not before, the Subscriber

THOMAS LOCKERMAN.
April 29 4w.

REMOVAL.



The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave

to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Osters, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—tf

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his services to the public. The establishment has undergone considerable repair, and received such alterations and additions, under the immediate observation of the subscriber, as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and comfort of all those who may honor him with a call.

HIS TABLE

Will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his Bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.

HIS STABLES

Are provided with Grain of every kind, and Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful Osters.

Hacks with good Horses and careful Drivers, can be furnished for any part of the Peninsula.—His servants are honest and attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all of those who may call to see him.

JESSE SHEFFER.
Dec. 13—

BASSETT,

DENTIST;

Son of the late Bassett, Dentist of Baltimore. Respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity, that he has opened an office at Mr. Solomon Lowe's Hotel, where he offers his professional services. He makes and sets

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Cleans, files and plugs carious Teeth with the utmost care and fidelity, and regulates Children's Teeth, performs every operation attached to the profession with tenderness and care.

Ladies and Gentlemen having occasion for his services will be waited on at their houses if required. Charges moderate. Recommendations letters from the ablest of the profession in Baltimore, in his possession.
Easton, May 6.

HUGHES & EDMONDSON,

Returns their sincerest thanks to the citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, for the encouragement they have met with since they commenced the

Baking Business,

And respectfully informs them, that they continue to carry on the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Thomas, where the citizens can be supplied with fresh BREAD every morning, of the best quality, and equal in size to any that can be had in the place, they also keep a constant supply of

RUSKS, MEDFORD AND BUTTER

CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD, &c. &c.

All of which shall be made of the best flour that the Baltimore Market can produce, as our Correspondent assures us he will spare no pains in the selection of it.

They intend for the accommodation of their customers, to Bake Meat, Pies, &c. &c. those who may think proper to patronize them in this line will please send in their Dishes at half past 10 o'clock, in such order as they wish them baked, when they will be ready for delivery by 1 o'clock.
May 6—3w

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT,

April Term, 1820.

The bill in this case states that Charles Daffin, in his life time, contracted to sell and convey certain lands situate in Dorchester county in fee to a certain Doctor Daniel Sullivan, the father of the complainant. That the purchase money of the said lands or the consideration for the same, hath been fully satisfied and rendered. That the said lands in virtue, of a division of the real estate of the said Dr. Daniel Sullivan, under the act of descents, have been assigned to the complainant, and that Joseph Daffin, Henry Daffin and Charles Daffin, several of the defendants and heirs of the said Charles Daffin, have removed and do not reside in the State of Maryland. The object of the bill is therefore to obtain a specific performance of the contract and by a decree to compel a conveyance of the said lands from the heirs of the said Charles Daffin to the complainant her heirs and assigns.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four successive weeks in one of the papers published at Easton, in Talbot county, before the 26th day of September eighteen hundred and twenty, give notice to the said Joseph Daffin, Henry Daffin and Charles Daffin, the absent defendants and several of the heirs of the said Charles Daffin of this application, & of the substance & object of the bill that he may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, before the 24th day of October eighteen hundred and twenty, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES B. ROBINS,
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON,
E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

True copy
April 29 4w.

Boots & Shoes,

Manufactured at the Shortest Notice.
The Subscriber thankful for the encouragement he has received, takes this method of forming the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business, in all various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valiant, two doors from the Easton Hotel, and directly opposite the Bank. Having the best workmen that can be procured on the Eastern Shore, both in BOOTS & SHOES, he is now able to dispatch work at the shortest notice. He promises to use his best exertions to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

PETER TARR.
Easton, Jan. 31

THE ELEGANT YOUNG HORSE

OSCAR.

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable and at other stands to cover Mares, at the following terms, to wit: 7 dollars the season, but if paid by the 20th August 6 dollars will discharge the debt, and if paid by the 20th of June 5 dollars will discharge the debt, paying 25 cents to the Groom, for every Mare that he may cover. Gentlemen putting in or more Mares shall have a deduction of a dollar for each Mare.

Young Oscar

Was got by the old Horse Oscar and out of most elegant Mare, which was got by Mr. Lloyd's celebrated horse Ratler. The strain on both sides is so generally known, it is needless to say any more about it. Young Oscar is 5 years old this spring, and about sixteen hands high, a most elegant Bay and is well marked with white—the figure is shown for itself.

WILLIAM BENNY.
March 18—tf.

Young Top-Gallant

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

Top-Gallant

Is now in high stud condition, and will let to a few nags this season, at the moderate price of Five Dollars each, Twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case. This Colt has never been put to any mares, but from his appearance, no doubt but that he will be a good and a good foot getter. He will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and at the Trappe Saturdays. Season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June next, moneys payable on the first of September following, to the subscriber.

JAMES DENNY.
March 25, 1820.

Trustee's Sale.

By Virtue of a Decree of Talbot County Court, passed at November Term last, the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale on premises, on the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, the land and improvements thereon, late the property of James Stokes of the county aforesaid, deceased, situate at Easton Point of said county, being part of a tract of land called Tighman's Fortune, and adjoining the lands of Capt. Clement Vickers and the heirs of the late Lambert Hopkins. Said Lot contains about three quarters of an acre of Land, is bounded to the northward and westward, by Third Creek, upon which its whole front is terminated by most extensive and valuable wharf, raised at considerable expense and labor, and the whole designed (and for many years appropriated by the late Mr. Stokes) as an extensive boat-yard, for which purpose no situation can be much better adapted. Upon the premises is a convenient and comfortable dwelling, almost new, built of good material with two rooms, and passages on each floor, a large and convenient room on the basement story, designed for a workshop, together with a smoke house and granary in good repair.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay the whole of the purchase money the day of Sale, or ratification thereof by the courts—when the trustee will by deed convey all the right and estate of the late James Stokes, free of dower, to the purchaser or purchasers as aforesaid.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

March 18—ts

INFORMATION WANTED.

EDMUND QUIGLY who arrived at New York from Ireland in November last, and who went from thence into the State of New Jersey, is requested to write and inform the Subscriber in what part of the United States he now is, being very anxious to hear from him.

JOHN MOLONY, M.D.
Wye Mill, Talbot county, Md.

April 29.

Editors of papers throughout the Union would serve the cause of humanity, by giving the above a few insertions.

Take Notice.

The Subscriber will positively leave Talbot County, on or about the last of the month, and has to beg the favour of all those indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay, as no longer will be allowed, without respect to persons.
April 22.

THE ART OF

PENMANSHIP.

In verse, with numerous plates, containing the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-bared stave, with oblique ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes according to the Author's system of instruction, forming the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at the office.

Oct. 18

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

VOL. III.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1820.

NO. 128.

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 cents for every subsequent insertion.

FOUNDER IN CATTLE.

The diseases in horses and cattle called the founder, is always a serious evil; and frequently fatal. It is believed that its cause and cure are alike but little understood, and the people frequently sustain much loss and inconvenience from that cause.

There are two species of founder in cattle, that is in horses, cows and sheep, which though the same disease, pass under different names: i. e. the horse, when rising from too freely feeding on green clover, and when arising from eating too much grain, potatoes, bran, and the like, the founder commonly so called. Cattle have been known to die, from all these causes; but the disease is the same, and requires the same process of cure; which if judiciously administered, is effectual and sure.

The founder shows itself by the swelling of the body, by symptoms of violent pain, by gripings, voiding blood, stiffness of the limbs, by trembling, groans, debility, and after a time by a shedding of the hoofs and hair from the effects of a burning fever. The cause of this violent degeneration of the animal system is a rejection of nutriment on the stomach. The powers of digestion are overdone; and acidity arises on the stomach, which corrodes the coats, cause inflammation and fever, with violent pain. The food, instead of being converted into nutriment, and assimilated, is decomposed, and the phlogistic acid is generated, either in conjunction with the water. In the former case, the gas or wind is sometimes cut with a knife, and the life of these animals ingeniously saved, but it is a dangerous resort; and happily a less violent and more efficacious remedy is at hand, the chemical agency of which, the carbonic acid is obviated; and a complete cure is effected, by neutralizing the acid, and destroying its corrosive quality.

The combination of an alkali, with the carbonic acid, a neutral salt called the phosphate of the alkali is produced, which perfectly innocuous and passes off without detriment. When symptoms of founder are observed, let the public be informed, that from experience and authenticated information, I can confidently recommend to them the following cure of founder:

Take of pot-ash a lump of the size of an egg or apple, for a cow, more for a horse; and in proportion for a sheep; dissolve it in water, and from a bottle pour it down the beast's throat. If necessary, repeat the dose in smaller quantities. An immediate effect will be seen in the abatement of the symptoms of pain, and in a few hours, the beast will feed. For a beast of size, a lb. of Glauber's salts, administered in the same way, to work the whole might be proper; though the cure is principally attributed to the alkali. When pot ash is not at hand, a ley made of ashes, on the occasion, will answer the purpose. Pour water on ashes, and take liquor in large quantities, in proportion as it is of less strength. It is believed that by following the above directions, loss of many valuable animals might be prevented, which are otherwise likely to perish to the private loss of their owners, and to the general detriment of the community.

[Georgetown Messenger.]

The legislature of the new state of Maryland have passed a statute against selling the following abstract of which is found in the Advocate:

The first section makes it imperative on all judges and justices, to arrest and deliver all persons suspected of an intention to fight a duel, together with the arms and shot. The second section declares, that all parties concerned, in a duel, shall upon conviction, be imprisoned for one month, and shall not be fined exceeding \$3000, and shall be forever disqualified from holding any appointment of honor or profit in the state.

The eighth section ordains, that any person, who, knowing that a duel is to be fought and shall not prevent it, shall be indicted, and if guilty, shall be imprisoned from office.

The ninth section declares, that if any person shall by written or printed hand, or by proclamation, or by any other means, or other offensive language for not attempting a challenge, he shall be fined exceeding \$500.

The tenth section declares, that any person who will not give up the author of a communication of the above nature to the Court, when called upon, shall be liable for a contempt of said court at discretion.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, May 8.

The Senate took up the amendments of the other house to the bill extending the charter of the city of Washington, and agreed to all of them except that which strikes out of the charter the authority to the city to raise, with the approbation of the President of the U. S. money for certain purposes, by way of lottery. This amendment was advocated by Messrs. King of N. York and Burrill, and opposed by Messrs. Horsey and Roberts, and was disagreed to—16 to 10, and a committee of conference appointed on the part of the Senate, on the subject.

The Senate resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Morrill in the chair, the consideration of the bill to authorize the appointment of the commissioners to examine the route of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, as already laid out, and the route of the proposed canal from the waters of the Delaware to those of the Raritan.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Macon opposed the bill on principle, and at considerable length. The bill, its constitutionality, and expediency, were supported at large, by Messrs. King of N. Y. Dickerson and Van Dyke.

Mr. Smith moved its postponement to the next session; which motion was negatived—ayes 11, noes 15.

Mr. Burrill moved to insert a clause providing also for a survey of 'the best route for a canal from Narragansett bay to Massachusetts bay.' This amendment, Mr. B. remarked, was not offered to defeat the bill, but the object was essential as any other to preserve the line of inland navigation; it had been often thought of, and would abridge the sea voyage as much if not more than any other improvement on the coast, as it would save the long voyage around the great promontory of Cape Cod.

The bill was postponed until to-morrow; and

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 9.

ATLANTIC CANALS.

The Senate resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Morrill in the chair, the bill to authorize the appointment of commissioners to survey the routes of certain canals—Mr. Burrill's amendment being still under consideration.

On taking the question, the amendment was agreed to—ayes 15, noes 9.

The Senate proceeding to fill the blanks in the bill, and some debate arising;

Mr. Mellen conceived that all this discussion was useless, inasmuch as, if the bill were to be matured and pass this house, there was little chance of its passing the other branch at so late a period of the session. He therefore moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Dickerson acquiesced in the reasons against prosecuting the measure any further in this House at the present session, and seconded the motion.

The question was then taken, and the motion was agreed to—so the bill was indefinitely postponed.

WESTERN CANAL.

The Senate then took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Horsey in the chair, the bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to examine the country between the Sandusky and Miami bays of Lake Erie, and the navigable waters of the Scioto and the Great Miami rivers of the Ohio, to ascertain whether and by what route a canal can be laid out to connect those waters; and, if practicable, to determine and lay out the route of such canal, &c.

Mr. Eaton moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed indefinitely, and offered his reasons in opposition to the bill, as did also Mr. Smith. The bill was supported at much length both by Mr. King, of N. Y. and by Mr. Trimble.

The question being taken on the indefinite postponement of the bill, it was decided by yeas and nays, in the negative as follows:

Yeas 12—Nays 20.

Mr. Ruggles moved to strike out of the bill the following provision: 'And the sale of the forty-five townships and fractional townships, which have been surveyed in the Delaware district, shall be suspended until the end of the next session of Congress.'

This motion was negatived.

The bill was then reported to the Senate; and after some remarks by Mr. Macon, in opposition to the bill.

The question was taken on ordering it to be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Yeas 20—Nays 13.

AFFAIRS WITH SPAIN.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. Daniel Brent of the Department of State.

The message was read and 1000 copies

thereof, together with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed.

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.

The Senate took up the message announcing that the other house insist on its amendment to the bill to provide for clothing the army, &c. in domestic manufactures; whereupon the Senate resolved to insist on their disagreement to said amendment, (which proposes to fix five per cent as the amount of preference to be given to domestic fabrics) and resolved to insist on their disagreement to said amendment.

THURSDAY, May 11.

Mr. Horsey from the committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two houses, on the amendment of the House of Representatives, to the bill renewing the charter of the city of Washington; (which amendment was, to strike out the authority to the corporation to raise money for particular objects by way of lottery, sanctioned by the President of the U. States) made a report recommending that the said power be limited to ten years—which recommendation was concurred in by the Senate.

FRIDAY, May 12.

The bill from the other house 'to prevent the commanders and other officers in the naval service of the United States, from accepting of any present or emolument of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state, and for other purposes,' having undergone a good deal of discussion, and some amendment, was recommended.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Daniel Brent, of the Department of State.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.
I communicate to Congress translations of letters from the Minister of Spain to the Secretary of State, received since my message of the 9th inst.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 12th May, 1820.

The message and letters were read, and ordered to be printed.

A message was received at the same time from the President of the U. States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, together with the returns of causes depending in the courts of the U. S. collected conformably to a resolution of the Senate of the 18th Jan. 1819; which was read, & with the documents, ordered to be printed.

SATURDAY, May 13.

PIRACIES AND KIDNAPPING.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill 'to continue in force the act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy, and also to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy.'

Some amendments were agreed to without a division.

Sundry bills passed yesterday and this morning by the House of Representatives, were received, twice read and referred to various committees.

The Senate adjourned to 5 o'clock on Monday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, May 8.

Mr. Mercer, from a select committee, made a report on the subject of the Slave Trade generally, as brought to notice of Congress by the memorial of the American Colonization Society; which report was referred to a committee of the whole, to whom is referred the bill from the Senate for the further punishment of the crime of piracy.

Mr. M. also reported a bill to incorporate 'The American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the U. States.'

Mr. M. also reported the following resolution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to consult and negotiate with all the governments, where ministers of the United States are, or shall be accredited, on the means of affecting an entire and immediate abolition of the African Slave Trade.

Resolved, &c. That the President be requested to enter into a stipulation or formal declaration with the several maritime powers, recognizing the independence and permanent neutrality of any colony of the free people of color of the U. S. which shall be established on the western coast of Africa.

Resolved, &c. That the President be requested, in such use as he may deem it expedient to make of the public ships of the U. States, to afford every aid, not inconsistent with the public welfare, to the efforts of the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States, upon the western coast of Africa.

The bill & resolves were referred to the same committee as the report.

Mr. Forrest submitted the following proposition for consideration.

Whereas it appears, by a report of the Secretary of War, dated the 12th of February, 1820, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, that large loans of powder and lead, munitions of the United States, were made to private citizens, by the Ordnance Department:

Therefore Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire and report to this house, by whom the said loans were made, and by what authority; why the same was not reclaimed at the expiration of the loan; what time the said loans were reported to the head of Department; and if a loss should be sustained, how far and to whom is the responsibility attached for such loss. And further, to report the proper mode of proceeding forthwith against such delinquent or delinquents for the recovery of the same.

Some conversation took place on the subject, which ended in discharging the select committee which has this subject under consideration, & adopting the above resolution. And a committee of three members was ordered to be appointed accordingly.

A motion was made by Mr. Pindall, for the appointment of a committee to report a bill for suspending the operation of the act which has passed at the present session, amending the revolutionary pension law, until 1st day of Jan. next.

TUESDAY, May 9.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. Pindall then introduced, with some observations, showing the grounds on which he deemed it necessary, a joint resolution, the object of which was to declare, that the instalments of revolutionary pensions which will become due on or before the 4th day of September, should be paid in like manner as if the act to amend that act, passed at the present session, had not become a law.

The question to consider this resolution was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—by 66 votes to 77.

The resolution was then read a second time.

Mr. McLean, of Ky. moved to refer it to a committee of the whole, and make it the order of the day for to-morrow. On this motion there took place some debate; at length, the yeas and nays being ordered, on the suggestion of Mr. Taylor, Mr. McLean withdrew his motion to save time. Mr. Reid renewed the motion, and Mr. Williams of N. C. supported it.

The yeas and nays were then again ordered on the question, on suggestion of Mr. Taylor. It was decided in the negative, 79 to 62.

Whereupon a debate arose, which consumed much time, on the principle of the resolve, in which debate the following gentlemen were engaged: For the resolution—Messrs. Taylor, Pindall, Mercer, Smith of Md. Whitman, Wood. Against it—Messrs. McLean, of Ky. Barton, Bloomfield, Simkins, Brown and Barbour.

Mr. Parker of Va. moved to lay the resolution on the table; which motion was negatived, 70 to 65.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the resolve was amended by annexing a proviso, that the Secretary of War be and is hereby directed to suspend the payment of the pension to any person who, in his opinion, is not entitled to a pension under the original act.

The question was at length taken by yeas and nays, on ordering the resolve to be engrossed for a third reading, and agreed to by 85 votes to 67.

Another message was received from the Senate, relative to the bill renewing the charter of Washington city, adhering to the amendments thereto disagreed to by the house and asking a conference. On motion of Mr. Kent the conference was agreed to.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill from the house, for regulating the publication of the laws were taken up.

On this subject, there was some smart debate. Mr. Pindall and Mr. Smith, of N. C. opposed the amendments, (which go to enlarge the bill, and extend the sphere of publication) and Mr. Foot and Mr. Holmes supported the amendments.

Mr. Anderson was in favor of the amendments, but he was opposed to the whole bill, and desirous to leave the law as it now stands. He therefore moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

A good deal of debate took place on this motion, in which Messrs. Pindall, Robertson, Rhea, Bateman, Floyd & Taylor, took part.

The question on indefinite postponement was decided in the negative, yeas 44; and then (the Message of the President having meanwhile arrived) the bill was laid on the table.

The message of the President of the U. States was received, by the hands of Mr. D. Brent, Principal Clerk in the department of State. The reading of the Message & documents occupied the remainder of the day's sitting.

When read, they were ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, May 10.

Mr. Taylor from the committee on the sub-

ject, introduced a bill to fix the time for the next meeting of Congress, viz. the 2d Monday in November next, instead of the first Monday in December.

In assigning the reasons of the committee for reporting this bill, Mr. T. stated the number of bills now pending in this House, the consideration of nearly the whole of which would be necessarily deferred to the next session of Congress. Of bills originating in the House there are now pending, of a public nature, 38; of a private nature, 16. Of bills which originated in the Senate, there are, of a public nature 21; of a private nature, 31—making a total number of bills pending, 106.

The bill was twice read, and after some little debate, the question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the affirmative.

The bill was subsequently read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

South American Independence.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the State of the Union, Mr. Taylor, in the chair, and the following resolves were taken into consideration.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law a suitable outfit and salary for such Minister or Ministers as the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may send to any of the governments of South America, which have established, and are maintaining, their independence on Spain.

Resolved, That provisions ought to be made for requesting the President of the U. States to cause to be presented to the General the most worthy and distinguished, in his opinion, in the service of any of the independent governments of South America, the sword which was given by the Vice Roy of Lima to Capt. Biddle, of the Ontario, during her late cruise in the Pacific, and which is now in the office of the Department of State, with the expression of the wish of the Congress of the U. States that it may be employed in the support and preservation of the liberties and independence of his country.

The second of these resolves, for reasons stated by Mr. Clay, was withdrawn by him.

We have not at present room to give even a narrative of the proceedings which took place in committee of the whole.

For the present, suffice it to say, the resolve was reported to the House.

Mr. Cooke moved to amend the resolve by adding, 'and that it is expedient to provide for the occupation of East and West Florida.' Whereupon,

Mr. Cooke required the previous question (which precludes all debate and amendment.)

The previous question having been determined in the affirmative.

The main question, on agreeing to the said first resolve, as above stated, was decided as follows—Yeas 80, Nays 75.

And the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 11.

Mr. Kent, from the managers appointed on the part of the House, to attend the conference with the managers appointed on the part of the Senate, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on an amendment of this house to the bill from the Senate 'to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, &c.' made a report; whereupon, the House agreed to recede from its said amendment.

[The bill now wants only the signature of the president to become a law.]

The house proceeded to consider the message of the Senate, informing that they insist on their disagreement to the first amendment proposed by this house, to the bill 'to provide for clothing the army of the U. States in domestic manufactures, and for other purposes.' Whereupon, Mr. Cobb moved, that the said bill be postponed indefinitely; which motion was negatived, and

On motion of Mr. Mercer, the subject was then ordered to lie on the table.

Army of the U. States.

The house then on motion of Mr. Cooke, resolved itself into a committee of the whole Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill 'respecting the military establishment of the U. States.'

Mr. Clay then moved to lay the bill on the table, to give him an opportunity to move the resolve, which will be found below.

The laying the bill on the table was opposed by Mr. Warfield, Mr. Cannon, and Mr. Floyd; but was agreed to 65 to 59.

Mr. Clay then submitted a resolution, which, being immaterially amended, stood in the following form:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this house, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, a plan for the reduction of the army to six thousand officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and preserving such parts of the Engineers as, in his opinion without regard to that number, it may be for the public interest to retain; and, also, what saving of the public revenue will be produced by such an arrangement of the army as he may propose in conformity to this resolution.

After some few remarks from different gentlemen, this resolution was agreed to.

The committee of the whole on the state of the Union then rose and reported to the house the resolution which had been agreed to.

Mr. Smith of Md. moved to amend the resolve by striking out the word 'officers' so as to leave the number 6000, exclusive of officers—This motion was agreed to, 58 to 52.

Mr. Williams of N. C. moved further to amend this resolve by inserting after the word 'men,' the words 'including such reduction of the general staff required by the state of the army as herein proposed;' and the motion was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was then agreed to.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, on the bill from the Senate for the further prevention of the crime of piracy.

The committee were occupied in discussing the details of this bill, and the amendments reported by the select committee of this house until 5 o'clock.

The amendments of the select committee were finally all agreed to in committee of the whole, concurred in by the house, and, with the bill, ordered to be read a third time;

And the House adjourned.

Friday, May 12.

The committee on military affairs, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of war containing the proceedings of the Court Martial on the trial of William King, Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of the United States Infantry, have had the same under consideration, and submit to the house the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to strike from the rolls of the army the said William King, Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of United States Infantry."

The report lies on the table.

The bill from the Senate "to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States and punish the crime of piracy, and also to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy," was read the third time, as yesterday amended at the instance of Mr. Mercer, and was passed and returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment, after refusing to agree to a motion of Mr. Rich to recommit the same.

THE LOAN BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the President of the United States to borrow a sum of money for the use of the government.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Cooke, but not sustained by a sufficient number.

The bill from the Senate, authorizing the building of certain small vessels of war, passed through a committee of the whole, after being amended so as to reduce the number from 7 to 5.

The question on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, was decided by yeas and nays, 78 votes to 37.

And the bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

The bill from the Senate, "to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes," passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be read a third time, passed and returned to the Senate.

And then the House adjourned to meet again at 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SITTING.

The bill to amend the act for the reservation of timber lands for naval purposes; The bill to continue in force the act to provide for persons disabled by known wounds in the Revolutionary war;

The bill to provide for repairing the General Post Office building; and

Several other bills, which shall be hereafter noticed, passed through committees of the whole, and were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Saturday, May 13.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, from the committee of accounts, to whom was referred the report of the Speaker and his account, with the vouchers in support thereof respecting the expenditure for furnishing the Hall & offices of the House of Representatives, made a report which was read and the resolution appended thereto was agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the House doth approve of the said expenditure, amounting to the sum of twenty-four thousand nine hundred and seven dollars thirty-seven and a half cents, and that it be certified to the Treasury accordingly."

The bill from the Senate to provide relief for sick and disabled seamen, was read a third time as amended and passed. [The bill, as it stands, contains provisions for the erection of a Hospital at New Orleans, and of another at Savannah.]

The engrossed bill to authorize the President of the United States to borrow three millions of dollars, was read a third time; and, on the question "Shall the bill pass?" The question was decided as follows:—Yeas, 75. Nays, 50.

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bills which were, in the session of last evening, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

TONNAGE DUTY ON FRENCH SHIPS.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels.

This bill provides that instead of the present tonnage duty on French ships, there shall be paid a duty of 18 dollars per ton.

The committee then rose and reported the bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and was subsequently read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y. May 6. ANECDOTE.

A soldier in the American army, belonging to Weston, in this state, about the time General Brock was killed, at the battle of —, was on a scouting party one day. Being a man of courage, enterprise, and sagacity, he was determined, if possible, to obtain an accurate knowledge of the position of the enemy. For this purpose he ventured to separate from his companions. In the course of his reconnoitering alone, in an open field, he approached a wood, the under brush of which was very thick. His watchful eye discovered what he at first supposed to be some animal among the bushes. He immediately saw his mistake; it was an Indian crawling on his hands and feet, with his rifle in his hand, and watching

the soldier, evidently with the intention of advancing sufficiently near to make him a sure mark. For the soldier to retreat was now impossible; he thought he could not escape, & he remembered too, that his father had told him never to return home with a backside wound. He pretended not to see the Indian, and walked slowly towards him, with his gun cocked by his side, carefully observing his movements. They approached nearer and nearer; at length he saw the Indian bring the gun to his shoulder—& at that instant the soldier fell to the ground—the ball whistled its deadly music over his head. The soldier lay motionless. The Indian uttered the dreadful yell which signifies the death of an enemy, and drawing the bloody scalping knife, (but forgetting to re-load his piece,) advanced with hasty strides, thirsting for murder, & anticipating the reward for the scalp. The soldier motionless, permitted him to approach within ten paces; he then with the utmost composure, sprang upon his feet. The savage stood aghast. The soldier, with deliberate aim, put two balls directly through his heart. A hoarse groan was the only sound that issued from the fallen savage. This son of the forest was at least six feet five inches in height. The soldier took the Indian's rifle, returned to the camp, and sold it for twenty-five dollars.

DECATUR.

A Montreal (Canada) paper of the 5th inst. pays the following tribute to the merits of our lamented hero, the late Commodore Decatur:—"Amongst the most prominent articles in our last American paper is the death of this distinguished officer. He fell in a duel; he who had already given such proofs of his courage that no one could doubt it. Common individuals are sometimes obliged to make their choice between the contempt of the world and the risk of appearing prematurely and guiltily before their maker; but his tried gallantry exempted him from such an alternative. Peace be to his soul! his British adversaries have always done him justice, and while they sought to slay the enemy, they admired the man. 'The brave reverse the brave.'"

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The Editor of this paper was notified on the first day of the present Term of the Court now sitting, that an action was brought against him by Samuel Tennant, for a publication that appeared in the Gazette of the 21st of February last, concerning the Nolle Prosequi, granted by Governor Sprigg, to said Tennant, for forgery. The editor has never yet (on the sixth day of the term) been served with the writ, but hears that it was issued too tardily from the office. He will, however, on his part waive all difficulties and forms, and meet Mr. Tennant, this term or any other, in order that he may the sooner get at the marrow of the story.

This matter is of a piece with all the rest—it is strange, since the 21st of February last, there could not be found one moment of time to issue the writ, if it was too tardy; but much depends on management, and in desperate cases, one must have resort to all sorts of schemes.

On this, and on all subjects of this kind, the editor means to be ingenuous and undisguised. It is neither from fear of Mr. Tennant's suit or his machinations, or from the slightest respect entertained for him, that the editor refrains from treating him with merited severity; but it is from a generous feeling for those with whom Mr. Tennant is connected, all of whom, as was before stated, are highly worthy, and respectable; but more especially, is he checked by a sense of sincere sympathy towards him, who is Mr. T.'s nearest connection, and who now justly stands upon so lofty an eminence in society, gained by his own merits, and retained by an association of all those noble qualities which distinguish the gentleman, the mercantile man, and the social citizen.

But there is a point of forbearance, within which I cannot retire—my own rights, the rights of my paper and the liberty of the press, shall by me be protected against all meanness, and against all power—my profession is the press, the interest and duty of the government and laws is to protect me, and I will be a ready centinel to proclaim the danger, and a ready volunteer to march in the van to defend public liberty, and private rights, against all attack. I look with contempt on this pretended invasion of my rights by Mr. Tennant; he does not mean to invade them, he only means to evade public opinion—my Gazette is not the vehicle of private or personal defamation, nor shall it ever be; but it shall convey to the public sense, whatever interests the public interest. I defy and brave all opposition; in sense of duty, a sense of Justice, a love of decorum, and an undaunted devotion to the liberty of the press, are the lamps which conduct me; and if in pursuing this course I tread upon the vile worm, man, and he casts his gall, I move right on, and leave the unfortunate reptile to be heaped up in the general wreck of neglected matter.

Worthy every man's attention.

If you desire, Freemen of Maryland, to preserve your rights and still to be free, attend to every thing that takes place in the General Assembly, touching your liberties, and more especially the sacred rights of popular elections. This is the great and only corrective you have—the right of voting is your only safeguard against oppression, power, tyranny, corruption and every other evil which, if permitted, might rob you of your rights, and

bring you down from the fair & just stand of freemen, to the rank of miserable dependents, and insignificant individuals—if you desire to remain free, vindicate your rights, and put those down who violate or invade them.

We present you with the "appeal to the People of Maryland," by the Federalists in the last General Assembly on the subject of the Calvert Election—read this paper; study it and understand it—if there is not enough in this to convince the People of Maryland, that the Democratic party in this state, is the source from which they must expect the most alarming and dangerous attacks upon their liberties & rights, it will be vain to hold up the truth and the fact to them in future. This appeal contains the most positive and undeniable proof that the Democratic party did at the last session exercise the power entrusted to them for the most dangerous, the most unjust and the most unconstitutional purposes, in a manner the most shameful, the most unlawful, the most oppressive and the most violent. They cared not what was law, constitution or custom, but they did what would suit their own purposes and defied all justice, reason and right. We will not longer detain the reader from this useful paper, and we again recommend it to the serious, and calm, & candid attention of every man—discard all party feelings, and then decide—or if you will retain your party feelings, remember justice and right, and then decide. We think the case so clear that common honesty, and common sense cannot hesitate to rank every just man with us after reading, and reflecting upon this matter.

As the appeal is long and full, we shall continue it in our successive papers, regularly, until we get through, so that by taking care of each paper our subscribers may have the whole to peruse at their leisure.

APPEAL

To the People of Maryland on the subject of the proceedings of the House of Delegates on the contested election of Calvert County.

Nothing but a deep-felt regard to the injunctions of duty, could induce the undersigned, Members of the House of Delegates, to make to you their present solemn appeal. Your suffrages placed them in that house. They took upon themselves the obligations of an oath to perform faithfully their duty as your representatives. By that oath they were bound to resist, by all constitutional and lawful means, every invasion of the privileges of members return to that house, every encroachment upon your rights as voters and freemen, and every violation of the constitution. Their efforts in the house, having proved unavailing against the course of an overwhelming majority, impelled by party zeal, and forgetful of justice and of law, they have, upon the most mature and serious reflection, felt that they would be justly chargeable with an imperfect fulfillment of their obligations to you, to their country and themselves, if they did not invoke your serious attention to the proceedings of the majority in the house of delegates, in relation to the late contested election of Calvert county.

Before they proceed to consider the facts presented in the votes and proceedings of the house of delegates, they beg leave (that you may the better judge of the nature and tendency of those proceedings,) to call to your mind, that the following rights and privileges are guaranteed by the constitution & by bill of rights to the freemen of Maryland.

1. By the bill of rights it is declared, that the right in the people to participate in the legislature is the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free government.

The benefit of this constitutional right is defeated, if the exercise of it be not maintained in its purity, by preserving inviolate the privileges of voters, and their delegates, duly chosen to express their will and protect their interests.

2. Every citizen of the age of twenty-one years, being twelve months a resident of this state, and six months a resident of the county, has a right to vote by ballot, for the person on whom he thinks fit to confer the high and honourable station of representative of the people.

This is the most valuable privilege of freemen; by it, all others are secured. By the constitution as framed in 1776, the people were authorised to vote for their delegates, viva voce; but after the experience of twenty-five years, they demanded and obtained the right of voting by ballot, which was considered a better security for their independence, as it enabled them to keep secret the names of the persons for whom they voted.

3. By the bill of rights every freeman is entitled to the benefit of the common law.

The most valuable and important part of the common law is the system of rules in relation to evidence; upon an adherence to them depends the due administration of the laws, and the security of life, liberty, reputation and property.

4. According to the bill of rights, no freeman shall be deprived of his liberties or privileges but by the judgement of his peers, or the law of the land.

This constitutional protection is destroyed, if the house of delegates can at pleasure, deprive a citizen of the right of being represented in that body, by declaring him, without a hearing, unqualified to vote; and strip him of the safeguard of his independence, intended to be conferred by the privilege of the ballot vote; and if by illegal testimony they can deprive delegates, duly returned members by the constituted authorities, of their seats, and substitute in their stead their own political favourites, as representatives of a county, without the aid of an election by the people.

5. By the bill of rights, no man shall be compelled to give evidence against himself.

Even slaves are within the protection of this article of the constitution.

6. By the bill of rights every man, even a slave when charged with an offence against the laws of the state, is entitled to counsel to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have process for his witnesses, and to examine the witnesses for and against him on oath.

Whether these rights, guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the land have been violated, the undersigned delegates leave you to judge, from the evidence now offered to you, to which they earnestly solicit your serious and undivided attention.

The judges of the late election in Calvert made return, that "Gustavus Weems, Thomas Blake and Joseph Reynolds, (three federalists,) had a majority of legal votes; and that Daniel Kent and John Beckett, (two democrats,) had each of them an equal number of votes." Of course neither of them were elected.—Messrs. Blake and Reynolds had each the same number of votes, and a majority of one only over Messrs. Beckett and Kent.

In the beginning of the session, Messrs. Beckett and Kent repaired to the seat of government, and presented to the house of delegates a memorial, by which they contested the seats of Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, on the ground, that they had received illegal votes. The house of delegates referred their memorial to the committee of elections. The committee of elections, after considering the memorial, made a report which concluded by recommending to the house the adoption of the following resolution.

"Resolved, That the house have the power to coerce a witness, who was not a qualified and legal voter, to give evidence of the persons, for whom he voted at said election."

The federal members of the house contended, that this resolution violated the right of voting by ballot, which was intended by the constitution to maintain the independent exercise of the privilege of suffrage, by protecting every voter against any inquisition with respect to the names of the persons for whom he voted. They cited in support of their construction of this privilege, a decision of the legislature of Pennsylvania, where the citizen has the same right of voting by ballot as in Maryland, in which it was decided, that he could not be questioned as to the persons for whom he voted.

They contended also, that if the persons alleged to be illegal voters, really were so, they could not be compelled to tell for whom they voted because their answers would be evidence against them afterwards in a prosecution for violating the law; and no man shall be compelled to give evidence against himself. They contended further, that even, if the house had the right to coerce or compel an illegal voter to disclose the names of the persons for whom he voted, that house was not the proper and competent tribunal to determine a man's right to vote, and if it were, that the citizen, whose privileges were thus to be examined, and whose rights were to be affected, ought to be made a party to the inquiry, and have all the rights of defence, which are secured to freemen by the constitution.

Neither authorities nor arguments, however, were of any avail, and the majority decided in favor of the above resolution to compel the witnesses to tell for whom they voted.

The persons charged with having voted contrary to law, and in addition to them eighty-four other witnesses, were summoned to attend the house on a day appointed. On that day the examination of witnesses began, as is usual in such cases, in presence of the house. The examination of the first witness however, was not completed, when a motion was made by a democratic member to refer the examination of the witnesses to the committee of elections, with instructions to report the testimony to the house.

The federal members protested against this procedure, as being unparliamentary, and against all the long established usages of the house in like cases; and as depriving the members, who sat there as triers of a fact, of the best means of judging of the testimony upon which they were sworn to determine. Their opposition however was unavailing, and the motion was carried."

Vide Votes & Proceedings Dec. 31.

On motion by Mr. Marriott, the following order was read—Ordered, That the committee of elections & privileges be instructed to proceed to the examination of the witnesses summoned on the part of the memorialists, and the sitting members, who shall report said testimony in writing to the house, upon the subject of the contested election in Calvert county, and that each of the witnesses attending be discharged as soon as they may have been severally examined.

A division of the question being called for by Mr. Dorsey, and asked for on the first part to the words "Calvert county" inclusive.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the following was then offered as a substitute for said order.

Whereas, the constitution of this state has provided that the house of delegates shall be judges of the election of its members, and as such has armed the house with the power to send for persons and papers, in order to enable them to form a correct judgment thereon; Ordered therefore, as the sense of this house, that this house have no right to transfer the examination of witnesses on the contested election of Calvert county, to the committee of elections, in order to report the evidence; that the opinion of this house may be formed on the subject matter in dispute, and that such a reference will be inconsistent with the rights of the returned members, and establishes a precedent most dangerous to the elective franchise.

The yeas & nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Key, Millard, Blackstone, Spencer, Weems, Stonestreet, Dorsey, Garner,

The committee of elections, composed of seven members, of whom five were democrats, and could control its proceedings, entered on the examination of the witnesses, and made a report of the testimony to the house, which was ordered to be printed, and which is well worthy the attention of the people.

The next step on the part of the majority, was the adoption of the following order, as submitted by Mr. Maulsby, a democratic member of the committee of elections.

"Resolved, That Thomas Mitchell, Jas. Marquess, John W. Simmons, John Hance, James S. J. Bowen, Wm. Dossy, James Gray, John Gray, Henry Cochran, Joseph Wilson, John Robinson, William Beverly and John Turner, persons who voted at the last Calvert Election, from the evidence submitted to this house, were, at the time of said election, illegal and disqualified voters, and that they be called to the bar of the house and examined upon oath, or affirmation touching their votes at said election."

A federal member proposed to amend this order, by striking out the name of James Gray, and afterwards the name of John Gray.

The facts with regard to James Gray as presented in the report of the testimony by the committee of elections, were these: He is a carpenter, and went from Baltimore to Calvert County in July 1818, with a view of settling in the country. He

Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, F. M. Hall, Warfield, Gaither, Washington, Forrest, Blair.

Negative.—Mr. Speaker, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, C. Stewart, D. Martin, Hayward, Stevens, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Mackey, Moffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, W. R. Stuart, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, A. Spence, J. S. Spence, Quinton, Riley, Iiams, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Kellar, Gabby, Peter, Tomlinson, Greenwell.

So it was determined in the negative. The question was then put on the first part of the order proposed by Mr. Marriott, and divided as requested by Mr. Dorsey.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Mr. Speaker, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, C. Stewart, D. Martin, Hayward, Stevens, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Mackey, Moffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, A. Spence, J. S. Spence, Quinton, Riley, Iiams, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Peter, Tomlinson.—34.

Negative.—Key, Millard, Blackstone, Spencer, Weems, Stonestreet, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, F. M. Hall, W. R. Stuart, Duval, Warfield, Kellar, Gabby, Gaither, Washington, Forrest, Greenwell, Blair.—25.

So it was resolved in the affirmative. [See Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates Saturday, Jan. 22, and Tuesday, Jan. 25. The yeas and nays upon this resolution were as follows:]

Affirmative.—Mr. Speaker, E. Browne, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, C. Stewart, Hayward, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, W. R. Mackey, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iiams, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardcastle, Willis, Whitely, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schnebly, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell.—43.

Negative.—Key, Millard, Blackstone, Plater, J. F. Browne, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenner, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, Somervell, Ross, Gaither, Washington, Forrest.—23.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Vide V. & P. Jan. 24.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, That "John Gray" be stricken out of the resolution? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Key, Millard, Blackstone, Plater, J. F. Browne, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenner, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, Somervell, Ross, Gaither, Washington, Forrest, Greenwell.—23.

Negative.—Mr. Speaker, E. Browne, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, C. Stewart, Hayward, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Moffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, A. Spence, J. S. Spence, Quinton, Riley, Iiams, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardcastle, Willis, Whitely, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schnebly, Gabby, Kennedy, Tomlinson, W. Price, Blair.—46.

Determined in the negative. On motion by Mr. Lecompte, That the name of "John Gray" be stricken out of the resolution? The yeas and nays appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Mr. Speaker, Key, Millard, Blackstone, Plater, J. F. Browne, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenner, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, Somervell, Ross, Gaither, Washington, Forrest, W. Price, Greenwell, Blair.—23.

Negative.—Orrick, Boyle, Maulsby, Salsbury, Hardcastle, Schnebly, Tomlinson.—7.

Resolved in affirmative.

laid there some chest of tools went to Magruder's county which separates Calvert from Prince Georges, and returned to Calvert County, where he was to return to his house; which days after the election day, returned to vote.

With this evidence majority refused to admit, and decided not entitled to.

If this decision in the state, who a year oversteps county for a short time his birthright.

The facts discussed touching John C. substantially the same on board of a vessel between Baltimore and each shore of was at Mr. W.

two last years, a was not employed resided at Mr. home at Mr. election, and vote.

The motion to at first seriously general member of Gray's right to v. he were not adn a very considerable of the Eastern Sh. ed, some of the took the alarm home, and one standing in the consulted on the tion, expressed g. ing John Gray's barefaced was t. tempt to deprive to vote, that onl. the majority cou. and the people that two out of bory and Hardc. ern shore, where find occupation, upon the waters.

A motion was member, which the persons char right to produc power, to shew vote, before they disclose for who.

This motion was designated, on th. had no right to their constitution presented in that that, these perso. to prove their committee of e. could not decid. without the offe. witnesses again their process fo. without permit witnesses for a.

The democr right to compe. for whom they stance of their fid voters, an. terminating upon qualification allowing him.

Vide "On motion by and examined vote, for the pur. formed that the tigate their rig. October last, in evidence which of their right t. gative—yeas 23. On motion e. was put, That the words "dis. as this house voter cannot b. voter alone c. whom he voted any proceeding. ben parties, th. as the 19th s. all for the s. all criminal p. right to be inf. him; to have charge in due his defence; to. confronted with t. process for his. es; for and ag. dy trial by an unanimous co. tivity; & as th. had in relation. Ordered, by t. sons shall no. coerced to dis. The yeas and n. The Affirmative: Browne, Spen. sey, Dashiell, Griffith, Som. Negative.—Marriott, T. Hayward, Ste. T. Hall, Du. W. R. Thro. W. Thro. Nicho. kins, Mauls. castle, Willi. cudge, Schi. Peter, Tomli. Determined.

paid there some time, and then, leaving his chest of tools behind him in Calvert, went to Magruder's ferry, in Prince-George's county just across the river, which separates the counties, and remained there till February 1819, when he returned to Calvert, & remained there six months after his return. The materials for repairing a Methodist meeting house, upon which he was engaged, giving out, he got permission of his employers to undertake a job in Prince-George's county, about a mile and a half from the line of Calvert County, with the understanding, that when the materials were procured, he was to return and finish the meeting house; which he accordingly did a few days after the materials were obtained. He returned to vote in Calvert county on the election day.

With this evidence before them the majority refused to assent to the amendment, and decided, that James Gray was not entitled to a vote in Calvert.

If this decision be just, any carpenter in the state, who is a single man, and once a year oversteps the lines of his own county for a short job, may be deprived of his birthright.

The facts disclosed in the testimony touching John Gray's right to vote, are substantially these: He was employed on board of a vessel, in part owned by Gustavus Weems, Esquire, and which plied between Baltimore and several points on each shore of the Patuxent. His home was at Mr. Weems's in Calvert, for the two last years, and at all times, when he was not employed on board of his vessel, he resided at Mr. Weems's. He was at home at Mr. Weems's at the time of the election, and voted.

The motion to strike his name out was at first seriously resisted, but when a federal member from the Eastern Shore, rose in his place, and insisted on John Gray's right to vote, and declared that if he were not admitted to be a legal voter, a very considerable portion of the freemen of the Eastern Shore would be disfranchised, some of the Eastern Shore democrats took the alarm for their popularity at home, and one of them, who from his standing in the party must have been consulted on the propriety of the resolution, expressed great astonishment at finding John Gray's name inserted in it. So barefaced was the injustice of this attempt to deprive John Gray of his right to vote, that only seven of the democratic majority could be got to vote for it; and the people will be surprised to hear, that two out of the seven, Messrs. Saulsbury and Hardcastle, are from the eastern shore, where so many of the freemen find occupation, and live almost entirely upon the waters of the Chesapeake.

A motion was then made by a federal member, which was intended to give to the persons charged as illegal voters, a right to produce testimony, if in their power, to shew themselves entitled to vote, before they should be compelled to disclose for whom they voted.

This motion was supported by the undersigned, on the ground, that the house had no right to deprive these voters of their constitutional privilege of being represented in that house, without a hearing; that, these persons had not been permitted to prove their right to vote before the committee of elections: that the house could not decide, that they had committed the offence of voting contrary to law, without their being confronted with the witnesses against them, without allowing them process for their own witnesses, and without permitting them to examine the witnesses for and against them on oath.

The democratic majority founded their right to compel these persons to disclose for whom they voted, upon the circumstance of their being illegal and disqualified voters, and asserted the right of determining upon the qualification or disqualification of a man to vote, without allowing him his constitutional privilege

Vide V. & P. Jan. 25.

"On motion by Mr. Dorsey, That the words 'and examined upon oath or affirmation touching their vote at said election' be stricken out, for the purpose of inserting 'and be informed that the house will proceed to investigate their right to vote on the fourth day of October last, in Calvert county, and hear any evidence which they may adduce in support of their right to vote.' Determined in the negative—yeas 23, nays 43.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, That the following be added after the words 'disqualified voters'—'And where as this house have determined that a legal voter cannot be coerced, and that an illegal voter alone can be coerced to disclose for whom he voted—and as it does not appear by any proceedings to which said persons have been parties, that they are illegal voters; and as the 19th section of the bill of rights provides for the security of the citizens, that in all criminal prosecutions every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the indictment or charge in due time if required, to prepare for his defence; to be allowed counsel, to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have process for his witnesses; to examine witnesses; for and against him on oath, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty; and as those proceedings have not been had in relation to these persons, therefore, Ordered, by this house, That the said persons shall not be called to the bar, to be coerced to disclose for whom they voted.' The yeas and nays appeared as follows.

Affirmative—Key, Millard, Plater, J. F. Browne, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lecompte, Griffith, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaither, Washington, Forrest—20.

Negative—Mr. Speaker, E. Browne, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, C. Stewart, Hayward, Stevens, Orrick, A. H. Price, Shover, R. Wroth, Mackey, Moffit, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iams, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardcastle, Willis, Whitely, Montgomery, Breckinridge, Schnebly, Kellar, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—44.

Determined in the negative.

of being heard in his defence. The consequence of this pretended right of the house would be this, that if, in a prosecution afterwards against a citizen for voting contrary to law, it should be decided, that he had a right to vote, he would have been deprived of this constitutional privilege of being represented in the house of delegates, and of concealing for whom he voted.

It was also contended, that these persons might be indicted in a court of law for the offence of voting contrary to law, & their declarations in giving evidence to this house, might be used to convict them, and thus, in despite of the bill of rights, they would be compelled to criminate themselves.

It was contended also, that it was not important that the house should know for whom these persons voted, as no power existed in that body to make a return of members different from the one made by the judges of election. According to the decision in Pennsylvania before mentioned, & the best reasoning on the subject, the house could only reject the return of the judges, and order a new election, on being satisfied that illegal votes enough had been taken to give a different result to the election, on the supposition that they had all been received by the sitting members.

These arguments of the minority, however, were again unavailing, the motion was lost; and the persons, thus determined, without a hearing, to be illegal voters, were called to the bar to be sworn.

(To be Continued.)

For the Eastern Gazette.

THE EXECUTIVE BILL.

The projected alteration of the mode of electing the Governor of this state should be constantly kept before the public. The proposition has something plausible on its face—it is therefore proper that it should be well understood in its character, its objects and necessary operation. It is a party project, to secure the permanent triumph of democracy and will inevitably in its operation subject the control of the affairs and interests of the people of the country, to the population and wealth of Baltimore.

As the Governor is now elected, the influence of the country people is predominant—let the mode be changed as proposed and the influence of Baltimore will be irresistible. She could always dictate to the state who should be the Governor. For what useful purpose should the people of the country surrender up the power which their ancestors deposited in their hands? Do they consider themselves unworthy of the trust and confidence reposed in them by their forefathers? Or do they expect a more faithful and honest discharge of this trust by the people of Baltimore?

But it is pretended by the advocates of the proposed change, that there will be no danger of any increased influence on the part of the city of Baltimore; because it is provided that the Governor shall be chosen alternately from the Western & Eastern Shores. But it is obvious that this would be no security to the country people. It is not where a man resides, that would regulate his conduct when elected to office, but how and by whom was he elected—Every representative will endeavor to regulate his conduct by the wishes or interests of those to whom he is particularly indebted for his election—and as faithful adherents to the particular and exclusive interests of Baltimore, could be found on the Eastern Shore, as on Fell's Point, or in other portion of the city of Baltimore. The truth of this remark is palpable and can require no further illustration or argument.

In thus refusing to augment the political power of Baltimore, beyond that given to it by the existing constitution of the state thereby subjecting the farming and other interests of the country to its absolute control, federalists have no hostility to the real and substantial welfare of that city. They know its importance to the prosperity of the state generally, and are anxiously disposed to cherish its advancement. They are ready to admit the bravery and patriotism of very many of its citizens, and the genuine spirit of benevolence, which often distinguish their actions. The citizens of Baltimore, do not, indeed prize so much about religion and humanity as some other people, but there is no city in the union, where their practical duties & obligations are more disinterestedly & truly observed—These things federalists are willing to admit, but they can never consent on these accounts, to increase their political power. A city should be the child of the state and subject to its control as such—not the master to govern and rule it. That this increase of political power is not necessary for the advancement of Baltimore in wealth and greatness is obvious from the circumstance of her past rapid advances without it. That she is at present labouring under considerable depression is a fact—but this has been produced by the peculiar and unprecedented circumstances of the times, and the misconduct or miscalculations of her own citizens, and not from the absence of this proposed increase of power.

That the federalists are disposed to render every reasonable means to the preservation and security of the just interests of Baltimore is plain from their conduct. They have uniformly given to that city a member of the executive, in order to have the advantage of responsible local knowledge in making the various appointments civil and military for that city. In the election of the Senate in the year 1816; two of its members were residents of Baltimore and at this time Gen. Robt. G. Harper and Col. John E. Howard, Jr. two of the most distinguished members of the Senate, are from that city. The capacity and disposition of these gentlemen to protect the just interests of the people of Bal-

timore are well known. This is right and proper. Their interests are important, and should have the protection of able men, with all the advantage of local knowledge. But whilst those Senators have their residence and property in Baltimore, they owe their political existence to the people of the whole state; so that they dare not overlook or disregard the general interests, in the measures they may advocate for the advancement of Baltimore. It is proper here to notice a little ruse de guerre played off at the last session of the General Assembly by the democratic party. They were aware of some suspicions existing against them of an undue attachment to Baltimore, and they refused to elect even a single Councillor from that Town. They thus deprived that city of all the advantage of local knowledge in making its various appointments—and so far did it great injustice. But this was all a mere trick, the plain object of which was to induce the people to believe that they were peculiarly hostile to Baltimore. A shallow and contemptible artifice and must be viewed as such by every intelligent man. After having the year before endeavored to give all power to Baltimore, they pretended to apprehend danger to the community, by having a single member of the executive selected from that city!! An artifice so shallow, can deceive no one and so its authors will find.

That this was a mere electioneering artifice of the democratic party, is obvious from another consideration. Of the old democratic Senate, (1816)—three members were from the city of Baltimore, to wit: Nathaniel Williams, Levi Hollingsworth and Geo. Hebb, Esqrs. and Doct. Thomas Johnson, from Baltimore county. It is just to state that Mr. Hebb at the time of his election, resided in Alleghany county.

This subject will be continued hereafter with remarks upon the particular features of the proposed change.

For the Eastern Gazette.

A CITIZEN.

Mr. Graham,

A Subscriber to your paper, and a friend to religion, rejoices to find, that while you are zealous, engaged in promoting the cause of Federalism, you are not disposed to keep out of view, those moral and religious principles on which all sound politics are founded. The wish you have expressed, of devoting a small part of your paper for religious instruction, will have, it is hoped, a beneficial effect on the minds of your readers. Many, perhaps, who might never look into a religious treatise, may be induced to read what is offered to their view through the medium of the public prints. The aid necessary in effecting this object, will no doubt, be afforded you by those professional gentlemen, whose duty is to instruct the ignorant in the knowledge of the truth. No one, not sceptically inclined, can question for a moment, but that religion is of the first & last importance—that it contains precepts of a divine and salutary tendency—supereminently calculated to exalt our natures, spiritualize our affections, and prepare us for the enjoyment of the saints in light. But alas! it is a well known fact, that vice and immorality generally abound, and 'the love of many have waxed cold.' These sad symptoms of the corruption of the human heart, have excited the most alarming fears in the minds of the friends of religion, and call for a speedy and timely application. It becomes then a duty incumbent on all those, who are friends to Christianity, to lend their aid, agreeably to the opportunity afforded them, in checking the progress of those destructive evils. May the Lord of Glory unite their hearts and strengthen their hands, till the religion of Jesus shall be professed and practised by all—till righteousness shall cover the earth, as the water do the channels of the great deep!

S.

Eastern Shore of Maryland,
May 15th, 1820.

CALVERT ELECTION.

We have been favored with an official statement, from the Committee of claims, of the expense of issuing and serving process for the witnesses summoned to give their testimony in the contested election of Calvert County, for their attendance—and for printing the report. It amounts to the enormous sum of TWO THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX DOLLARS—rather too much, one would suppose, in these trying times! This is exclusive of the expense attending the devotion of several weeks of the time of the House in its discussion, and causing the neglect of much important business of the state.

Fed. Rep.

Washington, May 16.

The First Session of the Sixteenth Congress was terminated, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the adjournment of the two Houses sine die.

We shall shortly publish an authentic and official List of the Acts which have been passed during the session. In to-day's paper will be found a partial notice of the proceedings of yesterday, such as the bustle of the day enabled us to obtain. In addition to which, and to the notices heretofore given, we can only state, at present, that amongst others, the following acts finally passed, and received the approbation of the President:

The act laying a new tonnage duty on French vessels.

The act for the better organization of the Treasury Department which authorizes a summary process against delinquents and defaulters.

The act for authorizing a Loan of Three Millions of Dollars.

The act to authorize the appointment of commissioners to lay out a road, in continuation of the great National Western Road, from Wheeling to the eastern bank of the Mississippi.

The act, to authorize the building of a certain number of small vessels of war.

The act to continue in force "An act to protect the commerce of the United States, and to punish the crime of piracy," and also to make further provisions for punishing the crime of piracy.

The act to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes.

The act to erect a light house on one of the Isles of Shoals, and for other purposes.

The act, for the relief of persons holding confirmed unlocated claims for lands in the state of Illinois.

The act, for repairing the roof of the General Post Office, and to procure an engine for that building.

The act, to increase the number of clerks in the War department.

The act, to amend the act authorizing the employment of an additional naval force.

The act, designating the ports within which only foreign armed vessels shall be permitted to enter.

The act, to revive and continue in force, the act to provide for persons disabled by unknown wounds received in the revolution.

The session closed in perfect harmony. The President attended at the Capitol to receive and sign the bills; and the Heads of Departments were also there during great part of the day. No session of congress, that has passed under our observation, has been marked by more deliberation and coolness in its closing scene.

The bill to provide relief for sick and disabled seamen, was lost, by the disagreement between the two Houses, respecting the amendments thereto proposed by the House of Representatives.—*Nat. Int.*

Washington, May 17.

Just before the hour of meeting last evening, an incident took place in the Chamber of Representatives worthy of note, from its not having been fatal in its consequences. The chain by which was suspended the massive brass chandelier, hanging in the centre of the Hall, gave way as one of the attendants on the House was lighting the lamps, and fell with a force proportionate to its weight. The servant was thrown some distance from the ladder, and escaped unhurt; and, although the members were gathered fast in the Hall, & the fragments of the chandelier covered a considerable space, it happened the seats immediately within its reach were not occupied, and no member was seriously hurt. A more providential escape can scarcely be imagined, the weight of the chandelier being several hundred pounds.—*Nat. Int.*

[Communicated.]

At a meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore, on Monday 17th ult. the following young gentlemen were licensed to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.

DANIEL PARKER, of Somerset county.

ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, of Centreville, who, in the month of April, obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Maryland, in Baltimore.

COMMUNICATED.

An annual meeting of the Bible Society of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was held at the Court-House in Easton, on Wednesday the third day of May instant, pursuant to notice.

The President having taken the chair, the Rev. Stuart Redman, being selected for the purpose, opened the meeting by reading an appropriate chapter from the book of the prophet Isaiah.

The Recording Secretary then read the minutes of the proceedings of the Managers during the preceding year, & the Treasurer exhibited his accounts shewing the state of the funds of the society, the receipts & expenditures of the past year, and the balance of cash in hand unappropriated; whereby it appeared, among other things, that the sum of 150 dollars had been expended in the purchase of Bibles and Testaments—that the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars had been vested in stock of the Choptank Bridge Company—and that there remained in hand a balance of one hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-one and an half cents unappropriated.

The offices of seven of the Board of Managers being vacated by the provision of the constitution, the society proceeded to fill the vacancies; and Thomas H. Dawson, for Talbot, William Ninde and John Sharpley for Cecil, Joseph R. Walker and Francis Waters for Kent, and Thomas C. Earle, and John W. Bordly for Queen Ann's, were duly elected Managers.

The thanks of the society were presented to its respective officers for the faithful and diligent discharge of the duties committed to them, and to the Rev. Stuart Redman, for his service of the day.

The society then adjourned, having first ordered the publication of their proceedings.

THOMAS I. BULLITT, Presdt.

Attest—
THOMAS H. DAWSON, Rec. Secy.
15th May, 1820.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening the 16th inst. by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. Woolman Leonard to Miss Mary Denny, all of this County.

On Thursday evening the 18th inst. by the same, Mr. Joshua Milbourn of Queen Ann's County, to Miss Ann Dodd, of this county.

At Friends Meeting, in Kings Creek, on Wednesday last, Wright Anderson of Caroline County, to Margaret Atwell of this County.

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT,
April Term, 1820.

The bill in this case states that Charles Daffin, in his life time, contracted with Joseph Daffin and Charles Daffin, heirs of said Charles Daffin, to sell and convey certain lands situate in Dorchester county in fee to a certain Doctor Daniel Sullivan, the father of the complainant. That the purchase money of the said lands or the consideration for the same, hath been fully satisfied and rendered. That the said lands in virtue of a division of the real estate of the said Dr. Daniel Sullivan, under the act of descents, have been assigned to the complainant, and that Joseph Daffin, Henry Daffin and Charles Daffin, several of the defendants and heirs of the said Charles Daffin, have removed and do not reside in the State of Maryland. The object of the bill is therefore to obtain a specific performance of the contract and by a decree to compel a conveyance of the said lands from the heirs of the said Charles Daffin to the complainant her heirs and assigns.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four successive weeks in one of the papers published at Easton, in Talbot county, before the 26th day of September eighteen hundred and twenty, give notice to the said Joseph Daffin, Henry Daffin and Charles Daffin, the absent defendants and several of the heirs of the said Charles Daffin of this application, & of the substance & object of the bill that he may be warned to appear in this court, in person or by solicitor, before the 24th day of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN
JAMES B. ROBINS,
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.
E. RICHARDSON CLK.

True copy
April 29 4w

More Cheap Goods.
CLARK & GREEN
Are now receiving and will open in the course of this week,
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
SPRING GOODS,
Carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest arrivals, and will be offered uncommonly low. They respectfully invite all their friends and the public generally, to give them an early call.
Easton, May 20.

A Great Bargain
IN WESTERN SHORE LAND.
Watermen take Notice.
I will sell the plantation known by the name of LATMORE'S, containing ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN ACRES, being in the County of Northumberland, and lying on Mill Creek, a branch of Wicomico river. The soil is good for corn, wheat and tobacco, the land is level and well adapted for improvement.

There is on the premises, a dwelling house containing four rooms; also, a kitchen and barn a little out of repair; a spring of excellent water very convenient—There is a sufficient proportion of good oak timber for keeping in repair and for building every house necessary on the plantation.—The place enjoys all the benefits of the water, No creek or river in Virginia or Maryland, furnishes better fish and oysters than Mill Creek, and there is plenty of wild fowl also in the season. There are two fine Coves, in which fish and oysters may be kept. This is a most desirable situation for a person following the water. The neighborhood is wealthy and agreeable. Good anchorage for large vessels within three hundred yards of the dwelling house.—The neighborhood furnishes much employment for vessels, & it is so convenient to the trade of 'appahannock and Potomack' Two thousand dollars will be taken for the plantation, if immediate application is made. Mr. Isaac Hurst, who lives near the premises, will show the land, and letters addressed to the subscriber, at Farnham Church, Richmond county, Virginia, will be attended to.

JAMES SHEPHERD.
May 20—5w

Nanticoke Bridge.
The Stockholders are informed that an election for ten directors, to manage the concerns of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of Mrs. Douglass, in Vienna, on Monday the 26th day of June next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

By order of the President & Directors,
JERE COLSTON, Treasurer.
Vienna, May 16th, 1820.

NANTICOKE BRIDGE.
The stockholders in this institution, are requested to pay into my hands three dollars on each share of stock by them subscribed, on or before the 20th day of June next.

By order of the President & Directors,
JERE COLSTON, Treasurer.
Vienna, May 20.

Caroline County, Orphans' Court,
Tuesday the 9th day of May, A. D. 1820.
On application of SOLOMON BARWICK, executor of Edward Barwick, late of Caroline County deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings, of the Orphans' Court, of the County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office aforesaid, this 9th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Test JOHN YOUNG, Reg't. of wills for Caroline County.

In compliance with the above order.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That all persons having claims against the said deceased are, hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of May, 1820.

SOLOMON BARWICK, Executor of Edward Barwick, deceased.
May 20

BOARDING AND LODGING.
The subscriber having removed to the house formerly occupied by Nicholas S. Rowleson, will accommodate a few Young Ladies or Gentlemen, with Board and Lodging.

She will also rent the front room of her house; the situation being central, it is well calculated for the office of a professional gentleman.

SOPHIA THOMPSON.
Easton, May 20.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.
May, 15th 1820.
The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an Election for Sixteen Directors, will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 3d day of July next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

By the act of incorporation not more than eleven of the present Board of Directors are eligible for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board,
J. PINCKNEY, Jr. Cashier.
May 20—6w

Examination.
The parents and guardians of Young Ladies who are taught at the Female Academy, are respectfully invited to attend an Examination, to take place at the School Room, on Harrison Street, on Thursday the 25th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

S. & S. HARRISS.
Easton, 20

NOTICE.
The Agricultural Society of Queen-Ann's will meet at Mr. Chaplin's, in Centreville, on Saturday the 27th inst. being one of the stated days for meeting.

THO. EMORY, Sec'y.
May 16 2w.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
The Convention of this Church will be held in Baltimore, on Wednesday the 31st day of May. The Vestrymen of each Parish are requested to send a Delegate.

By order,
H. L. DAVIS, Sec'y.
May 13

POETRY

From the Independent Balance.
To D. T. P.—e, of Bristol.

Plague of all plagues! a village teacher's life
Is one continued scene of noise and strife;
All various tempers his to study well;
To urge the timid to ambition's swell,
To curb the wild, and all at once conspire
To please the child, the mother and the sire!
And this no easy task—the wretched lad,
Who nothing learns but mischief's plannings
mad,
Who throws aside arithmetic and slate,
To rob an orchard with a chosen mate,
Who fears no lash of law, no broken rule,
His only dread the master and the school—
If he improve not—if his shallow soil
Show no luxuriance from the tutor's toil—
"A lazy teacher," bellows out papa,
"Our boy's a smart one! yes! he's wondrous
clever,

But then that tutor is a worthless fellow;
He's far too easy, children rule the roost,
And out of school make of their power a boast!
But change the picture—Master gives to miss
Her task to get; marmalade cries out, "All this!
Why sure my deary never will be able
To learn so much—there, put it on the table,
And tell the master it will never do
To give my sweetheart tasks like that to you!
Tell him you're sickly, love, and must have
ease;
Tell him to let you do just as you please."
But when this miss, model'd by folly's cast;
Her days of schoolhood and probation past,
Comes on the world, inanimate of mind,
By no one trace of literature refin'd,
The simple parents have the consolation,
They gave their child (good heavens!) an ed-
ucation.

Heaven grant me patience!—give a bound-
eous store!
Oh give me plenty! I must cry gabriel!
Clothe me with an impenetrable robe,
Such as of old did cover murmuring Job;
Tho' much I doubt me if this patient man
Ere taught a school, or wielded a rattle!

Thank you good, Derrick, Thompson ever
taught
The "young idea" to expand in thought—
For I must doubt it; and of you will ask,
If teaching fools be a "delightful task?"
Yet are there some it were a joy to teach,
Whose little minds grasp all within their reach,
Who to their teacher's dictates mildly bend,
And greet him not as master, but as friend,
Who follow on where he before has trod,
And pressed, pursue where'er he points the
road—

This joys the teacher's heart, unbends his
mind,
Till all his treasures are left unconfin'd;
And busy fancy paints the coming hour,
When crowds will listen to the rapturous
power

With which the lad, then grown to man's es-
tate,
Ope to the Senate the decrees of fate—
Or mounts the pulpit in the garb of peace,
And hush the war of angry passions cease—
While the proud teacher's heart shall nobly
beat,

And cry, I raised him to that envied seat.
But this delusion vanishes—for hear
What sounds descend break upon his ear—
"Sir, teacher, how is this? My son, Tom Bump,
Learns not a bit, sir; he's a perfect lump—
While neighbor Worthing's youngest son has
gone

Ten times as far, tho' smaller much than Tom!
You take more pains with him, sir"—Not a
bit!
My care is equal, not so is their wit,
My worthy neighbor, ne'er expect to mow
Grass from a soil on which 'twill never grow;
Not all my labour e'er can make him shoot,
For like yourself he's of a worthless root!
But neighbor Worthing, when his infant first
To reason's light from childhood's darkness
burst,

Taught him betimes to love instruction's way,
Ne'er e'er from Virtue's path to run astray,
And now he never from his path will roam,
And acts at school, sir, as he acts at home;
For be assured no child will ever learn,
Who dars his tutor's laws and rules to spurn."
From my School Room.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The Visitors of Washington College have
succeeded in procuring an Assistant Professor
in the Mathematical Department, and from
their observation of the satisfactory progress
of the students, can now confidently recom-
mend the Institution to the attention of such
as are desirous of giving to their Children or
Wards a full and complete collegiate educa-
tion.

The Visitors have resolved, in consequence
of the reduced price of articles of family con-
sumption, that from the 1st day of May next,
the price of Board in College, shall be
\$10 per annum, instead of \$12 as hereto-
fore.—They have also resolved to enlarge the
accommodations in the Steward's department,
so as to enable him, at all times, to be pre-
pared for an increased number of boarders. The
terms of tuition are,

In the English Department, \$20 per ann.
In the other Departments, \$25.
The reduction in the price of board, and the
low price of tuition, in addition to the pecu-
liar advantages of the College for health, and
the continued attention to the moral depart-
ment of the pupils, the Visitors believe, pre-
sent the strongest claims to the notice of par-
ents and guardians.
Chapin-Town, April 28, 1820.
May 6—4w.

Carpenter's Wanted

A few steady Workmen will meet good en-
couragement by applying immediately to the
Subscriber or his Foreman, Mr. George Arm-
strong at the Nanticoke Bridge, Vienna.
DAVID SCOTT.
Dorset county, May 6th, 1820.

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT.

April Term, 1820.

The bill of complaint in
this case states that Lemuel
Elliott, in his life time, con-
veyed to sell and convey cer-
tain parts of tracts of Land
called "Cabin Quarter,"
and "Eggar's Beginning,"
situate in Dorchester coun-
ty, containing altogether
eighty-two acres of land in
fee to John Bibby, the complainant for the
sum of Twelve Hundred and Twenty Dollars,
which money hath since been paid except the
sum of about fifty dollars, current money—that
at the time of making the said sale, the said
Lemuel Elliott was single and unmarried, and
that the said John Bibby the complainant pur-
chased the said lands, free and disincumbered
of all liability to any dower, which any subse-
quent intermarriage of the said Lemuel Elliott
might create. That since the said sale as afore-
said, the said Lemuel Elliott hath intermarried
& departed this life, without making a convey-
ance of said Land, to the complainant agreeable
to the tenor of the contract and sale aforesaid.
That Polly Elliott, the widow of the said
Lemuel, and James and Jane Elliott, the heirs
of the said Lemuel, and partly Defendants in
this cause, have removed, and do not reside in
the State of Maryland. The object of the bill
is therefore to obtain a specific performance of
the contract, and by decree to compel a con-
veyance of the said tracts or parts of tracts of
Land, so as aforesaid sold to the said John Bib-
by, from the widow and heirs of the said John
Lemuel Elliott, to the said John Bibby, the com-
plainant, his heirs, and assigns, and

It is thereupon adjudged, and ordered, that
the complainant by causing a copy of this order
to be inserted four successive weeks, in
some one of the papers published in the Town
of Easton, in Talbot County, and State of Mary-
land, before the 26th day of September,
eighteen hundred and twenty, give notice to
the said defendants of this application, and
the substance and object of this bill, that they
may be warned to appear in this court in per-
son, or by solicitor, before the 24th day of
October, eighteen hundred and twenty, to
show cause if any they have, why a de-
gree should not be passed as prayed.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES B. ROBINS,
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON,
True Copy. E. RICHARDSON, Clk.
April 29.

RUFA BAGA, OR Swedish Turnip.

GENUINE SEED SOLD BY

WILLIAM W. MOORE.

This variety of the Turnip is valuable on ac-
count of its rich flavour, great productiveness,
and nutritious quality. It has been known to
produce Eight Hundred bushels of good roots
and more to the acre.

DESCRIPTION.
The root resembles an inverted cone, is yel-
low, sweet and firm, being nearly twice as
heavy as a common turnip of the same size;
the leaves are of a bluish green, like the co-
lour of early cabbages, only much longer.—
When dressed for the table it is by most per-
sons preferred to the garden Turnip, and as
well as the tops, is peculiarly grateful to
animals generally.

CULTURE.

Time of sowing, the months of May, June
and July, according to the season, but so soon
as possible after the 20th of June. Prepare
your ground by deep ploughing and manure,
(if not rich without it) and commence by
throwing two furrows together with the
plough, at the distance of every two & a half
feet, ridge from ridge, run a light harrow
along the ridges to prepare it for the seed;
and immediately sow the same by means of a
Turnip Drill, or by hand on the top of the
ridge, in a single line. The former, however,
is much preferable to the latter, as by it the
seed is sown regular, upon which in a great
measure depends the facility of their after cul-
ture. Conclude the operation of planting by
a good rolling, than which nothing is of more
real service to hasten vegetation and to guard
against the Fly. When of sufficient growth,
thin them to the distance of 10 or 12 inches
apart in the row, and occasionally plough from
and to them, to the end that the plants be
nourished, and the weeds kept perfectly un-
der. They will continue growing and increas-
ing in size until late in autumn, when they
can be preserved in heaps as other turnips,
than which they are more hardy, will keep
better, and be as fresh in May as at Christmas.
Or they may be sown in the usual broad cast
way, and occasionally hand-hoed.

William W. Moore, has also for Sale, Man-
gel Wurzel, Summer and Field Turnip, and a
general assortment of Garden Seeds.
Easton, Md. 5 mo. 6th 1820.

HUGHES & EDMONDSON.

Returns their sincerest thanks to the citi-
zens of Easton, and its vicinity, for the en-
couragement they have met with since they
commenced the

Baking Business,

And respectfully informs them, that they
continue to carry on the above business in the
house formerly occupied by Mr. James Thom-
as, where the citizens can be supplied with
fresh BREAD every morning, of the best qual-
ity, and equal in size to any that can be had in
the place, they also keep a constant supply of

RUSKS, MEDFORD AND BUTTER
CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD, &c. &c.

All of which shall be made of the best flour
that the Baltimore Market can produce, as our
Correspondent assures us he will spare no
pains in the selection of it.

They intend for the accommodation of their
customers, to Bake Meat, Pies, &c. &c. those
who may think proper to patronize them in
this line will please send in their Dishes at
half past 10 o'clock, in such order as they
wish them baked, when they will be ready for
delivery by 1 o'clock.

May 6—3w

Take Notice.

The Subscriber will positively leave Tal-
bot County, on or about the last of this
month, and has to beg the favour of all those
indebted, to come forward and settle their re-
spective accounts without delay, as no lenity
will be allowed, without respect to persons.
April 22. RICHARD CRAY.

BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large
and Commodious House, in the central part of
the Town, will accommodate several Young
Gentlemen with Board & Lodging the ensuing
year. JOHN STEVENS, Jr.
Easton, dec. 27, 1819.

More New Goods.

GROOME & LAMBIN,

Are now opening a further Supply of

SPRING GOODS,

Carefully selected in Philadelphia, from the
latest arrivals, consisting of

CANTON, BRITISH, FRENCH AND
AMERICAN MANUFACTURES;

which with their Stock already on hand, com-
prises a large and superb assortment, all
which they confidently recommend to their
customers and the public, and beg leave to so-
licit an early call.

They have also a complete assortment of
GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENS-
WARE, GLASS & CHINA.

Easton, May 13th, 1820.—3wco3w.

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of in-
forming the Public that they have
received and are now opening

THEIR ASSORTMENT OF

Spring Goods.

Purchased in Philadelphia, and selected from
the latest arrivals, all of which they will sell
cheap for cash.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, March 25, 1820.—tf.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknow-
ledges the past favours of his friends
and customers and the public in gen-
eral, and informs them that the New
and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY,
commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom
the utmost confidence may be placed,
has commenced her regular routes be-
tween Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton
every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday
at 10 o'clock. A. M.—All orders will be punctu-
ally attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will
attend at his office in Easton, as usual to re-
ceive all orders, every Monday Morning.

C. V.

February 14—TF.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thurs-
day the 24th day of February, at 10
o'clock A. M. returning leave Balti-
more every Sunday at 9 o'clock
A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and
Baltimore on the above named days during the
season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,

Has commenced her regular route between
Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving
Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock
A. M. for ANNEAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's
Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at An-
napolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start
from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for
Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for An-
napolis and Easton every Wednesday and Sa-
turday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Anna-
polis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts
from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. for
Easton, at 6 o'clock the same evening,
via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place
known by the name of the Double Mills.

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25

From do. to Annapolis 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.

Easton, Feb. 28—

PUBLIC SALE.

In Virtue of a Decree of Dorchester county
Court, the Subscriber as trustee will offer at
Public Sale at Mr. Flint's Tavern, in the Town
of Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland,
on Monday the 10th day of July next. The

Grist & Saw Mills

Of the late John Maguire, with about Ninety
Acres of Land adjoining thereto. The Mills
at this time require considerable repairs, when
in order they rented for six hundred dollars
per annum. The Land is of the very best qual-
ity for the growth of Wheat, Corn and Tobac-
co. There is also on the Land attached to the
Mill seat, a comfortable Two Story Dwelling
House and all necessary out buildings. This
property is situated at the head of Transqua-
kin River, within five miles of the Town of
Cambridge, and surrounded by the best farm-
ing lands in the county. Also, a tract or
parcel of Land, situated on the same River, con-
taining about one hundred and sixty acres, well
timbered. THE TERMS OF SALE ARE, a
credit of one, two & three years, upon the pur-
chaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with
approved security, with interest from the day
of Sale, and upon the payment of the whole
purchase money and interest, and not before,
a clear and indisputable title will be given by
the Subscriber

THOMAS LOCKERMAN.

April 29 4w.

Notice.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and acquaintances, on the Eastern
Shore, that his Counting Room is removed to
No. 1. Spears Wharf, at the head of Smith's
Dock. He will give his particular attention
to the Commission Business and execution of
any orders that he may be favored with.
GOVART HASKINS.
Baltimore, May 10th 1820.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed
from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the
"Eastern Hotel," formerly occu-
pied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave
to inform his friends and the public gener-
ally, that this establishment is situated in the
most central part of the town, being contiguous
to the Bank and the several public offices; is
large and commodious, and is in complete and
ample order for the reception and accommoda-
tion of travellers and citizens; having a number
of excellent lodging rooms and private apart-
ments well furnished; attached to this estab-
lishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-
Houses, and every convenience to make his
house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges
himself that no expense or labor shall be want-
ing to give entire satisfaction to those who
may favor him with their custom. His Table
shall at all times be furnished with all the
choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his
Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors
of the first quality, and his Stables supplied
with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c.
He is well provided with careful and sober dis-
tillers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having
increased his usual number; these inducements
together with his unremitting endeavors to give
general satisfaction he confidently trusts will
ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommo-
dated with private rooms.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at
the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—tf

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the a-
bove stand, formerly occupied by Mr.
Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his
services to the public. The establish-
ment has undergone considerable repair, and
received such alterations and additions, under
the immediate observation of the subscriber,
as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and
comfort of all those who may honor him with
a call.

HIS TABLE

Will be supplied with the best products of
the markets, and his Bar constantly furnished
with the choicest Liquors.

HIS STABLES

Are provided with Grain of every kind, and
Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful
Ostlers.

Hacks with good Horses and careful Driv-
vers, can be furnished for any part of the
Peninsula.—His servants are honest and atten-
tive, and it will be the endeavor of the sub-
scriber to please all of those who may call to
see him.

JESSE SHEFFER.

Dec. 13—

Cohen's Offices—Norfolk and Baltimore.

BRILLIANT LOTTERY,

FOR FINISHING AND COMPLETING THE

CATHOLIC CHURCH

IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

HIGHEST PRIZES, viz.—

40,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
30,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
20,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
3,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
2,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
1,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
500 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
250 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
100 Dollars	2,000 Dollars

Besides 50 of 1000 DOLLARS—20 of 500
DOLLARS, &c. &c.

Only 12,500 Tickets in the scheme and the
whole lottery to be completed

IN TEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

All the prizes above marked thus * are PAYABLE
WITHOUT DISCOUNT, the others are sub-
ject to fifteen per cent. deduction as usual.

Present Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets, \$20	Fifths.....4 00
Halves.....10	Eighths.....2 50
Quarters.....5	Tenths.....2 00

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES,

No. 114, Market Street BALTIMORE, and
at the corner of Water Street and Maxwell's
Wharf, NORFOLK, Virginia.

From the great number of the tickets al-
ready sold and the increasing demand, the
popularity of the Scheme has been tested; in
fact, the arrangement of the Scheme could not
fail to insure universal satisfaction on account
of the superior advantages it offers to the ad-
venturer. The Managers have engaged in a
work of great expense and labor, but when
completed, the CATHOLIC CHURCH will form one
amongst the most striking embellishments of
the city, and in point of architectural decora-
tion, will rank with the most splendid in the
Union. The Managers rely with confidence
on the zealous support of their fellow parish-
ioners, and of their Catholic Brethren, else-
where, and at the same time on the liberal
aid of other denominations.

Orders from any part of the Union, en-
closing the Cash, or prize tickets in any of the
lotteries, post paid, will meet the same prompt
attention as if on personal application, address-
ed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Secretary

to the Managers, Baltimore.

More Capital Prizes have been obtained

at COHEN'S OFFICE than at any o-
ther office in the United States.

Adventurers who purchase through the
medium of COHEN'S OFFICE, will be furnished
after the drawing with a complete list of the
prizes, if they desire it—those who wish the
list will signify the same when they send on
their orders.

Baltimore, April 26, 1820.

May 6—3w

ISAAC NINDE

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of
Easton, and its environs, that he intends
(with the assistance of his father) to commence
the

Baking Business,

At the late Mr. Tomlinson's Bake-House,
Washington Street, Easton, on Wednesday the
10th inst. and flatters himself that from long
experience both in England, and America, he
shall be able to furnish those persons who will
please to encourage the establishment, with
such goods, in its various branches, as will give
entire satisfaction.

Easton, May 9 (13)—3w

Boots & Shoes.

Manufactured at the Shortest Notice.
The Subscriber thankful for the encourage-
ment he has received, takes this method of in-
forming the public generally, that he contin-
ues to carry on the above business, in all the
various branches, at the stand lately occupied
by Mr. Nicholas Valiant, two doors from the
Bank. Having the best workmen that can be
procured on the Eastern Shore, both for
BOOTS & SHOES, he is now able to dissemi-
nate his best exertions to give general satis-
faction to a generous public.

Easton, Jan. 31

PETER TARR.

BASSETT,

DENTIST;

Son of the late Bassett, Dentist of Baltimore.

Respectfully announces to the Ladies and
Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity, that he
has opened an office at Mr. Solomon Lowe's
Hotel, where he offers his professional services.
He makes and sets

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Cleans, files and plugs carious Teeth with the
utmost care and facility, and regulates Child-
ren's Teeth, performs every operation at-
tached to the profession with tenderness and
care.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1820.

NO. 129.

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

CHARLESTON, May 13.
THE EXECUTION.

Of George Clark, and Henry Robert
Wolf, convicted of acts of Piracy on
the Buenos Ayrean ship Louisa,
and out at Baltimore, was carried into
yesterday, at noon, agreeably to
sentence, on board the United States
sloop "Tartar," lying in the stream.—
Messrs Griffin and Thomas Brailsford, who
also been convicted of Piracy on
the same vessel, but recommended
mercy by the jury, have been respited,
the President of the U. States, for two
months.

Perpetrations having been previously
made on board the "Tartar," at an
hour, a yellow flag was display-
ed at the fore-top mast head, the usual sig-
nal for an execution. A short time be-
fore eleven o'clock, the solemn procession
moved from the goal. Morton A. War-
ren, Esq. whose province it was, as Mar-
shall of the District, to put the Execu-
tion in force, accompanied by Francis G.
Lieselline, esq. the sheriff of Charleston
district, with their respective Deputies,
mounted on horseback, led the way, they
are followed by the two prisoners, with
halters about their necks, in a carriage;
which also were the Rev. Mr. Bach-
man, and the Rev. Mr. Munds, the coach-
man surrounded on all sides by the City
guard. The procession moved through
one of the principal streets of the city,
its way to the wharf, from whence the
prisoners were conveyed in one of the
sloop's Island packet boats on board
the "Tartar." Shortly after arriving on
board, they mounted the Scaffold, still at-
tended by the Rev. Gentlemen before-
mentioned; when the Rev. Mr. Bachman,
addressed between the two wretched cul-
prits, made a most eloquent and fervent
address; the prisoners, and all on board,
listening uncovered. The conduct of
the prisoners, during this affecting
scene, was firm and collected. Clark ad-
dressed them in a short speech, in which
he solemnly denied ever having been guilty
of the crime of Murder, but admitted that
he had, with others, been deluded into a
crime eventuated in Piracy—for which
he was about to pay the forfeit of his life;
he also who projected the scheme are
now walking at large in the country,
with impunity. He expressed a fervent
hope, that his sins would be forgiven him;
he declared that he forgave all his ene-
mies, and died in peace with the world.
Wolf, though he evinced much penitence
and resignation, both before and at the
moment of his execution, did not make any
observation upon the subject during his
last moments.

These awful ceremonies having been fin-
ished, the hangman proceeded to make the
prisoners fast to the ropes which had been
run through the blocks at the yard arms,
evincing an ignorance of his business,
the prisoners respectively, with their own
hands affixed them, their eyes were then
covered with handkerchiefs, & at about ten
minutes past 12, the fatal signal gun was
fired—and they were run up to the re-
flecting yard arms, in the smoke. This
operation was not performed as is fre-
quently the case by the sea-men; but by
heavy weights attached to the other ends
of the ropes, by which they were suspen-
ded; these had been secured to the sides of
the vessel, and on the signal being given,
the lashings were cut away, & the weights
sinking in the stream, launched the prison-
ers into eternity.

It was an awful scene—and the mode
of execution being entirely new to the
great body of our citizens, together with
the great interest excited by the nature
of their crimes, drew together an immense
multitude of people—the wharves, ship-
ping and stores, within view, being filled
with spectators, and the harbour covered
with boats in all directions.

Justice has thus overtaken and punish-
ed two of those offenders, whose theatre
of action has been the unprotected deep.
It behoves a man any where to respect
the rights of his fellow-men, it is on the
ocean, where there is no tribunal to pro-
tect innocence, or to avenge wrong—
where the same wave buries the victim
and conceals the crime, and the noise of
the billows is so well calculated to
drown the "still small voice" of con-
science. Commerce has been represent-
ed as the golden bridge of the universe—
and the honest men should traverse it—
it should be sacred to the valetudinary,
the merchant, pursuing his honorable en-
terprise—and the exile, flying for happi-
ness and liberty.

Our nation and our homes are the off-
spring of commerce; and it behoves our
legislators and our tribunals, to afford
all possible protection and security.

May the awful example of the sufferers
yesterday, produce a deep and salutary
impression on the public mind. May it
serve to restrain the criminal cupidity of
those, who, without the courage to under-
take such deeds of guilt, will yet furnish
the means for such piratical expeditions,
and share in the plunder, though wrested
from the defenceless and unprotected, &
in some instances, at the expense of the
blood of their unfortunate victims.

Clark is believed to have been an En-
glishman by birth, but has served in our
Navy, and was attached to one of the
light armed vessels in our harbor, during
the late war, as a petty officer. Wolf
was a German, but has left a wife and
several children in Liverpool, England,
for whom he has left letters, to be forward-
ed after his death.

After hanging for one hour, the bodies
were lowered down, placed in coffins, and
brought on shore for interment.

From the Boston Gazette.
RYE COFFEE.

Having read in various newspapers, ac-
counts of the qualities of Rye, as a substi-
tute for Coffee, I must confess to you, that
they made but little impression on my
mind—but almost every one being now
possessed with the mania of economy, I
thought it could do no harm to try the ex-
periment. Accordingly, this morning, I
went to the meal market, and purchased
a small quantity for trial; and it has ex-
ceeded any thing I had any conception of.
We had it for supper this evening and
not one of my family could tell the differ-
ence from real Coffee, although they knew
what it was. It was prepared as follows:
Boiling hot water was poured over it, and
it then stood in the water one hour, which
swelled it—it was then put into a kettle,
and gradually dried previous to burning
it. It takes the same quantity that you
do of coffee, is of as good a color, and the
nicest palate cannot taste the difference.
From this single experiment, I find what
has cost me in a year about 75 dollars, will
now only cost me 4 dollars. Mentioning
the circumstance to a friend, I was in-
formed that a respectable family at Dor-
chester, consisting of six persons has, for
the last four months, entirely used rye as
a substitute for coffee, and cost them only
37 1/2 cents! Hoping others will make the
trial I am your friend,
G.
Boston, May 1, 1820.

RINGING OF FRUIT TREES.

Mr. Maclean: I saw in your paper,
some 14 or 15 months ago, (and since that
time, in the Pittsburg Magazine Alma-
nack) a recommendation to ring the limbs
of fruit trees, in order to make them bear
a more prolific crop. I tried the experi-
ment, and am convinced, from present ap-
pearances, that the mode recommended
will produce the effect stated. In May,
last year, when the sap was in full tide,
I selected several apple trees in my or-
chard, and ringed of some a low, indiffer-
ent, and unpromising limb; of others, a
high, vigorous, and principal branch. The
result is the same in every instance—the
ringed limb, on each, having now more
blossoms than all the others on the tree,
taken together. The operation is thus
performed: cut, with a penknife, two
rings round the branch, within about a
quarter of an inch of each other, and take
off the bark between them. I make this
communication that others may try the
experiment. I think it interesting to the
lovers of good fruit.

JAMES TITTLE.

Salem Township, May 1, 1820.

Interesting to Agricultural Societies.

A Mr. Ezra Coombs, of Brookfield,
Massachusetts, obtained a premium of the
Worcester Agricultural Society, for rais-
ing 99 bushels and 21 quarts of corn, as he
stated, on an acre of ground. At the re-
quest of the Worcester Society, the Trus-
tees of the Massachusetts Agricultural
Society awarded the said Coombs fifteen
dollars more on the same account. It
turned out, however, that the statement
by the said Coombs was an imposition.
Impositions of this kind should be care-
fully guarded against by all similar insti-
tutions.

REFUSAL TO BE SACRIFICED.

The following is an extract from the
journal of a Baptist Missionary at Be-
nares.—
"August 27th—I addressed the word to
a crowd of people at Pruhald-ghat,
where a woman was to be burned alive
with the corpse of her husband. At the
close of the discourse, a Brahmin said
"Your scriptures are quite contrary to
ours, therefore I hope you will not speak
much." The corpse and the woman were
taken to Brumhaghar, where they intend-
ed to burn them together. After they
had performed their superstitious cere-
monies, they placed the woman on the
pile with the corpse, and set fire to the
wood. As soon as the flames touched her,
she jumped off the pile, and fell into the
water. Immediately the Brahmins seized
her, in order to put her again into the
flames; she exclaimed, "Do not murder
me; I don't wish to be burned." The

Company's officers being present, she
was brought home safely."

FROM THE TRENTON FARMER.
IMPORTANT TO MILLERS.

A very valuable Machine has lately
been invented (and is now in operation)
by Richard French, of Morrisville, Penn.
for cleansing all kind of grain and grass
seeds. This Machine cleanses the grain
completely of the white cap, and at the
same time rubs off the dust that always
adheres to grain, and is the cause of specks
in flour. The grain at the same time re-
ceives a fine polish. It operates equally
on Rye and Buckwheat, cleansing it from
all the dust and fuz which darken and
cause grit in the flour, and are so liable to
fret the Bolting-cloth. It is the opinion
of a number of Millers, that one barrel of
flour may be obtained more from every
hundred bushels of wheat, cleaned by this
machine, than from the same quantity in
the usual way. This machine will remain
at Morrisville, for public inspection, a few
weeks, after which it will be removed to
Brandywine. Millers and others who
wish to make more and better Flour, (as
there is no loss of grain) are invited to call
and see the Machine in operation. I be-
lieve they will not regret the time and
trouble of so doing.

A lover of good bread.

From the National Recorder.

A few months ago, a farmer living a few miles
from Easton, Pa. sent his daughter on horse-
back to that town, to procure from the bank
smaller notes in exchange for one of one hun-
dred dollars. When she arrived there the
bank was shut, and she endeavored to effect
her object by offering it at several stores, but
could not get her note changed. She had not
gone far on her return, when a stranger rode
up to the side of her horse, and accosted her
with so much politeness that she had not the
slightest suspicion of any evil intention on his
part. After a ride of a mile or two, employed
in very social conversation, they came to a
retired part of the road, and the gentleman
commanded her to give him the bank note. It
was with some difficulty that she could be
made to believe him in earnest, as his demean-
or had been so very friendly, but the presenta-
tion of a pistol placed the matter beyond a
doubt, and she yielded to necessity. Just as
she held the note to him, a sudden puff of
wind blew it into the road, and carried it gen-
tly several yards from them. The discourte-
ous knight alighted to overtake it, and the
lady whipped her horse to get out of his power,
and the other horse who had been left
standing by her side started off with her. His
owner fired a pistol, which only tended to in-
crease the speed of all parties, and the young
lady arrived safely at home with the horse of
the robber, on which was a pair of saddlebags.
When these were opened, they were found
to contain, besides a quantity of counterfeit
bank notes, fifteen hundred dollars in good money!
The horse was a good one, and when
saddled and bridled was thought to be worth
at least as much as the bank note that was sto-
len.

As the story is somewhat wonderful, I en-
close you my name as a voucher for the truth
of it, and am yours, &c.

MR. ELLERY.

The venerable Mr. Ellery, the subject
of the extract which we give below, was
one of the signers of the Declaration of
Independence, and upwards of ninety
years old when he died. His recent
death has been already briefly noticed.
The writer of the letter is a gentleman of
Rhode Island, of much distinction, who
was intimately acquainted with the de-
ceased.

Extract of a letter dated Newport, R. I.
March 14, 1820.

"Old Mr. Ellery died like a philosopher.
In truth, death, in its common form, never
came near him. His strength wast-
ed gradually for the last year, until he
had not enough left to draw in his breath, &
so he ceased to breathe. The day on which
he died, he got up as usual, and dressed
himself, took his old flag-bottomed chair,
without arms, in which he had sat for
more than half a century, and was read-
ing Tully's offices, in the Latin, without
glasses, though the print was as fine as
that of the smallest pocket Bible. Dr. W.
stopped in on his way to the hospital, as
he usually did, and, on perceiving the old
gentleman could scarcely raise his eyelids
to look at him, took his hand, and found
that his pulse was gone. After drinking
a little wine and water, Dr. W. told him
his pulse beat stronger. "O yes, doctor,
I have a charming pulse. "But," he con-
tinued, "it is idle to talk to me in this
way. I am going off the stage of life; and
it is a great blessing that I go free from
sickness, pain, and sorrow." Some time
after, his daughter, finding him become ex-
tremely weak, wished him to be put to bed,
which he at first objected to, saying he
felt no pain, and there was no occasion
for his going to bed. Presently after,
however, fearing he might possibly fall
out of his chair, he told them they might
set him upright in the bed, so that he
could continue to read. They did so,
and he continued reading Cicero very
quietly for some time; presently they look-
ed at him—and found him dead! sitting
in the same posture, with the book under
his chin, as a man who becomes drowsy
and goes to sleep."—[Nat. Gaz.

In the Petersburg Intelligencer, the
following recipe is given to make a ce-
ment which will answer for out-door pain.

ting:—"Take as much lime as is usual in
making a half bushel of white wash, and
let it be mixed in a half bushel or pail
nearly full of water; in this put 2 pounds
and a half of brown sugar, and three oun-
ces of salt, mix them well together, and
the cement is completed—a little lamp
black, yellow ochre, or other coloring com-
modity, may be introduced to change the
color of the cement to please the fancy.
It is a great protection against fire be-
comes hard and glossy, and is said to be
more durable than paint."

TO KILL COCKROACHES.

An infallible means, to destroy them,
will be found in giving them the Root of
the VERATUM VIREDE, commonly called
BLACK HELLEBORE, which grows wild in
our country marshy grounds, & may be got
of market-people. Strew these roots about
the floor at night, and next morning you
will find all the family of Cockroaches
dead or dying, from having eaten it, which
they do with much avidity. They will
never fail to eat it while they can get it,
and will all as surely die; it causes them
to froth at the mouth, and to split in the
back occasionally. The plant is now in
full growth.

We present our readers with a Diary,
extracted from a Boston paper. We give
it with the sole view that if there should
be among our readers either epicures or
bachelors, they may profit by it, provid-
ed they wish to relieve themselves of
head-aches, heart-burns, anxieties, fright-
ful dreams, petulance, &c. &c. All we
ask is, that they will try the milk-pan, and
if the disgusting sight is not sufficient to
bring about reformation, then we must
leave them to the errors of their way, sat-
isfied that they have sinned away their
day of grace. The writer of the article
was troubled with dyspepsia, and God
knows, well he might be.

[Metropolitan.

April 7. Got up quite dispirited, tongue
worse, mouth very dry. Shooting pains
through my head & breast. Must have ad-
vice, but resolve to see what one day's
careful living will do. Abandoned tea
and coffee, I am sure they hurt me. Took
a pint of chocolate, four crackers, and
three herrings, instead of butter.—Am
sure bread don't agree with me. Told my
servant that I was resolved to be very
careful, and ordered him to watch me all
day, and put the like of every thing that I
eat and drank, into a milk-pan, that I
might see how it looked together. Told
him to begin with chocolate, crackers and
herrings. Heart-burn came on again! can't
account for this—Lump of magnesia into
my stomach, and one into the milk-pan.
Took exercise on horseback—came back
with my stomach all in a broil—put a pint
of soda water into it, & a pint in the milk-
pan. Had a small party to dine—deter-
mined to be careful—eat boiled beef, and
took one glass of port after it; eat baked
fish, and took one tumbler of cider after
it; eat part of a duck, and took a little
brandy and water; took very little gravy,
sausage, or celery—eat four crackers,
and a whole pepper, to help digestion;
took two slices hunter's pudding—eat a
few nuts, raisins, figs, and only two or-
anges, a few sweetmeats, &c. and drank a
pint of Madeira, one glass of Cham-
pagne, and two of Curacao; took coffee,
eat 2 pieces of cracker toast, and a slice
of pound cake. Took snuff at the time,
was not eating drinking or smoking. Equal
quantities of all these except snuff
and segars into the milk-pan. The com-
pany very agreeable—sat late fine glee.
Company left me—felt shockingly op-
pressed; head ached distressingly.—Felt
as if two of me had got into my skin.—
Flatulent flushed, hot and cold by turns.
Concluded to walk over south Boston
bridge, before going to bed—cold east
wind; soon turned back. Dreadful op-
pression—night mare; horrid faces; short
naps; frightful dreams; heart-burns; shoot-
ing pains all over me; and trembling in
the stomach and limbs. Afraid I must
have eaten something that did not agree
with me.

April 8.—Got up very unwell; tongue
very much furrowed; pulse beat irregular;
head confused; sense of soreness of swal-
lowing. Felt a strange beating of the
heart; began to think I was going to be
sick. Dressing myself with difficulty,
could not shave myself for trembling.
Thought of diet for the day, and this made
me think of the milk-pan. Told the ser-
vant to bring it. Good heavens! what a
mess! Thought the servant had crack'd
a joke upon me—examined him sharply.
He protested he had been critically exact.
Doubted him—resolved to read Chessel-
den, to see where the stomach is situated, and
how much it can hold. Resolved to read
Fourcroy, to learn how heat oper-
ates upon mixtures—but concluded to see
for myself—and therefore put the milk-
pan over a slow fire, and made the mix-
ture about equal to natural animal warmth;
watched the changes; was horror struck
at the process; and soon felt so much indis-
posed and alarmed, that I concluded to
dismiss Chessel- den and Fourcroy, and
send immediately for a physician.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

London, April 8.

It is reported, that a spirit of discontent has
been observed to prevail among the troops
in Prussia. Notwithstanding the extreme vigi-
lance of the government, none of them are ig-
norant of the accounts from Spain. Prussia
has not forgotten that a Constitution was pro-
mised her as the reward of her efforts in favor
of the national independence. That Consti-
tution announced in the moment of peril, and
refused after victory, is the object of all the
people's wishes. We are even assured, that
some superior officers, sincere friends of the
King, have reminded him of the promises
made to the people, and insisted on the neces-
sity of fulfilling the same. It is added, that
these officers were cashiered, and the troops
loudly demanded their restoration. We do
not know what will be the result of the busi-
ness.—Constitutionnel.

Frankfort, March 24.

The Hanoverian Government has just done
a signal act of justice in favor of the Catholic
Church. The Cabinet Ministers have formally
adopted the principle, that all the property
which has belonged to the churches of that re-
ligion and to pious establishments, and which
was seized upon by the French & Westphalian
Governments, whether landed property or
money shall be separated from the domains of
the crown, and restored to the competent au-
thorities, to fulfil the intentions of the found-
ers.

The Crown and Regalia of Candy.

A chest recently brought from India, con-
taining the regalia and other articles taken in
1815 from the palace of the deposed King of
Candy, was opened on Wednesday last at the
Bank of England. Among the curious and
costly articles disclosed to view, were a regal
crown of pure gold, an entire suite of golden
armour, together with a number of tiaras,
bracelets, anklets and other ornaments, for
the most part studded with precious stone, &
many of them suspended by massive gold
chains, of ingenious workmanship. The whole
collection, which is of considerable value, has
been given up by His Majesty for the benefit
of the captors, and will shortly it is un-
derstood, be offered for sale.

Late Dutch papers have been received.—
They contain no intelligence of any interest.—
The banditti in the neighborhood of Rome are
represented as renewing their depredations
upon travellers. Some of them have been
wounded in an affray with the military, and a
chief named Ranaldi, was killed.

DOVER, April 4.

On Sunday evening his Excellency the Per-
sian Ambassador and suite arrived at Wright's
Hotel, from London, and at two this after-
noon, his excellency, accompanied by Mr. Mor-
rier and suite, embarked on board the Pioneer
schooner, Lieut. Ordrey, under a salute from
the guns at the heights. There were vast
numbers on the pier heads to witness his ex-
cellency's departure, and he was attended by a
guard of honor and the band of the 84th reg-
iment to the place of embarkation, when the
schooner reached the Roads, she returned the
salute. Last evening Prince Leopold passage
vessel, arrived from Calais, bringing his Ex-
cellency Prince Casatolicca, the Neapolitan Am-
bassador.

DARING ROBBERY.

Thursday last, during the procession, a most
formidable gang of robbers, armed with blud-
geons, &c. about thirty in number, committed
the vilest depredations. J. Mayor, Esq. of Mar-
rybone, after placing some ladies in a car-
riage to view the procession, left them, and
was in the act of crossing from Spring-gardens
to the opposite side, when a villain snatched
his gold watch and appendages, which he ran
off with. Mr. Mayor pursued and collared him,
when he was instantly surrounded by about
thirty others, who commenced a most desper-
ate attack on him with their sticks, and bruised
him seriously; he still kept his hold, and
offered a reward to any person who would as-
sist him, but the gang was so formidable
that every one was afraid. Mr. M. at
length seized another fellow, who was most
active in attempting to rescue the thief; and
while he held him by the collar the villain bit
Mr. Mayor's thumb and finger nearly through,
which caused him to let go the thief and secure
the other. During the affray he had the
whole of his pockets turned inside out, and his
handkerchief and all his property was stolen.
Constables arrived and took the prisoner to
St. James' watch-house; yesterday he was ex-
amined at Marlborough-street; he gave his
name John Fitzgerald. Mr. Howard, of Carna-
by street was attacked under similar circum-
stances in Piccadilly, by about thirty in a
gang who beat him with sticks, and turning
his pockets inside out, robbed him of his
watch and every thing he had in his posses-
sion. Several other robberies of the same de-
scription were perpetrated during the proces-
sion.

"Glasgow, April 14.

I have been so much engaged about Radicals
and other public matters as not to have had
time to think hardly of any thing else. I send
you a paper which will show you what is going
on here. The plans of those people were
most extensively laid for twenty miles round
this, and nothing but want of confidence in
each other and the terror that seized the bet-
ter kind of them, when they came to the im-
mediate prospect of butchering their neigh-
bors and friends prevented serious mischief.
Many thousands of them, however, were out in
arms on Wednesday evening, the 5th of April, but
not more than 4 or 500 ever got to one point;
and in every quarter the disappointment as
to numbers, was so great as to dispirit them
entirely; they counted on the people of En-
gland rising at the same time; also on 16 pieces
of cannon from the Carron works, in both of
which they were disappointed. I can assure
you from what I know confidentially of the
matter, I look upon the situation of the
manufacturing districts to be such as to give
serious cause of alarm. Unless some rising oc-
cur in Lancashire, I think the storm will be
over here, at least for a time. Awful exam-
ples will be made here. How far that may
break the spirit remains to be tried. Our offi-
cial and confidential accounts from Manches-
ter to-day, are not so pleasing as we could
wish. I hope, however, that all may continue
quiet."

An unheard of Atrocity.

Letters from Angoulême contain the fol-
lowing account of an horrible outrage com-
mitted near Confolens. A young couple,

who were on the point of being married, went together to invite their relations to the nuptials. The girl was mounted on her lover's horse, following him on foot. On their arrival at a village where the young man wanted to see some person, he left his destined bride to wait his return in the road. Immediately afterwards three ruffians arrived, who, after grossly insulting the girl, obliged her to alight from the horse, stripped her naked, committed outrages on her person, which decency will not permit us to relate, and threatened to murder her; they then killed the horse, cut open his belly, took out the entrails, and in their place put the unfortunate young woman, sewed up the animal's skin, and made off. Some children who were passing by afterwards heard cries issuing from the bowels of the horse, and immediately ran in great fright to tell their parents that the devil was in a dead horse lying on the road. In the mean time the young man arrived, and heard the groans of his expiring mistress. She was dragged out of the horrid stomach, where the villains had placed her, transported to the nearest barn, where every attention was paid to her. The police set directly about pursuing the horrid monsters who had committed an offence new in the annals of crime, and were fortunate enough to arrest them. They were recognised by the young woman, upon confrontation. The unfortunate victim could not survive the outrages which had been perpetrated upon her, and expired five days afterwards.

* We insert the above (almost incredible) horror, on the authority of a respectable correspondent—Ed. Lon. M. Chron.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Philadelphia, May 22.
We stop the press to announce the arrival of the ship Cincinnati, Captain Griswold, from London, whence she sailed on the 18th April, and has furnished us with London dates to the 18th inclusive.

Office of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, May 20—9 o'clock, (evening.)

We have just received a London evening paper of the 19th April, by the Cincinnati.

The trial of Thistlewood terminated about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th. "If the verdict (says the paper) should be given in due time, a second edition shall be issued." A second edition is not in the paper before us.

The accounts from Glasgow, are to the 15th and Greenock of the same date. This is one day later than you received by the Herald.

GLASGOW, April 15.

Eleven persons have been taken at Kilmarnock, and committed to prison. The troops are now on the alert. The Edinburgh troops are to remain at Kilmarnock.

Could we give a view of the actual situation of the country for many miles round this city, such as it is, it would scarcely be credited.

Courier.

\$100 REWARD.

Runaway from the Subscriber, on the 20th inst. two negroes,

Joe and Henny,

Joe is about 25 years of age, light complexion about 5 feet five inches high, well made, pleasant countenance and walks rather heavily. Henny is about 25 years of age, and is rather darker than Joe—She has a scar on her cheek, from her temple to the lower part of her jaw. She is about 5 feet high, and well made. Joe took with him, a striped Kersey suit, a blue coat, and an old fur hat. The girls' clothes are not recollected.

Any person who will apprehend said negroes, and secure them in any goal so that I get them again, if in the state of Maryland, shall receive eighty dollars, if out of the state, one hundred dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

PLANNERS HANDLEY.

Dorchester county, Md. near }
Vienna, May 27th 1820. }

Was Committed

To the Gaol of Caroline County on this day, a negro fellow by the name of

DANIEL YOUNG,

He is 5 feet 10 3/4 inches high, about 35 or 36 years of age, stout and well made, has a scar on his left leg, which he says was occasioned by a cart running over it—his clothes consist of a fur hat, striped Kersey Jacket and Pantaloon—he now says his true name is Thomas Young, that he formerly lived with Mr. Abram Moss, at New Market, in Dorchester county.

The owner is desired to come & release him otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law, to pay his prison charges.

WILLIAM McDONALD, Shff.
May 15th 1820 (37)—3w

More Cheap Goods.

CLARK & GREEN

Are now receiving and will open in the course of this week,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS,

Carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest arrivals, and will be offered uncommonly low. They respectfully invite all their friends and the public generally, to give them an early call.

Easton, May 20.

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Tuesday the 9th day of May, A. D. 1820.

On application of Joas Brown, Executor of Solomon Brown, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, the 9th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and

twenty.

JOHN YOUNG, Reg. of
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of May, 1820.

JOHN BROWN, Exr.
of Solomon Brown, dec'd.

May 27 3w.

PRO & THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.

A REBUS.

What's fickle as the wind, the French delight,
A small disease that's hurtful to the sight,
These words when joined together will express
The greatest charm a female can possess.

STREPHON.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

UNION OF PRINCIPLES.

Much is said about there being no difference in political principles between good Democrats and good Federalists—This we believe, and we believe further, that Democratic principles, such as used to be talked of, and acted on, are as little in fashion, or in use, among Democratic men of good sense and wise intentions, as among Federalists. Many, very many democratic notions, vagaries and violence are put down even among us, though too many still exist; but in the General Government of the United States there is scarcely any such thing as the old democratic system—it is essentially and mainly federal in character and in fact, and this causes federal men to forbear from all opposition; but we cannot agree with the Fifty-one "rising gentlemen," of New York, that this is a reason for us to say that we have changed, when the fact and the truth is, our opponents have changed and come to us, whilst we stood still; and all we now ask is, gentlemen as you have come over to us, pray cease to abuse us and allow us to be the fathers of our own children.

In Maryland there is one essential point of state policy, in which there is a total disagreement between Federalists and Democrats; it is this—Federalists hold it as wise and necessary to promote the commercial interest, the general wealth and prosperity of the City of Baltimore and its people, because it is an act of justice to them and highly advantageous to the state at large; they regard the interest and prosperity of the city and country as identified and inseparable—but Federalists never will consent to give Baltimore one atom more political power than she now possesses; they think she ought to find a representative and friend in every man who holds a seat in the General Assembly—On the contrary, the Democrats never have professed or asserted this settled devotion to advance the prosperity of Baltimore, as an act of justice to her people or as promoting the welfare of the state; it is a sentiment they never felt and never professed; but they are anxious to give Baltimore a great deal more political power in the state; not because they think she will use that power to the general advantage of the state at large, but because they think it will strengthen their party in influence & control, & put down all federal opposition, & thus secure to the Democratic party all the offices in the state. This is the true difference, upon this point, between the parties. There cannot be an instance shown out of Baltimore, where any democrat, upon any occasion, has made any exertion, or openly avowed the sentiment of promoting the welfare of that City as an act of justice and common benefit to the City & the country. Nothing can be more certain than that whenever the democrats gain complete power in Maryland, they will instantly give to Baltimore an increase of political strength; but it is not their intention to confer on her any benefits for the welfare of the city and people; they only hope, by means of her political control, to put down opposition and to have exclusive dominion. Should the state ever be so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, this anticipation will be realized, and out of it will grow great collisions and disastrous consequences.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE CALVERT ELECTION.

Almost every step taken in the investigation of this subject by the majority of the late House of Delegates, was a plain infringement of some article of the constitution, or the established laws of the land. Persons were declared to be illegal voters, violators of the laws and disfranchised without having any opportunity of showing their right to vote or of proving their innocence. An express motion was made by Mr. Dorsey, to remit the persons charged with being illegal voters, "to adduce evidence in support of their right to vote." This proposition was rejected—(Vide votes and proceedings, Jan. 25.)

The right of voting or of choosing his own rulers, is the distinguishing characteristic of a freeman—strip him of this & he is a slave—Yet this inestimable privilege was taken away without affording to the parties disfranchised, any opportunity of vindicating their claims to the rights of freemen!

They were not permitted to have a single witness to show their right to vote—denied the assistance of counsel, and the privilege of cross-examining the witnesses against them. In this high handed manner they were deprived of the dearest privileges of freemen and held up to the public as violators of the laws of the state. All this too was done by men who profess themselves to be the "exclusive friends of free suffrage!"

In the days of the Romans as recorded by St. Paul, no man was condemned "without having his accusers face to face and licence to answer for himself concerning the crime laid against him." Yet at this enlightened period, in a country boasting of the wisdom and liberal spirit of its institutions, these important privileges have been openly denied. Can the people of Maryland approve of these doings? The first Monday in October must answer.

There were other portions of the proceeding in this investigation equally at variance with every principle of the constitution, of law and of common sense.

When it was determined by the House that hearsay evidence should be admitted to establish how certain persons voted at the late Calvert Election, the majority of the House refused Messrs. Blake and Reynolds the privilege of summoning a single witness and would not permit any witnesses to be summoned except the list furnished by Messrs. Kent and Becket.

Mr. Forrest moved as an amendment to the order to admit hearsay evidence, "and the memorialists and sitting members may produce any testimony they may be able to obtain touching the matter in dispute." This proposition was rejected—Every democrat in the house voting against it.

It was also moved by Mr. Forrest "and any testimony may be produced touching the general character and credibility of witnesses to be examined"—this proposition was rejected in the same manner.

It was then moved by Mr. Ross, "that the sitting members and memorialists be permitted to offer in evidence any record of conviction of perjury, or legal certified copy thereof, or any other legal testimony to disqualify the witnesses produced and sworn in the contested election of Calvert county." This proposition too was rejected—every democrat voting in the negative.

For the truth of the foregoing statement see the votes and proceedings of Jan. 27th. Thus virtually saying by their acts—"no other witnesses shall be summoned or examined except those directed by Messrs. Becket and Kent, and however unworthy of credit they may be, although covered with perjury, and infamous, yet we will hear them, and upon their testimony gain the object we have resolved on, that is, to turn out the federalists, which the people of Calvert have sent here, and put in our democratic friends, who have petitioned for their places." Such conduct needs no comment. Whether the people of Maryland approve of it or not, the first Monday in October will determine.

A CITIZEN.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE OLD SOLDIER.

The late law of Congress directing a review of all applications for pensions, is almost tantamount to a refusal of the bounty contemplated by the original act. Such obstacles are created to its attainment that very many of the most worthy claimants, must die, before they can be removed. Under the former act, the mode of obtaining the benefit of it, was comparatively very simple and easy, yet a very considerable period of time elapsed before a multitude of cases could be decided on, but now there is not only an increase of labour imposed on the officers of the War Department, but no applications can be made except in open court which in many counties will not set till next fall.

Then should any accident occur either from the infirmity of the party &c. that he should not be able to attend he must suffer another six months to pass away before ever he can have his case prepared to submit to the department. In the mean time the most meritorious of those hardy veterans, must be reduced to that distressing indigence from which they had fondly hoped, they were during the rest of their lives relieved—Indeed many of the most infirm and needy, may at once close their accounts as to any further assistance from their country—death in the natural course of things, before relief can come, must sweep them away.

It seems our Democratic Congressmen found a few more of the "old fellows" alive than they expected—and they thought (that is a majority of them, for many were for repealing the law altogether,) that it would not do to repeal the original law, but they determined to adopt a course which would in great measure have the effect of such repeal.

Besides, the terms upon which relief is to be obtained are of the most degrading and mortifying description.

Never let democrats again boast of their devotion to the principles of the revolution, when they thus mock the hopes and insult the feelings of the few surviving veterans of that memorable period.

It has been often said that a more idle and useless Session of Congress never did occur. It is a great pity in their neglect of other subjects, they had not neglected the soldier of the revolution.

If in truth, impositions have been practised in the Department, and unworthy objects have been placed on the pension list, is that a justifiable reason to strike off all to involve the innocent and meritorious with the guilty and fraudulent? Did not every dictate of justice and humanity require, that such a course should have been adopted, as to have continued the pension to all, until by enquiry the frauds, should have been detected and then let the impostors be stricken from the list?

I should have preferred that every surviving officer and soldier of the revolutionary war, should have been placed on the pension roll, rather than the course pursued by Congress should have been adopted.

The Soldier's Friend.

For the Easton Gazette.

FRIEND GRAMAM,

I observed in your paper, of the 13th a writing purporting to be a letter from one Patrick O'Carey, now confined in Elton jail, for circulating counterfeit bank notes. I was inclined, at first to think, that this was intended as a hoax, on our good Governor, our worthy councillor and your wise and enlightened delegates, of whom I understand S—y S—ns as far excel the others in wisdom, as our Tommy S—s—y do his colleagues, but my neighbor Richard Squirum, who

has been lately appointed a justice of the peace, says he believes that it is a true letter, from a true Patrick O'Carey, and that he knows Morris O'Barney, who resides in New Castle county, in the state of Delaware. When he told me this, I begged him to write to Councillor N—b and S—y S—ns, to request them, not to interfere to obtain this man's pardon; which he refused; saying it was a matter out of his district, he never fished in troubled waters. That it might cost him his commission, and for ought he knew, it might be very popular in Cecil county, to pardon this man. I have therefore to request you, through your paper, to enter my protest against such measures. I am a plain man, and do not interfere in politics; but am desirous, that good morals should prevail, and if men are to be pardoned for such offences, as have been committed by Holmes and O'Carey, honest men and honest women, will be in a bad condition in this state; and I do hereby declare, if O'Carey shall be pardoned by the Governor, I will go to the poles at the next election (though I have not been there for seven years) and vote against the whole democratic ticket.

I am your friend,
THOMAS STEADY.

Caroline County, May 17th, 1820.

P. S. I forgot to mention, that Justice Squirum, said, that if it would benefit the democratic cause, that O'Carey ought to be pardoned, at which I was sore amazed.

T. S.

Worthy every Man's Attention.

Our last paper brought "The Appeal," down to the attempt of the Democrats in the House to compel the Calvert witnesses to tell for whom they voted, and having the power, they stifled the voice of law, Constitution, Right, and Reason, put up in defence of those men, who were in their own person defending a common Right of the people, and decided that these witnesses should tell for whom they voted—now let us go on with what took place in the House when the witnesses were called up.

Calvert Election, and Appeal to the People.

(Continued.)

Before, however, they were sworn, a part of them presented the petition or protest found in the subjoined Votes and Proceedings.* This paper contains in substance a protestation on the part of the witnesses, that the House of Delegates did not possess the power under the constitution,

*James I. Bowen, a witness now at the Bar of the House of Delegates of Maryland, to give testimony relative to the late election in Calvert county, protests against the right to extract from him any thing which may have a tendency to criminate himself, and to subject him to prosecution and punishment. The witness, it has been charged, voted at the late election in Calvert county, & it is alleged was not entitled to a vote, and if he be correctly informed he is now before the house of delegates, to prove that he did vote, and for whom he voted.

The right of the witness to vote at that election, he confidently insists upon. At the same time however, he contends, that no person or constituted authority, legislative or judicial, can demand of him to answer whether he voted at all, or for whom he did vote. The constitution has expressly provided, that the free citizens of the state shall be at liberty to vote without being obliged to make it known for whom they voted, and any attempt which is made by the house of delegates, or elsewhere, to extort from him any information relative thereto, he considers it to be a duty which he owes to himself, as a freeman of Maryland, and to the free citizens of the state, at whatever hazard it may be done, to protest against and resist.

The witness is not unapprised, that it may be said, the question whether he was entitled to a vote has been decided by the house of delegates. But he is advised, and he trusts, all must be convinced, that that decision, whatever influence it may have in the house of delegates, & upon the return of the judges of election does not in any way affect him. If a prosecution should be commenced against him for having voted when he was not entitled to vote, the decision of the house will not even be the slightest evidence to the proper tribunal, that he was not a constitutional voter. The question then, whether he be a voter or not, so far as it concerns himself, is one which the house of delegates cannot decide, either in his favour or against him, and in that house he is not bound to defend himself against the charge of having given an illegal vote, and he has not been invited to furnish any proof of his right to a vote.

The witness being an illiterate man, and incapable, without assistance, to judge what questions are calculated to criminate himself, hopes, that the house of delegates will allow him to have the assistance of counsel, with whom to advise and by whom to be directed. If denied this privilege, the house will be sensible of the embarrassing situation in which he is placed, and he must therefore, in protesting against this course of proceeding by the house of delegates, as a violation of the rights of the freemen of the state, leaving it to those who now would decide upon his privileges, to determine if the house can demand of him, that he answer any question designed to prove either that he voted, or for whom he voted; and at the same time he must be allowed to express his regret, that situated as he is, and called upon as he conceives that he is, to maintain constitutional rights and privileges never before assailed, so short a time has been afforded to prepare the protest which he now offers at the Bar of this House.

JAMES I. BOWEN.

We the undersigned, attending as witnesses at the Bar of the House of Delegates, also request that we may be considered parties to the protest, and to object, upon the same grounds, to the right of the house to enquire of us how we voted, or whether we voted at all.

J. S. Wilson,

John Robertson,

William Dossey,

James Gray,

his

Henry J. Cochran,

mark

to compel them to declare for whom they voted and concluded with a prayer, that the house would allow them to be attended by counsel learned in the law, to protect them against giving answers, which might criminate them and subject them to punishment.

After this petition was read, a motion was made by a federal member, that the house would grant counsel to the persons at the bar as prayed.*

This motion was rejected by the majority. It was insisted by the federal members, that this unprecedented decision at once unconstitutional and illegal should be placed on the journals of the house; but the majority, alarmed at the consequences, determined, that the prayer for assistance of counsel on the part of the voters should not be made a part of the journal. They saw that this decision would exhibit an utter disregard for the rights and privileges of freemen. The only thing that could possibly be considered a justification for rejecting the proposition, was that the voters themselves did not petition for this privilege, and hence the anxiety of the democrats to keep the prayer from your view; but one of the federal members, all of whom were steady in their resolution to expose attempts to violate the constitution and your rights, resolved that it should appear & made a motion which rendered it necessary that the whole petition should be entered on the journal, but which was at once foreseen by the majority to have that effect. When this was to be the effect of the motion, one of the majority gave notice, that at a proper moment should move to have every thing connected with the voters application for the benefits of counsel expunged from the journal. The majority refused to permit even the object of the petition to be stated on the journals in the usual manner, and thereby endeavoured to conceal the fact from the people of Maryland, that a citizen, about to be treated as a violator of the law, was denied the privilege of counsel.

The situation of these witnesses was this—They claimed to be legal voters if they were legal voters it was admitted, by the majority, that they were not bound to answer. The majority however decided, that they were not entitled to vote, and therefore might be forced to answer. Under these circumstances, as they were illiterate men, they asked for the aid of counsel, (to which they were entitled by the bill of rights) not to resist any view of the majority by argument, but to guard them against answering such questions as would criminate them, and subject them to punishment. This however, as before stated, was refused.

Instead of the usual oath "to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," the house had previously adopted the following form of an oath to be administered to the persons declared to be illegal voters: "You will true answers make to such questions as shall be asked."

Vide F. & P. Jan. 26.

*On motion by Mr. Washington, the following order was read:

Ordered, That James I. Bowen, Joseph Robertson, James Gray, Henry Cochran, John Robertson, and William Dossey, be permitted to be attended by counsel while under examination as prayed in their memorial, and the question put that the house assent to the same.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Key Millard Blackstone Plater J. F. Browne Spencer Weems Stonestreet Jennifer Dorsey Garner Dashiell Polk Dennis King Lecompte Lucas Griffith Jackson J. M. Hall Somerville Warfield Ross Kellar Plater Gaither Washington Forrest Blair—29

Negative—Mr. Speaker F. Brown Broome Marriott T. W. Hall Wyvill C. Stewart Hayward Stevens N. Martin Orrick A. H. Price Showers Wroth Mackey Moffett Patten Cross R. T. Hall Duvall Boyle Harrison Hollingsworth Nicholson Quinton Riley Iiams Hawkins Manly Norris H. Hall Forwood Hardesty Willis Whitely Montgomery Schenck Gabby, Kennedy Tomlinson W. Price Greenwell—43

Determined in the negative.

Vide F. & P. of Jan. 27.

†On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the following order was read:

Ordered, That the following be entered as a part of the proceedings of yesterday: "The speaker presented to the house the memorial of James I. Bowen and others, witnesses attending at the bar of the house, to give testimony touching their votes at the late Calvert election, protesting against the right of the house of delegates, or any other tribunal, extracting from them the names of the persons for whom they voted, at the late election and praying the assistance of counsel, that the house determine to examine them."

On motion by Mr. Montgomery, the question was put that the word "memorial" be stricken out, for the purpose of inserting the word "protest."

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Mr. Speaker E. Brown Broome Marriott T. W. Hall Wyvill C. Stewart Hayward Stevens N. Martin Orrick A. H. Price Showers Mackey Moffett Patten Cross R. T. Hall Duvall Boyle Harrison Hollingsworth Nicholson Quinton Riley Iiams Hawkins Manly Norris H. Hall Forwood Hardesty Willis Whitely Montgomery Schenck Gabby, Kennedy Tomlinson W. Price Greenwell—42

Negative—Key Millard Blackstone Plater J. F. Browne Spencer Weems Stonestreet Jennifer Dorsey Garner Dashiell Polk Dennis King Lecompte Lucas Griffith Jackson J. M. Hall Somerville Warfield Ross Kellar Plater Gaither Washington Forrest Blair—24

Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, that the house assent to the said order as amended. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Key Millard Blackstone Plater J. F. Browne Spencer Weems Stonestreet Jennifer Dorsey Garner Dashiell Polk Dennis King Lecompte Lucas Griffith Jackson Somerville Warfield Ross Kellar Plater Gaither Washington Forrest Blair—25

Negative—Speaker E. Brown, Broome, Marriott T. W. Hall Wyvill C. Stewart, Hayward Stevens N. Martin Orrick A. H. Price, Showers, Mackey, Moffett, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duvall, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iiams, Hawkins, Manly, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardesty, Willis, Whitely, Montgomery, Schenck, Gabby, Kennedy, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—41

asked of you in

before the house

The adoption of

on the ground that

entrap the witness

men, and might

which would be

grace them. It

when witnesses

house to testify,

restrict their test

propriety require

na witness sho

of all his knowl

which he was sw

an oath in the us

interested to the w

the whole truth

majority." To v

ting members w

wanted no testif

conduce to that

was therefore rej

majority.

One of the unde

when a witness

the speaker sho

nature of the oaf

form him, that,

to subject him to

him to disgrace,

answer it."*

This propositi

H. Price Showe

ten Cross R. T.

James Hawkins

Forwood Harde

asked of you in the matter now pending before the house; so help you God."

The adoption of this oath was opposed on the ground that it was calculated to entrap the witnesses, who were illiterate men, and might tend to criminate or disgrace them. It was also insisted, that when witnesses were called before the house to testify, that it was improper to restrict their testimony. That justice & propriety required, that before any tribunal a witness should give full information of all his knowledge on the subject, on which he was sworn to testify; and a federal member had therefore proposed that an oath in the usual form should be administered to the witnesses, "to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but truth."

The whole truth was not desired by the majority. To vacate the seats of the sitting members was their object, and they wanted no testimony but such as would conduce to that end. This proposition was therefore rejected by the democratic majority.

One of the undersigned then moved, that when a witness is produced & sworn, the speaker should admonish him of the nature of the oath he has taken, and inform him, that, if any question, calculated to subject him to punishment or reduce him to disgrace, be put, he is not bound to answer it."

This proposition, with the same intention,

H. Price, Showers Mackey Moffett Patten Cross R. T. Hall Duval Boyle Harrison Hollingsworth Nicholson Quinton Iiams Hawkins Maulsby Norris H. Hall Forwood Hardcastle Willis Whitley Montgomery Breckenridge Schnebly Keller Gabby Kennedy Tomlinson W. Price Greenwell—42.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Forrest, the following was read:

Whereas the following paper, to wit: (The paper here omitted is the protest, which may be seen in a note to pages 9 & 10) was laid on the speaker's table contrary to one of the rules of this house, Ordered, That it ought not to have been received.

On motion by Mr. Montgomery, it was so amended as to read—Whereas, a paper purporting to be a protest, signed by James I. Bowen and others, &c. The question was then put, that the house assent to the same? Determined in the negative.

Vide V. & P. Jan. 26.

"On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the following order was read:

Ordered, That the following oath shall be administered to each and every witness who shall be examined with respect to the Calvert election.

The evidence that you shall give in the matter now depending before the house of delegates, shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God.

Mr. Montgomery offered the following as a substitute.

Ordered, That the following oath shall be administered to the witnesses, "you will true answers make to such questions as shall be asked of you in the matter now pending before the house, so help you God."

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was then put, that the words "the answers you shall give to the questions propounded to you shall be true," be inserted in the proposed substitute after the word "witnesses." Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Forrest, the question was put, that the words, "proper and legal" be inserted in the same between the words "such questions." Determined in the negative.

The question was then put on the substitute proposed by Mr. Montgomery. The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Mr. Speaker, E. Browne, Brooke, Marriot, T. W. Hall, Wyvil, C. Stewart, Hayward, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Maffitt, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iiams, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardcastle, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schnebly, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—42.

Negative—Key, Millard, Blackstone, Plater, J. F. Browne, Spencer, Weems, Stonestreet, Jennifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, LeCompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaither, Washington, Forrest, Blair—27.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Vide V. & P. Jan. 26.

"On motion by Mr. Forrest, the following order was read:

Ordered, That when a witness is produced and sworn, the speaker shall admonish him of the nature of the oath he has taken, and inform him that if any question calculated to subject him to punishment or reduce him to disgrace be put, he is not bound to answer it.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Key, Millard, Blackstone, Plater, J. F. Browne, Spencer, Weems, Stonestreet, Jennifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, LeCompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaither, Washington, Forrest, Blair—24.

Negative—Mr. Speaker, E. Browne, Brooke, Marriot, T. W. Hall, Wyvil, C. Stewart, Hayward, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Maffitt, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iiams, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardcastle, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—42.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

erant spirit, was voted down by the majority.

Thomas Mitchell, one of the voters who had been adjudged by the house, without a hearing, to be an illegal voter for want of age, was then called to the bar & upon the question being put, "for whom did you vote at the late Calvert election?" it was objected, that he was not bound to answer. The house determined that he was bound. He then answered that he voted for Messrs. Weems, Wilkinson, Beckett and Kent, one federalist and three democrats. He was then asked if he was twenty-one years of age; to which he replied in the affirmative—stating that his mother had sworn to his age previous to the election.

The majority upon this took the alarm, lest the very testimony upon which they relied to oust the sitting members, would on the contrary, both establish the right of the persons, declared illegal voters, to vote, and at the same time confirm the title of the members returned to their seats, objected to the testimony, and determined that no question should be asked the witnesses, except "For whom did you vote at the late Calvert Election?"

The effect of this decision was to compel the witnesses to give evidence to suit the purposes of the majority and to criminate themselves, but to exclude all testimony, which was calculated to defeat the views of that majority or to exculpate themselves. It then became manifest, with what view the special and extraordinary oath had been got up. It suited the purpose of the majority to know for whom the witnesses voted, but it did not suit them to hear testimony calculated to establish the truth or maintain the just rights of the voters.

As the majority had decided that only one question should be asked of the witnesses, the minority were deprived of the right of interrogating the witnesses, and the witnesses were denied the privilege of testifying to any thing that went to establish their innocence, and were compelled to testify to one point, and one point only, that is, for whom they voted. In other words they were compelled to testify to an act, i. e. the fact of their voting, which the house had already decided to be criminal, by deciding that they were illegal voters.

Another witness, James Sly, was produced, who had been decided to be an illegal voter for want of age; but who had, as appears from the testimony taken by the committee of elections, offered at the polls an extract from the family record of his age, to prove that he was entitled to vote, which he had sworn to be true. This same witness had confessed that he had himself made, in a writing book the entry, which related to his own age, and which was shown by him to the judges of election. Doctor Thomas C. Gantt, deposed on oath, that the black book in which this entry was made, was three or four sheets of paper, with one line in these words, "James Sly, born in the year 1797"—that the writing appeared to have been recently done, and that the reason he did not bring the book with him, was that it was written by James Sly, as he himself had informed him. The father of James Sly swore, that the leaf of the bible on which his son's age was registered, was gone when he last saw the book, one or two years ago, and that part had been

Vide V. & P. Jan. 26.

†Thomas Mitchell being asked by Mr. Boyle, for whom he voted.

Mr. Dorsey objected to the legality of said question, and the question was put, that the said question is a legal one.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Mr. Speaker, E. Browne, Brooke, Marriot, T. W. Hall, Wyvil, C. Stewart, Hayward, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Maffitt, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iiams, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardcastle, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schnebly, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—42.

Negative—Key, Millard, Blackstone, Plater, J. F. Browne, Spencer, Weems, Stonestreet, Jennifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, LeCompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaither, Washington, Forrest, Blair—27.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Vide V. & P. Jan. 26.

"Mr. Forrest having asked John W. Simmons the following questions, "how old are you; and was your age proven by any person at the last election?" Mr. Boyle objected to the said question as having been already determined by the house, and the question was put; shall the said question be propounded to the witness?

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows,

Affirmative—Key, Millard, Blackstone, Plater, J. F. Browne, Spencer, Weems, Stonestreet, Jennifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, LeCompte, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaither, Washington, Forrest, Blair—28.

Negative—Mr. Speaker, E. Browne, Brooke, Marriot, T. W. Hall, Wyvil, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth Mackey, Maffitt Patten Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iiams, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardcastle, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schnebly, Gabby, Kennedy, Tomlinson W. Price, Greenwell—41.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. LeCompte, the question was put, that the words "as having been already determined by the house," be stricken out of the preceding question as stated on the journal. Determined in the negative.

tion off between the testaments.

After the committee of elections said that they had got through their examination of Sly, one of the federal members proposed to Sly the following question: did you, or did you not, at the last election, produce to the judges of election a memorandum of your age, and swear that it was correct?

When the question was put, it was stated by the member who proposed the question, that his object was to arrive at the truth, and to do this he must be suffered to try the credibility of the witness by the usual mode of cross examination. But the majority determined, that the question, should not be put. It need not be concealed that, if the witness had been made to answer the question, and other legal testimony which could have been produced, had been admitted, this witness would have been shown to be altogether unworthy of credit. Indeed it is manifest from the testimony of his father, and Dr. Gantt, already cited, that he had either been guilty of perjury, when he swore before the judges of election to the record of his age, or of such an equivocation as would very nearly amount to it.

Notwithstanding all this, when the following order, so necessary to the attainment of truth, was moved by one of the undersigned, "that after a witness has declared for whom he voted, any question may be put to him, to try his credibility, provided they be such questions as are allowed on cross examinations in the courts of law in this state," it was rejected by the majority.

The other persons, determined by the house to be illegal voters had also been called to the bar to be sworn. Three of them, to wit, Joseph Wilson, John Robinson, and Henry Cochran, being sensible and intelligent men, who had attended diligently to the course taken by the majority, and observed, that it was calculated at once to degrade them, as men, and violate their rights, as citizens of this free state, refused to take the oath required of them. Three others, to wit, James I. Bowen, James Gray, and William Dossey, after being sworn, refused to tell the names of the persons for whom they voted. They seem to have understood their rights, and to have set upon them the price at which freemen always value their liberty—and although they were threatened by the resolutions of the house with all the horrors of a goal, if they did not comply with their views, as freemen of Maryland they resolve to hazard every thing in defence of their liberty & constitutional privileges.

Vide report of testimony pages 9 & 10.

Vide V. & P. Jan. 26.

†On motion by Mr. Forrest, that the following question be propounded to James Sly:

Did or did you not at the last election produce to the judges of election a memorandum of your age, and swear that it was correct?

The question being objected to by Mr. Maulsby as irrelevant and consequently improper, the question was put, shall the said question be propounded to the witness? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Key, Millard, Blackstone, Plater, J. F. Browne, Spencer, Weems, Stonestreet, Jennifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, King, LeCompte, Lucas, Jackson, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaither, Washington, Forrest, Blair—23.

Negative—Mr. Speaker, E. Browne, Brooke, Marriot, T. W. Hall, Wyvil, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Polk, Dennis, Wroth, Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duval, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Riley, Iiams, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardcastle, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schnebly, Gabby, Kennedy, Peter, Tomlinson, W. Price, Greenwell—42.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Ross, that the following question be proposed to James Sly: Did you on the 4th day of October last, produce to the judges, of the election an extract from the entry of your birth, and swear that the same was a true copy from the record? Mr. Maulsby objected to the same, as irrelevant and improper; and the question was put, shall the said question be propounded to said witness?

Determined in the negative.

The citizens of Easton will have an opportunity, this evening, at Mr. Lowe's assembly room, of witnessing a display of the splendid powers of Mr. Turner in the Science of Elocution. The talents of this gentleman have been highly spoken of by the editors of the public journals of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, who have had an opportunity of witnessing his performances. We hope he may meet with that encouragement his talents entitle him to expect.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED.

In Havana, on the 6th of this month, after an illness of five days, in the 23d year of his age, Mr. Charles Henry Martin, son of Dr. Ennals Martin, of this town—Bred to the mercantile pursuit, and possessing in a high degree that active enterprise, which is essential to success in it, he left his native state and resided for some time in New Orleans, but that city suffering in common with other cities of the United States, those distresses which have been lately produced by a stagnation of commerce, his adventurous spirit prompted him to seek the more active business of his avocation in Havana—But alas! unfortunate youth, little more than one month had elapsed before his grave was opened in a distant land—Here no sympathetic sigh of anguished parents was uttered at his approaching dissolution, nor could their tears be shed to bedew the turf that contained his mouldering remains—this destiny had forbid, & from his afflicted parents was withheld, by the same power, the melancholy gratification of taking the last embrace of him they loved most tenderly, and of delaying even for a moment the hereditary title of the tomb to one, on whom it has closed forever.

Great Bargains ARE NOW OPENED.

Clark & Green

Begin leave to inform the public, that their entire assortment of

SPRING GOODS

ARE NOW OPEN.

Which they invite their friends and customers to call & examine. The assortment consists in part as follows, viz:

Best extra superfine London blue and black Cloths Handsome second quality & common Cloths assorted Superfine single and double milled Casimeres (fashionable colours) Plain & twilled Bombazets (all colours) Fine black and other colours Bombazene Ratinees, Corduroys and Velvets Elegant superfine & common Calicoes (a large assortment) Super Cambric and common Gingham, Carlisle Gingham, Fine plaid and stripe Seersuckers Plain Cambric Muslins Striped and figured do. Cambric Jaconet do Plain & figured mull mull do Plain India Book do Handsome Imitation do Elegant Spring'd and dotted do Plain & figured Leno do Berlin Nett do Black, blue, green, pink & olive Cambric do Cambric Dimities do Garmet do do Furniture do Elegant white Mercers Bed-Quilts Handsome knotted cotton Counterpanes White Jeans do Black do Cotton Casimeres, York Stripes, Petersham Stripes (a new article for pantaloons) White Drilling for do Long and Short Nankens, Blue do Fine white Merseilles Vesting Handsome figured do Black Silk Forestine do Black silk Moleskin do Elegant white, black, pink, blue, green and other colours Sattins Handsome figured Sattins, various colours Black, white, blue, green and changeable Black Italian Lustrings Black & changeable Senchews Black and other colours India Sarsnets White, pink & green French do Black Mode do Black, white, pink and blue silk Pinnets White & pink embossed do Elegant patterned lace trimming Rich garniture dress do Black silk lace Veils Nice white, black & green Italian crapes Plain green Gauze Plain white and figured do An elegant assortment of plain and fancy figured Ribbons (all colours) Galleons and worsted Bindings Thread Laces, silk do Inserting Muslins Ladies' Corsets & Elastic Garters Artificial Flowers and Wreaths Silk Corsets, Cheseil Cords, Floss Cotton Millinet, Cotton Furniture Fringe Bed Binding, Sewing Cotton, nuns thread Fans, Suspenders, Pins Buttons Tapes, Bobbins, Boot Cord & Boot Webb Plain and figured Canton Crapes Nanken do & embossed Robes Canton Crape Shawls and Scarfs Levantine and damask silk Shawls assorted Black & other colours Canton Silk Handkerchiefs & Shawls, Black Love do Mull Mull Muslin Shawls Merino do Chintz and common Cotton do Bandanna and Madras Handkerchiefs Common cotton pocket do Gentlemen's fancy Cravats Ladies' English, French and German Silk Hose do Gentlemen's do Cotton do assorted Gentlemen's long and short cotton & thread do assorted Ladies' silk and kid Gloves assorted Gentlemen's buckskin, dogskin, beaver and Woodstock do Common India muslins, fine Gurrals British steam-loom shirting Muslins Bleached power-loom domestic do (superior quality) Brown domestic do Bleached and brown Waltham Sheetings Domestic plaids, stripes and Chambrays Irish Linens Bleached Irish Sheetings do Brown do do Linen Cambrics, Long Lawns Damask table and napkin Diapers Cotton Table Diapers Russia sheetings, brown Hollands Ravens Duck, white Tickenburgs Droghedas, Derrys, Burls, Oznaburgs Hessians and undresses brown Irish Linen, Pennsylvania Tow Linens, Bedtickings Apron Checks, Furniture Oil Cloths Gentlemen's silk Umbrellas Ladies Parasols Gig and Switch Whips Coach Lace and Fringe Writing & letter paper Ink powder, States Bonnet Boards, Bonnet Wire Cotton Yarn (twist and filling) knitting do Wool Hats Morocco do Ladies tortoise shell Hair Combs Common small do pocket do dressing do Morocco Pocket Books Elegant Mosaic hair and cloth Brushes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, SPICES, FRUIT, &c. &c.

—LIKEWISE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

The above articles have been carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest arrivals, part of them purchased at auction for cash, and will be offered at very tempting prices. The assortment is very extensive and complete, and the public will find it greatly to their interest by giving us an early call.

Easton, May, 27.

CHEAP SHOES & HATS.

Joseph Scull,

Has just opened a General Assortment of

SHOES,

(A number of which are of the best Baltimore make, and intends keeping a constant supply of all kinds, at his Store in Easton, nearly opposite the Court-House.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hats & Umbrellas,

The best Imperial, old and Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas, and a Variety of the best Tobacco.

He has also on hand Jennings' Patent Warm and Hot Baths, together with a number of other articles, all of which he will sell cheap for cash only.

Easton, May 27, 1820.

CHEAP GOODS,

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

The Subscriber has, in addition to his former stock of Goods on hand, just received a supply from Philadelphia, which renders his assortment complete.

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Superfine Calicoes Black Cloths do Brown do Common do do Cassimeres assorted colors Corduroys Cambric Muslins Plain Jaconet do Figured do do Bombazets assorted Superfine Calicoes Common do 1st quality Irish Linens Common do Superfine Cotton Hose Common do do Black Brown and assorted Canton Crapes French White and Black do Domestic Muslins India do Scotch linens assorted Pennsylvania do do Cambric Gingham Carlisle do Apron Checks assorted Domestic Bed-ticking English do Mercers assorted Madras Hkff's Bandanna do Nankens Silk Shawls Canton do assorted Plain & figured Book Muslin Ladies Silk Gloves do Kid do Gentlemen's do do do Buckskin do Suspenders assorted Sewing-Silk assorted Cotton Yarn assorted Willow Hats Umbrellas Water Proof Hats Wool do Morocco do Tortoise shell Combs assorted Mock Tortoise do Common do assorted Ribbons do Edged Plates assorted White do do China do do do Coffee Cups and Saucers assorted do Tea do do Common do do do And a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

The Subscriber intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles as near as possible, and invites his friends and the public to call and view his goods for themselves.

JACOB C. WILLSON.

Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, May 27, }

ENGLISH LITERATURE, ELOCUTION AND RECITATIONS.

MR. TURNER informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, with perfect respect, that he will deliver one of his well known Lectures on Elocution, "at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, this evening, at 7 o'clock," with Recitations, selected with a view to move the passions, please the imagination, or influence the will. Particulars in small bills.

Easton, May 27

To Rent.

I will rent for the ensuing year, a large and valuable portion of the Farm on which I reside, containing from 250 to 300 acres of arable land, and about 20 acres of valuable meadow.

A comfortable Dwelling House now in the occupancy of the Overseer, will be appropriated for the use of the tenant, and a large barn lately repaired.

LLOYD NICOLS.

May 27

Sythe Cradling.

The Subscriber takes the liberty to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has provided himself with an elegant stock of materials for Cradling sythes—and solicits the patronage of a generous public in that way—his price for the last ten years has been two dollars, he now will cradle for one dollar and fifty cents—also he continues to carry on the Wagon & Cart business, and has a first rate stock of timber, for wagon and cart bodies and wheels. His present price for Cart-wheels is \$10.

N. B. I will stock ploughs in the best manner for \$2

CLOUDSBERRY KIRBY.

Easton, May 27

WOOL.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of WOOL, for

POETRY.

From the *Gullia Gazette*.

"DREADFUL HARD TIMES."

Yesterday I walk'd down to that part of the town,
Where people collect at the sign of the Tun
To discuss and debate the great matters of State,
And show how the things that go wrong should be done;
There was ragged Sam Bent, who is not worth a cent,
There was idle Dick Lawless and noisy Jack Grimes,
And swaggering Jim Bell, who has nothing to sell,
All cursing the banks and these dreadful hard times.

There was old daddy Slop, who has lost his last crop,
By neglecting to mend up some gaps in his fence;
There was shabby Ned Thorn, who had planted his corn,
But had never put hoe, 'no, nor plough to it since,
There was dashing Bill Sutton, with his fine dandy coat on,
Who was ne'er out of debt, nor was worth twenty dimes;
They too joined the throng, and still kept up the song,
A curse on the Banks and these dreadful hard times.

Next came in Dick Short, who was summon'd to court,
For some hundred of half pints of whiskey & rum;
He had brought the last sack of his grain on his back,
Tho' his children were crying with hunger at home;
Here, Landlord, said Short, come, bring me a quart,
I must treat these, my friends, sir, and merry Jack Grimes,
I've the corn, sir, to pay, there's no booking to-day,
Then he fell to cursing the Banks and hard times.

Next came in Tom Sargent, who had lately turn'd merchant,
And bought a full store, I can scarcely tell how;
But this much I know, about twelve months ago,
That the constable sold at the post his last cow;
Yet Tom dash'd away, spending hundreds each day,
Till his merchants brought suits for their dry goods and wines;
So Tom joined the throng, and assisted the song,
With a curse on these Banks and these dreadful hard times.

Next appear'd Madam Pride, (and a beau at her side),
With her silks, spread with laces, quite down to her trail,
Her husband that day, unable to pay
For the dress she then wore, had been lock'd up in jail,
She turn'd to the throng, as she tripped it a-long,
And she shoop'd that the merchants would swing for such crimes,
As to make people pay their old debts in this way,

And she curs'd all the Banks and these dreadful hard times.
Now, said I, Mr. Short you are summon'd to court,
And must soon go to jail for these long whiskey scores;
And you, Mr. Drew, aye, and you, sir, and you,
Who are hanging round taverns, and running to stores,
And you Madam Pride, must your silks lay aside,
And you, Mr. Idle, and you Mr. Grimes,
Must all to your labors, like some of your neighbors,
And you'll soon put an end to these dreadful hard times.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

CONVERSION OF RAGS INTO SUGAR.

We find this is no joke. There is in the *Annales de Chemie* a long and very circumstantial account, from the pen of M. Henry Braconnot, of Geneva, of the whole process of this singular discovery; and are now so well satisfied there is nothing of "pleasantry" in the matter, as at first sight appeared to many, that, should we be told to-morrow that, as linen may be converted into its constituent principle, sugar—(a piece of fine Irish linen into a loaf of double refined!)—so may wool be converted into its constituent principle, fat—(an old threadbare coat into a basin of fine gravy soup!)—we shall be prepared to look quite grave at the announcement.

"The conversion of wood into sugar" (says M. Braconnot) will, no doubt, appear remarkable; and when persons not familiar with chemical speculations are told that a pound weight of rags can be converted into more than a pound of sugar, they may regard the statement as a piece of pleasantry, though nothing can be more real.

The agent in making this wonderful conversion is sulphuric acid, and those to whom it may not be enough to know that the thing can be done, will find ample directions as to the *modus operandi* in M.

More New Goods.

More New Goods.

GROOME & LAMBOIN.
Are now opening a further Supply of
SPRING GOODS.

Carefully selected in Philadelphia, from the latest arrivals, consisting of
CANTON, BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURES;
which with their Stock already on hand, comprises a large and superb assortment; all which they confidently recommend to their customers and the public, and beg leave to solicit an early call.

They have also a complete assortment of
GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENS-WARE, GLASS & CHINA.
Easton, May 13th, 1820.—3wec3w.

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing the Public that they have received and are now opening
THEIR ASSORTMENT OF Spring Goods.

Purchased in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals, all of which they will sell cheap for cash.

THOMAS & GROOME.
Easton, March 25, 1820.—tf.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET, THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that the New and Fast Schooner, the *JANE & MARY*, commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't,
CLEMENT VICKARS.
N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.

February 14—TF.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET, THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., returning leave Baltimore every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis & Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills.

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25.
From do. to Annapolis 2 50.
From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.
Easton, Feb. 28—

Caroline County, Orphans' Court.

Tuesday the 9th day of May, A. D. 1820.

On application of **SOLOMON BARWICK**, executor of **Edward Barwick**, late of Caroline County deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings, of the Orphans' Court, of the County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Test **JOHN YOUNG**, Reg'r. of wills for Caroline County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased are, hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of May, 1820.

SOLOMON BARWICK, Executor of **Edward Barwick**, deceased.

May 20

Take Notice.

The Subscriber will positively leave Talbot County, on or about the last of this month, and has to beg the favour of all those indebted to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay, as no lenity will be allowed, without respect to persons.

RICHARD CRAY.

April 22.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished, attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties and delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Osters, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.
Easton, Oct. 4—tf

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his services to the public. The establishment has undergone considerable repair, and received such alterations and additions, under the immediate observation of the subscriber, as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and comfort of all those who may honor him with a call.

HIS TABLE
Will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his Bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.

HIS STABLES
Are provided with Grain of every kind, and Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful Osters.

Hacks with good Horses and careful Drivers, can be furnished for any part of the Peninsula.—His servants are honest and attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all of those who may call to see him.

JESSE SHEFFER.

Dec. 13—

Cohen's Office, Norfolk and Baltimore.

BRILLIANT LOTTERY,

FOR FINISHING AND COMPLETING THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL CHURCH IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

HIGHEST PRIZES, viz:—

40,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
30,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
20,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
4,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
3,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars

Besides 50 of 1000 DOLLARS—20 of 500 DOLLARS, &c. &c.

Only 12,500 Tickets in the scheme and the whole lottery to be completed

IN TEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

All the prizes above named that are PAYABLE WITHOUT DISCOUNT, the others are subject to fifteen per cent. deduction as usual.

Present Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets, \$20	Fifths, 4 00
Halves, 10	Eighths, 2 50
Quarters, 5	Tenths, 2 00

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES,

No. 114, Market Street BALTIMORE, and at the corner of Water Street and Maxwell's Wharf, NORFOLK, Virginia.

From the great number of the tickets already sold and the increasing demand, the popularity of the Scheme has been tested; in fact, the arrangement of the Scheme could not fail to insure universal satisfaction on account of the superior advantages it offers to the adventurer. The Managers have engaged in a work of great expense and labor, but when completed, the CATHEDRAL will form one amongst the most striking embellishments of the city, and in point of architectural decoration, will rank with the most splendid in the Union. The managers rely with confidence on the zealous support of their fellow parishioners, and of their Catholic Brethren, elsewhere, and at the same time on the liberality of all other denominations.

On the Cash, or prize tickets in any of the lotteries, post paid, will meet the same prompt attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Secretary

to the Managers, Baltimore.

More Capital Prizes have been obtained at COHEN'S OFFICE than at any other office in the United States.

Adventurers who purchase through the medium of **COHEN'S OFFICE**, will be furnished after the drawing with a complete list of the prizes, if they desire it—those who wish the list will signify the same when they send on their orders.

Baltimore, April 26, 1820.

May 6—3w

ISAAC NINDE

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton, and its environs, that he intends (with the assistance of his father) to commence the

Baking Business,

At the late Mr. Tomlinson's Bake-House, Washington Street, Easton, on Wednesday the 10th inst. and flatters himself that from long experience both in England, and America, he shall be able to furnish those persons who will please to encourage the establishment, with such goods, in its various branches, as will give entire satisfaction.

Easton, May 9 (13)—3w

Boots & Shoes,

Manufactured at the Shortest Notice.
The Subscriber thankful for the encouragement he has received, takes this method of informing the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business, in various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valiant, two doors from Messrs. Groome & Lamborn's Store, in the Easton Hotel, and directly opposite the Bank. Having the best workmen that can be procured on the Eastern Shore, he is now able to do any work at the shortest notice. He promises to use his best exertions to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

Easton, Jan. 31

PETER TADIR

THE ELEGANT YOUNG HORSE

OSCAR,

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable and at other stands to cover Mares, on the following terms, to wit: 7 Dollars the season, but if paid by the 20th August 6 dollars will discharge the debt, and if paid by the 20th of June 5 dollars will discharge the debt, by paying 25 cents to the Groom, for every Mare that he may cover. Gentlemen putting two or more Mares shall have a deduction of one dollar for each Mare.

Young Oscar

Was got by the Old Horse Oscar and out of a most elegant Mare, which was got by Mr. F. Lloyd's celebrated horse Badger. The strain on both sides is so generally known, that it is needless to say any more about it. Young Oscar is 5 years old this spring, and about sixteen hands high, a most elegant Bay and hand, some marked with white—the figure will show for itself.

WILLIAM BENNY.

March 18—tf.

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

Two Doors below the Bank and opposite the Easton Hotel.

Returns his thanks to the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors, and informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a variety of articles in his line which he offers on pleasing terms, while his utmost exertions shall be used to please those giving him a call.

He has attached to his Dressing-Room a variety of Fruit and intends keeping a supply of best Philadelphia Porter, Ale Beer, and other of the first quality.

Easton, April 25.

THE ART OF

PENMANSHIP,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-lined stave, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction, the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office.

Oct. 18

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber having purchased the entire stock in trade of **Mr. Kendall F. Holmes**, will carry on the

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES. At the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Holmes—He will at all times be supplied with the best materials, and pledges himself to execute all orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and in a faithful and workmanlike manner. He earnestly solicits a portion of public patronage.

JOHN G. STEVENS.

Easton, May 6—tf

To be Rented,

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick McNeal.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Nov. 29—tf.

Nanticoke Bridge.

The Stockholders are informed that an election for ten directors, to manage the concerns of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of Mrs. Douglass, in Vienna, on Monday the 26th day of June next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

By order of the President & Directors,
JERIE COLSTON, Treasurer.

Vienna, May 16th, 1820.

NANTICOKE BRIDGE.

The Stockholders in this institution, are requested to pay into my hands, three dollars on each share of stock by them subscribed, on or before the 20th day of June next.

By order of the President & Directors,
JERIE COLSTON, Treasurer.

Vienna, May 20.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

The subscriber having removed to the corner formerly occupied by Nicholas S. Rowland, will accommodate a few Young Ladies or Gentlemen, with Board and Lodging.

She will also rent the front room of her house; the situation being central, it is well calculated for the office of a professional gentleman.

SOPHIA THOMPSON.

Easton, May 20.

BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large and Commodious House, in the central part of the Town, will accommodate several Young Gentlemen with Board & Lodging, the evening year.

JOHN STEVENS.

Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

Notice.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintances, on the Eastern Shore, that his Counting Room is removed to No. 1. Spears Wharf, at the head of Smith's Dock. He will give his particular attention to the Commission Business and execution of any orders that he may be favored with.

GOVART HASKINS.

Baltimore, May 10th 1820.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Convention of this Church will be held in Baltimore, on Wednesday the 31st day of May. The Vestrymen of each Parish are requested to send a Delegate.

By order.

H. L. DAVIS, Secy.

May 13