

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1826.

NO. 33.

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

BOAT RACE at Easton Point, Talbot county.—On Thursday the 31st day of August, precisely at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the morning, the General Freeman and the Lady of the Lake, will start from Easton Point and run three miles—one & a half miles down Tread Haven and return to the starting pole.—The wager to be a fish party for one hundred friends.
The Boats are to be manned with a Cockswain and four Oarsmen each.—The General Freeman is dressed in white.—The Lady of the Lake white bottom with blue gunwales. Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to witness this beautiful contest of skill and taste. Judges to be selected on the day of race.
July 29

VALUABLE LANDS, For Sale.

The unsold part of several fine tracts of land in Queen-Anne's county, part of the estate of Edward Tilghman Esq. late of the City of Philadelphia, deceased, consisting of four farms of convenient size.—These lands are about 4 miles below Centerville on the post road to Easton and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore.—The soil is of good quality and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it.—For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centerville in Queen Anne's county.
EWD: TILGHMAN.
29 3w

Notice

Is hereby given to all persons concerned, that I have taken out letters testamentary on the personal estate of Matthias Jones, late of Somerset county deceased.—All persons therefore having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to Samuel W. Jones of the county aforesaid, who is authorized by me as my agent to transact the business of said estate, at or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of July, 1826.
MILCAH G. JONES, Ex'rx.
July 29 3w

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of each of the subscribers, petitioners, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the judges of Worcester county Court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to show cause, if any they have, why they should not respectively have the benefit of said laws, that day being appointed for a hearing between their creditors and them.
RILEY JONES,
JOSHUA DOWNS,
JAMES DAVIS.
July 29 3w

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON. July 12th 1826.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in Easton, on the first Monday, viz: 7th of August next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Charter.
By order
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.
Easton, July 15

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Caroline held in the Court House in Denton, on the 1st Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing seven Directors to manage the affairs of said institution for the next year.
By order,
JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.
Bank of Caroline,
Denton, June 17, 1826.

VALUABLE LANDS For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder at the Court house door, in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and three o'clock on Tuesday the 29th day of August next, so much of the real estate of the late Mr. Anthony Ross, dec'd, as may be necessary to pay the debts, situate in Island Creek neck in said county, whereon Mr. Wm. Slaughter at present resides.—The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and will be allowed a credit of twelve months.—After the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be given to the purchaser.—The creditors of the said Ross are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof into the office of the clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale.—A plot of the land will be shown on the day of sale.—Persons wishing to purchase will apply to Mr. Wm. Slaughter who will show the property.
NS. MARTIN, Trustee.
July 29 1826.

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Boot and Shoe MAKING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for the very liberal support which he has received since carrying on the above business, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of materials, selected with care and attention by himself, which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and sell on the most accommodating terms.—From having in his employ the best workmen that can be procured, and by giving the strictest personal attention to business, he feels a confident hope that he will be able to please all those who may honour him with their custom. It is his intention to have work made in the best and most fashionable manner, with a particular regard to stability and neatness.
Easton, July 29. JOHN WRIGHT.

N. B. J. W. has a variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's work now on hand, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in this place.

BALTIMORE & EASTON PACKET THE SCHOONER, JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET & GRAIN BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore every SUNDAY and Baltimore every WEDNESDAY, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at six o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain: he has employed Capt. THOMAS ROX, who is well acquainted with the business and in whom every confidence can be placed. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.
He intends when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore, and shall devote his own time and attention to receiving freights and settling the business at his office at Easton Point or at the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, in Easton, every Saturday.
THOMAS PARROTT.
July 29

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the farm near the Three Bridges, at present occupied by Mr. Isaac B. Parrott. Apply to
SAML. T. KENNARD.
Easton, July 29.

VALUABLE FARMS To be Rented.

To be rented for the ensuing year the lower farm and plantation on Tilghman's Island; and also the farm and plantation of the late Mr. Joseph Haskins near Hunting Creek—upper Mill in Caroline county. Tenants who can be well recommended will be accepted.
For terms application to be made at the Bank at Easton.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.
Easton, July 29 3w

MOWING MATCH.

On the morning of the 4th July, many of the farmers and other inhabitants of Stratham, assembled at the plains' corner, to witness the novel exhibition of a mowing match. The premium was an elegant Scythe, by which the work was executed. The rule was previously established, that no candidates should be accepted, excepting those between the ages of 18 and 21; that after the work was executed, it should be measured, and the three best mowers should again perform the task. Three Judges were appointed: Major Beoj. Clark, Maj. David Robinson, and Capt. Joseph Smith, with liberty to the mowers to select two additional ones, if they should think fit.
When the work was executed by the nine mowers who had presented themselves as candidates, it appeared that Messrs. Benjamin F. Clark, Nathan I. Morrill, and Benjamin Kelly had done the best minutes mowing; and the work was again performed by them, when it was declared by the judges, that Mr. C. had mowed in one minute 45 strokes, 8 feet swathe, and 101 feet in length; being 302 feet square; Mr. M. 50 strokes, 7 3/4 feet swathe, and 103 feet in length; being 796 feet square, and Mr. K. 48 strokes, 7 1/2 feet swathe, and 107 1/2 feet in length, being 813 feet and one quarter square; and Mr. Kelly accordingly received the premium. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the gentlemen who acted as Judges; to Capt. Smith for the use of his field; and to Rev. Mr. Cummings, for an elegant and appropriate address delivered by him upon the occasion.

Previous to the dissolution of the meeting Major Smith aged about 80 last autumn, mowed one minute, and cut over a surface of 803 feet square. The work was executed by him with great ease, and he was rewarded by the applause of all present, and with a badge of respect and honor. It is proposed to continue these meetings; and we shall endeavour in our next paper, to give some further account of the plan.—We regret that our limits will not allow a more extended notice of this first exhibition of the kind.—*Easton Gazette.*

[For the Easton Gazette.] PRIMARY SCHOOLS. No. 8.

"Except with the really sordid, and such as are morally incapable of apprehending and appreciating the advantages of education, there can be but one sentiment in the community upon the abstract question now discussing and developing."

Some have supposed that the number of teachers would be insufficient, and the amount of money too small, as set forth in the exposition of this system; but it must be understood that although the general average of the white children from 5 to 15 years of age, in the school districts, is 150, it does not follow, necessarily, that precisely that number must reside in each and every school district.—But on the contrary, in the nature of things, a disparity of numbers will be found; and where too great for a single teacher in the common mode it is fair to presume that the proper officers, in their discretion, would adopt the monitorial or Lancasterian plan, by which a teacher may well conduct the improved instruction of several hundred in one school.—And that plan, we may suppose, would be employed in all villages, and other places of concentrated population.—As the law provides for that purpose in the purchase of "appurtenances."

Objections, possibly, may be raised, through inadvertence, to the expense of supporting the officers, but it must appear to all who will take the trouble of reading, and who are capable of comprehending the law upon this subject, that neither the commissioners, the inspectors, nor the trustees, are entitled to any pecuniary compensation.—The object is purely beneficial and the due and faithful discharge of their honorary obligations would be becoming to such gentlemen as should, in the estimation of their neighbours, deserve the honour of those appointments.

All the teachers would draw their salaries, exclusively, from the general treasury of the state.—The respective districts would provide houses and appurtenances, but no charge, for these schools, in any wise, could come upon the counties, under the act of public instruction.

A great error seems to exist with respect to the design and character of this law. It is not to extend a system of common charity, or eleemosynary institutions, but, in truth, a school for all, to call forth the latent wealth of the great mass of unimproved intellect, in every grade and denomination, wherein consists the actual power, and real riches of the state.

I lately held a conversation with a wealthy gentleman, of high standing, upon this subject, who opposed the system on account of the great expense of its support.—He remarked.—We give them already, (meaning the poor,) 800 dollars, and if that be not enough we will give them 1600.—I then proceeded to explain, that the great object of the law was the general instruction of all the youth throughout the state, whether rich or poor; to which he said "We are able to educate our own children"—I then rejoined.—You should consider the moral and political influences of these schools; and that the best blessings of free government depend upon the equal diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the people.—upon which he answered "I agree with you that republican government cannot exist without it"—but then in saying we are able to educate our own children.

I deeply lamented this variance of opinions, and my inability to reconcile it; but I have met with others who were more hostile to this principle; which gave greater cause of lamentation; for before the discussion of this question, I had not believed that a single individual who enjoyed the countless blessings of our constitution, could entertain the degrading doctrine that it was better to keep the poor in ignorance.

A sentiment of a different cast is conveyed in the following observations.—"You will have to encounter the ignorance and prejudices of certain small proprietors, who esteem themselves rich, or men of property, but who do not pay to the state tax; perhaps as much as would buy a glass of their daily drink, and whose assessments, should the whole support of your schools be raised in that way, would not exceed the common value of a day's work!—Poor blind creatures—they do not consider that the teaching of their offspring, if they be taught at all, in the ordinary defective mode, would cost them more than fifty times what they would pay.—And all this would be better done, and saved for their families, from the improvements of these schools.—But it may be hoped that the number of such perverted beings will not be large—and there is an instinctive acuteness to their true interests in the middling and lower orders, and especially among the poorer classes, which will insure success in many counties.—In some they may be so ignorant, as to be devoid of a common stock of the lowest grade of intellect, and consequently, reject the law.—Shut out the light, and continue blind.

We ought not however, to calculate upon a recourse to direct taxation for any part of the school-money, because, as has been suggested, the other means, and

unimproved resources, are sufficient for that purpose; and a direct tax has ever been unpopular in Maryland; and truly so it ought to be, as the county charges, which are twenty fold more than the state tax, are levied upon the owners of land and negroes, who seem, in fact, too stupid to see the impositions which are managed to be laid upon them.—The apprehension, that a general appropriation for the support of common schools from the treasury of the state, would operate as a tax upon the rich for the greater benefit of the poor, or common people, is entirely illusory and absurd.—Out of Baltimore there are but few who may be called rich men.—There are not a dozen in the whole state, who would pay as much, under the law of public instruction, as would educate a dozen children, in the old way, if the whole cost should all be laid upon their land—but which is not at all expected or contemplated.—As far as information has been obtained the primary schools will be carried generally, by large majorities on the west side of the Chesapeake.—The question has been settled, by an overwhelming vote, in Baltimore, which was highly honourable to the city, as she contributes more than half of all the taxes for licenses and lotteries—fines, forfeitures, &c.

It is a little astonishing that there should be any doubt of the universal adoption of the law on the Eastern Shore. As the great advantages, which would result to them, from the small amount they pay in the treasury is obvious to the most superficial observer—but if they refuse it, the Western Shore will be very willing to take their share of the school money.

But some persist in this illusion; and their opposition is nourished by a misconception, that these schools will operate as a tax upon the rich, chiefly for the advantage of the poorer classes of community.—The fallacy, however, of this delusion has been exhibited in former numbers, and those who entertain and propagate it, are short sighted, and do not understand their true interest, and best policy.—And admitting, for the sake of argument, that the whole should be raised from the property of the rich, even then the rich would be the greater gainers, in the increased protection of their estates, beyond the advantages of the common people, from the good effects of these schools.—But, in sober truth, the revenue of this state is mostly drawn from the common people, and it is just and right, that the common people, should receive, in turn, the benefits of their contributions.—common justice loudly claims it.—For proof of this I boldly challenge an examination of our fiscal system.—It will there appear that, excepting the direct tax, which is 'not five cents a head'—and which petty assessment will expire with the current year, and the dividends on public stocks, which are the common property of the state, and, if we admit that labour is the foundation of wealth, they mostly belong to the labouring class, our means are mainly drawn from licenses to retail spirituous liquors, lotteries, law and chancery process, and the inspection of tobacco.—Now I would ask—Do the rich drink the most liquor, or do they drink the most in lottery tickets, or pay the costs of litigation, or are they the only tobacco chewers?—and would answer.—No.—It is the poor and common people, by reason of their greater numbers, who consume and pay the most of these, by indirect or voluntary contribution—just as much as the white sheep eat more than the black—because there are more of them.

They manage these matters very differently in Virginia.—Their court charges, especially as they relate to the criminal jurisdiction, which falls upon the county, are not one fifth part as much as ours, perhaps not a tenth.—and their state tax is laid, directly, upon the property of the rich, that is, specifically, upon their lands, negroes, horses, carriages &c.—And in another respect they differ widely.—It is that their eastern section pays the most of their state revenue, whilst ours pays but very little, and notwithstanding all this, they, of the east, are comparatively independent and prosperous, whilst we are in embarrassment.—Whence arises this effect?—It is, indeed, a grave and serious subject.

The answer of the late illustrious Jefferson to an invitation from the Mayor of Washington to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the declaration of our independence contains the following affirmation.—"The general spread of the lights of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favoured few booted and spurred, ready to ride over them, legitimately by the Grace of God.—These are grounds of hope for others.—These were among the parting words of the Philosopher of Monticello.—Of that sage who was summoned up to realms of bliss on the very day which consummated the jubilee of the declaration of our liberty and independence, which emanated from his mind, and was the effusion of his pen.—Is there not something peculiar and impressive in this coincidence?—And, although the language of that statesman was applied to our institutions, generally, do they not bear with immense force upon the theme of education? Do they not imply, in terms intelligible to

common sense, that a partial 'spread of the lights' of learning does not comport with the common light of all the people.—That a 'favoured few' should monopolize the power of knowledge, and hold the reins to 'ride over them?—Or rather, do they not, by irresistible implication, command the rich and wise the 'favoured few', to lend their aid to shed abroad the general 'spread'—that its Promethean rays may penetrate the poorest dwelling and impart its genial fire to every latent spark of genius—which otherwise, might be as clay—inert and lifeless, wanting the touch of the heavenly flame?

And what augments our admiration of this miraculous dispensation of Divine Will is that the venerable Adams was called, also, at the same time.—The concurrence of reflections which rush upon the mind from these events are best referable to our most deliberate and deep consideration.—It is, now, enough to mourn their loss—to drop a tear of gratitude to the memories of those fathers of our freedom—and to say no more.—

With high respect,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.
Princess Anne, July 14, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

No. 1.
To the People of Maryland.
'Read and consider, that you may not be deceived.'

Your legislature, having been annoyed by Mr. Teackle's general system of public instruction, for several years, and perceiving no other means of getting rid of it, determined to refer it to you, that if you were so blid to your own interest as to accept it, they might be saved from the responsibility of adopting a measure so impolitic. After Mr. Teackle discovered it was a bad chance to get his bill passed, by the legislature, he fell upon the plan of referring it to the people, thinking, that as they were such lovers of learning, the very mention of free schools would be sufficient to obtain their consent to the adoption of his plan; without examining into the merits of it, without enquiring how those schools were to be supported, without considering that the expense of them would ultimately devolve upon themselves. The legislature, impressed with the ideas that, you were wise enough to penetrate, into the merits and defects of the system and judge for yourselves, and actuated (as I believe them to have been) by the cause I before stated, consented to gratify Mr. Teackle's desire, to refer it to your choice. By which, I have been informed, he was so much transported and overjoyed that his friends seriously thought of confining him in iron hoops to prevent his bursting.—The cause of his extreme joy, can be easily traced. He was transported with the thought, that this subject would afford him such a glorious opportunity for displaying the vast and interminable extent of his knowledge, and gaining the suffrages of the people, to constitute him an elector of the Senate this fall. But let us overhaul Mr. T.'s calculations and test the merits of this system, and how it will suit the present situation of the state of Maryland. He states, that in the present year, the state of N. York, has 7773 school districts and that 425,351 children are educated therein, which is about 54 children to each district. I do not know how they manage affairs there but, I should 'guess', that 54 children were too many for any one man to instruct. Mr. T. says, 400 districts will be sufficient for Maryland, and sufficient to educate 60,000 youth; accordingly there would be 150 scholars to each school which will plainly appear by dividing 60,000 the number of youth by 400 the number of districts. Every body knows, that no teacher cannot attend to the instruction of 150 children; we must, therefore, attribute this inconsistency to Mr. Teackle's ignorance of figures, which all who know him will disbelieve, to a mistake in calculations which amounts to a high improbability, or to a design to play off his imposition upon the public. Now for his Lemmata.

LEMMA 1st.
'The terrene superficies of the state of Maryland is 10,000 square miles, or 400 districts of 5 miles square.' We will admit, for the time being, that the 'terrene superficies' of this state, is only 10,000 square miles, let this be divided by the number of districts Mr. T. has mentioned as sufficient, and the issue of the calculation will be 400 districts of 25 miles, or 5 square miles; that is, one school for every 25 miles, which is plainly sufficient 'to convey the benefits of education, to a convenient distance of every door.' The 'terrene superficies' of the state of N. York, is 46,000 square miles, which being divided into 7773 districts, will give about 6 square miles to each. Multiply the number of districts by 5, and it will give nearly the 'terrene superficies' of N. York.—But multiply the number of school districts Mr. T. proposes, (that is 400) by 5 square miles; and the product will be 2,000 square miles, which, according to Mr. T.'s calculation, would be the 'terrene superficies' of Maryland. Further; to make it a plain question of the single rule of three; if 46,000 square miles ('the terrene superficies' of N. York) contain 7773 districts, how many districts will 10,000 square miles ('the superficies' of Maryland) con-

tain. Let Mr. T. work this out, and he will find that the state of Maryland will require 1689 districts, and consequently 1689 teachers. These teachers are to have \$300 dollars per annum, which will amount to \$506,700 annually, instead of Mr. T.'s \$120,000. Supposing the state of Maryland to be divided into 1689 districts, and the number of youth to be 60,000, there would not be too many districts for the accommodation of the youth, being about 35 to each school. We will pass over the 2d 'lemma' for the present, intending to call it up in a future number.

LEMMA IV.

'The proportion of children from 5 to 15 years of age, is 30 per centum, or 6 children to the square mile.' This will corroborate the fact, (if it needs further proof,) that according to Mr. T.'s statement, each school would have 150 children. He says there are 6 children to the square mile, and 10,000 square miles in the state of Maryland, which makes 60,000 children, to be divided among 400 schools, which is evidently 150 to each school.—But here I must stop, I have not time to pursue the subject farther, at present, but will resume it again at a convenient season. And here let me remark, that no man sooner than myself, would contribute his assistance towards the 'general diffusion of knowledge,' no man can be more fully persuaded of the importance of education among 'the great body of the people,' for the protection of our Republican Institution, from 'fraud,' 'electioneering,' 'intrigue,' 'corruption' and 'violence.' I would most cheerfully do every thing in my power 'to break down the barriers, which poverty has erected against the acquisition of knowledge,' provided that could be done without imposing an intolerable tax upon the people. But I cannot approve a system, which, although Mr. T. has been engaged, for several years with all his wisdom and ingenuity, in preparing and maturing, is still so complex, unintelligible and inexplicable, that he himself commits the most unpardonable errors, in endeavouring to explain it. I am fully convinced, that the system in its present form, cannot be carried into effect. Its impracticability I will endeavour to exhibit in some successive illustrations, 'And it is desired of those Editors, who published the Law of Public Instruction,' and Mr. Teackle's elucidations of it, 'that this essay and such others as shall appear, from time to time, on the same subject, may have a place in their respective papers.'

PUBLICOLA.

Somerset County, July 18th 1826.

[With the above communication from 'Publicola' we received the following note, which is likewise presented to those who feel interested in the discussion.]

MR GRAHAM.

Upon the subject of Primary Schools, I am surprised that your correspondents have been so silent. A measure, which so deeply concerns the interest of the state, which proposes such a radical change in our plan of Education, which makes it incumbent on the authorities of the State, to support a sufficient number of schools for the education of the youth throughout the state, and necessarily superinduces a tax to defray the expense of the same, surely deserves a more impartial and candid investigation than has been given it, a more clear and true exposition of facts, and a more intelligible view of our fiscal resources, than have been exhibited. When Mr. Teackle's first essay, in vindication of his plans made its appearance in your columns, the errors were so palpable, that I expected they would be quickly pointed out, by some friend to truth and the public weal. But, in this, I have been sadly disappointed. Mr. Teackle, as yet, armed and accoutred, with his 'Lemmata,' 'Corollaries,' miscalculations and misrepresentations, occupies the field alone, strutting in all the pomp and magnificence of absurdity, and endeavouring to prove from the proverbs of Solomon, that his school-bill was foretold three or four thousand years ago, and that the people of Maryland are wicked fools if they do not accept it.—But all jokes aside.—From such a perfect silence, Mr. Teackle must conclude that we either approve his bill, or his pen. Although I seldom visit the columns of a newspaper, and heartily wish that some more experienced and competent hand had undertaken the discussion of the subject, yet since those who are capable decline the contest, even I, mounted upon the sag of truth, with the simple harmless weapon of Common Sense, dare to attack this Quixotic Knight of the School-Bill, triumphantly mounted upon his famous Rozinante of electioneering policy and armed with the knowledge of 'Lemmata,' & 'Corollaries,' and Euclid & Algebra, assisted by every cunning art and device of electioneering, and backed by the powerful ally of self-interest. With such odds against me, I cannot be expected to do much; if through my agility, I shall be enabled, now and then, to step up to him, give him a sly crack and run off, it will be as much as can be reasonably expected from me.

PUBLICOLA.

For the Eastern Gazette.

To the Common People of Maryland.
I am not a little put to it, to find out the real intent and meaning of Mr. Teackle's third and fourth essays on Primary Schools. The difficulty arises possibly, from my limited comprehension; being one of the ignorant common people—who never possessed such advantages of education as are proposed by his luminous system.

His arguments to prove the utility of education or that the barbarian is rendered more civilized by it, are as futile as arguments to prove the emission of light from the sun. The most ignorant in the community know this.

I have concluded that one of his objects was to convince the great and wise, that it would not be wise, or politic in them to op-

pose his plan of public instruction, as the common people, and poorer class would through it, become enlightened, and civilized; this being the only safeguard of their lives and property, and the bulwark of our free institutions. That their acquiescence to his system of public schools, would be the sure evidence of their wisdom, and the only test of their friendship to our form of government.

I have thought another object was to convince all who should read his essays, that 'the great body of the people' of Maryland, are so debased and ignorant, so sunk in degradation, and so vitiated by immorality and worse than Hindu stupidity, that they can neither rightly appreciate the blessings of a free government, nor understand their duty to God or man, and that it would not be 'wise or politic in such a government to permit them' to remain in this barbarous state. Because while thus illiterate and debased they are the 'proper subjects of wily intrigue, and vaulting ambition ready tools for insidious conspiracy, or bold & baneful treachery.'—That the rights of 'men or of property' are not understood, or respected by them, and that they are mere savages when compared to the same class of citizens of the Eastern States. I have thought that his object was to rouse us from our stupefaction, that we may emerge from our mental degradation and retrieve the character of the State—I guess—by counterfeiting bank notes, making bureaus without drawers, wooden nutmegs and many more learned and moral tricks, 'too tedious to enumerate.'

I conceive these to be some of the ideas he labours to convey, and it is evident to any ordinary mind that he discovers the strongest propensity to ridicule and defame the common people of this State. Has he not in the most unfeeling and degrading manner, cast the most opprobrious and disrespectful contempt on us? He has discovered a disposition to make those who are not acquainted with our situation, believe that we are so sunk in the night of ignorance, without one single ray of mental illumination to direct our benighted minds in the path of knowledge, or rectitude,—as to fit us to be ready tools of 'conspiracy or treachery!!' He is not contented with his sweeping sentences but must quit the multitude to disgrace the sacred hall of legislation, by publishing to the world, what, he says, he heard in conversation some years ago when party feelings ran high, and many ridiculous falsehoods were propagated.

As far as I am capable of judging, I consider that these essays are a gross libel on the good understanding, useful qualifications, hospitable and religious feelings, of our common people, whose urbanity is not much surpassed and whose hospitality is hardly equalled in any part of the world.

Mr. Teackle has painted such a hideous picture of 'the great body of the people,' as would stagnate with surprise the Chesapeake, and its tributary waters,—and make the winds of heaven flee away—as would make tears of anger start from the eyes of our mountains,—and the fruitful valleys to hide their blushing faces—as would make the sturdy oaks of the forest to tremble—whilst the songsters of the grove are hushed with fear—as would make our fields put on weeds of mourning whilst our old mother (the soil and sod of Maryland) in an agony of rage would seize the frightful monster, tear it in pieces and contemptuously dash it from her, cursing the Dauber of her offspring.

A COMMON FARMER.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Fellow Citizens of Caroline County.

You have recently been informed that a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the county, was called & effected, that there-in a choice was made for candidates to represent you in the next Electoral college for the appointment of State Senators, and on an occasion like the present, so pregnant with importance to the State of Maryland that an intelligent and independent Senate should be selected, I cannot refrain, at this moment from dropping a few hints upon the subject in immediate application to one of the two above to whom an allusion has been made.

I feel no disposition to rouse the feelings of party or rally those old questions which have once convulsed this country, and which I trust will never again disturb its repose, but a strong inclination to destroy that evil spirit wherever I see an effort to rouse it, and that too with a view of prostituting it to private interested purposes, where party is kept alive and no real cause remains for its existence, those to whose instrumentality its existence can be traced, when their motives are unfolded, will be found to have some secret plan laid, by which their own prosperity or that of their immediate friends, may be promoted; and in the case now before us, if I am correctly informed, there are strong reasons to believe that the candidate above alluded to, is extremely anxious of raising a father-in-law to the dignified post of Senator, a striking example of those disinterested motives which influence some of the good patriots of the day. We find when an office is to be filled, an old partizan steps forward and claims the preference, for his services in the great cause, and among candidates, for posts of trust, profit or honor from the senator elect to the meanest officer in the county, old party distinctions in general prevail. But, fellow citizens, I feel assured at this time, that among the people of this county there are men who are intelligent and virtuous enough, to resist all such efforts, and to say, that he who comes forward as a partizan, and having at the same time a particular person in view, and that person with becoming deference, it will add by no means qualified for the office to which he aspires, we will not support him, but if there be found amongst us, one who is a candidate, that possesses true Republican feelings, whose

mind is unlettered by party prejudice, who is willing to say, should he be honored with a seat in the Electoral college, my choice will be from those of my fellow citizens whose intelligence and integrity can be relied on, I am certain that man will be your choice. It is high time old party distinctions were forgotten and that all men should be awake, when the aggrandizement of a partizan is the only motive.

It has been suggested that a most respectable class of people, in point of numbers and standing, viewing with regret the evils which have resulted to society from the system of electioneering which has been practised for many years past, by means whereof the morals of the people have been seriously affected, have determined not to support any man for office who shall take such means, (viz: the giving of ardent spirits) to affect their purposes. I would advise those citizens to observe the back yard and counting room, of the caucus candidate in Denton where liquor is freely and bountifully bestowed upon the idle and worthless, who might have been, were it not for their unfortunate fondness for ardent spirits, industrious and sober citizens, and say, whether after having made this determination he can vote in opposition thereto.

A CITIZEN.

EULOGY

Delivered by WM. HAYWARD, Jr. Esq. on the day set apart by the people of Talbot, to pay respect to the memory of JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.

The sentence hath gone forth from the chancery of Heaven, and Thomas Jefferson and John Adams are no more.—The hoary Patriarchs, who plaid the freedom and redemption of a nation in 1776, and thence remained burning and shining lights before the people for the one half of an hundred years, on the 4th of July 1826, quietly laid themselves down in the arms of death, in the fullness of years, and in the fullness of honor.—Father of Heaven! Sanctify we beseech thee the example of their lives to the glory and prosperity of this great and rising people, and while we, their children, here assembled, offer to their memory this faint tribute of love, admiration and gratitude, teach our hearts to bow to the inscrutable ways of thy unerring wisdom and to say with resignation, 'thy will on earth as in heaven be done'—It has ever been the high and laudable custom of nations to commemorate those remarkable events that are connected with their prosperity or glory, and to mark with solemn and pompous observances; the birth and exit of those distinguished men, who in their lives have illustrated the annals of their history, and by services to their country, and benefactions to mankind have dignified and adorned the age in which they lived.—Gratitude, is thus made to purvey to the purposes of an enlightened policy, and the honours conferred on the departed, the eulogium, the tears of the people, the marble, and the monument,—address themselves to the heart and feelings of the living in language solemn and impressive, to emulate the services, and to imitate the virtues of the illustrious dead.—solemn indeed and impressive is the occasion, which at this time hath convened us together: a young, a great, a powerful nation is in tears, for the hand that eloquently penned and the tongue that fearlessly advocated the declaration of independence in the gloomy and doubtful day of the 4th of July 1776, now lie, nerveless and unstrung from the stroke of death—Exhausted nature hath yielded to time—dust is returned to dust—and all that could perish, of Thomas Jefferson and of John Adams, is mouldering in the earth—we are shrouded in grief and in mourning—Tears furnish our only relief, and freely, piously do they flow—Weeping America will find sympathy with her sorrows in weeping Europe, and as far as the earth stretches out, as far as the ocean rolls, as far as the winds can blow, and wait on their bosom the tidings of joy or of sorrow, will the intelligence of the death of the two great apostles of American freedom, come upon the feelings and the heart of every friend of human liberty, with the stunning sensation of a public calamity—consigning their lives and their labour, to the glory and happiness of their own country, their services are bounded only by the limits of the habitable world. The whole family of mankind in whatsoever climate, in whatsoever condition, is destined to experience the benefits of their immortal labours; and future nations of unborn millions rising on the horizon of human affairs, will catch inspiration in science, government and patriotism from the oracles of Jefferson and Adams.—But Jefferson and Adams are now alas! no more.—And while we pour out our griefs over their recent turf, let the free nations of the earth be covered with mourning; let every friend of virtuous liberty on the globe, participate in our sorrows, and piously mingle his tears with our own.—But can this be death?—can death appear on the surface of this orb at once so solemnly impressive and so mysteriously beautiful? Is it that the glory of the patriot is consummated? Is it that their eyes have seen the fulfilment of the promise of hope—like the Midianite have they looked on floods of happiness rushing in upon mankind, their work on earth being complete and ended—have they sunk to rest with the beams of the splendid vision playing on their brow, and its light irradiating their countenance—Have they not ascended like the prophet, with the chariot and the horses of fire, dropping their mantle of glory, on the earth, to descend a blessing on their country for ever? Or shall we say like the heathen; that associated with the great Roman Founder, they are placed among the Gods.—Behold!—It was amid pomp, and shows, and re-

joicings—while still answered unto him with the glad tidings of independence extended to a jubilee—amid the thundering of cannon—the melody of music—the pathos of oratory—the ennobling strains of heroic verse—a whole nation in triumph—the patriot spirits winged to heaven by the blessings and prayers of ten million of freemen, tarried but to smile upon their work; for they saw that it was good, and ascended, to the enjoyment of the perfection of glory held out from the throne of mercy at God's right hand.—The communion is now ended—the tables of the testimony are written upon with the finger—the thunders have gone abroad over the world—the lightning's play around the globe—the law is confirmed and sealed forever—and the oppressors of earth quake and tremble with the fearful misgivings of judgment to come—sainted patriots—great and persuasive in life—conclusive and commanding in death—the principles that consecrated your lives sanctified by the seals of your death—are stamped with the mysterious and awful impress of the sanction of Heaven.—The truths self evident are now made more than manifest—and the voice of independence sent forth by America to the nations, is as loud and as sweet as the blast of an arch angel's trumpet—and as impressive as the working of a miracle.—*That men are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among them are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness—a nathat when circumstances evince a design to reduce them to slavery—it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security'*—The law and testimony! now indelibly written on the folds of the human heart, from this time, forth, and forever—Friends of liberty on the other side of the Atlantic! the voice of the great continent of America rallies you to the crusade, 'it is the will of God—it is the will of God'—and the principles, and the lives, and the death, and the circumstances of the dying of our Jefferson and of our Adams, will be more powerful to vindicate and to rescue your 'long lost liberties,' than as many myriads of armed men as followed at the voice of superstition the banners of the cross—such, my countrymen, are the mingled emotions of grief and of joy, exultation, sorrow, wonder, astonishment and triumph, that irresistibly rush upon the mind, and fasten on the heart by the occasion that hath called for the solemnities of this day.—It is not from the circumstance that Jefferson and Adams should now be gathered to their fathers, for they were both among the most aged, and the days of either patriarch, like the ears of the latter harvest were full ripe to be culled to the garner of immortality; but it is from the mysterious connection of their death with the jubilee anniversary of their country's independence, and the most signal day in the history of their lives, that their death in the general estimation of mankind, will be as intimately interwoven with the cause of civil liberty as any other event that has ever come upon the earth.—Born in an age of the world, and called into action, at a period of time singularly interesting to the rights of man, it was the lot of both the one and the other of these distinguished patriots, to occupy and to fill a large and important portion of space on the arena of that theatre, to which the gaze of the world was then directed with an interest the most intense—upholding by the pen in pamphlets and essays of unrivalled elegance and force, by public harangues and popular discourses, by exhortations and the hourly example of their virtuous lives, the sacred cause of liberty and the rights of their country, against the aggressions of the Parliament and Ministry of Great Britain. They were early called by the voice of the people to mingle in the councils of their country, and to aid in guiding the storm-vexed bark of Revolution: and by their commanding minds, their imposing dignity, their spotless integrity, their republican simplicity and Roman patriotism, they were speedily regarded as leaders in the ranks of that brilliant and glorious constellation, that then enlightened and adorned the western hemisphere. Filling every department of their important trust with matchless excellence, discharging every duty, performing all the obligations of the perilous and arduous service in which they were engaged with the spirit and energy of antiquity, having no object but America, no ambition save fame.—They so acquired and secured to themselves the confidence and affection of the people, that both the one and the other, were regarded as a palladium of safety.—A Prophet having power to stand between the dead and the living staying the plague.—When in the course of human events their weak and infant country, had resolved to take its final and determined stand against the matured and gigantic powers of Britain, and the thirteen colonies 'to dissolve the political bands which had connected them with the mother country, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature, and nature's God entitled them'—Jefferson wrote as with the pen of an angel that immortal declaration of independence which recording in 'thoughts that breathe and words that burn' the wrongs of the colonies and the inalienable rights of man, has reared a monument to his name as indestructible as the language in which it is penned, and as lasting as the continent

of which it is the guide and glory; and Adams pouring out the streams of his inspired eloquence, & with the energy & fire of a prophet, confirming all minds and uniting all hearts in support of independence, has inseparably connected his name with the same great and imperishable instrument.—Enjoying after the toils of a long and arduous conflict the rare felicity of seeing the consummation of the patriots hope, their country emancipated and holding a separate and equal station among the nations of the earth; possessed of the confidence, affection and gratitude of their fellow citizens, the admiration and respect of the wise and good of all nations, their names associated with the Solons the Numas and the worthies of the ancient world, we behold them further illustrating the age in which they lived, and advancing still more the renown of their country, by the lights of their learning philosophy and science—called by the voice of the people to preside over the destinies of the nation, and having successively filled the highest offices, and enjoyed the highest honors that freemen can bestow, we see them in the bosom of retirement, and in the vale of years, glowing with the inextinguishable love of country, and actuated by that untiring industry in her cause, which marked & distinguished their more vigorous days.—Bounded by no limit of time, but living for every age, their labours are for to-day, tomorrow, and for ever, and having completed the round of service to the men of the present generation, behold them extend their fostering care to the rising youth of the country, and holding out the lamp of science to the future statesmen of America.—Blessed by heaven with length of days beyond the ordinary lot of mortality; they tasted not of death, until they had seen the principles of which they were the great Apostles, embraced by the inhabitants of one quarter of the Globe, and the regenerating influences of virtuous liberty in the career of successful experiment in the old world. Associated in the immortal labours of their lives, and mysteriously united in death. The patriot spirit of Jefferson breathing out blessings on his country to the last, winged its flight to heaven at the moment when the sacred pledge was given and accepted, and the work was sealed and finished.—The soul of the illustrious Adams with the accents 'it is a great and glorious day' quivering from his tongue, hastened to the skies, at the self-same hour when the trumpet speaking to earth and sky proclaimed to the world that America was free, and the doom of tyranny on earth pronounced forever.—Such, my countrymen, is the faint and feeble outline of some of the most prominent traits of these great men.—Sages of their country, benefactors of mankind, lights of knowledge, examples of virtue and patriotism, to every climate and to every age.—Had they lived in the more early days of the world, temples would have been reared to them, and the flames of hundreds of altars would have fumed to heaven with incense, while vows and supplications invoked the presiding care of the deified Jefferson and Adams, on every brave and virtuous people struggling to be free.—To the task of the future historian be it assigned, in writing the annals of the present and of former times, minutely to record for the instruction of posterity, the services of these great and distinguished men, illustrated in the condition of their country consisting of twenty four independent sovereignties and ten millions of free and enlightened citizens at their death, and of thirteen colonies and three-millions of inhabitants at the time of the promulgation of that important instrument, which has had so powerful an effect on the state and condition of the world. The beneficent influences of free institutions of governments, the elevating impulses communicated by liberty, and the healthful and invigorating effects of just and equal laws, objects to which their lives and labours were at an early period devoted, will be strikingly exemplified to the mind of the enlightened and sagacious historian, in the wide extension of territory, the unexampled increase of population, the general diffusion of knowledge, the means of education, the multiplication of wealth and the powers of defence, the conveniences of intercourse, and all those other comforts belonging to a state of great polish and refinement, which have been brought to pass in the United States, as if by the powers of enchantment, within the last fifty years. Skirting along the shores of the Atlantic, and circumscribed by the Spaniards, French and Indians on the South, the Indians, Spaniards and French on the West, and the French and Indians on the North, the inhabitants of the Thirteen Colonies, on the 4th of July, 1776, appeared barely to have acquired a foothold on the continent. Points now familiar to our acquaintance, and with which our public ways rivaling in magnificence the immortal works of imperial Rome, we carry on a daily intercourse in peace and security, were then dangerous frontier situations, the scene of many a bloody and savage contest, and approachable only by the Indian hunting path. And even the lordly Mississippi, now coursing his way nearly through the central point of the Union, was then looked upon as a position almost too remote in the wilderness of nature, to allure the cupidity, or to tempt the curiosity of civilized man. With a sparse population, scattered over a wide extent of rude and uncultivated country, exposed to the daily incursions of the ferocious Indian savage, poor, without arms, without commerce, without naval power, the intercourse between the several colonies, often impeded with difficulties, more often obstructed by danger. The situation and political condition of the 13 colonies in 1776, bears the same relation to the wealth, power, population, territorial extent and resources of the United States in 1826, as

do the cold and sterile snows of the North to the luxuriant and delicious regions of the tropics. The United States of America, in 1826, presents to the world the wonderful and signal example of a people, in an age remarkable for its intelligence, political sagacity, refinement, and military superiority, rising by the recuperative energies of virtuous liberty, in the short space of the half of a century, from the condition of infancy and colonization, to a state of wealth, power, and renown, that ranks it among the great nations of the earth. Guided by the wise and philanthropic policy of the immortal Jefferson, in his peaceful extension of her empire, by the acquisition of the rich and invaluable country of Louisiana, the bounds of the republic stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and with one hand resting on the Gulf of Mexico, and the other on the Lakes of Canada, she bestrides the continent; covering ten millions of freemen with the impetuous Elysium of her laws, she instigates them to the successful cultivation of the various useful arts of peace, with an energy communicated from the fires of freedom, and with the intelligence and sagacity that liberty inspires; placing a million of bayonets in the hands of a million of citizen soldiers, she reposes herself in safety on that "majestic continent that is dignified by her seat," and stretching out her sceptre on the ocean, claims equal dominion over that element where Britannia ruled. Diffusing intelligence by mail routes and post roads in streams as numerous, and courses as various as the blood is conveyed through the human frame, the effort of mind and thought at one end of the Union is scarcely dried from the impression of the type, before it is acted on by mind and thought at the opposite extreme. Covering the ocean with her commerce, and filling the earth with the sound of her enterprise, she crowds her ports with the products and luxuries of the ransacked world, and supplies from the bosom of her teeming soils, the necessities and wants of the less fortunate quarters of the globe. Cultivating letters, the sciences and the arts with ardour and perseverance, her philosophers and learned men give light and intelligence to the age; and when she desires to exemplify the restless and inventive genius of her sons, she points to the discoveries of her Perkins and her Fulton. Her example, which is altogether irresistible, hath communicated an impulse to the enquiries of the old world, which hurries the mind and thought many degrees in advance of the cumbersome institutions of Europe, and has produced a sensation in favour of liberty and free government, that forms a distinct and prominent characteristic of the nineteenth century. These are some of the exalted and inestimable benefits which have flowed to the people of the United States from their independence. And for that high and transcendent blessing, are we signally indebted to the early and patriotic labours of the great and venerable men, whose memory and services we have this day convened to commemorate. Oh! teach your children to list their names, and pour into their young hearts the god-like ambition to emulate their services—early inculcate on their minds the sacred devotion to country, and the liberties we now enjoy, won by the virtues of our fathers, will endure for ever. Happy America!—Oh! land beloved of Heaven!—to have produced a Washington, the paragon of all times, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," to have given birth to a Franklin, the philosopher of nature, and of the human heart; a Jefferson, the patriot, the statesman, the philanthropist, the sage; an Adams, the statesman, the orator, the patriot, men of such high and varied excellence, that the character of each would have been sufficient to redeem an age; but whose combined powers, directed to the same great and holy object, have stricken "a blow in the world that will resound through the universe."

For the Easton Gazette.

War declared by the Opposition.
The pivot is laid bare, and we are now apprized that all the future elections from this time are to turn upon the question 'are you friendly to the administration of the general government, or are you opposed to it?'—This is the touchstone set up and avowed by the opposition men to the administration, and as they have forced upon the friends of administration this criterion, the friends of administration must go by it in self defence.

These opposition men say, we must have party, and let us have it at once—we can get on without it, they say, and we may as well be frank and avow it.
Why gentlemen, this is the language of the congress caucus address, and as probably three fourths of you, with a few seduced gentlemen who compose this opposition, are of the caucus sort, it is very clever in you to stick to your doctrine and hold to it as long as you think it will answer your purpose. All I can say is, that if we must have party, I hope the people will controul that party themselves and not leave the management of it to certain leaders and demagogues who will work matters to butter their own bread and give the people the crumbs to scramble for.

As for myself, I do not see the necessity of party for the benefit of the community or of the country, but I see that certain men can get up high unless they can produce party. And we are going to be such fools as to work up parties just to answer the private ambition of A. B. and C? It is monstrous!—it is lamentable!
However, if you will have it, take it, and now let us put the question to you all gentlemen candidates, great and small, cunning and smart, grave and drowsy—Are you decidedly a friend to the present administration of the general govern-

ment? To this question you must give a plain and direct answer—no equivocation—no cutting and screwing—Don't tell us you are disposed to do so and so—that you can't, and that no honest man can pledge himself to be a friend of any administration, but that you will support it when right and oppose it when you think it wrong—This is no answer to the question—your time serving politicians who equivocate at one time to see what may be the turn of the tide in things to come, are no men to serve the people's cause—much less are they qualified to render the people and the country service who hold different languages to different men, viz: a caucus man with caucus men, an anti-caucus man with anti-caucus men, an administration man with administration men, an opposition man with opposition men, and a twistabout with all—men who are up to serve themselves have as many tongues as were in the old tower of Babel—but a man who serves the people has but one tongue.

Let us come to the point if you please, but let us come honestly to it—these are hard times we now live in, and the people are disposed to be calm—but these are the very times when your intriguing politicians hope to get ahead to serve themselves when there is no great contest, and nothing to try men's characters or firmness to principle—these are the times for your non-descript politicians to swagger in, and for the want of something else, they buffet the air as lustily as if they were great men engaged in a great cause. To them it is a great cause, it is the cause of their own self importance, let who else that can sink or swim. Did you never hear the story of the little powder monkey who always got sick when the squadron made ready for action and went below water line during every engagement, & when the war was over he came on deck with Chapeau de Bras over his head, swearing and dashing, he could sink a whole fleet 'so he could' and that he ought to be promoted for having been piped among the ship's crew during the whole war?

"So let it be with Cæsar!!!"

COMMON SENSE.

For the Easton Gazette.
ELECTORS OF SENATE.

MR. GRAHAM,
As Thomas Jefferson & John Adams, the two great master builders of American Independence, and the two great leaders of the opposing parties which so long contested with each other, are now no more—As they departed this life on the same day, and that day was the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, and the people of this country of all parties have with unfeigned respect joined together to pay a just tribute to their illustrious lives and noble labours in their behalf—let this be a hand writing of Heaven to us in our skies, to bury with the mortal part of these renowned leaders all former animosities and strife and contention, and let us prepare at the first opportunity that will be presented to us, on the first Monday in September next, to shew this generous and becoming spirit of reconciliation and union for the common good, by taking two gentlemen, one from each party, and supporting them with undivided zeal and hearty good will as Electors of next Senate, they giving us an assurance on their part, that they will act in selecting a senate as we have acted in electing them. The two men who shall be honored with this distinction, may be proud of it all their lives; it will be a distinguished event in the history of their political course, and they ought to feel obliged to their fellow citizens for so great a favour.

Theodore R. Lockerman and Nicholas Goldsborough, Esqrs. are therefore proposed as these two men—their respectability of character, render them worthy of the compliment, and their political firmness heretofore is the best security for their integrity in complying with the people's wishes.

The Spirit of Seventy-six.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,
I hear every body say that they are tired of party work, and that there is nobody but the caucus men who want party; and yet there is no independent candidates who will come out to elect a new senate. Now all believe that the two candidates who have been put forward for some time will, if elected, vote for a red hot caucus set of men, with may be a few of those they have gained over to answer their own ends—but I want, and the people want, two good men that will vote for an independent senate of the best men the state affords, of those who are friendly to our present government. If two such men will come out, such as Thomas J. Bullitt, Col. Daniel Martin, Theodore R. Lockerman, Nicholas Goldsborough, Edward N. Hambleton, or men of that independent class, who have no league with king caucus, but who will take men of best character and abilities, they will get four out of five of the free and independent voters of Talbot.

I hope two men like these will be supported and then we may expect to have what we ought to have, a free, enlightened, and independent senate.

This from your friend.

A COUNTRY MAN.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) July 21.
SCARCITY.—In consequence of the long drought which has prevailed in this section of country, nearly all the mills in this and adjacent counties have stopped from the want of water, and Flour and Corn Meal have become so scarce, that it is with great difficulty that a sufficiency of the "staff of life" can be obtained. Our oldest inhabitants do not recollect of ever having experienced such distressing times before. In this city, Flour commands about \$1.25 per barrel; Meal from \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel; and Corn \$5 per barrel. Star-

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 5.

We are authorized to say that BENJAMIN I. JONES is a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland, for Somerset County.

VIRGIL MAROT has retired from before the public as a candidate to represent the adjoining District of Maryland in Congress. His motives for doing so are explained in a long and frank Address, of which a copy has been forwarded to us. The sum of the whole is, that, having perceived, since he became a candidate, that the election in his District will turn upon the question of the next Presidential election, being himself opposed to the re-election of the incumbent, and that ground being pre-occupied by another candidate (the present member) in whom he presumes there is no disposition to withdraw, he has thought it best himself to withdraw from the contest.—*Nat. Int.*

William Nichols, who was recently tried at Newcastle, for robbing the U States Mail in February last, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment.—*Watchman.*

It is calculated that the annual harvest of grain of all descriptions in Ohio, is more than fifty millions of bushels.

The quantity of wheat flour which arrived in Baltimore for the quarter ending July 1, was about 189,000 barrels; and, within the last six months about 335,000 barrels. During the last year, 5,374 large casks and 41,444 small casks of whiskey, containing upwards of two millions of gallons, were inspected in Baltimore.

Blockade of St. Domingo.—Capt. Banks, of the Brig Ajax, arrived at Norfolk on Saturday in 14 days from Antigua, informs that he saw a letter to a gentleman in St. Johns, which stated that the island of St. Domingo was blockaded by a French fleet. He also saw a paragraph in a Barbadoes paper stating the same fact.—*Amer.*

Another Fire at Petersburg.—Passengers in the steamboat state that between 20 and 30 houses in that devoted town, were consumed by fire which broke out on Saturday night last, in the vicinity of the Bank of Virginia.—*Id.*

Counterfeit Half Dollars.—The Norfolk Beacon cautions its readers against the receipt of counterfeit (eagle) half dollars. They are said to be well executed, but are not much heavier than the genuine quarters, and the edge is entirely smooth, a circumstance which is not readily observed by persons off their guard.

The Jefferson Committee of Richmond, Virginia, have resolved to appropriate the funds in their hands, to the benefit of Mr. Jefferson's daughter and her family; and they earnestly request the committees appointed for a similar purpose, throughout that State, to co-operate with them in obtaining further subscriptions. They have also provided for the refunding of any contributions that may be reclaimed because of the death of Mr. Jefferson.

The following ingenious mode of catching grasshoppers, is copied from the Portsmouth, N. H. Journal.

GRASSHOPPERS.—We are informed by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who saw the spoil, that Friend Arnold Thompson, of Epsom, on Saturday evening last, caught in his and his neighbors grain fields, between the hours of eight and twelve o'clock, five bushels and three pecks of grasshoppers! His mode of catching them was by attaching two sheets together, and fastening them to a pole, which was used as the front part of the drag. The pole extended beyond the width of the sheet so as to admit a person at both sides to draw it forward. At the sides of the drag, braces extended from the pole so as to raise the back part of the sheet considerably from the ground, so that the grasshoppers could not escape. After running the drag about a dozen rods with rapidity, the braces were taken out and the sheet doubled over, the grasshoppers were then swept from each end towards the centre of the sheet, where was left an opening to the mouth of a bag which held about half a bushel; when deposited and tied up, the drag was again opened ready to proceed. When this bag was filled so as to become burthensome, (their weight is about the same as that of the same measure of corn,) the bag was opened into a larger one and the grasshoppers received into a new deposit. The drag can be used only in the evening, when the grasshoppers are perched on the top of the grain. His manner of destroying them was by dipping the large bags into a kettle of boiling water.—When boiled they have a redish appearance, and made a fine feast for the farmer's dogs.

MR. JEFFERSON'S MEMOIR, &c.
From the last Richmond Enquirer we copy the following very interesting information relative to the papers and writings of Mr. Jefferson. Let them be published and while they will be esteemed as most valuable by his countrymen, they will prove to be really so to those who receive the revenue that must accrue from the sales of the work.

The Enquirer says—"We understand, that Mr. Jefferson has left behind him a Memoir of a part of his own Life & Times; he commenced his composition in the 77th year of his age in 1820, and finished it in 1821. It goes back to the time of his grandfather, traces the progress of his own Education, touches upon the causes and events of the American Revolution, gives a particular account of the Declaration of Independence; presents many interesting sketches of the condition and celebrated characters of France, while he was minister in that country;—and terminates with his acceptance of the Office of Secretary of State. He has also left behind him for publication three vols. of *Annals*, comprising various conversations and transactions, in which he was concerned, while he was Secretary of State. Besides these, he has prepared for the press, 12 or 13 vols. of correspondence, labelled with the years in

which they were written. In these M S vols. not bound, but stitched, he has carefully laid away copies of all his interesting letters, as taken by the Polygraph. It is unnecessary to state, that these letters are full of interest: they are addressed to various persons, and on various subjects; and when published, will more fully display that felicity of style and grandeur of principles, for which their author was so eminently distinguished. Some of these letters were prior to the revolution; and the last of the Series is his celebrated reply to Mr. Weightman, written ten days before his death. This is laid the very last in the vol. for 1826. Some of those letters are very long—they discuss a variety of the most interesting topics: among the rest we have heard an elaborate letter of his to Col. Monroe, immediately after the capture of Washington, spoken of in the highest terms.

"He has also left many other M S among his papers; with these some Compositions labelled 'Juvenilities.'"

"All his papers are put up with a neatness and regularity, which uniformly distinguished Mr. Jefferson. It is remarkable, that he had put away, as among his most select papers, his own Will, a copy of the first draught and alterations of the Declaration of Independence, and some affectionate memorials of family feeling. These three were arranged together in the same compartment.

"As soon as the proper arrangements can be made, this Memoir, these *Annals*, and most of this correspondence will be laid before his country.—Few men's papers can be so rich in valuable materials as those of Mr. Jefferson. His style and his sentiments contribute to lead an inestimable attraction to every subject which he handled. *Tetigit nihil quod non ornavit.*—The Public will wait impatiently for the publication, and the most distant posterity will profit by his labors. The beauties of Liberty, the real principles of the constitution, will be found developed in the most impressive forms.

"There has been no opportunity yet of recording Mr. Jefferson's Will. It was written in March last; condensed, expressive, simple and elegant. He has left all his books to the University of which it has not already copies. He has left to his illustrious friend James Madison, his beautiful cane 'of animal horn,' as a memorial of his long and uninterrupted friendship for one, with whom he has been combined in his exertions for the good of mankind. He has left a few slaves free, making provision for their future support, and praying of the Legislature, as a last favor, (in addition to so many which he has received at their hands,) that these emancipated slaves might be permitted to remain within the Commonwealth."

A gentleman of the bar in a certain city, recently gave up the profession of the law to become a divine. On being asked his motive for changing his vocation, he observed, that he believed he could preach better than he could practice.

We are authorized to announce Stephen Reynier, Esq. as a candidate for the suffrages of the citizens of Talbot county to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Scull, MR. STEPHEN HARRINGTON, to MISS HANRIE CATHER all of this county.

On the same evening by the Rev. Mr. Scull, MR. HENRY CATBURY to MISS MARGARET HAMILTON all of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, MR. WILLIAM CLARK to MISS NANCY SKINNER, all of this county.

On Saturday 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sparks, MR. WILLIAM MERCHANT to MISS MARGARET SKINNER, all of Queen Anne's county.

DIED

In this county on Friday last after a short illness, Nicholas, eldest son of Edward Martin Esq.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, July 31.
FLOUR—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$4 37 a 50
" City Mills, superior qual. " 4 25 a
WHEAT, per bushel " 70 a 80
Indian Corn, " 74 a 78
Rye, " 70 a
Oats, " 53 a 55
[Pat.]

To Hire,

For the balance of the present year, a young negro woman without children accustomed to house work, also a negro boy on reasonable terms, enquire of the Editor.
August 5 3w

To Rent

A farm on Choptank river, where the late Trippam Bowdle resided, any person wishing to rent will please to call on the subscriber living in Easton.

SARAH BOWDLE.
She also requests those who are indebted to her to come forward and pay off their notes.
August 5 3w

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Crandall & Brooks is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—And as it is desirable to close the concern, all persons indebted are respectfully solicited to make payment as speedily possible to Thomas R. Brooks, who is duly authorized to settle the business of said firm.
JOHN CRANDALL.
THOS. R. BROOKS.

Greensborough Caroline county, July 22 1826.

The business will be continued at the Old Stand by Thomas R. Brooks, who invites a share of public patronage from his friends and the public generally, where goods can always be purchased at low prices and on accommodating terms.

THOMAS R. BROOKS.
Greensborough Caroline co.
July 29. 3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE!

EASTON ACADEMY.

An ASSISTANT TEACHER will be wanted in this Institution on the first Monday of next September. He must be qualified to teach the English language grammatically, Writing Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics, and Geography. There is reason to believe from the experience of the past in this department that the Tuition-money will amount to five hundred dollars; and Tuition money beyond this sum may be obtained by such increase of his scholars as his merits and attention may command.

Application to be made to John Goldsborough, Esquire, the Secretary, on or before the last Monday in August, when the appointment will be made.

By the Board of Trustees,
NS: HAMMOND, President.
Easton, Md. August 5, 1826. 4w

Notice

A person tired of the busy, bustling scenes of selfish active life—

"Sick of a world that feeds
"Its patient drudges with dry chaff & weeds."

And who is disgusted with the frivolous pursuits he sees around him, would (as a rational retirement,) willingly accept of a tutorship in a respectable Religious family—and could by such a family be engaged upon moderate terms, letters addressed to B. C. D. post office Newport, Delaware will be promptly attended to.

August 5 4w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Worcester county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Fassitt, senior, late of Worcester county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-ninth day of July 1826.
ELIJAH FASSITT, Executor.

August 5 3w

To Rent

For the ensuing year that convenient and well situated Brick House on Washington street adjoining the store and dwelling of Mr. Samuel Groome, and nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, (formerly the property of Joseph Haskins Esq. dec'd.) This property is well calculated for a Boarding House or a private Family, having in addition to the private apartments an excellent Store Room, a passage and alley in front, the lot running back to West Street on which is a Stable and Carriage House, it is considered one of the most comfortable and pleasant situations in town.

Also to Rent that pleasantly situated WHITE HOUSE and premises at the corner of West & Court Streets adjoining the Court House square and near the market house, it is also suitable for a boarding house or private family.

WILLIAM CLARK.

August 5 1f

WORCESTER COUNTY, to wit:

Wilson Bishop, } By virtue of a decree of Worcester
Vs. } county Court sitting
Catherine his wife de- } as a court of Chancery,
visees of Lemuel Pur- } in this cause the sub-
nell deceased. } scriber will offer at

public Auction at New-Town in Worcester county on Wednesday the 27th day of September 1826 the following real estate to wit: a tract of land called Miles Addition containing 225 acres more or less also part of a tract called Bad Luck, containing 27 acres more or less & part of Miles Addition containing 109 acres, more or less together with all the lands adjoining the said tracts or parts of tracts which formerly belonged to Lemuel Purnell, late of Worcester county deceased, said lands being situated in the middle district, in Somerset county and adjoining the lands of Mr. Lazarus Cluman. The subscriber will also offer at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Snow-Hill on Thursday the 28th day of Sept. 1826, at 2 o'clock P. M. a part of a tract of land called Rochester, situate in Worcester county about two miles from Snow-Hill, containing 490 acres more or less, also a lot in the town of Snow-Hill. The whole of said lands being late the real estate of said Lemuel Purnell deceased. A credit of twelve months will be allowed the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond or bonds to the trustee with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale by the Court aforesaid & on the payment of the whole purchase money, the trustee will by a deed or deeds, to be executed according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers the property and estate to him, her, or them, sold free clear and discharged from all claim of the claimants and of the defendants.—The creditors of said Lemuel Purnell, deceased are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the mentioned day of sale.

JOHN P. DUFFIELD, Trustee.

Aug 5 4w

MARYLAND:

Worcester County Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1826.

On application of Margaret Burroughs, administratrix of Jesse G. Burroughs, late of Worcester co. dec'd, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate with the vouchers thereof, & that she cause the same to be inserted once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, Md.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 13th day of June, Anno Domini, 1826.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Worcester county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse G. Burroughs, late of Worcester county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of February next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of July 1826.

MARGARET BURROUGHS, Adm'r.
of Jesse G. Burroughs, dec'd.

Aug 5 3w

Camp Meeting.

A Camp-meeting will commence on Thursday the 17th August next, and close on the Tuesday following, in Talbot County, a few miles from Easton, in a most elegant grove, near the Chapple, the pleasant situation and comfortable accommodations, induces us to invite all our friends, Ministers and people.

July 15
TO GRAZERS AND BUTCHERS.
One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber, near Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md.

July 1—If
The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to this office

Sale of Lands.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester county Court, in Chancery sitting, will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the town of Snow Hill, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 3 o'clock, P. M. on Friday the 11th day of August next, all the real estate lying and being, situate in Worcester county, whereof John Truitt (of Benjamin) late of the said county died, seized, consisting of part of a tract of land called Mount Ephraim, containing about 120 acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with security to be approved by the Trustee for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and will be allowed a credit of twelve months. After the payment of the whole purchase money, the decree authorizes the Trustee to execute a deed to the purchaser.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said John Truitt (of Benjamin) to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers, thereof, into the office of the Clerk of Worcester county Court, within six months from the said day of sale.

IRVING SPENCE, Trustee.

Snow Hill, July 15.

Lands to Rent.

To be rented at reduced and very moderate rents, for one or more years from the first of next January, all my lands in Hunting Creek Neck and Poplar Neck, in Caroline county. These lands comprise extensive farms marshes on Choptank River, on which they bind about two miles, and are therefore valuable for stock. The lands in Hunting Creek Neck are also offered for sale, in farms of suitable sizes, at very low prices, and on a long credit—Persons wishing to rent may apply either to myself, or to Daniel Cheezum, my agent, who resides near these lands—Those who are disposed to purchase, will be pleased to address themselves to me.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, }
June 17 12w

Farms for Rent.

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing year the farm now in the occupancy of Capt. Benjamin Roe, and the farm adjoining, occupied by Mr. Henry Holmes, in Talbot County, near Hillsborough, these farms are very convenient to a public landing and mill, and will be rented to good tenants on moderate terms. Apply to HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Caroline County Md. 1f
July 15

Farms to Rent.

Oakland and Cooks-Hope situated in Edmondson's Neck, and occupied at present by Mr. Thomas Dewlin, will be rented to good tenants on reasonable terms, for the ensuing year.

WANTED
An Overseer for the ensuing year—None need apply except such as can produce the most satisfactory testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and capacity.

J. ROGERS.
Perry Hall, July 22 3w

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Subscriber will sell or rent his farm in Caroline county, situated on the public road leading from Gen. William Potter's to Mary's Hope Bridge and Punch Hall, and within five miles of Gen. Potter's public landing, containing about 180 acres. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, store house and granary, together with the necessary out buildings, and is considered to be one of the best country stands for public business in the county, and a neighborhood celebrated for health and friendly intercourse. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those desirous of purchasing or renting, will, of course, view the premises. The above property will be shown by Mr. Willis Charles, who lives adjoining, and the terms made known by the subscriber in Easton.

I will also sell on moderate terms a small farm containing 100 acres, situated in the county aforesaid, about two and a half miles from Collins' Roads, formerly occupied by Mr. Levin Todd. If this farm is not disposed of at private sale before the 25th day of August next, it will on that day, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, be offered at public sale, at Collins' Roads, and struck off to the highest bidder for the same. A credit of 12 months will be given if required.

Attendance will be given by the Subscriber or his agent.

June 1

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

At the Old Stand opposite the Court House.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has purchased the entire stock of Mr. Joseph Scull in the above line, and has added considerably to the assortment, and made such arrangements as will enable him to manufacture all kinds of Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at as low prices as they can be purchased at any store in Easton, and better than any that are brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore or New England. He assures them that his work shall be made of the best materials, and manufactured by the best workmen, and hopes they will call and examine it, hear his prices, & purchase his boots & shoes, in preference to any others offered for sale in this place, as he has reduced his prices to suit the times. His work will be sold very low for CASH only.

WM. WHITE.

N. B. All work warranted.

July 1

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber in the state of Ohio, in 1835, a negro fellow who calls himself NATHAN—about 6 feet high, stout made, yellowish complexion—was employed some time on board the Norfolk steam boat, plying between the city of Baltimore and Norfolk—He was sold to the subscriber by a Mrs. Clayland, of the Eastern Shore, (Md.) on account of a theft he had committed on board the Norfolk steam boat—Nathan has been seen in Baltimore and no doubt is now in that city or Norfolk—The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described negro in any jail in the United States.

JOHN B. ORY,
State of Louisiana, or
JAS. C. WHEELER,
Easton, E. S. of Maryland.

June 10.

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase as early as possible thirty negroes from ten to twenty five years of age—Those having slaves for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton.

June 24 1f.
N. B. Letters addressed to the subscriber will be immediately attended to.

S. M.

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—

NOTE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls.

They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent

for the Admr. of C. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

My farm at the head of Wye, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ennalls Martin, Jr.—This farm is laid off in three fields, each field containing about 130 thousand corn hills and is well calculated for the growth of wheat, corn, &c.—The house is large, convenient and in complete repair, with all the necessary out houses—there is a very fine orchard on this farm—the situation would be an excellent one for a physician. For terms apply to Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber,

SUSAN SETH.

Talbot co. July 22.

N. B. Also a house and lot on Goldsborough street, in the town of Easton—enquire as above.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, my farm near Holt's Mill, called "BIRDOWATER," at present cultivated by Levin Millis Esq. The extensive meadows and an abundance of marl, render this a desirable situation for a tenant with capital. The out buildings are good; the dwelling will be moved and repaired to the entire convenience of the tenant. There are about 475 acres of arable land, well adapted to grain. Also peach and apple orchards, with other fruits of the best quality. If the tenant show a disposition to improve the land, he may be accommodated with a lease.

ALSO—Several houses and lots at the Old Chapel, with the tavern house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Anderson.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Easton.

GEO. W. NABB.

July 22—3t

THE THOROUGH BRED STALLION,

RINALDO

By Sir Archy—bred by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, will stand the present season at one of the subscribers' stables in EASTON, at the low price of Fifteen Dollars the spring's chance, which Ten Dollars will discharge paid by the first of October next—\$5 tealingle leap, and \$20 to insure a mare with foal—25 cents in each case to be paid to the groom. The season will be extended to the first of August, or longer if required.

RINALDO is fifteen and a half hands high, and 5 years old this season, is a horse of uncommon bone and muscular powers. He deep or blood bay with black mane, tail, legs—has never covered a mare, having arrived from Roanoke in Virginia. He was got by Sir Archy, (who is now covering at \$75 the spring's chance); his dam Miss Island, by Gracchus, Duster by Silvertail, Vanity by Celer, Mark Anthony, Jolly Rodger—see American Farmer of April 9, 1824. Although a train of fortuitous circumstances enable the subscribers to offer the services of Rinaldo unprecedentedly low, yet it is a fact, susceptible of proof, that he cannot be purchased for less than \$2,000. We are mainly indebted to J. S. Skinner, Esq. to whose care and direction Mr. Randolph entrusted this noble animal, for enabling us to offer his services at a price within the reach of every farmer, and so much below the price now paying by citizens of other states for the services of horses from the same stud. Good pasturage may be procured in the neighbourhood of Easton for mares from a distance; and as Rinaldo will not travel, all mares must be brought to his stable.

The following extract from the advertisement of Roanoke, a brother to Rinaldo, now covering in Virginia, will be found applicable to him:—

"Like his sire, he is fit for the dray, wagon, or coach, as well as the turf, the field, and the road, in short for every purpose to which this noble animal can be applied, but that of a shooting pony."

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON

EDWARD S. WINDER.

June 10 w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, on the 10th inst. MARIA SMITH, who says she is born free, and from Philadelphia. She had on when committed, a black bombazet dress and black bonnet, is five feet four and a half inches high, yellow complexion, with a small scar on the right side of her head, arm and shoulder, occasioned by a burn. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property and pay charges, or she will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sh'ff.

June 24

HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

An Examination will take place in the above school on Friday the 25th August—Parents, guardians & its patrons are invited to attend. It will be gratifying to the trustees if literary Gentlemen would be present.

July 29

WANTED

To purchase 30 or 40 likely young negroes, by a gentleman from the South, for which the highest price will be given—for further particulars call at No. 81, Hanover st. Baltimore, on Jesse Shaffer.

Baltimore, July 8.

NOTICE.

THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY are hereby most respectfully notified that I am a Candidate for their suffrages at the ensuing October Election, as a Member to represent them in the next Legislature of Maryland.

THOMAS JONES.

July 22 w

Tuition.

The subscriber, having employed a Gentleman of capacity and experience to instruct his Children, would be willing to take three or four Boys into his family. The Greek, Latin and French languages are taught, together with all the Branches which go to constitute a complete English Education—The situation is dry & healthy, with fine water—Board, Tuition included, \$100 per annum.

ROBERT BROWN,

Woodfield near Queenstown, }
Queen-Anns Co. July 22 3w }

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Kent county, as a runaway, by Ebenezer T. Massey, Esq. a Justice of the peace for said county, on the 14th inst. a negro man, called JACOB, 5 feet 10 inches high, about 40 years of age, very black, has a very remarkable scar on his forehead occasioned (as he says) by the kick of a horse, also two scars on his right leg, had on when committed brown linen shirt, trousers and round jacket, and says he belongs to Mrs. Mary Woolford, in, or, near Cambridge, E. Shore, Md. and was hired for the present year to Price Spedon or Spenden.

The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

MORGAN BROWN, Sh'ff.

of Kent county

July 29

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE,

Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.

MINT,

LEMON,

BARLEY,

HOREHOUND,

CINNAMON,

ROSE,

PENNY DICE Candies. } 25 cents

MINT DROPS, } per lb

SUGAR ALMONDS, } 28 cents

SUGAR PLUMS and } per lb.

KISSES,

SUGAR RAISHES, 3 1/2 cts. per lb.

No. 130, Market st. Baltimore.

July 15 6w

The Cambridge Chronicle, Chestertown Telegraph and Centreville Times will insert the above 3 times and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Fountain Inn.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

S. L.

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 1f

To be Rented

For the next year, a valuable Farm situate in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Messrs. E. Winder and Fayette Gibson—It was formerly in the occupancy of Mr. Ananias Gossage as a tenant, it is now rented to Mr. Andrew Skinner—For terms apply to the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

agent for Dr. Jas. Tilton.

Easton July 29th 1826. 3w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The farm formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Brown, situate on the head of Bolingbroke Creek, consisting of two farms of about 556 acres; they will be rented together or separately as may best suit, also a farm in Bamberg belonging to Col. Dickinson, now in the occupancy of Wm. Kirby—Apply to

NS. MARTIN.

July 29 1826. (S) 3t

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received an additional supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which renders their assortment equal to any in this place, and will be offered as low for Cash.

GREEN & HEARDON.

Easton, June 10.

MORE NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

Handsome and Cheap Goods.

Which added to his former stock, renders his assortment very complete; all of which will be offered very low for cash.

His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

June 10

ORPHANS' COURT,

Somerset county, July 18th, 1826.

On application of John H. Bell, administrator of Littleton Pollitt, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, by advertisements set up at the Court House door, and some other suitable public places, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Easton Gazette.

Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg'r.

of Wills for Somerset county.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Littleton Pollitt, late of Somerset county dec'd, 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 thirtieth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eighteenth day of July, 1826.

JOHN H. BELL, Adm'r.

of Littleton Pollitt.

July 29 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot county Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, A. D. 1826.

On application of James M. Lambdin administrator of Catharine Goldsborough, late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, Md.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of July, A. D. 1826.

Test,

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Catharine Goldsborough late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of July, 1826.

JAMES M. LAMBDIN, Adm'r.

of Catharine Goldsborough, dec'd.

July 29 3w

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, A. D. 1826

On application of Richard Hughlett, acting executor of Dekar Thompson, late of Caroline county deceased, it is ordered, that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed this

eighteenth day of July, Anno Domini

1826.

Test,

JAMES SANGSTON, Reg'r of

Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline County in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Dekar Thompson, late of Caroline county deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of July, A. D. 1826.

RICHARD HUGHLETT,

Acting Ex'r of Dekar Thompson dec'd.

July 29—3t

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1826.

By virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a court of equity, March Term, 1826, for the sale of the real estate whereof Nathaniel Talbot died seized, for the payment of his debts will be offered at public sale, on the farm where Joseph C. Talbot now resides, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of August next, between the hours of ten of the forenoon and four of the afternoon of that day, all those tracts, parts of tracts or parcels of land of which the said Nathaniel Talbot died seized, that is to say, the farm whereon Joseph C. Talbot now resides and also all that tract or parcel of land now in the tenure and occupation of Rachel Talbot.

The sale will be on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the day of sale. The creditors of the said Nathaniel Talbot, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the Clerk of Caroline county court within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS BURCHENAL, Trustee

for the sale of the real estate of Nathaniel Talbot, deceased.

July 22 4w

MARYLAND:

Worcester county Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 11th July, 1826.

On application of John R. Pitts, administrator of Ishmael Baker, late of Worcester county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, Maryland.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1826.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Worcester county.

In compliance to the above Order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1826.

NO. 34.

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.

From the American Farmer.

WHEAT.

Talbot county, July 17, 1826.

MR. SKINNER,

Further in relation to wheat:—Most of the different kinds of wheat, such as the Lawler, the kerry, and New York white flint, have been supposed and reported to resist the ravages of the Hessian fly, by some peculiar inherent quality. This notion is, I believe, now satisfactorily exploded, as experience has taught us that there is no wheat that resists the Hessian fly. Under circumstances favourable to the fly, it will destroy every branch of wheat in which it is deposited. Some kinds of wheat have a greater recuperative power than others; and of these the Lawler is most remarkable. After the fly has appeared to have destroyed every shoot above ground, if the season will aid it at all, it will put forth fresh shoots which will bear grain; but the Lawler is the latest of all wheat, and takes longest to mature. Of course, as we have all found, it is most subject to rust and disaster. Lawler wheat should never be fed down. The same remarks apply to the kerry wheat, and in a great degree to the New York white flint, except that this last does not possess the recuperative power of the Lawler, and is not quite so late a wheat. It branches at first as finely as any wheat. The opinion that any wheat has the faculty to resist the fly either by the solidity of its stalk, the roughness of its blade, or the incompressibility of the stalk, or any other quality peculiar to itself, is a fallacy; dangerous to be entertained, because not founded in fact. There is a difference in the stalk of different kinds of wheat, but it is unimportant as to the fly.

The early or "rare ripe wheat," is not supposed to have any quality of this kind. It has a soft straw, delicate for food, shorter than other straw, and is as easily destroyed by the fly in autumn, if seeded early, as any wheat that is known. Neither has it any of the recuperative power of the Lawler, nor does it branch equal to the New York white flint. Its power to elude the fly consists in its early maturity alone, which causes it to do well after late seeding, so as to be certainly exempt from autumn fly, and to be so forward in spring as to be jointed before the fly ordinarily commences its injurious attacks, and therefore it is out of danger. It owes its greater security against fly and disaster, altogether to its early maturity. The early wheat has a plump and white grain, and is uniformly the heaviest wheat that we have grown. It scarcely ever averages less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and has frequently been known to go to sixty-four and five; sixty-one and two pounds per bushel is its usual weight.

I do not remember what estimate the millers set on this wheat in comparison with other kinds; but this we all know, that millers are a little astute as well as capricious. It is an absurdity for farmers to be guided by millers as to the particular kind of wheat they shall grow. Millers will always crack up that sort of wheat on which they think they can make the greatest gain, either by the fact of the smaller offal, or by the fiction which they may have in their power to create in relation to any thing else. But the farmer should understand his soil, his climate, the ordinary accidents to which different wheat is liable, and the character of the different kinds of wheat: then he will be enabled to form some judgment as to the wheat that will produce in his own lands the greatest number of pounds weight to the acre; and that is the mode to draw the greatest number of dollars to his pocket—which is, after all, the "valde etatum."

Nothing can be more ridiculous than to see farmers every where buying up nice white wheat for seed, without ascertaining whether their lands will grow it or not; supposing, I presume, that the produce must of course be as white as the seed. They spend their money in buying this seed at extravagant prices, and are mortified to find that the product is greatly inferior; in which case they sometimes accuse the seller of the seed wheat of not doing them justice, and desperately try somewhere else another expensive purchase, until they pay very dear for the knowledge, that their lands will not produce the fine white wheat, and that there are other kinds of wheat much better adapted to them; that they will produce more certainly and more abundantly.

There is another consideration too, sir, that may not be without its influence. We never see hung up in that excellent and highly useful gallery of agricultural portraits, the "American Farmer," the name of a farmer for his growing many pounds of wheat to the acre, until he gets up to some thirty or forty bushels; while those farmers who own the fine white wheat lands,

O fortunatos nimium! soligina arva
colunt.

if they only grow from ten to fifteen bushels to the acre, are annually celebrated as the very nobility of agriculturists, (I use the term in no unkind sense,) and are mentioned by name as getting eight or 10 cents a bushel more than the growers of red or brown wheat get for theirs. This is a stimulating excitement—and it ought to excite, not to error, but to exertion. A vast proportion of that land that will not grow the white wheat, will grow the heaviest crops of other wheat; and their proprietors ought to yield up the hope of the white coloured grain, (pardon the inaccuracy of the phrase,) for the more solid advantage of weight and quantity. Let these farmers be content to seek what is attainable; to improve their lands so as to produce such an average per acre as will entitle them to a place in the gallery of agricultural worthies. They cannot hope for fame in violation of the laws of nature. If lands are not native of the peculiar texture of soil to grow the white wheat, no human art can supply the deficiency.

If it should be asked, if it is not equally strange that men on stiff soils and flat lands, should be inquiring for the seed of the bright tobacco to plant in those soils which every body knows will not produce the same sort?—I reply, I think not; and for this reason, founded upon this fact, that tobacco will retain more of its quality for one year than any other plant in an uncongenial soil; but, after the first year, it will deteriorate so as to be totally unlike the plant from which it sprang. But what a great difference there is between the trouble and expense of procuring seed wheat and tobacco seed every year. A half pint of tobacco seed is more than enough for any man's use, except for those most extensively engaged in planting. This half pint can be procured, I suppose, for a dollar, if there were not a thousand planters who would take pleasure in presenting a friend with that quantity out of their own stock; but the frequent purchases of seed wheat are very troublesome and very onerous. We must submit to see these two orders of agricultural knighthood, the one decked with the plant of the golden leaf tobacco, the other with the full-eared sheaf of white wheat, without repining at their good fortune; and if their fame kindles the fire of ambition in our hearts, let us endeavour to rival them in taste, in judgment, in industry, and in exertion.

AGRICULTUR.

From the Boston Patriot.

Inscriptions on monuments and grave stones are in ordinary cases objects of interest to the general reader, but when they relate to important events or to individuals who have been instrumental in bringing about those events, or who have otherwise occupied much of the public attention, they become objects of increased interest to all. A friend who recently visited Quincy, and was led by a patriotic zeal to the burial place where rest the remains of the revered ADAMS transcribed with a pencil from the grave-stones, the following inscriptions, which furnish the parentage of him whom to honor should be, as we believe it is, every one's sense of duty.

IN MEMORY OF

HENRY ADAMS,

who took his flight from the Dragon persecution, in Devonshire, England, and alighted with eight sons, near Mount Wollaston. One of the sons returned to England, and after taking some time to explore the country, four removed to Medfield, and the neighboring towns, two to Chelmsford. One only, Joseph, who lies here at his left hand, remained here, who was an original proprietor in the township of Baintree, incorporated in the year 1639.

This stone and several others have been placed in this yard by a great-grand-son from a veneration of the piety, humility, simplicity, prudence, patience, temperance, frugality, industry, and perseverance of his ancestors, in hopes of recommending an imitation of their virtues to their

POSTERITY.

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF

JOSEPH ADAMS, Senior,

who died December 6th 1697, and of Abigail, his wife, whose first name was Baxter, who died August 27th, 1692, by a great-grand-son, in 1817.

IN MEMORY OF

JOSEPH ADAMS,

son of Joseph Adams, Senior, and grandson of Henry and Hannah, his wife, whose maiden name was Bass, a daughter of Thomas Bass & Ruth Alden, parents of John Adams & grand-parents of the lawyer John Adams.

Erected, December, 1823.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

Mr. JOHN ADAMS,

who died May 25th, A. D. 1761, aged 70, and of Susannah, his consort, born Boylston, who died April 17th, A. D. 1797. Aged 88.

The sweet remembrance of the just,

Should flourish when they sleep in dust.

The last named were the parents of the late John Adams. This record unfolds another coincidence, incident to the more memorable events which have been noticed. The mother of John Adams survived, a widow, to see her son President of the United States, and that son lived a widower, to behold his son John Quincy Adams, elevated to the same high and honorable trust.

No greater curse can be entailed upon a country than a general use of ardent spirits.

The following paragraph taken from a Boston paper of Wednesday, is a melancholy instance in support of this position:

On Monday last, four lads, from ten to fifteen years of age, were examined on the charges of being common drunkards and vagabonds. The case was clearly proved.

Three of them were sentenced to the house of correction for four months and one for six months.

Moore's Life of Sheridan.—The last number of the Quarterly Review contains a caustic review of this interesting work, which has had such a popular run in both hemispheres; at least the political character of the work is handled with great severity, while a liberal share of praise is allowed to that part of the work which treats of Sheridan as a dramatist. The principal design of the reviewer, is to vindicate the King from the charges of Mr. Moore, of having suffered Sheridan, who was for half his life time his intimate, political and personal friend and associate—to die in poverty and wretchedness, harassed by bailiffs and importunate creditors, and destitute even of the common comforts necessary on a sick bed. And we think the vindication is completely successful. It is proved that in 1812, the King, (then Prince Regent,) learning that Sheridan was again ambitious of coming into Parliament, after he had 'by his own unconquerable negligence and indolence,' lost the opportunity of being returned by the whigs of Westminster, 'prompted by feelings which it is impossible not to honor, did give Mr. Sheridan direct assistance.' Mr. Moore makes the Prince Regent proffer a seat to Mr. Sheridan, which the latter declined, from the repugnance which he felt against 'returning to that scene of his triumphs and his freedom, with the royal owner's mark as it were, upon him.' But the reviewer asserts—and he speaks like one having authority—that his Royal Highness did proffer his assistance, and 'on Mr. Sheridan's own earnest statement;' and that the latter 'accepted a considerable sum of money on the distinct understanding that it was to be applied to the purpose in question.' And it was a *whig seat*, too, which the Prince had in contemplation to 'help him to. But the money thus furnished him was appropriated to his private purposes.

And, it is added, 'so conscious was the unfortunate and fallen man how egregiously he had on this occasion deceived all his friends and abused the kindness of his royal patron, that a feeling of shame and remorse seemed ever after to weigh upon his mind, and it was observed that he from that hour avoided, with a pertinacity which, in one point of view does him credit, every opportunity—for opportunities were offered—of coming into the presence of his royal highness.' When Sheridan was imprisoned for debt, Mr. Moore attributes his release to Mr. Whitbread—but the reviewer asserts positively, that although Mr. W. left his dinner table to relieve his unfortunate friend, before he reached his place of confinement 'Sheridan was already at liberty, in consequence of the unsolicited and instantaneous interference of the Prince to whose ear a report of the transaction had by some accident been conveyed.' The reviewer admits, however, that Mr. Whitbread might have released Sheridan from prison at some other time, though the fact is not known. In regard to Sheridan's miserable situation, from want, during his last sickness, it is very satisfactorily shown, that from the moment the Prince was apprised of his illness and poverty, his wants were very liberally provided by the royal bounty, from the privy purse, and the necessary sums were conveyed to his family in the most delicate manner possible. Indeed, Mr. Vaughan was directed to supply such sums as were necessary, 'without any other limit or instruction, than that he was not to disclose the source of a beneficence which, it was apprehended, Sheridan's consciousness of having so lately abused the Prince's generosity might have rendered painful to his feelings.' Of his death, the reviewers remark:—"Thus closed in darkness and degradation the career of a man who, had his principles been as fixed as his original feelings were exquisite, and his talents splendid, might have bequeathed to posterity one of the noblest of English names. That Sheridan was at heart a bad man, we shall never believe, but, on the contrary, have no doubt that his history might be terminated not unsuitably in the words with which Johnson sums up the life of Savage; 'negligence and irregularity long continued to make wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible.' The reviewers condemn both Dr. Watkins, (who is a Tory, and wrote soon after Sheridan's death,) and Mr. Moore's lives of this eminent man, and prefer the anecdotes contained in Kelley's Reminiscences to both of these ponderous works. An adequate, and even a tolerably faithful life of Sheridan, in the whole scope and combination of his character, the reviewers say is still, and may probably long continue to be, a desideratum.

Touches of terrible sublimity.—The Cahawba Press, of Alabama, says, that the moschetoes are so numerous and voracious on Indian Key, an island off the coast of Florida, that they keep the hogs squeaking, the dogs barking, and the fowls cackling all night. Why really this description of these 'winged members,' almost equals that given by Dr. Houstis, in his topography of Louisiana. In his remarks about them, he says, 'blood is their cry; nothing but blood can quench their thirst and satisfy their spoginary appetites. Compared with them, the moschetoes of the northern states are mere gnats. Furnished with a bill like iron, they perforate the toughest hide, and drink the crimson blood of man and beast.'

A REVOLUTIONARY MEMENTO.

We copy the following article from the *Troy Sentinel*, it speaks volumes in favor of those patriots to whom we are indebted for every thing connected with our liberty, and furnishes a severe commentary upon the heartless meanness of that special pleading, by which the soldiers, of the revolution are called upon, after a lapse of half a century, to furnish 'legal testimony' in support of their claims when they prefer them to Congress.

The very money which was paid in the bill below, was, no doubt, received at par, and we find that \$672 was paid for goods which at the present day would not cost more than \$5. Who would think of asking such a man to furnish legal testimony, should he think proper to prefer his claim? We are sorry to be compelled by a sense of candor to say, the Congress of that country who was saved by his valor, has done so in numerous instances.

The pension law which passed immediately after the peace is disreputable to the nation. Its provisions exact an oath from the applicant for a pension, that he cannot live without it, before he can derive any benefit—such parsimonious guards might do very well as rules of action, where the parties are dealing with sharpers, but to apply them to the brave companions of Washington, is indeed, indicative of a deterioration of principle in the present generation.

Balt. Chronicle.

From the *Troy Sentinel*.

A MEMENTO.—Among the many difficulties with which the faithful patriots who achieved our independence had to struggle, probably the most embarrassing was the fluctuating value and enormous depreciation of the continental money, as it was called. To shew what a wretched measure of value and medium of exchange our fathers were compelled to use, we give the following items from a mess-bill, dated in 1780 and 1781. The bill, was showed to us by a soldier of the revolution, still living in respect among us, who was at the time a lieutenant in the regular service, and head of the mess referred to. We have not room for the whole bill, and therefore select the following charges as giving the general scope to the document.

Lieut. ———, for the Mess,	
To ———, Dr.	\$
1780—Oct. 30, 8 lb. Sugar, at \$14	\$112 00
Dec. 6, 4 lb. do, at 16	64 00
1781—Feb. 1, 2 qrs. Spirits at 50	100 00
Mar. 6, 15 yds. Twist at 10	150 00
" 6, 3 Brushes & Blackball	95 00
" 15, 1 pt. Wine	40 00
" 1, 1 lb. Sugar	18 00
Apr. 1, 1 Black Silk Handk.	75 00
" 11, 1 doz. Eggs, at \$12	18 00

\$774 00

This is but a small specimen of the embarrassments of the revolution, we confess, but it is a very decisive one, and if a man will but reflect on the train of causes which led to the depreciation of the currency of the country, he will find matter enough to occupy his thoughts and excite his wonder, even in these few items of a mess-bill. From these charges it would seem that the paper money of the time was worth about one per cent, of its nominal value—that is \$100 in paper was worth about \$1 in specie. What a miserable instrument was this for providing for the wants of a struggling nation, and defending armies against the inclemencies of these northern skies. A fluctuating and depreciated currency, at any time a public grievance, in time of war when money is so indispensable for putting the public strength into battle array becomes a calamity of the most formidable nature; and to bear up under it, and in despite of its paralyzing influence to uphold and carry forward a great & glorious cause, requires the most devoted patriotism, the highest kind of courage and constancy, and constitute the most unequivocal evidence of public virtue.

Some little matters of fact, do more than the most labored description to carry the mind back to "the times that tried men's souls," and to reveal the real nature and extent of those obstacles which lay in the way to independence and freedom. It would be well to think of these things more than is customary, for it is wonderful how soon the memory of obligation which imply pecuniary responsibility passes away. The public, acting on the maxim of the law that corporations have no souls, cannot be made to feel the force of such claims, & however lavish of gratitude, are most injuriously frugal of their coin.

THE CEDAR APPLE.

A gentleman of unquestionable veracity called at our office this week, and informed us of an experiment which was made a few days ago with this apple on a coloured child about 2 years old, at his farm in this neighbourhood, the result of which was truly satisfactory. The child took the apple of last year's growth, reduced to powder, and prepared in syrup, two successive mornings, fasting; the consequence of which was, the expulsion of more than a pint of worms. The child though much reduced and debilitated by fevers previously to the apple being administered, is now doing well, and has had a complete return of appetite for food.

Maryland Gaz. Aug. 3.

CHAPTER OF FALSITIES.

False Collars, alias Gills.—The invention of these convenient articles is probably known but to few. Some years since, an economical bachelor, to save the expense of washing, was accustomed to wear his linen till it wore off his back. The collar of course remained, that part being less liable to wear & tear. The next suit of shirts he ordered to be made without collars—hence the fashion.

False Cravats, alias Stocks.—The name for these is a very happy one, for you feel about as comfortable encased in one of them, as if you really set in the stocks.

Still they have some advantage over the cravat, for they save the trouble of facing the glass an hour or two every day to arrange a fashionable tie. The invention of a new tie, by the way is considered by the Fancy as not less difficult and more important than the discovery of the philosopher's stone. Nevertheless, I have invented one perfectly original and unique. I style it the Gordian tie, the peculiar excellence of which is, it will remain inextricable as long as worn. I took the idea from the hangman's knot.

False Hair, alias Scratches.—I abominate false hair in a woman. I care not how whimsical or fantastic she dresses her hair provided it be her own—whether she constructs it in imitation of a crow's nest or a cobweb—only let it be her own. Artificial curls are in constant danger of dropping off—they remind me of so many criminals on the gallows, only a hair's breadth between them and eternity. Yet, bald pated ladies will insist that false curls are better than none, and that they defend certain weak parts from the attacks of malicious young men. This last idea gave occasion for a maiden acquaintance of mine to perpetrate a most desperate pun. I paid her a visit the other evening, and found her with a lap full of hair. I half suspected that Delilah like, she had been sheering some unfortunate Sampson, twisting them into beautiful cork screws. My curiosity was excited, and I enquired what might be the use of such queer looking things. "O!" said she, feeling most knowingly at myself "they are glorious for—tresses."

False Hearts.—By these I do not mean the little stone trinkets ladies sometimes wear chained round the neck. Oh no! they are an entirely different thing; not confined by chains of gold, for no bonds can hold them. I cannot tell the composition of them, for like the mind, they are known only by their effects. I have wondered how womankind, from Helen to Eliza Wharton, have been able to keep from the men this grand secret of their free masonry—the composition of a false heart.

Boston Galaxy.

THE GOOD WIFE.

That like a jewel hath hung for twenty years About his neck, yet never lost her lustre; Of her that loves him with that excellent— That angels love good men with.

The good wife is one, who, ever mindful of the solemn contract which she has entered into, is strictly and conscientiously virtuous, constant and faithful to her husband; chaste, pure and unblemished in every thought, word and deed; she is humble and modest, from reason and conviction; submissive from choice, and obedient from inclination, what she acquires by love and tenderness, she preserves by prudence and discretion; she makes it her business to serve, and her pleasure to oblige her husband; as conscious that every thing which promotes his happiness must in the end contribute to her own; her tenderness relieves his cares, her affection softens his distresses, her good humour and complacency lessen and subdue his afflictions; she openeth her mouth, as Solomon says, "with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness; she looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness; her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."—Lastly, as a good and pious Christian, she looks up with an eye of gratitude to the great dispenser and disposer of all things, to the husband of the widow, and father of the fatherless, entreating his divine favour and assistance in this and every other moral and religious duty; well satisfied that if she duly & punctually discharge her several offices and relations in this life, she shall be blessed and rewarded for it in another.

THE GOOD HUSBAND.

The good husband is one who, wedded not by interest, but by choice, is constant as well from inclination as from principle; he treats his wife with delicacy as a woman, with tenderness as a friend; he attributes her follies to her weakness, her imprudence to her inactivity; he passes them over therefore with good nature, and pardons them with indulgence; all his care and industry are employed for her welfare; all his strength and powers are exerted for her support and protection; he is more anxious to preserve his own character and reputation, because her's is blended with it; lastly, the good husband is pious and religious, that he may animate her faith by his practice, and enforce the precepts of Christianity by his own example; that as they join to promote each other's happiness in this world, they may unite together in one eternal joy and felicity in that which is to come.

[For the Easton Gazette.]
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
No. 9.

To the people of Maryland.

"Literature is the great engine by which all popular governments must ultimately be supported."

Public confidence in the best of human institutions may be impaired, and the happiest efforts of benevolence, for the improvement of our species, may be defeated, by the baneful influence of misconceptions, arising from the want of a due intelligence to apprehend and appreciate their real merit; or the misrepresentations of men who yield to blind prejudice, or unhallowed design.

It is painful to hear of the many mistaken and perverted views of the law of public instruction which are in circulation. The most erroneous and exaggerated statements are presented, and the devices of the most astute of its opponents are propagated to deceive the people upon the great measure of public munificence, which has been enacted in this state, since the declaration of our independence.

After a thousand explanations, and demonstrations of the truth, it continues to be reiterated that enormous sums for the pay of the teachers are to be levied upon the school districts. To put at rest this gross deception, it can alone be necessary to examine the law of the last session, chapter 162—By which it will appear that the only taxing power is conferred, by section 8, upon trustees to be elected by their immediate neighbours, the taxable inhabitants of their school district; and this is limited to a sum sufficient to provide a school house, if one should be necessary, and "fuel, books, stationary and appendages"—And that this inconsiderable tax, being nothing more than now exists, in a less equitable mode, cannot touch the property of any person without the district in which he lives; as all the property he may possess in other districts will be exempt, and free entirely, from its operation—It cannot bear upon any but the "resident inhabitants," nor even upon them without their assent.

The power to collect this small tax, as conferred by the sections 11 and 12, cannot be held as rigorous or oppressive.

By the section 13 the trustees are required to pay the teachers out of the money which shall come into their hands from the commissioners and by section 15, it is made the duty of the commissioners to apply for, and receive from the treasurer of the western shore, all the monies which shall be apportioned and payable to the county, which monies shall be paid by the commissioners, to such districts as shall have substantially complied with the law; that is, to such as shall have provided houses, books, fuel, &c. and made a return of the number of white children between the ages of 5 and 15 years; and the apportionment of all such as shall neglect to comply will be returned to the treasury.

From section 24, it is very clearly to be inferred that revenues, sufficient for commencing the munificent purposes of the law, will be assigned and appropriated as soon as the voice of the people, to that effect, shall have been heard in the Legislature.

There is no power whatever to raise money, for the support of schools upon any county, and there is no cause to anticipate a direct tax, inasmuch as our other means are very ample; and the county charges are defrayed from such assessments.

The assurance of general confidence, and a salutary uniformity of action, render it necessary that the great fund for the pay of teachers should be provided at the Treasury of the State; for without the essentially certainty of payment, the beneficent design might be defeated in some counties from an omission or neglect to raise the requisite appropriation.

With respect to the cost of erecting school-houses—it cannot be expected that any considerable expenditure will be needed for that object. The Commissioners are required to lay off "their respective counties into a suitable and convenient number of school districts;" and in doing this it may be presumed that they will have regard to the existing school houses—So that it will be very rarely found necessary to build any, in the early years of the new system. But in cases of dense or concentrated population, where the houses should be found too small for the monitorial or mutual instruction, in which "one teacher in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, or geography, is sufficient for a school of three hundred or more," it might be necessary to build larger.

The improvement of mutual instruction was first introduced to save the expense of teachers, but experience has discovered in it a greater benefit, which is the more thorough and practical education acquired by those children who teach as well as learn, and, in all well ordered schools on this plan, every child, before he leaves the school, is employed as a teacher.

It would be worse than a mere scratching of paper to attempt to argue against the bare assertion of those who deny the ability of our people to embrace the law of public instruction, and who exhibit pictures of its vast expense, to excite the terrors of taxation—Can it be believed that we are less capable at this time, than the Eastern people were more than an hundred years ago, when they commenced their public schools? No—it cannot—the supposition is too degrading to be entertained or tolerated. And after it has been proved, and satisfactorily ascertained by the unerring test of many years, that the estimate of the proper Committee of the House of Delegates, is full and ample for that purpose, to be told that ruinous taxes would fall upon us for the support of these schools, is like attempting to reason against established facts, and insulting to the intelli-

gence of the large majorities in both branches of the General Assembly, who voted for the law in question—There is no error in the estimate—old experience will sustain it.

To contend that the extension of learning to the common people will not consist with the interests of an agricultural country, nor with the policy of our men of wealth and classical education, in the grant of universal suffrage, is refuted by the example of New England, where the first statesmen are common farmers, who labour daily in the various toils of husbandry, and where the suffrage is also general, or but little limited, if at all.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.
Princess Anne, Somerset Co. Aug. 5.

[For the Easton Gazette.]
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
No. 2.

To the People of Maryland.

Avaunt! deception, and let truth appear.

Without any ceremonious introduction, I shall take up this subject where I left it, observing however, that in my first essay I admitted, for the time, Mr. Teackle's first "lemma," that the superficies of Maryland is but 10,000 square miles. I admitted it in order to prove, by demonstration, that, although Mr. Teackle's "lemma" were granted, nevertheless it would not support his "corollary." This, I presume, I did to the satisfaction of every candid and unprejudiced mind. But now I deny the whole "lemma," 'tis false and unsupported by any evidence. The "actual terrene superficies of Maryland," according to the latest and most correct geography I have seen, is 14,000 square miles. The geography I allude to, is by J. E. Worcester, A. M. the last edition of which, was published in 1824, and is the book made use of in the examination of candidates for admission into the University in Cambridge. Taking then, upon the foregoing authority, the superficies of Maryland to be 14,000 square miles, and continuing the calculation by a comparison of the number of square miles and districts of New York, we shall have about 2343 districts. To make this still plainer: if 46,000 square miles (the superficies of N. York) be divided into 7773 districts, into how many districts, ought 14,000 square miles (the superficies of Maryland) to be divided? The answer is 2343 districts of nearly 6 square miles. Now let us enquire whether there will be children enough to furnish every school with a sufficient number. This brings me to consider Mr. Teackle's second "lemma," namely, "that the whole white population of Maryland is 260,000, or 26 to the square mile." The whole population of Maryland, according to the geography above mentioned, and the census of 1820, is 407,000. Of this number 107,398 are slaves, which subtracted from 407,000, will leave 299,602 for the number of whites and free blacks. As we have no better rule for determining the number of white inhabitants, we will take Mr. Teackle's supposition, that there are 26 to the square mile, which being multiplied into the number of square miles, constituting the "terrene superficies of Maryland," which we have before proved to be 14,000 will give 364,000 for the white population. Allowing 93,720 for the number of youth, there will be 40 for each school. Let it be understood that in making this calculation, I take the whole state of Maryland into the account, without "abstracting" any cities, towns or villages. This I conceive to be the plainest method and the easiest understood. But admitting, that Baltimore adopts a system of education for herself, and has nothing to do with this complex plan, and allowing for her 14,000 youth, still there would be about 34 children for each of the Primary Schools.

It remains to consider the ways and means or as I would call it, the money matters. We have seen, that the state of Maryland, requires to be divided into 2343 districts, and consequently requires 2343 teachers, at \$300 per annum, which will amount to 702,900 dollars, which "great fund to pay the teachers" Mr. Teackle gravely assures us "will be provided by the state, and distributed from the treasury," that is in plain English, the legislature will impose a tax upon the people to defray the expense of public instruction, which will be distributed from the treasury, after the sheriff has collected it and placed it there. For Mr. Teackle might as well tell me of getting so much money from the moon, as to talk about distributing \$702,900 in addition to the ordinary expenses of the state, from our almost empty treasury. The following extract from the remarks accompanying the report of the committee of ways and means, will exhibit, in high relief, how much we may expect to be distributed from the treasury under present circumstances and probable anticipations. The extract says—"From this prospective view of our finances, although all calculations of this sort are, in their nature somewhat uncertain, we think nevertheless, that in the course of three years from this time, without the addition of any considerable taxes, the imposition of which will be felt onerous by our fellow citizens, the annual surplus in the treasury over ordinary expenditures will be not less than \$100,000—This estimate, however, is made on the supposition that no changes shall take place in the laws, which will diminish the present sources of revenue, and some modifications of existing laws are made which will be calculated to augment them, principally by preventing evasions and frauds, and to effect, which the committee will hereafter submit bills to the consideration of the house." I know very little about state affairs, as I have never had any thing whatever to do with them, consequently I cannot assert from long experience and practical knowledge of our finances and resources, but I do assert from scraps of knowledge I have been enabled to collect out of newspapers,

and from the extract above, quoted from the remarks of the committee of ways and means, that the idea of appropriating \$702,900 to the establishing of a general system of public instruction, or to any other purpose under the existing state of our finances and the future prospect of our fiscal resources, is idle and illusory. I am at a loss to conjecture how any man, who has been in the legislature as long as Mr. T. has, and who has been one of the committee of ways and means for several sessions, with the "long experience and practical knowledge" which Mr. T. boasts of, can have the consummate impudence to sign his name to a publication containing an assertion, that the "great fund to pay the teachers" of the general system of public instruction, is to be distributed from the treasury, without imposing any additional taxes upon the people. But a man whose head is filled with as many quixotic schemes as Mr. T.'s can picture to himself a thousand things, whereof persons of a sensible and sober way of thinking can have no idea. He can represent to his imagination the state of Maryland divided off into districts, with fine school houses and excellent teachers and a plenty of books and stationary, and to cap the whole an overflowing treasury, ready to meet all demands, to defray all expenses and to pay to the author of the luminous law of public instruction, a goodly sum for his trouble in preparing, and his indefatigable exertions in establishing it. But who can represent in such a manner as to be understood by sensible men, the various and complicated visions of such a quixotic plotter? No human being, I am confident can; but if it were possible, there would be such comical notions, such unaccountable schemes, such a conglomerated mass of absurdity and confusion, as would make a horse laugh, if he could have an idea of it. We want no such clogs about the wheels of our government; we want our political engine worked by men of sober thinking, men of sound policy, men of political economy.

It were vain and idle for us, in our present circumstances, to attempt to vie with New York in the establishment of public schools, and other institutions of that kind. New York has more than three times the number of square miles, that Maryland has, not only exceeds Maryland, but every other state in the union, in the advantage of its situation, in its resources from agriculture and commerce, in the amount of its exports and in the number of its inhabitants. The state has a fund of 1,100,000 dollars and 80,000 acres of land, the income of which is appropriated to common schools. And shall we be simple enough, as to put ourselves in competition with such a state? I hope we have more prudence and good sense among us. Where are our resources, where is our rich treasury? If any man, who knew nothing of the state of our finances, were to hear Mr. Teackle decanting, with all his volubility, upon his favourite topics, of digging canals, levelling mountains, filling up valleys, and speaking in pompous terms of his superlatively brilliant scheme of public instruction, he would be naturally led to suppose, that we had an immense, inexhaustible treasury, and were devising ways and means for getting our money into circulation. If pride urge us on to adopt measures, in order to distinguish ourselves among our sister states, let us remember that pride and poverty are the most ill-matched things in the universe; let us take care lest in climbing too high, we fall; for it will be but little consolation then, that it be said of our state "magnis lamen excidit ausis," that if we did not succeed, nevertheless we fell attempting great things. "Take care," says Franklin, "lest you pay too dear for your whistle." To conclude with the words of an ancient poet:—
"Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non his utere mecum."
If you know any maxims truer than these, candidly communicate them to the public: if not, make the best use you can of mine.

With great respect, The People's Advocate,
PUBLICOLA.
Somerset County, July 27, 1826.

[For the Easton Gazette.]
To the people of Maryland.

Mr. Teackle has impressed Solomon, to aid him in the support of his system of Primary Schools. And he discovers a disposition to make other sacred writers, bend obsequiously to his high behest. "Behold a greater than Solomon is here." He speaks in the 14th chapter of Luke and the 28th, 29th and 30th verses. "For which of you intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?—Lest haply after he hath laid the foundation, and is not able to finish it, all that behold it begin to mock him—saying this man began to build and was not able to finish."

Wisdom, reason, and prudence, join to enforce the principle of this text upon the minds of the voters of the counties of this state, with regard to the Primary School law. We should not act unadvisedly, or blindly precipitate, in a matter of so great moment; but we should calmly sit down and count up the cost, that we may be satisfied in our minds whether or not we have sufficient to defray the expense of educating "all the youth of this state" lest haply, after we have laid the foundation and are not able to finish it, we should thereby cause ourselves to be justly obnoxious to the taunts and sarcasms of other states. "All that behold it begin to mock him," saying, this man began to build, and was not able to finish."

Mr. Teackle has made an estimate of the cost, and he tells us that we have sufficient to defray the expense of educating "all the youth of this state." Eighty thousand children will be annually trained up to knowledge and usefulness, to be the bone

and sinews of the body politic, at an expense so little felt, as to seem like a boon from some unseen hand." But as some of Mr. Teackle's calculations have been already exploded, and as all of his essays appear to be entirely on one side of the question, prudence directs that we should calculate and determine for ourselves.

Eighty thousand children will be annually trained up!—By how many teachers is the grand question—not by four hundred, nor by four times four hundred. This question can only be answered by allowing a proper number of children for each teacher to instruct, and I think Mr. Teackle will agree, that no one teacher can pay proper attention to more than thirty children.

This I am certain will not be denied by the best friends of the proposed system of primary schools, for if this be not admitted, we may begin to doubt the superiority of the proposed plan, over "the present imperfect and defective mode."

It is said that competent teachers can be employed at an annual salary of 300 dollars. Allowing every thirty children to cost 300 dollars annually 80,000 children will cost 800,000 dollars annually. This would be "at an expense so little felt as to seem like a boon from some unseen hand!" But it is the counties alone that are interested in this matter at present. The city of Baltimore has five years given her to devise a better plan.

Mr. Teackle has computed the youth of this state to be 60,000 exclusive of the cities, &c.—60,000 youth divided into schools of thirty children each, will make 2,000 schools—2,000 teachers at 300 dollars each will make the cost for teachers alone 600,000 dollars annually.

It is admitted that the treasury of the state can pay something. How much is a matter of dispute, and a subject of mere speculation. I will suppose the treasury to pay from twenty to thirty thousand dollars annually, and for the sake of fixing on some definite sum, we will say 26,000 dollars—which sum deduct from 600,000 dollars and there will be left 574,000 dollars to be provided by a tax on the counties!! and according to the ratio in which the present direct tax is laid this alarming sum will be levied as follows.

On St. Mary's	\$16,037 79
Kent	17,112 50
Anne Arundel	39,808 61
Calvert	9,778 48
Charles	26,345 26
Baltimore	145,623 81
Talbot	16,797 59
Somerset	22,487 15
Dorchester	22,367 30
Cecil	24,142 19
Prince George's	31,200 29
Queen Anne's	22,845 25
Worcester	19,928 60
Frederick	64,655 54
Harford	21,716 66
Caroline	9,130 64
Washington	34,662 75
Montgomery	20,736 69
Allegany	8,626 90
Total	\$574,000 00

And this is not all, for in addition to the sum each county would have to pay, may be reckoned at least six per centum commission for the collection, which would be for the whole of the counties 34,444 dollars, and also the additional sum of six per centum on the last mentioned sum—say \$2,066 64 cents which makes an aggregate sum of six hundred and ten thousand, five hundred and ten dollars and sixty four cents. In this estimate of cost, there is nothing said about the cost of school houses, fuel, or stationary.

Now we will grant Mr. Teackle's proposed system of primary schools to be all that his fostering hand can possibly make it—say the conservative father, the authority of whose word, would hold the restless spirits, and unruly passions of the "great body of the people" in awe, and make them subserve the best interest of the state.—The Midas, which would turn our dimes into dollars and our dollars into eagles and mainly "aid our circulation!" "The palladium of our freedom"—or the tower, from whose lofty battlements would issue forth the heavy artillery of American independence.—The benevolent hand that would "remove the bushel and set our candle on a candlestick that it may give light to all that are in the house." The magic wand of Minerva that would "open wide the book of knowledge," and teach our citizens to be as wise as the men of the East. "The live coal!" that would kindle the light which gives fervour to the heart and fructifies the soul as well as the understanding; and which would fit and qualify many an heart (full of the divine, but now dormant seeds of usefulness) to do the errand of his Lord!!—I suppose he means that such learning as would be obtained, in primary schools would supersede the vocation from above!! If this be an "echo of his own thought!"—There is not a dart in fates dark quiver, triple edged and barbed with shame, want and pain, that I would not sooner meet than that thought even in a dream.

I say granting Mr. Teackle's proposed plan of instruction to be all this (with the exception of the last mentioned) and it would be worse than mad policy for us to vote for it in our present depressed situation. In fact it would be stupid ignorance, which beggars description and makes language itself silent.

A COMMON FARMER.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

MR. GRAHAM,
The extraordinary providential events which have already marked our first National Jubilee, and the glorious hope of other splendid realities which are now rising above our political horizon, will constitute the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six a memorable epocha in the history of America. The pure and spotless

soul of our unparalleled Washington was taken in mercy from the evil to come, and not permitted to witness the dreadful throes and convulsions, which, like a foaming sea, agitated and afflicted his beloved native land, from his death up to the present time. His two illustrious successors, who were beheld by the astonished world marching in "the time that tried men's souls," with more than mortal energy and more than mortal purity, to independence or death; after leading their country safely through the fierce and fiery ordeal of conflicting opinions, (which were the inevitable result of causes above all human control,) retired, like Cincinnatus of old, to the shades of retirement, and after living to see the seal of half a century stamped upon their godlike labours, we have seen them both sink to rest on the same day, whilst millions of their free countrymen were waiving their glad hosannas to Heaven, and pouring out their gratitude for unnumbered blessings.

The highly gifted son of one of those distinguished patriots has been called to be our Chief Magistrate, by the free suffrages of his fellow citizens, and by the partial union of the mighty parties that were once marshalled under those opposing leaders now no more.

Although it may not be necessary that those party distinctions should exist in a popular government; yet they will exist, from the very nature of our liberal institutions. The hope of office and emolument alone, where all have an equal chance of success, and when all cannot be gratified, is itself a sufficient cause for opposition. But the contest about principles and the application of principles—about the measures and the motives of our rulers, will always constitute a wide field for controversy, and call into active exercise all the worst, as well as the best feelings and passions of our nature.

Already has an opposition to the administration reared its Hydra head throughout these states. It may be an honest and upright exercise of reflection and opinion, but it is to my mind like the erratic movements of a comet, portending desolation and mischief.

I am not informed as to the state of feeling in other counties in this state, but, sir, in my own native Talbot, it requires no great penetration to trace its origin—its progress—its principles—its motives—its hopes and its fears. The gigantic caucus project, which met with so signal a defeat last year from the voice of the people, is not, it would appear, yet abandoned. The head of the serpent has been only bruised. Its baneful principles appear to be still at work from Maine to Florida; and let the people take timely warning from past experience. Now the same party that approved this Congressional caucus still adhere together, and have proposed candidates who will elect such a Senate as they approve. This same party, it is generally believed, are also unfriendly to the administration. If there is a majority of voters in this county in favor of such men, and such sentiments, then the will of the people is the law, and that law must be obeyed.

But, sir, there is a redeeming spirit abroad. The consummation so long devoutly wished is at hand. The union of the independent, the rational, and the liberal minded of both the old parties, will be formed, and will constitute a power too strong to be resisted by designing, interested demagogues, whose element is confusion. The two gentlemen, Messrs. Lockerman and Goldsborough, who are suggested in your last paper, are very suitable candidates, and will receive most cordial support; and they are bound by every principle of duty and patriotism, to comply with the wishes of their fellow citizens. This coalition will form the most numerous and respectable party that has ever existed in this county since the origin of parties; and if they are true to themselves, may prevent certain anticipated evils, at thought of which I feel the most gloomy apprehensions. I may be too sanguine, but I will venture the assertion, that if the liberal party shall succeed in this state, the most important consequences will result from it. The people will be represented by men of the best talents and the best morals, and the demagogue, the impudent, the incompetent, and the dispenser of electioneering whiskey, will descend to their natural level and stagnate in obscurity. It will also be the signal to other states to follow the same dignified and redeeming policy; and the 4th day of September, 1826, will be regarded with veneration by the rising generation—it will yield in importance only to the 4th day of July 1776—and will be commemorated as

The Spirit of '26.

MR. MINER, the respectable and intelligent editor of the Village Record, (Pennsylvania,) in reference to the selection of a United States Senator to supply the vacancy which will be caused by the expiration of Mr. FINDLAY's term of service in March next, makes the following observations:

There are, we believe, but few of the friends of the Union who did not look with much anxiety to the course pursued by that body last winter. The numbers, length, and character of the speeches of Mr. Randolph; his extreme personalities, permitted by the Vice President, without a call to order, gave tokens of deterioration in that heretofore venerable body, at once mortifying and alarming. Vacancies, as they arise, should be filled with great care, the candidate being selected on no narrow grounds of party preference, but solely on consideration of talents, patriotism, and virtue. The people, therefore, should look well to the selection of their Assembly tickets, for in the view we have taken, the coming session will be one of particular importance.

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STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the packet ship Columbia, Graham, of New York from Liverpool, furnishes English papers to the 18th June; from which the following are extracts:

JOHN RANDOLPH.—It appears from the papers that our eccentric countryman Randolph had arrived in England, and was the subject of almost as much curiosity and speculation on the other side of the water as on this. Our readers will be amused by some of the characteristic sayings reported of him in the English newspapers. A splendid dinner was given in the Town Hall by the Mayor of Liverpool to Mr. Huskisson and a numerous party, comprising several distinguished strangers among whom was Mr. Randolph. Mr. Huskisson after complimenting the Mayor on the presence of one who had ever been the ardent and efficient advocate of all that was morally and politically good in his native country, and who entertained the most friendly feelings towards England, proposed the health of Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Randolph, on rising to return thanks, said, those who had experienced the sensations of a man suffering after a protracted and uneasy voyage by sea, and the privation, incident to it, on his arrival at the wished-for shore, might form a small estimate of his, when he saw the British land; but they could not duly appreciate his feelings on the change from all that is as necessarily uncomfortable and cheerless, to the animated and social reception he had met with since his arrival in Liverpool. Mr. Randolph in a chaste and appropriate manner, expatiated on the blessings we here enjoy, & which are fostered and protected by the ablest ministers this country ever had. He said, he never could distinguish between the interests of America and England; whatever was beneficial to Liverpool could not be but highly useful to New York. The interest of the cotton planter and the cotton spinner were one and the same. The tobacco planter in America, and the merchant and manufacturer in England, who converted that plant into a source of industry and wealth, had but a common interest. Mr. Randolph, after having assured the company that he felt proud of having English blood in his veins, concluded by proposing, as a toast "The town and trade of Liverpool."

After suitable compliments to many distinguished individuals present, among whom was Mr. Huskisson's colleague General Gascoyne, and Colonel Fitzclarence.

Mr. Randolph arose again to propose a sentiment, which he trusted, would be received with unanimous good feeling; and hoped that, if any one was found that could not be warmed by the sentiment, he might pass his days in the absence of whatever was intellectually good and agreeable. "England and America, the mother and the daughter."

This toast from its congeniality with what was once uttered by Mr. Canning in the same room, met with the warmest burst of enthusiasm, and Mr. Randolph won the hearts and good wishes of every individual present.

The evening was spent in the most delightful interchange of good feelings; and cannot fail to strengthen the bond of union between England and America, which all good men wish may remain mutually beneficial and undisturbed.

As we like to record the opinions of all men who are distinguished for sound original views, we cannot avoid noticing the observation of Mr. Randolph, on this evening to a gentleman who seemed to doubt the policy of continuing the forms of government which seems spreading over America. "Legislation," said Mr. Randolph, is progressing and improving. Laws are susceptible of daily amendment; but forms of government are rarely altered with advantage to any."

Mr. Randolph was also of a party which accompanied Mr. Huskisson on an aquatic excursion to which the directors of the Dublin steam packet had invited him. Mr. Randolph is described as "a remarkably thin man, having the appearance of old age although only in his 53rd year. He was surrounded during the excursion by a crowd of Gentlemen. He talked incessantly, and instructed as well as delighted the company by his conversation." At a cold collation to which the company sat down on board the steamboat Britannia, Mr. Huskisson proposed the health of Mr. Randolph. This produced from that Gentleman the following speech.

"Mr. Randolph, in returning thanks for the very handsome compliment which had unexpectedly been paid him, expressed himself proud and gratified in meeting so numerous and so respectable a party of the gentlemen of this country the parent of his own, many of whose most useful institutions, in trial by jury, the writ of *habeas corpus*, civil and religious liberty, and a representative constitution, had been formed upon the model of those which had been established in this great and happy nation, by the wisdom and public spirit of their common ancestors. (Applause.) And, as his country had wisely gleaned from this the benefit of all the grand essentials of civil policy, he trusted she would also emulate her in the acquirement of all those minor, but not less endearing virtues and graces of social life, of which he had now the happiness to witness so pleasing an example. (Applause.) When he returned to the other side of the Atlantic, he should carry with him a grateful remembrance of the kind, attentive, and hospitable reception he had met with on this; and the greatest pride and pleasure would be in such opportunities as might be afforded him of manifesting the sincerity of his feelings, by a similar return, not only to any of the burgeoises of Liverpool, but to any of the natives of England whom he might at any time have the pleasure of meeting there. (Applause.) In conclusion, he would beg leave to propose as a toast, their own Liv-

erpool—not the town of which they were so justly proud—not its trade, of which they daily tasted the prosperity,—not its distinguished and talented representatives, whose recent elections did honor to their choice,—but their noble Earl, the great & gifted man at the head of the administration of the country,—"Great applause."

Mr. Randolph must have talked a great deal on this occasion, otherwise the Reporter could hardly have remembered so much. The following anecdotes of his conversation are amusing and characteristic. The mixture of republican and aristocratic doctrines is somewhat curious.

At half past 12 o'clock the Britannia dropped anchor opposite the Prince's Parade, and the company prepared to land. Mr. Huskisson and his party went on shore in the barge, and were enthusiastically cheered by the company on board the packet. Mr. Randolph still remained on the quarter deck, surrounded by a large crowd of gentlemen, whom he greatly amused by his eccentric, yet instructive and original conversations. He seemed like an ancient Grecian sage surrounded by his scholars. No sooner had Mr. Randolph quitted the Britannia and got on board one of the river steamers, than he was again quickly surrounded by a curious group. A gentleman on board the Britannia then proposed three cheers for Mr. Randolph: which were given with great enthusiasm. The honorable gentleman, taking of his hat, exclaimed, with great animation, "Gentlemen, Old England and Young America united forever!" Who shall divide them?" Loud cheers followed this pithy speech, and the band on board struck up "Yankee Doodle."

An Irish gentleman asked Mr. Randolph what would be the best cure for the miseries of Ireland. "I will give it to you in the words of the bible—"Unmuzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn &c." The Irish peasant is deprived of his due and proper share of the fruit of the earth." Another gentleman observed, that he did not think that Cobbet was qualified to sit in the House of Commons. "Cobbet not qualified to sit in the House of Commons!" exclaimed Mr. Randolph. "Why, he has qualified himself for the Magdalen Asylum,—by a life of prostitution to all parties, and being faithful to none." Speaking of man, Mr. Randolph said: "He is naturally indolent, and all your contrivances of church and state, or by whatever other name they may be called, are, that A may be idle while B works." Talking of property—"Society," said the sage, "cannot subsist without property. If, in political revolution, property be divorced from power, power will soon go in search of property. A reaction then takes place—property goes in search of power, and they become once more united." "In all state revolutions," said Mr. Randolph, endeavor to keep down the dregs of society. You can easily blow off the froth; but, if once you let the dregs get uppermost, depend upon it that the draught will be, not blue, but black ruin." A gentleman was inquiring about the constitution of Virginia, the state which Mr. Randolph represents in Congress. "Why," said Mr. Randolph, "we vote for representatives *viva voce* on freehold suffrage; and we Virginians would as soon have our noses cut off as change the mode of voting by ballot." "Then, sir, your mode of voting is the same as in England?" "Aye, to be sure, replied Mr. Randolph. "Have we not been steering on the same course ever since we left you, without tacking or taking in sail? only we have thrown the kieg overboard, God bless him!" When the boat came alongside the wall.—"What a magnificent quay this is!" exclaimed Mr. R. "We have none like it in America.—New York and Liverpool are equally dependent on each other. You take her cotton, tobacco and other raw produce; and she takes your cutlery and earthenware, cotton goods, salt, and coal. We can't do without you, and you can as little do without us. And can you conceive of greater nonsense than that two such countries should go to war? It is mere nonsense!" In reply to an inquiry, whether he would be at his lodging at a certain hour, "Yes," said he, "I'll be there before that. I have only to go to the custom-house about my luggage, and a custom-house oath, you know is easily swallowed." So fascinating was Mr. Randolph's conversation, that he could with difficulty escape from the crowd that still lingered around him. He was dressed in a blue coat, yellow silk neck-cloth and blue trousers.

The editor of the Boston Palladium, in alluding to the contents of the papers received there, says:—"Bad times have returned again. The prices of goods have declined—sales have diminished—more operatives have been thrown out of employ—great failures were expected—and the revenue had fallen off. Such is the gloomy picture, as it appears even by the London Courier."

Among the extracts, is found an interesting paper, which is said to have been addressed by Lord Cochrane to the Pacha of Egypt.

DISTRESSING DROUGHT.—The following extract of a letter from a friend who lives on the great mail-route through North Carolina, and not far from Roanoke river, affords us information of a drought almost unequalled, which we suppose to have been interrupted within the last three days, but all too late, it will be seen, for the rains to restore the usual bounty to the products of the soil in that region.—*Nat. Intel.*

"I resided in this county in the year 1806, which has since been called the dry year. That drought was nothing to be compared with this, either as to extent or severity. The stream on which I live continued to run free the whole of that year, and was never known to stop until this summer. Fishing creek, Mr. T's Mill, does not afford water sufficient to grind corn into meal even for his own family. In many places, there is no water either in Fishing creek or Nutbush. On Nutbush they are making use of the dry time to burn the timber as it lies in the bed of the stream. All the rain that could now fall would

make corn enough in this and the adjoining counties to feed the population plentifully for six months; and what adds to the distress, there is no fruit, not even an apple—no oats, no wheat—and a general scarcity of Bread stuffs at this time. You can imagine what it will be this time twelve months. The common price of corn now (for present use) at the tavern keepers, is one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. Our flour is brought from Petersburg, 180 miles distant, and has been for nearly a year. All the vegetables in my garden, containing more than four acres, and better cultivated than I ever knew it to be, are not worth five dollars, and would not be used at all except at such a time. I planted in February, two bushels of Irish potatoes, so called, and there is not one, I believe of the product, as big as a common marble.

"A gentleman who is just from the New Purchase of Tennessee, on the Mississippi, says that we suffer no worse here than they do in East Tennessee, and from the mountains to this place."

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 12.

To Correspondents.—This is generally considered the season for political discussions, but we find by our budgets, that the muses are more courted than the court or opposition.—We do not recollect such an influx from all quarters at one time as of late.—We regard our Correspondents, who are all unknown to us, as no great adepts in the art of poetry as yet, though we will not undertake to say what time and perseverance and a constant association with souls of harmony and song may make them.

"The Dreamer" notwithstanding the height of his amatory fever, is within the rule of modern order, and as he terminates a passionate strain with the ludicrous, in imitation of the Great Devotee to the Greek cause, who, as a poet, was a favourite of ours, we give him all the encouragement in our power.

"Common's Friend" and "The Jew" are both exceptional—they refer to characters and we fear real ones—were they all fictions we should object to nothing but the hobbling versification of the poets, most particularly though to that of Shylock's brother.—The pieces come from a distance, where accommodation could have been obtained with more convenience, if there was not something intended more than playfulness and invention.—We object to an attempt to make us the heralds of sarcastic indulgence towards those we neither know or are known by. If our correspondents know that our fears are groundless and our surmise not just, if they will assure us that all is a fiction without a direct design to wound, and will afford us their names, their poetry may appear.—One other stipulation we should like to make with brother Isaac, viz: that he should smooth down his verse a little by a few hours of diligent application.

"Marcus" in reply to "Common Sense" in our last, was received this morning but too late for insertion—he shall have a place in our next.

The Kentucky Gazette announces the death of the venerable *ISAAC SHELBEY*, a distinguished Revolutionary Patriot and Statesman. A list of Civil Appointments by the Executive of Maryland, August 1, 1826.

DANIEL SCHREIBER, Register of Wills, Washington county, vice George C. Smoot, deceased.

RICHARD HENRY HALL, Inspector of Tobacco at State Warehouses, vice Richard Mackall, resigned.

WM. G. D. WORTHINGTON, Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors for the city and county of Baltimore, vice Richard N. Allen, resigned.

Thomas K. Carroll, Justice of the Orphans' court of Somerset county, vice Francis H. Waters, deceased.

Adam Lorentz, Justice of the Levy Court of Frederick county, vice Nelson Luckett who refuses to act.

Fre'd. Sudler, Justice of the Levy Court of Queen Anne's county, vice Wm. E. Mcconek, deceased.

James Smith, Coroner of Somerset, (commission renewed, he having failed to bond within the time required by law.)

Francis Gottier, Coroner of Cecil, do. do.

Dent H. Miles, additional Justice of the Peace for St. Mary's county.

Edward L. Boteler do. for Frederick county.

Alexander Scott, additional Notary Public for Cecil county, to reside at Elkton.

George Cook, additional Justice of the Peace for Anne Arundel county.

THO: CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council.

In Character.—A letter from an American gentleman in Liverpool, published in the Boston Patriot, says, "Mr. Randolph arrived here yesterday in the Alexander, from Philadelphia. I understand he conducted himself in a most shameful manner on his passage, and insulted both the captain and passengers. I understood Capt. Baldwin told him he would not receive an insult from him or any other person on board of his ship and that he would give him any satisfaction he wished after they arrived. I am really rejoiced that he has found some one that will not put up with his impudence. I think, for the honor of our country, he should be put in the Insane Hospital, or at any rate not to be allowed to visit this country and disgrace us here. I think they may say with propriety, if he is a sample of your great men, the Lord have mercy on you; and so say I."

LATEST FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Capt. Burdick, of the schr. Harmony, at Norfolk, from Port-au-Prince, informs the editors of the Beacon, that a French frigate sailed from that port about the 9th of July for France, having on board, as was understood, three millions of dollars, being on account of the second instalment from the Haytian government to that of France, for the acknowledgment of its independence. It was generally supposed that the Haytiens would be unable to comply with the conditions of the treaty.

We are authorized to say that BENJAMIN I. JONES is a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland, for Somerset county.

We are authorized to announce Stephen Reynier, Esq., as a candidate for the suffrages of the citizens of Talbot county to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

MARRIED.
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Soule, Mr. THOMAS FRANCE, to Mrs. ANN G. RUTZ, all of this town.

DIED.
In this county, on Sunday last, Mr. William Willson.
—In this town on Monday last, Mrs. Rebecca Mason.
—In this county, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Catrup.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.
Floor—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$4 57 a 50
" City Mills, superior qual. " 4 23 a
Wheat, per bushel " 70 a 80
Indian Corn, " 74 a 78
Rye, " 70 a
Oats, " 53 a 55
[Pat.]

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, that large and convenient new brick store & dwelling, at present occupied by Martin & Hayward, situate on Washington street nearly opposite the Court House—This is considered one of the best stands in Easton, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to THOS. PARROTT, Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

FOR RENT

For the next year, "The Union Tavern," in Easton, now occupied by Mr. James Gaskins. Any person who may take this establishment can be accommodated by Mr. Gaskins with any kind of furniture. I have one or two farms, of moderate size to rent for the next year. JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Election.

Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held at the several election districts of this county, on the first Monday in September next, to elect two persons for Talbot County to be Electors of the Senate of Maryland.

ALSO—That an election will be held at the several election districts of this County on the first MONDAY in October next, to elect four persons to represent Talbot county in the next House of Delegates.

THOMAS HENRIX, Sheriff.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
The trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Perry Hall, the seat of Dr. John Rogers, on Thursday next, the 17th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order, SAM'L T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

JAMES M. LAMBDIN
Has just received an additional supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, &c which he offers at reduced prices for cash. Aug. 5 4w

Wanted,

Ten or twelve likely young Negroes for whom the highest prices will be given—Apply at the Easton Hotel to JAMES KELLEY. Aug. 12 w

Brigade Orders.

The Brigadier General of the 12th Brigade M. M. has received orders from his Excellency, the Governor and Commander in Chief, through the Adjutant General, "requiring that every possible exertion should be made by all officers in command, to effect a complete return of all persons liable to militia duty," in his brigade—Therefore the Colonels or Commanders of Regiments or Extra Battalions are ordered, as soon as practicable, to make return to me, to enable him to comply with the above orders. Returns from the Cavalry, Artillery, and Rifle Corps, within the Brigade, are also expected. By order, JNO. M. G. EMORY, Brig. Major & Inspector 12th Brig. M. M. Aug. 12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Charles Kirby at the suit of Philemon Skinner will be sold at public vendue, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 5th day of September next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit.—The farm where he the said Kirby now resides, situate near St. Michaels, containing the quantity of 105 acres of land more or less—Also to be sold on Wednesday the 6th day of September at the residence of said Kirby, the following property to wit.—2 head of horses, one yoke of oxen and cart—seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Kirby, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Peter L. Durborough, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Peter L. Durborough having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby discharge and adjudge that the said Peter L. Durborough be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot county court, on the first Saturday of November term next, & at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Peter L. Durborough to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Peter L. Durborough should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 29th day of April, 1826. LAMBERT REARDON.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The farm formerly belonging to Mr. M. Brown, situate on the head of Bolingbroke Creek, consisting of two farms of about 556 acres; they will be rented together or separately as may best suit, also a farm in Bamberg belonging to Col. Dickinson, now in the occupancy of Wm. Kirby—Apply to NS. MARTIN.

Notice

A person tired of the busy, bustling scenes of selfish active life— Sick of a world that feeds its patient drudges with dry chaff & weeds. And who is disgusted with the frivolous pursuits he sees around him, would (as a rational retirement) willingly accept of a tutorship in a respectable Religious family—and could by such a family be engaged upon moderate terms, letters addressed to B. C. D. post office Newport, Delaware will be promptly attended

August 5 4w

Public Sale.

By virtue of three venditioni exponas to me directed against Thos. Wrightson, at the suit of the following persons, to wit: one at the suit of Saml. Tenant; one at the suit of Benjamin Blades, and one at the suit of John M. Wise, use Nathan Harrington, use Rachael L. Kerr, will be sold in the Town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 9th September, the following property, to wit: One negro girl called Sophy, taken as the property of said Wrightson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned claims.

Sale to take place between 12 and 5 o'clock at Allen's Tavern.

W. TOWNSEND, Constable. Aug. 12 S

To Hire,

For the balance of the present year, a young negro woman without children accustomed to house work, also a negro boy on reasonable terms, enquire of the Editor. August 5 3w

An interview is requested with the person who sent the above advertisement.—Ed.

To Rent,

For the year 1827, my farm in Dirty Neck, containing 239 acres, and cultivated in three fields, each supposed to contain about 100,000 corn hills. To a good tenant, who can come well recommended, very accommodating terms will be given.

I would also sell the above farm at a moderate price, and on a liberal credit, to a good purchaser.

WM. H. GROOME. Easton, July 8.

To Rent

A farm on Choptank river, where the late Fris tram Bowdler resided, any person wishing to rent will please to call on the subscriber living in Easton. SARAH BOWDLER.

She also requests those who are indebted to her to come forward and pay off their notes. August 5 3w

To Rent

For the ensuing year that convenient and well situated Brick House on Washington street adjoining the store and dwelling of Mr. Samuel Groome, and nearly opposite the Farmers Bank, (formerly the property of Joseph Haskins Esq. dec'd.) This property is well calculated for a Boarding House or a private Family, having in addition to the private apartments an excellent Store Room, a passage and alley in front, the lot running back to West Street on which is a Stable and Carriage House, it is considered one of the most comfortable and pleasant situations in town.

Also to Rent that pleasantly situated Water House and premises at the corner of West & Court Streets adjoining the Court House square and near the market house, it is also suitable for a boarding house or private family.

WILLIAM CLARK. August 5 18

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Worcester county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Fassitt, senior, late of Worcester county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-ninth day of July 1826. ELIAH FASSITT, Executor. August 5 3w

EASTON ACADEMY.

An ASSISTANT TEACHER will be wanted in this institution on the first Monday of next September. He must be qualified to teach the English language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics, and Geography. There is reason to believe from the experience of the past in this department that the Tuition-money will annually amount to five hundred dollars; and Tuition money beyond this sum may be obtained by such increase of his scholars as his merits and attention may command.

Application to be made to John Goldsborough, Esquire, the Secretary, on or before the last Monday in August, when the appointment will be made.

By the Board of Trustees, NS. HAMMOND, President. Easton, Md. August 5, 1826. 4w

Boot and Shoe MAKING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for the very liberal support which he has received since carrying on the above business, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of materials, selected with care and attention by himself, which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and sell on the most accommodating terms—From having in his employ the best workmen that can be procured, and by giving the strictest personal attention to business, he feels a confident hope that he will be able to please all those who may honour him with their custom. It is his intention to have work made in the best and most fashionable manner, with a particular regard to stability and neatness.

Easton, July 29. JOHN WRIGHT.

N. B. J. W. has a variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's work now on hand, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in this place.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Crandall & Brooks is this day dissolved by mutual consent—And as it is desirable to close the concern, all persons indebted, are respectfully solicited to make payment as speedily possible to Thomas R. Brooks, who is duly authorized to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN CRANDALL. THOS. R. BROOKS. Greensborough Caroline county, July 29 1826.

The business will be continued at the Old Stand by Thomas R. Brooks, who invites a share of public patronage from his friends and the public generally, where goods can always be purchased at low prices and on accommodating terms.

THOMAS R. BROOKS. Greensborough Caroline co. July 29. 3w

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE, At the Old Stand opposite the Court House.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has purchased the entire stock of Mr. Joseph Scull in the above line, and has added considerably to the assortment, and made such arrangements as will enable him to manufacture all kinds of Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at as low prices as they can be purchased at any store in Easton, and better than any that are brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore or New England. He assures them that his work shall be made of the best materials, and manufactured by the best workmen, and hopes they will call and examine it, hear his prices, & purchase his boots & shoes, in preference to any others offered for sale in this place, as he has reduced his prices to suit the times. His work will be sold very low for CASH only.

WM. WHITE.
N. B. All work warranted.
July 1

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Subscriber will sell or rent his farm in Caroline county, situated on the public road leading from Gen. William Potter's to Marshy Hope Bridge and Punch Hall, and within five miles of Gen. Potter's public landing, containing about 180 acres. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, store house and granary, together with the necessary out buildings, and is considered to be one of the best country stands for public business in the county, and a neighborhood celebrated for health and friendly intercourse. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those desirous of purchasing or renting, will, of course, view the premises. The above property will be shown by Mr. Willis Charles, who lives adjoining, and the terms made known by the subscriber in Easton.

I will also sell on moderate terms a small farm containing 100 acres, situated in the county aforesaid, about two and a half miles from Collins' Roads, formerly occupied by Mr. Levin Todd. If this farm is not disposed of at private sale before the 26th day of August next, it will on that day, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, be offered at public sale, at Collins' Roads, and struck off to the highest bidder for the same. A credit of 12 months will be given if required. Attendance will be given by the Subscriber or his agent.

J. TOMLINSON.
June 1

Farms for Rent.

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing year the farm now in the occupancy of Capt. Benjamin Roe, and the farm adjoining, occupied by Mr. Henry Holmes, in Talbot County, near Hillsborough, these farms are very convenient to a public landing and mill, and will be rented to good tenants on moderate terms. Apply to

HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Caroline County Md. 1st
July 15

Lands to Rent.

To be rented at reduced and very moderate rents, for one or more years from the first of next January, all my lands in Hunting Creek Neck and Poplar Neck in Caroline county. These lands comprise extensive & firm marshes on Choptank River, on which they bind about two miles, and are the more valuable for stock. The lands in Hunting Creek Neck are also offered for sale, in farms of suitable sizes, at very low prices, and on a long credit. Persons wishing to rent may apply either to myself, or to Daniel Cheezum, my agent, who resides near these lands. Those who are disposed to purchase, will be pleased to address themselves to me.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, }
June 17 12w

Camp Meeting.

A Camp-meeting will commence on Thursday the 17th August next, and close on the Tuesday following, in Talbot County, a few miles from Easton, in a most elegant grove, near the Chapple, the pleasant situation and comfortable accommodations, induces us to invite all our friends, Ministers and people.

July 15

TO GRAZERS AND BUTCHERS.

One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber, Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md.

J. C. WILSON, Jr.

July 1st—
The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to this office

VALUABLE LANDS, For Sale.

The unsold part of several fine tracts of land in Queen-Anne's county, part of the estate of Edward Tilghman Esq. late of the City of Philadelphia, deceased, consisting of four tracts of convenient size. These lands are about 4 miles below Centerville on the post road to Easton and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore. The soil is of good quality and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centerville in Queen Anne's county.

EWD: TILGHMAN.
July 29 8w

VALUABLE LANDS For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder at the Court house door, in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and three o'clock on Tuesday the 29th day of August next, so much of the real estate of the late Mr. Anthony Ross, dec'd, as may be necessary to pay the debts; situate in Island Creek neck in said county, whereon Mr. Wm. Slaughter at present resides. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and will be allowed a credit of twelve months. After the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be given to the purchaser. The creditors of the said Ross are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof into the office of the clerk of Talbot county court, within six months from the day of sale. A plot of the land will be shown on the day of sale. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to Mr. Wm. Slaughter who will show the property.

J. S. MARTIN, Trustee.
July 29 1826.

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber in the state of Ohio, in 1825, a negro fellow who calls himself NATHAN—about 6 feet high, stout made, yellowish complexion—was employed some time on board the Norfolk steam boat, plying between the city of Baltimore and Norfolk. He was sold to the subscriber by a Mrs. Clayland, of the Eastern Shore, (Md.) on account of a theft he had committed on board the Norfolk steam boat—Nathan has been seen in Baltimore and no doubt is now in that city or Norfolk. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described negro in any jail in the United States.

JOHN B. ORY,
State of Louisiana, or
JAS. C. WHEELER,
Easton, E.S. of Maryland.

June 10.

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase as early as possible thirty negroes from ten to twenty five years of age—Those having slaves for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton.

SAMUEL MEEK.

June 24 1st.
N. B. Letters addressed to the subscriber will be immediately attended to.

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—NOTE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely girls. They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Admr. of C. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
My farm at the head of Wye, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ennalls Martin, Jr.—This farm is laid off in three fields, each field containing about 130 thousand corn hills and is well calculated for the growth of wheat, corn, &c.—The house is large, convenient and in complete repair, with all the necessary out houses—there is a very fine orchard on this farm—the situation would be an excellent one for a physician. For terms apply to Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber, SUSAN SETH.

Talbot co, July 22.
N. B. Also a house and lot on Goldsborough street, in the town of Easton—enquire as above.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, my farm near Holt's Mill, called "BRIDGEMAN," at present cultivated by Levin Millis Esq. The extensive meadows and an abundance of marl, render this a desirable situation for a tenant with capital. The out buildings are good; the dwelling will be moved and repaired to the entire convenience of the tenant. There are about 475 acres of arable land, well adapted to grain. Also peach and apple orchards, with other fruits of the best quality. If the tenant show a disposition to improve the land, he may be accommodated with a lease.

ALSO—Several houses and lots at the Old Chapel, with the tavern house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Anderson.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Easton.

GEO. W. NABB,

THE THOROUGH BRED STALLION,

RINALDO

By Sir Archy—bred by the Hon.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia.

will stand the present season at one of the subscribers' stables in EASTON, at the low price of Fifteen Dollars the spring's chance, which Ten Dollars will discharge paid by the first of October next—\$5 these single leap, and \$20 to insure a mare with foal—25 cents in each case to be paid to the groom. The season will be extended to the first of August, or longer if required.

RINALDO is fifteen and a half hands high, and 5 years old this season, is a horse of uncommon bone and muscular powers. He deep or blood bay with black mane, tail, and legs—has never covered a mare, having arrived from Roanoke in Virginia. He was got by Sir Archy, (who is now covering at \$75 the spring's chance): his dam Miss Rylant, by Gracchus, Dute by Silvertail, Vanity by Celer, Mark Anthony, Jolly Rodger—see American Farmer of April 9, 1824. Although a train of fortuitous circumstances enable the subscribers to offer the services of Rinaldo unprecedentedly low, yet it is a fact, susceptible of proof, that he cannot be purchased for less than \$2,000. We are mainly indebted to J. S. Skinner, Esq. to whose care and direction Mr. Randolph entrusted this noble animal, for enabling us to offer his services at a price within the reach of every farmer, and so much below the price now paying by citizens of other states for the services of horses from the same stud. Good pasture may be procured in the neighbourhood of Easton for mares from a distance; and as Rinaldo will not travel, all mares must be brought to his stable.

The following extract from the advertisement of Roanoke, a brother to Rinaldo, now covering in Virginia, will be found applicable to him:—

"Like his sire, he is fit for the dray, wagon, or coach, as well as the turf, the field, and the road, in short for every purpose to which this noble animal can be applied, but that of a shooting pony."

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON

EDWD. S. WINDER.

June 10 w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, on the 10th inst. MARIA SMITH, who says she is a free woman, and from Philadelphia. She had on when committed, a black bombazet dress and black bonnet, is five feet four and a half inches high, yellow complexion, with a small scar on the right side of her head, arm and shoulder, accompanied by a burn. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property, and pay charges, or she will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sh

June 24

HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

An Examination will take place in the above school on Friday the 25th August—Parents, guardians & its patrons are invited to attend. It will be gratifying to the trustees if literary Gentlemen would be present.

July 29

Wanted.

To purchase 50 or 40 likely young negroes, by a gentleman from the South, for which the highest price will be given—for further particulars call at No. 81, Hanover st. Baltimore, on Jesse Shaffer.

Baltimore, July 8.

Notice.

THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY are hereby most respectfully notified that I am a Candidate for their suffrages at the ensuing October Election, as a Member to represent them in the next Legislature of Maryland.

July 22 w

THOMAS JONES.

John S. Bridges,
CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE,
Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.

MINT,
LEMON,
BARLEY,
HOREHOUND,
CINNAMON,
ROSE, and
PENNY DICE Candies. } 25 cents
per lb.
MINT DROPS,
SUGAR ALMONDS, } 28 cents
SUGAR PLUMBS and } per lb.
KISSES,
SUGAR RAISHES, 3 1/2 cts. per lb.

No. 130, Market st. Baltimore.

July 15 6w
The Cambridge Chronicle, Chestertown Telegraph and Centreville Times will insert the above 3 times and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Notice

Is hereby given to all persons concerned, that I have taken out letters testamentary on the personal estate of Matthias Jones, late of Somerset county deceased. All persons therefore having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to Samuel W. Jones of the county aforesaid, who is authorized by me as my agent to transact the business of said estate, at or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of July, 1826.

MILCAH G. JONES, Ex'rx.

July 29 3w

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of each of the subscribers, petitioners, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county Court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to show cause, if any they have, why they should not respectively have the benefit of said laws, that day being appointed for a hearing between their creditors and them.

RILEY JONES,
JOSHUA DOWNS,
JAMES DAVIS.

July 29 3w

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,

Easton, Dec. 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

S. L.

Fountain Inn.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.

Feb. 18 1st

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

BOAT RACE at Easton Point. Talbot county—On Thursday the 31st day of August, precisely at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the morning, the General Freeman and the Lady of the Lake, will start from Easton Point, and run three miles—one & a half miles down Tread Haven and return to the starting pole. The wager to be a fish party for one hundred friends.

The Boats are to be manned with a Cockswain and four Oarsmen each—The General Freeman is dressed in white—The Lady of the Lake white bottom with blue gunwales. Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to witness this beautiful contest of skill and taste. Judges to be selected on the day of race.

July 29

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the farm near the Three Bridges, at present occupied by Mr. Isaac B. Parrott. Apply to

SAM'L. T. KENNARD.

Easton, July 29.

VALUABLE FARMS To be Rented.

To be rented for the ensuing year the lower farm and plantation on Tighman's Island; and also the farm and plantation of the late Mr. Joseph Haskins near Hunting Creek—upper Mill in Caroline county. Tenants who can be well recommended will be accepted.

For terms application to be made at the Bank at Easton.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

Easton, July 29 3w

WORCESTER COUNTY, to wit:

Wilson Bishop, } By virtue of a decree of Worcester
Vs. } county Court sitting
Catherine his wife de } as a court of Chancery,
vises of Lemuel Purnell } in this cause the sub-

scriber will offer at public Auction at New-Town in Worcester county on Wednesday the 27th day of September 1826 the following real estate to wit:

a tract of land called Miles Addition containing 225 acres more or less also part of a tract called Bad Luck, containing 27 acres more or less & part of Miles Addition containing 109 acres, more or less together with all the lands adjoining the said tracts or parts of tracts which formerly belonged to Lemuel Purnell, late of Worcester county deceased, said lands being situated in the middle district, in Somerset county and adjoining the lands of Mr. Lazarus Corman. The subscriber will also offer at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Snow-Hill on Thursday the 28th day of Sept. 1826, at 2 o'clock P. M. a part of a tract of land called Rochester, situate in Worcester county about two miles from Snow-Hill, containing 400 acres more or less, also a lot in the town of Snow-Hill. The whole of said lands being late the real estate of said Lemuel Purnell deceased. A credit of twelve months will be allowed the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond or bonds to the trustee with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale: and on the ratification of the sale by the Court aforesaid & on the payment of the whole purchase money, the trustee will by a deed or deeds, to be executed according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers the property and estate to him, her, or them, sold free clear and discharged from all claim of the claimants and of the defendants.—The creditors of said Lemuel Purnell, deceased are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the mentioned day of sale.

JOHN P. DUFFIELD, Trustee.

Aug. 5 4w

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1826.

By virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a court of equity, March Term, 1826, for the sale of the real estate whereof

Nathaniel Talbot died; seized for the payment of his debts will be offered at public sale, on the

farm where Joseph C. Talbot now resides, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of August next, between the hours of ten of the forenoon and four of the afternoon of that day, all those tracts, parts of tracts or parcels of land of which the said Nathaniel Talbot died, seized, that is to say, the farm whereon Joseph C. Talbot now resides and also all that tract or parcel of land now in the tenure and occupation of Rachel Talbot.

The sale will be on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the day of sale.—The creditors of the said Nathaniel Talbot, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the Clerk of Caroline county court within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS BURCHENAL, Trustee.

for the sale of the real estate of Nathaniel Talbot, deceased.

July 22 4w

BALTIMORE & EASTON PACKET.

THE SCHOONER,

JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET & GRAIN BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore every SUNDAY and Baltimore every WEDNESDAY, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at nine o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain: he has employed Capt. Thomas Cox, who is well acquainted with the business and in whom every confidence can be placed. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He intends when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore, and shall devote his own time and attention to receiving freights and settling the business at his office at Easton Point or at the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, in Easton, every Saturday.

THOMAS PARROTT,

July 29

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received an additional supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which renders their assortment equal to any in this place, and will be offered as low for Cash.

GREEN & REARDON.

Easton, June 10.

ORPHANS' COURT,

Somerset county, July 18th, 1826.

On application of John H. Bell, administrator of Littleton Pollitt, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, by advertisements set up at the Court House door, and some other suitable public places, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Easton Gazette.

Test, JAMES POLK, Reg'r.

of Wills for Somerset county.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Littleton Pollitt, late of Somerset county dec'd, 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 thirtieth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eighteenth day of July, 1826.

JOHN H. BELL, Adm'r.

of Littleton Pollitt.

July 29 3w

MARYLAND:

Worcester County Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1826.

On application of Margaret Burroughs, administratrix of Jesse G. Burroughs, late of Worcester co. dec'd, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate with the vouchers thereof, & that she cause the same to be inserted once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, Md.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 13th day of June, Anno Domini, 1826.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Worcester county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse G. Burroughs, late of Worcester county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of February next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of July, 1826.

MARGARET BURROUGHS, Adm'r.

of Jesse G. Burroughs, dec'd.

Aug 5 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot county Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, A. D. 1826.

On application of James M. Lambdin administrator of Catharine Goldsborough, late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of July, A. D. 1826.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Catharine Goldsborough late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 31st of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of July, 1826.

JAMES M. LAMBDIN, Adm'r.

of Catharine Goldsborough, dec'd.

July 29 3w

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

JUNE TERM, A. D. 1826.

On application of Richard Hughlett, acting executor of Dekar Thompson, late of Caroline county deceased, it is ordered that the said Richard Hughlett 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 in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed this 18th day of July, Anno Domini, 1826.

Test, JAMES SANGSTON, Reg'r of

Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline County in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Dekar Thompson, late of Caroline county deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased's estate, are hereby

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1826.

NO. 35.

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

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, that large and convenient new brick store & dwelling, at present occupied by Martin & Hayward, situated on Washington street nearly opposite the Court House. This is considered one of the best stands in Easton, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
THOS. PARROTT,
Aug. 12 Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

FOR RENT,

For the next year, "The Union Tavern," in Easton, now occupied by Mr. James Gaskins. Any person who may take this establishment can be accommodated by Mr. Gaskins with any kind of furniture.
I have one or two farms, of moderate size to rent for the next year.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Aug. 12

Election.

Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held at the several election districts of this county, on the first Monday in September next, to elect two persons for Talbot County to be Electors of the Senate of Maryland.
ALSO—That an election will be held at the several election districts of this County on the first MONDAY in October next, to elect four persons to represent Talbot county in the next House of Delegates.
THOMAS HENRIX, Sheriff.
Aug 12

Wanted,

Ten or twelve likely young Negroes for whom the highest prices will be given—Apply at the Easton Hotel to
JAMES KELLEY.
Aug. 12 w

Brigade Orders.

The Brigadier General of the 12th Brigade M. M. has received orders from his Excellency, the Governor and Commander in Chief, through the Adjutant General, "requiring that every possible exertion should be made by all officers in command, to effect a complete return of all persons liable to militia duty," in his brigade—Therefore the Colonels or Commanders of Regiments or Extra Battalions are ordered, as soon as practicable, to make return to me, to enable him to comply with the above orders. Returns from the Cavalry, Artillery, and Rifle Corps, within the Brigade, are also expected. By order,
JNO. M. G. EMORY,
Brig. Major & Inspector 12th Brig. M. M.
Aug 12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Charles Kirby at the suit of Philemon Skinner will be sold at public vendue, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 5th day of September next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit—The farm where he the said Kirby now resides, situated near St. Michaels, containing the quantity of 105 acres of land more or less—Also to be sold on Wednesday the 6th day of September at the residence of said Kirby, the following property to wit—2 head of horses, one yoke of oxen and cart—seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Kirby, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
THOS. HENRIX, Shff.
Aug. 12

EASTON ACADEMY.

An ASSISTANT TEACHER will be wanted in this institution on the first Monday of next September. He must be qualified to teach the English language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics, and Geography. There is reason to believe from the experience of the past in this department that the Tuition-money will annually amount to five hundred dollars; and Tuition money beyond this sum may be obtained by such increase of his scholars as his merits and attention may command.
Application to be made to John Goldsborough, Esquire, the Secretary, on or before the last Monday in August, when the appointment will be made.
By the Board of Trustees,
NS: HAMMOND, President.
Easton, Md. August 5, 1826. 4w

Notice

A person tired of the busy, bustling scenes of selfish active life—
"Sick of a world that feeds
"His patient drudges with dry chaff & weeds."
And who is disgusted with the frivolous pursuits he sees around him, would (as a rational retirement,) willingly accept of a tutorship in a respectable Religious family—and could by such a family be engaged upon moderate terms, letters addressed to B. C. D. post office Newport, Delaware will be promptly attended to.
August 5 4w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, on the 10th inst. MARIA SMITH, who says she is born free, and from Philadelphia. She had on when committed, a black bombazet dress and black bonnet, is five feet four and a half inches high, yellow complexion, with a small scar on the right side of her head, arm and shoulder, occasioned by a burn. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property and pay charges, or she will be discharged according to law.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sh'ff.
June 24

[For the Easton Gazette.] PRIMARY SCHOOLS. No. 10.

To the people of Maryland.
"My cause, is the cause of sound policy, and common justice; and truth and reason are its main pillars and supporters."
In total absence of proper arguments to oppose the law of public instruction, and a worthy respect for the common forms of courtesy, certain concealed, or nameless, writers continue to utter a baseless tissue of dictatorial assertions, and to indulge in efforts at ridicule, or vulgar wit, which carry with them their own cure, and antidote—Indecorous attempts to impute motives, which can only issue from a distempered imagination, or malevolence, and the stale expedient of flying from the matter to fall upon the person, operating upon the feelings of a generous people, will naturally produce effects, the opposite of their design—Intemperance and excess will mostly injure their weak employer, as the public eye is wide extended, and every endeavour, of unhallowed art, to divert the course of a free suffrage, will be perceived and appreciated.
The very just and applicable remarks of the able Editor of the "Political Examiner," printed at Fredericktown, afford an answer to these defamers of the legislature—In his paper of the 2d instant, he refers to sections 29 and 30 of the act in question, and states the consequences to result from a rejection of that act by any county—He further says "in a country where there is no titled aristocracy, and where every office is accessible to the man of virtue and talents; and without respect to fortune, or family, a liberal system of public instruction is peculiarly necessary; because it tends to perpetuate that liberty and equality, among our citizens, which is the basis of our government—In proportion as the mind is enlightened the blessings which flow from our free institutions are understood and estimated—Truly has it been said that "intelligence is the life of liberty," and the converse of this proposition is no less true—He then recites the memorable words of the philosopher of Monticello, which were quoted in my No. 3, and proceeds—"We cannot consent that the poorer classes of the community shall be doomed to a state of ignorance and servility when education can be so easily and so cheaply extended to them—In all times, and in all nations, ignorance in the people has proved a firm foot stool for tyranny to rest upon—It is this that continues the slaves of the holy alliance in their mean subjection to arbitrary power; & it is from this that more danger is to be apprehended to our institutions than from all the projects of mad ambition—To think, to reason, and to decide correctly of public men, and public measures, the mind must be enlightened by education; and without it we are too apt to fall into dependence upon others, and to yield ourselves, implicitly, to their guidance."

It is feared by some that if the primary school act should be adopted that their taxes will be considerably augmented—on this head experience is the best guide—In New York the system has been in successful operation for some years, and in New England similar results have followed the experiment; and its friends cannot be too sanguine when they anticipate the like benefits from its adoption in this state.
These sentiments were proclaimed in Frederick county, which with the city of Baltimore, pays a majority of the public taxes and as far as information has been received, there does not seem to exist a doubt that the primary schools will be adopted, generally, on the Western Shore.
A candid and dispassionate review of the expositions of this law, and of the high and conclusive authorities to which they refer, must convince all, who are disposed to be convinced, of its practicability and expediency—And on the score of revenue, for its support, the financial view which was contained in No. 7, founded upon official data, must satisfy the skeptical that our present means, and other sources, which as yet have been untouched are abundant for that purpose, without resort to direct taxes, or state assessments upon the counties.

I have looked in vain for defects in the details of this law, and for errors in the reports and illustrations which, from time to time, have been exhibited—The law, in truth, was well matured after deep and serious deliberation; every objection was calmly weighed, until perfected to the state in which it received the sanction of large majorities in each branch of the General Assembly—Every person competent to understand the subject must be assured that there are neither errors nor miscalculations—That the system is founded upon the approved experience of other states, that it is entirely susceptible of adaptation to our own, and that all the blessings which other people have derived from its operation, may be enjoyed by our people.

Lamenting, as I do in sorrow and disgust, the extraordinary course which has been pursued by those opposed to this law, and more especially of the masked writers before referred to, who are understood to be inhabitants of our own county, I cannot desist from the prosecution of this duty—Neither the grossest personality, nor pointed abuse, which, offensive only to good manners, is eminently calculated to derogate from the character of a community, which has been esteemed for its high polish, and refined courtesy—Neither the inordinate associations, nor threats, of violence, shall, in any wise, abate the ardour of him whose mind and heart, in such a cause, will never sag with doubt nor quake with fear."

But should the opponents of this law succeed in procuring a hostile vote in any county, the exclusion of that county from all the benefits of these schools, and from all apportionment, or due share of the public money to be assigned by the state treasury of the Western Shore to their support, would present an instance of the voluntary rejection of a proffered boon to be deplored and deprecated.

With high respect,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.
Princess Anne, Somerset Co. Aug. 10.
For the Easton Gazette.
PRIMARY SCHOOLS,
No. 3.

To the People of Maryland.
Notwithstanding my frequent recurrence to this subject, yet whenever I reflect on it, I am struck with wonder, that Mr. Teackle should have been so blind to his own interest, as to expose, or be the cause of exposing the defects of his own dear, darling system of Public Instruction. The bill, of itself, without any of Mr. Teackles' essays, illustrations or expositions, would have met with better reception among the people, than I have reason to believe it now will, for I think it probable, had not Mr. Teackle commenced a series of essays to illustrate his scheme, and had he not fallen into such egregious errors, in his first attempt to explain it to the people, the bill might have remained in its state of native complexity, no one would have attempted to analyze his system, or tear off the veil of obscurity in which it was enshroued. From the talents and long experience in legislation, which Mr. Teackle is generally said to possess, and from his profound researches in literature, and that "long series of close attention to statistics, a regard to the experience of other states, and a practical knowledge of our finances and resources," we might, and with reason, did expect he would have produced a scheme of Primary Schools, so plain and "luminous" as to ensure the public concurrence, to banish all doubts of its practicability, and entirely dissipate all fears of its unsuitableness to the state of our finances.

I have now before me one of Mr. Teackles printed, electioneering letters, dated "Somerset county 5th May 1824" from which I beg leave to make an extract, in order to show how completely he has duped the citizens of this county, "in particular." The extract reads thus: "The primary object of our common desire, includes the policy of reducing the pressure of the public charges, and enhancing the value of our various productions—to encourage industry, and remove grievances that have heaped upon us unnumbered ills—and I am constrained to ascribe the present state of pervading distress and ruinous depression to a course of measures, which in a progressive ratio, is accelerating the impoverishment of the great body of the people, and tending to depreciate the best principles, if not to destroy the actual existence of representative government. I have seriously reflected on these matters, and deliberately applied the unerring test of that experience, which a long series of active intercourse with practical men has afforded me very ample opportunities; and I feel assured of being prepared to render some service in the approaching crisis of our affairs."

The general system of Public Instruction, which has been matured, and is now ready for consummation, would vastly contribute to our amelioration; as besides the expansion of useful learning, and the light of science, it would disperse a circulation of money, from which, our section, in particular, would derive advantages beyond the powers of calculation." I do wish with all my heart, Mr. Teackle would, or could prove, that the "general system of Public Instruction, which has been matured, and is now ready for consummation," can possibly "contribute to the amelioration" of the grievances, which he alludes to in the above extracts, or how it is possible, the introduction of Primary Schools, can "disperse a circulation of money," or even admitting the adoption of his scheme would "disperse a circulation of money," I cannot conceive how "our section in particular," can "derive advantages beyond the powers of calculation." The bill refers to the whole state of Maryland, there is not a clause, section, or sentence, that guarantees to "our section, in particular," any peculiar advantage. But how the bill can "promote a circulation of money," I can hardly conceive; unless Mr. Teackle means, when all those teachers, who are to wield the black gum sceptre in Primary Schools, shall have received their 300 dollars a piece, out of the treasury; (which by the way is to be placed there first) that they, generous souls, will let it slip through their hands and thereby become circulated—This famous system of Public Instruction had been "matured" and was ready for "consummation," as early as the 5th of May

1824. Now we may naturally suppose, Mr. Teackle considered well our territorial extent, computed the number of districts, the state of Maryland would require, and calculated the expense which such a system would consequently superinduce before he asserted that it was ready for "consummation." If we suppose this, (and the reverse would argue a great want of foresight,) Mr. Teackle has had more than two years, since the date of the letter alluded to, in which time, he might have reviewed and re-examined his calculations, corrected his errors, determined, with the greatest accuracy, every expense, been ready prepared to vanquish, by argument, every opponent, and to cause the mists of objection, to vanish before the bright rays of his refulgent scheme. On the contrary, in his attempts to illustrate his system, he has fallen into error, which have been observed, by all who have perused his essays, with attention, and could scarcely escape the detection of the most superficial reader.

Since I sent my second essay to press, I have seen published a communication, signed "A Common Farmer," in which the writer differs somewhat from the calculations contained in my first number. In order to explain the seeming incongruity, and prevent it from having a pernicious effect, to prejudice the public mind against both essays, I presume I may, without offending the "Common Farmer" examine his calculations, and see whether the number of districts he mentioned be sufficient to convey the benefits of education to a convenient distance of every door. According to the calculations of the "Common Farmer," the state of Maryland would require to be divided into 1200 districts of 5 square miles. Let 1200 districts be multiplied by 5 square miles and the product will be 6000 square miles, which accordingly, would be the "terrene superficies" of Maryland, whereas Mr. Teackle admits 10000 square miles as the superficies further: If 10000 square miles be divided into 1200 districts, there will be more than 8 square miles for the extent of each district, which is entirely too much. I should, in my first essay on a comparison with the territorial extent of New York, and the number of districts into which that state is divided; and the "terrene superficies" of Maryland, which Mr. Teackle computes at 10,000 square miles, that the state of Maryland would require 1689 districts, which would have almost 6 square miles extent. Mr. Teackle says, 5 square miles will be convenient subdivisions, and the "Common Farmer" agrees with him in that opinion—Let us see what will be the result: 10,000 square miles divided by 5, will give 2000; consequently, according to this mode of calculation the state of Maryland would consist of 2000 districts of precisely 5 square miles, and the salary of teachers would amount to 600,000 dollars. Observe here, there is no real inconsistency in these calculations; the "Common Farmer" makes the number of districts 1200, but he calculates upon the supposition, that there is in Maryland 60,000 youth and allows 50 for each school. The calculations are right but the "lemmata" are wrong, for there are more than 60,000 youth in Maryland and 50 is too many for one school. The 1689 districts mentioned in my first number, it will be remembered, are the result of a comparison with New York, upon the "lemma" that the state of Maryland has 10,000 square miles; the 2343 districts are the result of a comparison with N. York, upon the assumed proposition, that the superficies of this state is 14000 square miles, and the 2000 districts are the "corollary," arithmetically deduced from Mr. Teackles two "Lemmata," first, that the state of Maryland consists of 10,000 sq. miles, and second, that 5 square miles are convenient subdivisions.

Whether 5 square miles be convenient subdivisions, or not, one thing is certain, namely, the districts must be so divided and situated, as to have a school convenient to every family in the state of Maryland. And if such a convenience be not made by the establishment of primary schools among us, they will do more harm than good, by promoting perpetual tumults, and causing eternal discontents among those, who may have to pay a tax for the support of such Primary Schools, as may be situated so far from them, as to render it impossible for their children to receive any benefit of education from them. How many children would receive the benefits of education from Mr. Teackles poor, pitiful, insignificant 400 districts, into which, he would have the whole "terrene superficies" of Maryland divided? And here I wish to correct an error in my first number, which I have perceived since its publication. In the examination of Mr. Teackles first "lemma," instead of 400 districts of 25 miles or 5 square miles, read 400 districts of 25 square miles &c. I am anxious to see how Mr. Teackle will extricate himself from these—I had like to have called them falsehoods.

When I see such fraudulent attempts to impose upon the generous public, I find it difficult to preserve that lenity of language and coolness of argument, which ought to predominate in all moral and political discussions. One of the greatest blessings, a republican community can have, is an in-

telligent and honest representative; one who aims, not at personal and individual aggrandizement and emolument, but at the public good, one who will not sacrifice the interest of the section he represents, in order to obtain the assistance of some influential men in the legislature, who, he hopes, in their turn, will lend their aid in promoting his selfish views, in passing some bill, which, though it carry with it the air of popularity and plausibility is calculated to deceive the mind of an unsuspecting public, and which, though it raise its author into a transient notoriety, will, when it appears in its true colours, indubitably bring upon him the public's just odium and merited indignation.

The people's friend.

PUBLICOLA.

Somerset County, Aug. 10, 1826.

HOT! HOT!! ALL HOT!!!

Monsieur Chabert, the celebrated continental Salamander, exhibited his power in withstanding the operation of the fiery element at White Conduit Gardens, on Wednesday evening. In the first instance he refreshed himself with a hearty meal of phosphorus—which was, at his own request, supplied to him very liberally, by several of his visitors, who were previously unacquainted with him. He washed down this infernal fare with solutions of arsenic and oxalic acid, thus throwing into the background the long established fame of Mithridates. He next swallowed, with great gusto, several spoonful of boiled oil, and, as desert to this delicate repast, helped himself, with his naked hand, to a considerable quantity of molten lead. There are, we know, preparations which so indurate the cuticle as to render it insensible to the heat either of boiling or melting lead, and the fatal qualities of certain poisons may be destroyed, if the medium through which they are imbibed, as we suppose to be the case here, is a strong alkali. We cannot, however, guess in what manner Monsieur Chabert effected neutralization, and it is but fair to state, that the exhibitor offered to swallow Prussic acid, perhaps the most powerful of known poisons, the effect of which is instantaneous, if any good natured person could furnish him with a quantity of it. During the period when this part of the entertainment, (if entertainment it can be called) was going on, an oven, about six feet by seven, was heated. For an hour and a quarter large quantities of faggots were burned in it, until at length it was hot enough for the bed-chamber of his Satanic Majesty. "O! for a mass of fire" to describe what followed. Monsieur Chabert, who seems, to be a living Asbestos, entered this stove, accompanied by a rump-steak & a leg of lamb, when the heat was at 220. He remained there in the first instance, for ten minutes, till the steak was properly done, conversing all the time with the company through a tin tube, placed in the sheet iron door of the oven. Having swallowed a cup of tea and having seen that the company had done justice to the meat he had already cooked, he returned to his fiery den, and continued there until the lamb was properly done. This joint was devoured with such avidity by the spectators, as leads us to believe that had Monsieur Chabert himself been sufficiently baked, they would have proceeded to a caribean banquet.—Many experiments, as to the extent to which the human frame could bear heat, without the destruction of the vital powers have been tried from time to time; but so far as we recollect, Monsieur Chabert's fire-resisting qualities are greater than those professed by the individuals who before him have undergone this species of ordeal.—London Times.

The following notice appeared in the Charleston South Carolina, Patriot of the 25th ultimo. It furnishes an example worthy the attention of other sections of the country where small associations of the discontented are making a great noise.

Fellow Citizens—Conceiving it to be the duty of good Citizens to support the Constitution; that it is contrary to its spirit—injurious to the public interest, and unworthy of the people, to withhold their confidence, so necessary to the well conducting of the affairs of the Union, from the government, as long as its measures shall appear to be founded in a liberal policy and honestly directed to the general good; and apprehensive lest silence on the subject of the late Meeting at the City Hall of the friends of Gen. Jackson, on the 19th inst. should be construed into approbation of the proceedings adopted on that occasion; and unwilling that so erroneous an impression should go abroad; and believing that a general sentiment of hostility to the Administration does not exist in this community—a Meeting of the Friends of the Administration is proposed.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

The Friends of the Administration are, therefore, invited to assemble at the Court House on Thursday, 27th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration such Constitutional Measures in support of the Administration as they may deem expedient.
MANY CITIZENS.
July 25.

Mr. Editor,

I am a plain, blunt man and much inclined to express my opinion upon passing topics, and I hope I may not offend by my candour, when I frankly advance it upon a subject, that has so much agitated our country—you will, no doubt, readily guess my intimation and it will be scarcely necessary for me to add, that I allude to that incoherent and incohered system of disseminating knowledge among the people—the Primary Schools. In the course of an attentive perusal of your columns, several essays, couched in terms, which betokened the most inveterate opposition to this illegitimate system, have arrested my attention, this first put me on the alert, and first caused that mist, of unaccountable and contemptible credulity in the infallibility of its eloquent advocate, to disperse and a novel atmosphere of strange reality made its appearance? I then, though not without some degree of reluctance, began to think that he could err as grossly as other men. From the very unwelcome reception, this illusory school bill appears to have met with among those, who have thought it expedient to attest their disapprobation to the world, through the medium of the press—from the concurring opinion of the discreet and judicial part of our Community—together with the result of a very careful and scrupulous examination into its various tendencies and operations—I am constrained to believe that, its alleged advantages and beneficial consequences, exist rather in the imagination of the theorist, than in reality.—Further so well am I convinced of its moral impracticability, its deleterious, baneful and ruinous effects that, I am compelled zealously, to exert every nerve, sinew and faculty within me, to effect its total overthrow. "To err is human, to forgive divine," but has this noble, generous and philanthropic sentiment any application here? Is an heedless error of such magnitude in a politician to be overlooked and forgiven? But to impute the introduction of this school bill, to the authors erroneous conceptions concerning its baneful consequences would be but to ascribe it too honorable an origin. We must therefore necessarily believe it to be the result of designed and wilful imposition.—What then are his deserts who has acted thus? But do we live in such an age of bigotry & superstition; that Mr. Teackle thinks, with the wildest absurdities his fatuous imagination can invent, to bewilder our senses and blind our judgments. If our condition be that of the grossest ignorance and his that of enlightened erudition—practical knowledge and experimental information—we heartily congratulate ourselves upon our humble destiny, since we immersed in all the barbaric stupidity that Mr. T. in the plenitude of his mercy, would have us to be,—possess magnanimity enough to repress the risings of corrupted ambition—candour enough to discard vain and empty pretensions to greatness—sagacity enough to discern the interest of country—energy and boldness enough to discountenance wily speculators and those home-spun politicians who seem to think that their own personal aggrandizement is the object of their delegated power—and acuteness of intellect enough to perceive clearly, this complex teaching bill to be a mere snare. Whilst observing the commotion that this olio of ingenuity—artifice—electioneering policy—vanity and folly has given rise to, we are naturally induced to enquire who it is that can stir us up—and like a menacing meteor threaten us with certain ruin? "Upon what meat has this our Caesar fed? that he's grown so great." Why should we attend to? why should we listen to? his groundless assertions? Can we for a moment credit them? if so, then—
"O judgment thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason."

But thank Heaven it is otherwise: Mr. T. and his inexplicable system of instruction, which has been matured in folly and brought forth in vanity, have been duly considered and are duly appreciated by our patriotic citizens—indeed deserted as he is by his most active and zealous friends—abandoned by those whom the tie of nature should link most firmly to him, bereft of, and almost discarded by all he can now but exclaim in the words of the poet—
"Farewell a long farewell to all my greatness!
I have ventur'd, like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
These many summers in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my high-blown pride
At length broke under me; and now has left me
Weary and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must forever hide me."

Mr. Editor, I must now conclude, "having given you my opinion as frankly—as freely—and as unreservedly as I well know how, concerning these Primary (or as they are more commonly and perhaps more properly called Primer) Schools, with a request that you will give it an insertion in your excellent paper. If it should obtain an admittance, I shall have attained the height of my ambition. "For I have neither wit, nor words nor worth, nor power of speech, to stir men's blood; I only speak right on." I have given that opinion to which the heart of every patriotic citizen will respond, and "Who's here so vile, that will not love his country? If any, speak; for him have I offended.—I pause for a reply.

CATO.

A letter of the 30th ult. from Lisbon, states that the important documents from Rio Janeiro, viz. the act of amnesty, the constitution, and the act of abdication, had been received with great joy by the Portuguese people, and, after expressing the attachment of Portugal to the Emperor Don Pedro, it adds:—"The condition fixed by the Emperor will be eagerly fulfilled; for the public joy demonstrates in the most evident manner that the oaths to the constitution will be the noble object of patriotic emulation.

Mr. GRAHAM,

It is a source of patriotic congratulation with every enlightened citizen of the state, who has witnessed the alternate rise and fall of the two great political parties, under the denominations of Federalists & Democrats, to see the old boundary between them crumble into decay and a bright prospect presented of a real union of the people in the pursuit of their own interests.

This glorious consummation of the true objects of our republican system has been heretofore prevented only by the deceptive arts of interested, "self-seeking" leaders. The happiness and prosperity of the people and the glory of the nation became lost to the view of contending factions and 'stick to your party' was the cherished maxim and the motto inscribed on every political banner.

Time and circumstance and the experience of the people have almost entirely cleared away this delusion and laid bare and naked to view the selfish objects of those, who have been working and plotting to keep alive the bitter feelings of party for the sole purpose of their own aggrandizement. With the exception of this single class of men, all seem now willing to adopt the comprehensive and truly republican criterion, in relation to elections and appointments to office,—*'Is he honest—is he qualified—is he faithful to the constitution?'* All classes and denominations of citizens have manifested, in signal instances, their desire for the spread of this doctrine and the results of our elections for the last two years, have proved its prevalence amongst the people. It may now be affirmed that the old party distinction between federalists & democrats has sunk to rise no more, and with it have fallen into the deep bosom of the subsiding waters the hopes of those, who can 'swim' only when upheld by the buoyant band of party. But, it seems, the busy, restless and aspiring crew of strutting—vapouring puppets, who, by dint of party puffs and their own cunning and hypocritical pretences, had got a taste of high honours and of the bread of office, must again find a way to rise in!—This sudden breaking up of the great political deep has overwhelmed many a scheme of ambition and destroyed those bright visions of preferment, which an empty and idle vanity is constantly raising up to itself.—The fatal independence of mind, which could break the trammels of party dictation and rest itself on the free will of the people can never—never be forgiven; and the issue of the experiment and the exertions of those, who have been bold enough to begin the work of real and fair amalgamation will be ever remembered by some with bitterness and hatred.

This new doctrine of independent suffrage upon the principle of individual merit and the liking of the people does not comport with the views of those who have never been able to command their immediate confidence & have only been accepted by them under the influence of some temporary effervescence of the public mind, raised for the occasion, or elevated by favouritism and party management; nor of men, whose principles & sincerity, do & say what they will, have ever been the objects of suspicion and distrust. Such men as these were the eternal curse and the incubus, that weighed down the federal party, as long as it existed, and finally produced its dissolution. They and their party whippers must have every thing that party could bestow; and there was always a league of them ready formed, in the true spirit of aristocracy, to occupy public places without being competent to fill them; & to seize upon all honours without meriting them. In the midst of the high sensations of party triumph and the ardent professions usual in such associations, the courtly, dashing, pleasant little favourites of the social hour were allowed and encouraged to brag lustily of their mighty deeds in electioneering and of the ruinous sums they had spent for the good cause, and in the very sport of jocularly they sometimes found themselves invested with the 'giant's robes' of the most important political trusts. The real giants and the disinterested champions of the faith would often cast around them a smile of contempt, & at last retired from the field in sullen—moody silence.

By such men and by similar means the Democratic party also was split up and divided so that it lost its principle of cohesion and could no longer hang together. In this state of things the presidential canvass came on and men, who had been long separated by the political collisions of former days were seen firmly linked together in the support of one or another of the aspirants to the chief magistracy.

The presidential caucus was set up as a distinctive line of party and a large portion of the people were rallied under the standards of caucus and anti-caucus. The contest resulted in the election of Mr. Adams; but no sooner had he taken the presidential chair than he invested with the high cabinet office of Secretary of War, the Honorable James Barbour, who had been the first man in the caucus to rise and move to proceed to business!—He has since also appointed the Honorable Albert Gallatin, the caucus candidate for the Vice-Presidency, as Minister to Great Britain, in the place of Mr. King, who resigned. These appointments are not mentioned in the slightest degree to impeach the propriety of them, but with a sole view to what shall presently follow. All these remarks have been induced by the sentiments expressed by a writer in the last Gazette, under the signature of 'Common Sense,' who, in the most insidious form and, as has been suggested by some, for a purpose so base and malignant that nothing but a vain supposition of the searchless cunning with which it was wrapped up, could have encouraged its promulgation, has put

forth a test of qualification for 'all gentlemen candidates, great and small, cunning and smart, grave and drowsy,' to wit:—*'Are you decidedly a friend to the present administration of the general government?'*—And to this question, it seems, it is no answer to say,—"that you are disposed to do so and so—that you cant and that no honest man can pledge himself to be a friend to any administration, but that you will support it when right and oppose it when you think it wrong."—Take the whole context of this insidious production and, if it means any thing, the sense of it must be that every candidate for an office in the gift of the people must previously pledge himself for the support of the ruling administration, whether its measures be right or wrong.

A doctrine so base, slavish and intolerant cannot fail to arouse the indignation of every American freeman. It is no less than an avowal of the principles of 'passive obedience and non-resistance' to Executive power and to invest the President of the United States with the attributes of popish infallibility and the divine right of royal authority. No equivocation of 'Common Sense' can let him out of his own toils. Although his main object was, doubtless, to insinuate, a question of the sincerity of some candidate, who has professed himself a friend to the administration, I have no doubt that the principle is intended to be pursued & that this is the beginning of a series of acts of mean servility, on his part, to the powers that be, for which he will in due season claim his reward. Indeed, I should not be surprised, if the truth were ferreted out, that his name is, at this very moment enrolled, in one of the departments at Washington, as a supplicant for office, and that, in order to accelerate their tardy favour, he hopes by some contrivance to have it known there that he is a thorough going stickler for executive infallibility. The style, in which he demands this test,—of 'all candidates great and small'—is suited to the office he has assumed and in the true spirit of a political bully shrouded in the mantle of a fictitious signature. The pretext cunningly devised,—that an opposition-test has been set up here by others—is paltry, affected and false, and is fully up to the character of 'equivocation' and 'cutting and screwing,' which the pursuit of such cold blooded, base and malignant schemes demands.—But I call upon the people to look to this matter and to stifle in its birth a doctrine fraught with so much danger to their liberties. You may talk of the high banded career of a military chieftain; you may deprecate the baleful influence of a congressional caucus or of 'a great central power,' but there is no scheme so effectual for overturning the liberties of this people as the doctrine now broached. The misfortune is that this miserable writer in your paper is not even now its only advocate. I have heard it uttered in other parts of Maryland and have been prompted to check, with the strongest expressions of indignation and contempt, the propagation of principles so incompatible with every safeguard which the constitution has provided for the freedom and happiness of the people.—What sir, will be the consequence of the doctrine?—If your electors of the Senate and delegates to the General Assembly be selected expressly to subvert the views of the existing administration or the President in place, your senators in Congress will necessarily also be the sworn tools and instruments of executive power and instead of representing the state and guarding its rights, they may lend themselves to the consolidation of all power in the general government; and, if your immediate representatives in Congress must also take the test, instead of going forth as the independent representatives of a free and enlightened people, unshackled by pledges to any co-ordinate branch of the government, much less to the executive power, you have no security left for life, liberty or property.

I, sir, am a friend—in the just, constitutional sense—a true and fair friend to Mr. Adams's administration; and I am as little disposed as any man at present to join in the opposition to him; but if I believed that he maintained the doctrine which I have stated, or sought to perpetuate his power by the treasonable requisition of such a test, as a passport to office, I would instantly disavow all confidence in him or his cabinet and raise my feeble voice in favor of any honest and patriotic competitor. I have mentioned the fact of Mr. Adams having appointed to the highest places men who were notoriously hostile to him and decidedly opposed to his advancement to the chief magistracy of the nation; and I did so for the purpose of bringing home to the writer of 'Common Sense' the gross inconsistency of his own principles. He doubtless remembers the high sounding denunciations which were uttered by a writer in your paper, some time after the Presidential election, against all 'caucus men—their aiders and abettors'—and when 'the red right arm of vengeance' was waved aloft against them. Believing as I do that he was himself the furious denouncer of that day, I should be glad now to know how he afterwards swallowed the bitter pill of the appointment of James Barbour—the head and front of caucus?—And how,—I pray his high mightiness of consistency to say—how did he sit down under the appointment of Mr. Gallatin, the odious caucus candidate for the Vice Presidency? Will he support the administration when right and oppose it when wrong, or will he still go the whole and swear allegiance to Mr. Adams, for good and for evil?—This subject might be still further gravely pursued, but it is unnecessary at this time. The people, thank God! are growing daily in intelligence and I will not distrust their discernment of those paltry tricks and artifices. They will watch well the advocates of these slavish doc-

trines & bestow on them their merited contempt.

Matthew Prior's *Merry Andrew*, traversing the stage with a neat tongue in one hand and a black pudding in the other, presents an admirable image of one of this new sect of administration toad-eaters, who propose the test of absolute submission, under the polished phraseology of a *decided friend to the present administration of the general government!!!*—The admonition put by the poet into the mouth of the Scaramouch is, with the alteration of a word or two, a complete compend of the maxims of this new political philosophy.—Supposing the Scaramouch to have been a great fault-finder with past administrations and now an office-seeker from the present, it will run thus:—(The mount-bank addresses a brother droll—)

That busy fool I was, which thou art now; Desirous to correct, not knowing how; With very good design but little wit, Blaming or praising things as I thought fit; I for this conduct had what I deserve'd; And dealing honestly was almost starv'd. But, thanks to my indulgent stars! I eat, Since I have found the secret to be great. Go with the President, what e'er he says; Sleep very much; think little; and talk less; Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong; But eat your pudding, slave, and hold your tongue.

I hope, Sir, you will take pains to ward off the odium of this monarchical sentiment from the heads of federalists. I know that the great body of them will disdain the infamous and treasonable doctrine; but public opinion is often fixed by surmises, industriously circulated, and, if not timely disabused, will settle into conviction. It is hard that the many should be branded with the baseness of the few. Had you lived a little longer amongst us you would have known that by such silly, destable sentiments, uttered in the wantonness and intemperate zeal of some hair brained partisan, filled with his own self-importance, the party was often brought to the brink of ruin. But instead of throwing such fellows overboard, as they ought to have done, they were content to keep them 'below water line,'—safe from doing mischief, and whenever there was a great contest, to get out men of real sense and character and standing, who had secured the confidence and respect of the people. And yet, Sir, this very class of men would always afterwards strut into the political arena and impudently claim the prizes of every hard fought battle.—Did ever mortal fly upon the chariot wheel raise such a dust as they?

But, Sir, the insidious design of 'Common Sense' is too manifest to some for his own base purposes.

You are aware, sir, of the many anxious, bustling consultations and little caucuses, which have been held on the subject of our present representative in Congress. We have seen no formal declaration from him as a candidate, but it is understood every where that he desires to continue in his place. The people of the district, who, disregarding the old party divisions, generously united in his support, seem to be perfectly satisfied, and I believe there are but a few individuals, who have ever manifested a solicitude to see him disturbed. Though few in number they make up that deficiency in zeal. No word of reproach or charge or censure has been uttered openly against him; but the tongue of malice has been busy in secret, to whisper old refuted falsehoods and ambiguous insinuations. It has been the singular fate of this gentleman to have been assailed with the most contradictory charges, and when he first offered his services, in 1824, it was a matter of amusement to see the effrontery with which he was accused almost in the same breath and by the same persons, of having been brought forth by the old federal party and at the same time, by certain leading democrats. Happily for him the contest was then in the open field and he made his appeal before the people; boldly and frankly avowed his real sentiments and views and stifled his calumnies with their own reports.

He came forth then in truth without a call. He used no affectation in the matter—no bustling parade of solicited solicitations; but, without previous concert with any man or any set of men, of any party, he risked his pretensions upon the free will of his fellow citizens and received their generous approbation. I think I know him well and if he possess any good quality, it is a heart for gratitude; and I am sure that he feels most sensibly his obligations to the people for the honor they have conferred upon him.

It is, sir, this honorable testimony of the people's confidence, bestowed without distinction of party, upon the individual who now represents the district, which gives umbrage to a few ambitious spirits, who can never hope to rise but by the support of some sort of violent political division.—*Hinc illa lachryma!*—And this is the crime of our representative;—it hath this extent—no further. How else has he offended?—Is it because he declared openly to the people that he had abandoned all party views and laboured to convince them of the propriety of putting down party spirit? Had not the same sentiments been expressed by certain other federalists and earnest appeals made to the people, through the press, on this interesting subject? Were those, sir, the mere tricks of political jugglers to gull & to deceive? If our representative, in the fulness of sincerity, undertook to make an experiment of the real feelings of the people on this point, and was accepted, is it not rather a cause of triumph with every sincere advocate of the doctrine, than a ground of opposition to him? But perhaps his blundering honesty run foul of some deep laid political plot, with which he was not intrusted; or perhaps he ignorantly blew up a train laid for very different purposes from a peaceful union of the citizens,

and with it the unhappy schemer himself:—*'Tis the sport, to have the engineer Hoist with his own petard.'*

The miserable lampoon of 'Common Sense' can have but one effect,—the utter destruction of the character of any man to whom its authorship may be justly imputed. Although to some it will appear but an idle ebullition of impotent malice and the poisoned arrow directed against the principal object of it, has fallen harmless at his feet, yet the baseness and unprovoked virulence of the writer has displayed to view the very image of the toad blasted with the long concocted venom of envy and hatred. Madness might, indeed, account for such an exhibition of moral deformity, but folly, with his cap and bells, could scarcely so sling away disguise.—Surely—surely he has been touched with the spear of Ithuriel and compelled to give out the secret workings of a malignant heart—bare and exposed, convicted and condemned!

Will any man pretend to say, even if the test of qualification to office proposed by 'Common Sense' were a proper one, that the insulting style in which candidates are called upon to swear their allegiance to administration is such as an honest citizen, sincere & patriotic in his views, would resort to? Why should the present candidates be so treated? Had any one of them avowed that determined hostility to the administration of the general government which would justify such contemptuous language? No—no, sir! All the little idle tales which malice could invent to wear away the good name of our representative in Congress in the estimation of all who were suspected to be doubtful having failed of their desired effect the bold and impudent attempt has been made to excite a suspicion of his views in respect to the administration. Is it come to this, sir,—that a representative of an enlightened district, shall be called upon to pledge himself to the support of all measures that the administration may propose, when he has been elected by the people to guard their rights and interests and to check any encroachments of executive power? Such a doctrine strikes at the root of liberty—and makes slaves both of the representative and the people. To whom, sir, will that administration be responsible, when the people shall have once bound down their representatives to support it in all its views and the head that governs it?—The pernicious superstition of a party, founded on this principle, must soon sink into idolatry for men and set up a tyrant, notwithstanding the forms and provisions of the constitution.

But, Sir, no doubt is in truth entertained of the correctness of the views of our representative in congress, with regard to a fair and patriotic support of Mr. Adams's administration. His sentiments are well known now to comport with the principles upon which he obtained the suffrages of the people;—that he never will regard party considerations or party views, but will support such measures of government as he thinks conducive to the welfare and happiness of the people & oppose any & every measure which he may consider dangerous to their peace and the security of their rights and freedom. This I know to be his present creed and I believe it to be his conscientious determination. The contrary is an unfounded surmise.

His character for consistency cannot be affected by the mean artifices or misrepresentations of his enemies. He is aware of all the machinations against him and of the system of espionage that has been set even upon his social intercourse. But every intrigue has been baffled and exposed and the impudent attempts to seduce some of his friends has been met by them with deserved contempt. The unjust and illiberal treatment he receives adds daily to the number of his friends and I think he will have nothing to fear in any contest.

MARCUS.

Mr. GRAHAM,

It has been avowed by a worthy and intelligent gentleman, high in the confidence of opposition, well versed in the political topics and doings of the day, who was a candidate for congress but who has decisively declined, that a principal reason for his declining was, that the elections were from this time to turn upon the question, *Are you for Mr. Adams or General Jackson?* and that all other considerations were to be absorbed in this. This gentleman is the confidential friend of the leader of the opposition to the administration, and he may be relied on in what he asserts.

The systematic course now pursued throughout this country to rally and organize a regular and effective opposition to the administration is known to every man at all acquainted with what is passing in the world, and whilst the friends of administration are quiet, disposed to let the government go on without being incumbered or hindered by popular excitement, the opposition have their meetings and their resolutions and are establishing a system of party opposition tests, by which they wish to have all men tried who offer themselves for the popular voice, in order that they may fashion them to suit their own views. The boldness, the ardour, and the growing prevalence of this system begins to make the friends of administration believe, that it is necessary to resist this systematic plan, lest it produce an undue and improper effect upon public opinion when not prepared to combat it,—whilst another class of persons, your timid creatures, your men of craving appetites and time serving propensities, are kept stewing over the coals of uncertainty, not knowing which side to take—such men, however, are prone to side with the babbling, furious men, who make the most noise and most show, and make up in excess of insolence and passion their lack of common sense.

In this ministrations—they are state of q by consti are exten down the wrong,—the hands keep them judices an serving a public me lic men, safe and any conf specious or virul open and without ments an can be u the man grows cious—li his horn him.

Some and high these are of pecul tions of existence owed to nance p the gover against ble. A public ap preserving into sell There is and the artificial right of a particu from ty his prop To dep opinion their po have no gues, interest make it place, a list the of a par but is does this piness of perity o doubt t parties— laud and Why minist for or join op or for disapp of the people had freed dictati and th slow which men which prome courts which profes minis

T Sir, It zen offer cits for life V sea pas the a v mo per offi ter ish Th life an ex va au pe w 12 at m n li r

r b g e s Th

In this state of things the friends of administration are forced to act in self defence—they are braved from their wished for state of quietness and compelled to resist by constitutional weapons the plans which are extensively and boldly preparing to put down the present administration, right or wrong.—this government is rightfully in the hands of the people, and if they will keep themselves free from passion and prejudices and exercise their sagacity in observing and reasoning upon the course of public men and those who want to be public men, they will come to much more safe and satisfactory conclusions than from any confidence they can repose in their specious and accommodating declarations or virulent invectives. The man who is open and candid, who avows freely, but without intentional offence, the same sentiments and opinions in public & in private, can be understood and confided in—whilst the man who is glib in making such growls is both unintelligible and suspicious—like the ox with the hay fixed on his horn, the people ought to beware of him.

Some think that parties are necessary and highly useful in free governments—these are men of shallow knowledge and of peculiar temperament. The constitutions of this country, in consequence of the existence of such opinions, have endeavored to resist and therefore to discountenance parties and factions, by organizing the government in such a way as to guard against their ill effects as far as practicable. A party spirit can never be a useful public spirit, it must in the very course of preserving its own existence degenerate into selfish and personal considerations. There is no alliance between party spirit and the freedom of opinion—the first is an artificial growth, the last is the natural right of man—the first is made up to suit a particular end, the last is the spontaneous production of a condition, guarded from tyranny and power, that gives to man his proper independence and character. To deprive the people of the freedom of opinion is to rob them of the very soul of their political existence—but the people have no interest in party spirit—demagogues, and leaders, and cunning men are interested in party spirit, because they make it subservient to putting themselves in place, and by fierce and fiery talk they enlist the passions and sometimes the pride of a part of the people to go with them—but is this any advantage to the people? does this promote the welfare or the happiness of the people or tend to the prosperity of the country? The people should doubt the men who want to rally them into parties—the people should always be vigilant and control the public concerns.

Why should we oppose the present administration? has it done any act that calls for or justifies opposition? or are we to join opposition for the sake of opposition, or for the sake of gratifying those who are disappointed and want another revolution of the wheel to bring them up? When the people find the administration guilty of bad conduct then let them exercise their freedom of opinion and sovereign power in dictating an opposition to serve them and their country, but let the people be slow and cautious to join an opposition which is got up by designing or disappointed men to suit themselves, the progress of which is so diligently watched, and the promoters of which are so studiously courted, by some, who are doubtful to which they belong, and by others, who even profess to be disposed to support the administration.

COMMON SENSE.

For the Easton Gazette.

To James Sangston, Esq.

Sir, It is one of the prerogatives of the citizen to call upon the candidate, when he offers himself—before the people and solicits their suffrages in support of his views, for an explanation of any part of his public life.

We judge public men by their acts, we search into their motives from what we see pass before our eyes and bestow credit for them where credit is due; oftentimes indeed a wrong construction is placed upon the motives of a man, and it as frequently happens that when a substantial reason can be offered for a particular act, that his character or reputation is not in the least diminished in the good opinion of his neighbours. There are then, sir, certain acts, in your life, of a recent date, baring all others of an elder, for which in fact we demand an explanation, and we call upon you, as you value your own character, to come forward and satisfy us—we as the great body of the people have a claim upon your courtesy; will you then step from the lofty station which you now hold, to the level, with an humble citizen and there unfold your mysterious conduct?—surely, sir, your good nature will not prevent you from giving a listening ear, and explaining what is so reasonably asked.

Let your memory may be of a treacherous character, and the scenes which have passed before you may have been forgotten, let me call to your recollection, the struggle in this county in the fall of eighteen hundred and twenty four and twenty five.—In the year of twenty four, district caucuses were held in three several places in this county, and you were not unfriendly to them, nor did you oppose, as I ever understood, the manner in which they were then held. Elijah Barwick (a Gentleman, I dare say, you know very well) was a candidate, at that time, before the caucus in Denton, and unfortunately for him, he was not elected by some 7 or 8 votes, this was indeed a galling stroke, and one too, which Elijah's strong desire, to become a public man, could not resist, after that he was not long in making up his mind what course to pursue,—he came out, red hot

against king caucuses, as he termed it,—denounced the principle as prejudicial at that time, and as the means of keeping up old party distinctions, when no cause remained for so doing.—Did you approve of his conduct? No sir—you denounced him as an apostate and the name of Elijah Barwick in the estimation of yourself and friends was associated with every thing base, vicious & corrupt: The turmoil of the political campaign ended and Barwick had the mortification to experience a defeat amidst scoffs and frowns.

Sometime in May or June 1825 a vacancy was created in the office of Reg'r. of Wills, by the death of the then incumbent, Geo. A. Smith; yourself with others became a candidate therefor before the executive of Maryland and you were fortunate enough to obtain the appointment, but yet you were not then secure, it was either to be confirmed or revoked by the next Legislature of Maryland, and you endeavored to get such men elected as would be entirely subservient to your views—report says you promoted the election of Edward Barwick, to the exclusion of William M. Hardcastle, although he was nominated in caucus, for this very reason, that the former would support you for Register if elected, and the latter, you were fearful would not, because he had not told you so in plain terms. I beg you to mark what here follows, and see what a consistent and disinterested politician you are.

In preparation for the election, ensuing the executive appointment, the Democratic party was called and an effort made on your part to have a general caucus at Denton, but it failed—whether you undertook to prove before that meeting from learned and logical deductions that a general caucus was right and district caucuses were wrong, I know not, but certain it was that then you were a strenuous advocate for a general caucus, but not so the year previous: The secret was confined to your own breast, which your subsequent conduct unfolded; you wished the caucus in Denton that you might exercise your influence, for recollect sir, before going into the election, you endeavored to feel the pulse of the candidates, whether they were inclined to support you or not, and Mr. Thomas Carter, whom you had frequently solicited to come forward as a candidate and who was then before the caucus, but afterwards declined standing, you would not support, because he was too honest to pledge himself—few you could find who possessed the patriotism of which you could boast—your last hope then rested on the pliant Mr. Barwick, who, regenerated and purged of the faults he had committed the previous year, you received as a faithful servant in the cause and a devoted one to your interest; could you assign any plausible reason for this change in your opinions? You attempted no explanation; you were conscious of your own designs, and you dare not attempt any explanation to the contrary which is not fraught with falsehood.

You are now before the people of this county and suspicions are afloat, that you have a particular object in view—have you, let me ask, in an honest simplicity of soul, such designs as have been imputed to you? If you have, do you think there is one liberal minded freeman, who will rest passive under such circumstances? Be assured the voice of liberty will shake the frail fabric, which you have built in your imagination to the dust, and all the bright visions of your expectant friends must fall with them.

A CITIZEN

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 19.

At a Quarterly Meeting Conference for Caroline Circuit, held at Ebenezer, near Hillsborough, on Saturday the 12th day of August, 1826, the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted.

We the members of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Caroline Circuit in Conference assembled, taking into consideration the baneful tendency of the indiscriminate and inordinate use of ardent spirits in general, and particularly the demoralizing effects of that system of treating which is practised by some candidates for office, and their friends, during what is called the electioneering campaign—for the suppression of vice and wickedness, and the promotion of morality and religion, we do agree as far as possible to carry into practical operation the following resolutions.

Resolved, 1st. We will generally discountenance that system of treating practised by the candidates for office, and their friends during the electioneering campaign.

2d. We will not vote for any man or set of men, who engage in this pernicious practice, or employ others in it, nor for any intemperate man, and so far as our influence extends, we will endeavour to prevail on the people to withhold their support from such candidates.

3d. We do hereby request the co-operation of all the religious denominations in this county, and the aid of all persons friendly to morality, religion and good government, that we may be able the more effectually to suppress this abominable practice.

4th. Resolved, that a copy of this document be sent to the Editors of the Easton Star and Gazette for publication, requesting the favour of them to give it publicity through the medium of their papers as often as they may think proper.

COM. D. PORTER.—We regret to learn from the National Journal, that the gallant Commodore Porter has resigned his commission in the Navy of the United States. A letter from Vera Cruz, received at New Orleans, states that his pay and emoluments, as commander in chief of the Mexican fleet, are equal to 24,000 dollars per annum.

The Springs.—The Saratoga Sentinel mentions that between 5 and 6000 persons have already visited that village this season. There are at present nearly 1200 visitors at the different boarding establishments, among whom is the Count Surville.

A gentleman from Kentucky passed through Winchester some days since, who stated that he left Frankfort on the 15th ult., at which time an express to the governor had arrived with information that Isaac B. Desha had died of the wound he had inflicted on himself some days previous.

Governor Troup has been requested, and has consented, to deliver an Eulogy on THOMAS JEFFERSON, before the People, at Milledgeville, in Georgia.

The Milledgeville Statesman of the 25th ult. states, that Governor Troup issued a formal order the day previous, directing the Surveyor General to order out the Surveyors appointed by the Legislature in 1825, with directions to them to commence their surveys on the 1st day of September next. Upon the attempt of His Excellency, to oppose the Laws of the United States, the editors say they can offer no better commentary than the extract from Judge CHASE's address to JOHN FRIZES, who was arraigned and convicted of Treason, and which they subjoin.

A corps of U. S. Engineers is busily employed in surveying the route of a ship canal across the territory of Florida.

The price of Flour at Cincinnati, on the 28th inst. was \$2 12½ per bbl.

It is stated in one of the eastern papers that the duties which have devolved on the President of the United States, by the death of his venerable Father, are so various and important, that they will detain him at the Family Mansion much longer than was anticipated.—If not called to Washington by unexpected business, it is probable that he will not reach that city, until early in October. Mr. Clay is probably on his way to the seat of government.

From the Baltimore American Aug. 16.

By a paragraph in the National Intelligencer of yesterday we learn that so serious are the indications of a failure of the grain crop of the middle region of the eastern part of the state of North Carolina, that, in one of the most productive and substantially wealthy counties (Warren,) a public meeting has been held, at which the very respectable Judge HALL presided, and other gentlemen of the first character were present, the object of which was to take into consideration the alarming and distressing situation to which many of the citizens of the county are in danger of being reduced by the calamity of famine, apparently impending. A subscription was opened for the relief of those entirely dependent on the crop for bread, and a committee was appointed to report further measures, to be acted upon at a future general county meeting.

SCARCITY IN NORTH CAROLINA

We published in yesterday's American a letter from North Carolina, detailing the severe distress under which a portion of the population laboured, by reason of excessive drought since the last Spring. In most instances, the ordinary supplies of vegetables and bread stuffs have been entirely cut off. In corroboration of this statement, we find the following notification in the Warrenton, N. C. Reporter of the 4th inst. which is re-published for the information of our commercial friends.—American.

Notice to shippers of Bread stuffs, &c.

The continued drought from the early part of the spring, has destroyed the prospect of a supply of Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. through the central region across North Carolina. The first effect has been the withholding from market by the holders of the usual supplies, by which a large portion of our citizens have subsisted. Purchases cannot be made even at this time. Corn, wheat, flour, oats, and even hay, will command, from this time until next summer, high prices, and offer encouragement to the shippers of such articles from other parts of the union to send their cargoes to our ports. The places of deposit for this section of country, will be Plymouth, Halifax and Weldon's. Persons adventuring with cargoes, will do well to send notice to any of our post offices, taverns, &c. of the sailing of their cargoes and the intended place of deposit or sale.

*Printers in the shipping districts will render a patriotic service by giving this notice publicity.

FREDERICK, Aug. 9.

THE COURT.—Fredrick County Court convened agreeable to law on Monday last. The grand and petit jurors were in attendance; the bustling of clients gave 'note of preparation' for the coming court; and even the prisoners in jail, shook their chains in gladness at the prospect of a delivery from their bondage. The lawyers hastily thrust their books into their green bags, at the appointed signal of meeting, and in a few minutes after the court room resounded with the proclamation 'Oyez! Oyez!' The grand jury, in expectation of a solemn and impressive charge, had fixed their attention—when lo! they were dismissed to the fourth Monday in October next, the weather being too warm for the court and bar to transact business! The jurors had to wheel to the right about and march home; clients to look out for more cash; prisoners to remain near eighty days longer in jail; and the people—have to pay only about five or six hundred dollars because August did not happen to be as cool as October!

Some persons may foolishly imagine that the rights of the citizens are guaranteed by the constitution, and that the following sections of that instrument have some meaning. Shallow creatures—have they not heard of the justice who declared that 'he was in the law, and the law in him?' and how much greater are judges than justices. A way then, with all cavilling at the acts of our superiors—for

"Some shall dance whilst others pay; Thus runs the world away."

'Every freeman, for any injury done him in his person or property, ought to have remedy, by the course of the law of the land, and ought to have justice and right, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay according to the law of the land.'—Constitution of Maryland sec. 17.

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 witnesses; to examine the 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.'—Ibid Sec. 19. Examiner.

From the N. E. Mercantile Adv. Aug. 14.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE. The packet ship Don Quixotte, arrived yesterday afternoon in 28 days from Havre, whence she sailed on the 15th ult.—Captain Clarke has favored us with Paris papers to the 14th, and London papers from the 10th to the 13th of last month, inclusive. They announce no new events of importance.

A revolt took place among the Turkish Janissaries on the 15th June, but was quelled at Constantinople on the 19th.

The Turkish Commissioners left Constantinople June 9th, to settle the terms of peace with those of Russia. The Commissioners are to assemble at Ackerman.

It is said the European powers have required of the Divan a cessation of bloodshed in Greece.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered that the proceedings of Bible Societies be suspended until further orders.

The Perseverance steamboat in which Lord Cochrane embarked for Malta, put into Altimera, June 11th, in consequence of the crew being disorderly.

It is said that money cannot be employed in London at a higher rate of interest than two per cent.

LONDON, July 13.—Consols this day 78½. The South American Securities are a shade better, but the transactions in them are to a trifling extent. Mexican, 41½ Colombian, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—By the new Customs Act, which came into operation on Friday, tobacco may be imported from Colombia made up in rolls in a package, containing only 320 lbs (it requires 450 from the United States) and the duty is 3s instead of 6s as heretofore exacted.

MANCHESTER, July 11.—There is still no amendment in the market; prices keep settling down, but no purchasers, or at least none to effect any general good. Yarn, 40 hanks to the pound, has been sold at 13d, and calicoes are again reduced 2½ per piece. Still there is no getting rid of goods.

PARIS, July 14.—The stock market continues in the same state of stagnation as for some time past.

Letters of the 25th ult. from Corfu announce that Reschid Pacha having marched for the plains of Livadia came up with a corps of Greeks who occupied the foot of Mt. Liscouria. A dreadful action ensued, in which Reschid was defeated, and after four hours fighting was compelled to retreat.

Lieut. General Livron, one of the principal agents of the Pacha of Egypt, has been for some time at Paris, where it is said, he has had frequent conferences with the President of the Council.

For some time nothing official has been published at St. Petersburg, relative to the operations of the Georgian army against the revolted tribes of the Caucasus. Private letters from Teflis, however, mention an action in which the regiment of Moscow Grenadiers, which figured in the insurrection of Dec. 27, distinguished itself. The force of the Georgian army under General Yermoloff, is computed 50,000 men, composed of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and several polks of Cossacks.

The latest intelligence from Constantinople is to the 17th ult. The Sultan and his ministers are represented as elated by their victory, and resolved to push the advantages of it as far as they can. Forty ortas of Janissaries have been conquered in the capital; but there remain 156 disseminated in the provinces.

MARRIED

In this town on Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. James Hughey to Miss Mary Bromwell.

DIED

In this town on Sunday last, after a short illness Mrs. Sarah, wife of Tristram Needles, in the 20th year of her age.

In this county on Monday last, Mr. Daniel Layton.

We understand the following gentlemen are Candidates for the Legislature for Caroline county: Wm. H. Hardcastle, John Brown, Robert T. Keene, and Thomas Sautsbury.

We are authorized to say that BENJAMIN I. JONES is a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland, for Somerset county.

We are authorized to announce Stephen Reyher, Esq. as a candidate for the suffrages of the citizens of Talbot county to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Aug. 14. Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$4 37½ a " City Mills, superior qual. " 4 25 a Wheat, per bushel " 80 a 90 Indian Corn, " 68 a 70 Rye, " 55 a Oats, " 26 a 28 (Far)

Wanted

AN OVERSEER.—To a man who understands farming, the care of stock, and the managing in the best advantage not less than 15 or 16 hands, liberal wages will be given.—Apply to the Editor. August 19 Sw

BALTIMORE INSTITUTION for the cure of Stammering and other impediments of Speech.—Mr. GIBBS having opened an Institution in the city of Baltimore for the cure of such persons as may be afflicted with Stammering or other impediment of speech takes this method to notify the citizens of Baltimore and the public at large, that he has now made arrangements for the accommodation of all who may apply to him for relief. His long experience and inflexible success makes him confident in pledging himself to give relief in every case in a few days or weeks at farthest. Mr. Gibbs deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer to the annexed certificate and the gentlemen who have given it their signatures, and who have witnessed the progress of his Pupils.—Persons desirous of applying to Mr. Gibbs, will call at Mr. Cooper's, Lexington st. opposite Doct. Potter's.

Baltimore, Aug. 8, 1826. Having witnessed the extraordinary success which has attended the instructions of Mr. Gibbs, in cases of Stammering, we take pleasure in recommending him to the confidence of the public.

JOHN CROWWELL. SAMUEL BAKER, M. D. Professor Mat. Medica, University of Maryland. RICH'D. WILMOT HALL, M. D. Professor Obstetrics and diseases of children, University of Maryland. THO. W. GRIFFITH, one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Baltimore. Aug. 19 4w

Notice.

Broke from the jail of Somerset county, on Monday night last, two criminals, by name; Hugh Carter, alias Puckum, and Samuel Cornish—Hugh is about 45 years of age, light complexion, supposed to be 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, no marks, recollecting, very indifferent clothing, said to be from the Eastern Shore of the state of Virginia. I will give to any person who will deliver him to my jailer in Princess Anne, Somerset county, the sum of 25 dollars.—Samuel is supposed to be from 30 to 35 years of age, dark complexion about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, clothing good—I will give to any person 15 dollars who will deliver him to my jailer as above.

ROBT. STEWART, Shff. S. C. Aug. 19 Sw.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Robertson, of George, late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next, otherwise they may by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1826.

ROBT STEWART, Esq'r. Aug. 19 Sw

Public Sale.

The subscriber being about to decline house-keeping will expose to Public Sale, at his dwelling house in Easton on the road leading to Easton Point, on sixth day (Friday) the 25th inst. all his Household and Kitchen furniture, amongst which are three very good Beds, bedding &c. &c.—

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over \$5, upon the purchaser giving note with approved security; on all sums of under \$5 the cash will be required.—No article to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

TRISTRAM NEEDLES. 8th mo. 19 1826.

For Rent,

For the next year, the farm near Dover Bridge, now occupied by Mr. Henry Snow—Also the house and Garden, near Dover Bridge at present occupied by Mr. James Ludrick; with the house & garden, will be rented a black-smith's shop—This is considered one of the best stands for a black-smith's shop in the county and will be rented low to a good tenant—apply to

WM. H. HAYWARD. Talbot county, August 19

COACH GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

The subscriber avails himself of the opportunity of informing the citizens of Somerset, that, having opened shop in Princess Anne, he intends carrying on the Coach Gigs, and Harness-making business in all their various branches. Having furnished himself with experienced workmen and a good stock of materials, he flatters himself, he shall be able, executing his work with neatness and dispatch, in the most fashionable manner and on the most accommodating terms, to meet the wishes of the public, and especially those who may favour him with employment. Prompt attention will be given to business, and every effort used to please his customers, and to show himself worthy of public confidence. As heretofore, the citizens of Somerset, have, mostly, been under the disagreeable necessity of sending their work to some distant shop out of the county, he hopes for the future this necessity will be prevented; and that they will avail themselves of the advantages of relief now offered them. He solicits a share of public patronage; pledges his assurances that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction.—Persons wishing work done in his line of business would do well to give him a call.

WILLIAM QUINN. Princess Anne, Aug. 19.

NOTICE.

W. Hughlett—having commenced carrying on the operations of his Saw Mill, near Greenborough Caroline county, lately conducted by Mr. James Hughes now deceased) he will keep a careful sawyer at the Mill—he will saw timber on shares the logs to be divided before sawed, or he will saw for a reasonable compensation in money—He proposes to keep on hand for sale at moderate prices: Oak Gum, &c Pine plank—Laths and Scantling—Bills of plank and Scantling will be saved to order. W. Hughlett proposes to attend at the saw Mill on the first Monday in every month, or oftener if necessary, in his absence, application will be made to Mr. Charles Adams, merchant, Greenborough. The Saw Mill with a careful sawyer may be rented for the next year. August 19 w

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.
A DREAM.

Last night as on my bed I laid,
And busy fancy round me play'd,
Methought I through a garden stray'd,
Most beautiful to the sight.

Flowers of all hues that eye could please,
While orange, lemon, citron trees,
Gave their rich odour to the breeze,
And filled me with delight.

The warbling birds from spray to spray,
Sporting around me seemed to play,
As though they cheered me on the way,
Through this enchanting ground.

My bosom warmed I knew not why,
My heart first swelled I heard a sigh,
A trembling tear stood in my eye,
Something was yet unconfined.

I looked around, each noise was still'd,
My heart with ecstasy was fill'd,
For on my ear exquisite thrill'd,
The joyous notes of love.

I saw a form divinely fair,
So light she seem'd to tread on air,
Her tresses loose, her bosom bare,
She beckon'd to the grove.

Surprise first fixed me where I stood,
But love tempestuous as the flood,
Urged me to follow to the wood,
And know her strange design.

I found her seated on a bed
Of flowers, that round their perfume shed,
Her arms towards me open spread,
Ye Gods what joys were mine.

What passions in her eyes did dwell,
Her rounded waist that bosom's swell,
By heavens, no pencil, tongue can tell,
The charms before me spread.

I sprang to taste of bliss so rare,
When down the table and the chair,
I broke my shins and forehead there,
And tumbled out of bed.

J. F. P.

Somerset co. July 12.

JEWS.—Niles' Weekly Register says, that the conversion of a Jew costs the society in London an average sum of about one thousand pounds, and about one half of the converted return to the error of their ways. The making of half a Christian out of a full Jew, would render twenty poor and honest Christians comfortable for a whole year.

Probabilities of human life.—The following table of the probabilities of human life has been given by M. de la Malle:

Table of the probabilities of human life, calculated by Domitus Ulpianus, prime minister to Alexander Severus, and extracted from Emilius Macer:

Age.	Probable future life.
From 0 to 20 years	30 years
20 25	23
25 30	25
30 35	22
35 40	20
40 45	18
45 50	13
50 55	9
55 60	7
60 65	5

M. de la Malle says this table was formed from the property tables, the registers of births, puberty, manhood, death, age, sex, diseases, &c. which were kept by the Romans with the greatest exactness, from the time of Servius Tullius to that of Justinian. Ulpianus fixes thirty years as the mean duration of human life during that period. It is extraordinary that the chances of life detailed in the above table are precisely those which the registers of mortality in the city of Florence exhibit in the present day.

JAMES M. LAMBDIN

Has just received an additional supply of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, &c.
which he offers at reduced prices for cash.
Aug. 5 4w

MARYLAND:

Worcester County Orphans' Court.

On application of Margaret Burroughs, administratrix of Jesse G. Burroughs, late of Worcester Co. dec'd, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate with the vouchers thereof, & that she cause the same to be inserted once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, Md.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 13th day of June, Anno Domini, 1836.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Worcester county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse G. Burroughs, late of Worcester county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of July, 1836.

MARGARET BURROUGHS, Adm'r.
of Jesse G. Burroughs, dec'd.
Aug 5 3w

BALTIMORE & EASTON PACKET.

THE SCHOONER,

JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET & GRAIN BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore every SUNDAY and Baltimore every WEDNESDAY, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at nine o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickars, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain: he has employed Capt. Thomas Ross, who is well acquainted with the business and in whom every confidence can be placed. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He intends when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore, and shall devote his own time and attention to receiving freights and settling the business at his office at Easton-Point or at the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, in Easton, every Saturday.

THOMAS PARROTT.

July 29

WORCESTER COUNTY, to wit:

Wilson Bishop, Esq. By virtue of a decree of Worcester County Court sitting as a court of Chancery, in this cause the subscriber will offer at public Auction at New-Town in Worcester county on Wednesday the 27th day of September 1836 the following real estate to wit: a tract of land called Miles Addition containing 225 acres more or less also part of a tract called Bad Luck, containing 27 acres more or less & part of Miles Addition containing 109 acres, more or less together with all the lands adjoining the said tracts or parts of tracts which formerly belonged to Lemuel Purnell, late of Worcester county deceased, said lands being situated in the middle district, in Somerset county and adjoining the lands of Mr. Lazarus Cotman. The subscriber will also offer at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Snow-Hill on Thursday the 28th day of Sept. 1836, at 2 o'clock P. M. a part of a tract of land called Rochester, situate in Worcester county about two miles from Snow-Hill, containing 400 acres more or less, also a lot in the town of Snow-Hill. The whole of said lands being late the real estate of said Lemuel Purnell deceased. A credit of twelve months will be allowed the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond or bonds to the trustee with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale by the Court aforesaid & on the payment of the whole purchase money, the trustee will by a deed or deeds, to be executed according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers the property and estate to him, her, or them, sold free clear and discharged from all claim of the claimants and of the defendants.—The creditors of said Lemuel Purnell, deceased are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the mentioned day of sale.

JOHN P. DUFFIELD, Trustee.

Aug. 5 4w

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the farm near the Three Bridges, at present occupied by Mr. Isaac B. Parrott. Apply to
SAM'L T. KENNARD.
Easton, July 29.

VALUABLE FARMS

To be Rented.

To be rented for the ensuing year the lower farm and plantation on Tilghman's Island; and also the farm and plantation of the late Mr. Joseph Haskins near Hunting Creek—upper Mill in Caroline county. Tenants who can be well recommended will be accepted.

For terms application to be made at the Bank at Easton.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

Easton, July 29 3w

BOAT RACE at Easton Point, Talbot county.—On Thursday the 31st day of August precisely at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the morning, the General Freeman and the Lady of the Lake, will start from Easton Point and run three miles—one & a half miles from Tread Haven and return to the starting pole.—The wager to be a fish party for one hundred dollars.

The Boats are to be manned with a Cockswain and four Oarsmen each.—The General Freeman is dressed in white.—The Lady of the Lake white bottom with blue gunwales. Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to witness this beautiful contest of skill and taste. Judges to be selected on the day of race.

July 29

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE,

Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.

MINT,
LEMON,
BARLEY,
HOREHOUND,
CINNAMON,
ROSE, and
PENNY DICE Candies. 25 cents per lb

MINT DROPS,
SUGAR ALMONDS, 28 cents per lb.
SUGAR PLUMS and
KISSES,
SUGAR RADISHES, 31 1/2 cts. per lb.

No. 130, Market st. Baltimore.

July 15 6w

The Cambridge Chronicle, Chestertown Telegraph and Centerville Times will insert the above 3 times and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

TO GRAZERS AND BUTCHERS.

One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber, Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md.

J. C. WILSON, Jr.

July 1—If
The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to this office.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received an additional supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which renders their assortment equal to any in this place, and will be offered as low for Cash.
GREEN & REARDON.
Easton, June 10.

Notice.

THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY are hereby most respectfully notified that I am a Candidate for their suffrages at the ensuing October Election, as a Member to represent them in the next Legislature of Maryland.
THOMAS JONES.
July 22 w

HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

An Examination will take place in the above school on Friday the 25th August—Parents, guardians & its patrons are invited to attend. It will be gratifying to the trustees if literary Gentlemen would be present.
July 29

Wanted.

To purchase 30 or 40 likely young negroes, by a gentleman from the South, for which the highest price will be given—for further particulars call at No. 81, Hanover st. Baltimore, on Jesse Shaffer.
Baltimore, July 8.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Dec. 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hack can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.
S. L.

Fountain Inn.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1836.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 1f

THE THOROUGH BRED STALLION,

RINALDO

By Sir Archy—bred by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, will stand the present season at one of the subscribers' stables in EASTON, at the low price of Fifteen Dollars the spring chance, which Ten Dollars will discharge paid by the first of October next—\$5 these ten, and \$30 to insure a mare with foal—25 cents in each case to be paid to the groom. The season will be extended to the first of August, or longer if required.

RINALDO is fifteen and a half hands high, and 5 years old this season, is a horse of uncommon bone and muscular powers. He is deep of blood bay with black mane, tail, and legs—has never covered a mare, having just arrived from Roanoke in Virginia. He was got by Sir Archy, (who is now covering at \$75 the spring's chance;) his dam Miss Ryland, by Gracchus, Duster by Silvertail, Vanity by Celer, Mark Anthony, Jolly Rodger—see American Farmer of April 9, 1824. Although a train of fortuitous circumstances enable the subscribers to offer the services of Rinaldo unprecedentedly low, yet it is a fact, susceptible of proof, that he cannot be purchased for less than \$3,000. We are mainly indebted to J. S. Skinner, Esq. to whose care and direction Mr. Randolph entrusted this noble animal, for enabling us to offer his services at a price within the reach of every farmer, and so much below the price now paying by citizens of other states for the services of horses from the same stud. Good pasture may be procured in the neighbourhood of Easton for mares from a distance; and as Rinaldo will not travel, all mares must be brought to his stable.

The following extract from the advertisement of Roanoke, a brother to Rinaldo, now covering in Virginia, will be found applicable to him:—

"Like his sire, he is fit for the dray, wagon, or coach, as well as the turf, the field, and the road, in short for every purpose to which this noble animal can be applied, but that of a shooting pony."

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.
EDW'D. S. WINDER.
June 10 w

VALUABLE LANDS,

For Sale.

The unold part of several fine tracts of land in Queen-Anne's county, part of the estate of Edward Tilghman Esq. late of the City of Philadelphia, deceased, consisting of four farms of convenient size.—These lands are about 4 miles below Centerville on the post road to Easton and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore.—The soil is of good quality and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it—for terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centerville in Queen Anne's county.
EWD: TILGHMAN.
July 29 8w

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, My farm at the head of Wye, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ennalls Martin, Jr. This farm is laid off in three fields, each field containing about 130 thousand corn hills, and is well calculated for the growth of wheat, corn, &c.—The house is large, convenient and in complete repair, with all the necessary out houses—there is a very fine orchard on this farm—the situation would be an excellent one for a physician. For terms apply to Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber, SUSAN SETH.
Talbot co. July 22.

N. B. Also a house and lot on Goldsborough street, in the town of Easton—enquire as above.
S

Lands to Rent.

To be rented at reduced and very moderate rents, for one or more years from the first of next January, all my lands in Hunting Creek Neck and Poplar Neck in Caroline county.—These lands comprise extensive & firm marshes on Choptank River, on which they bind about two miles, and are therefore valuable for stock. The lands in Hunting Creek Neck are also offered for sale, in farms of suitable sizes, at very low prices, and on a long credit—Persons wishing to rent may apply either to myself, or to Daniel Cheezum, my agent, who resides near these lands—Those who are disposed to purchase, will be pleased to address themselves to me.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, 2
June 17 12w

Farms for Rent.

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing year the farm now in the occupancy of Capt. Benjamin Roe, and the farm adjoining, occupied by Mr. Henry Holmes, in Talbot County, near Hillsborough, these farms are very convenient to a public landing and mill, and will be rented to good tenants on moderate terms.
Apply to
HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Caroline County Md. 1f
July 15

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Subscriber will sell or rent his farm in Caroline county, situated on the public road leading from Gen. William Potter's to Marshy Hope Bridge and Punch Hall, and within five miles of Gen. Potter's public landing, containing about 180 acres. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, store house and granary, together with the necessary out buildings, and is considered to be one of the best country stands for public business in the county, and a neighborhood celebrated for health and friendly intercourse. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those desirous of purchasing or renting, will, of course, view the premises. The above property will be shown by Mr. Willis Charles, who lives adjoining, and the terms made known by the subscriber in Easton.

I will also sell on moderate terms a small farm containing 100 acres, situated in the county aforesaid, about two and a half miles from Collins' Roads, formerly occupied by Mr. Levin Todd. If this farm is not disposed of at private sale before the 26th day of August next, it will on that day, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, be offered at public sale, at Collins' Roads, and struck off to the highest bidder for the same. A credit of 12 months will be given if required.

Attendance will be given by the Subscriber or his agent.
J. TOMLINSON.
June 1

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

At the Old Stand opposite the Court House.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has purchased the entire stock of Mr. Joseph Scull in the above line, and has added considerably to the assortment, and made such arrangements as will enable him to manufacture all kinds of Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes at as low prices as they can be purchased at any store in Easton, and better than any that are brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore or New England. He assures them that his work shall be made of the best materials, and manufactured by the best workmen, and hopes they will call and examine it, hear his prices, & purchase his boots & shoes, in preference to any others offered for sale in this place, as he has reduced his prices to suit the times. His work will be sold very low for CASH only.
WM. WHITE.
N. B. All work warranted.
July 1

To Hire,

For the balance of the present year, a young negro woman without children accustomed to house work, also a negro boy on reasonable terms, enquire of the Editor.
August 5 3w

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Peter L. Durborough, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Peter L. Durborough having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Peter L. Durborough be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county next, & at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Peter L. Durborough to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Peter L. Durborough should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.
Given under my hand the 29th day of April, 1836.
LAMBERT REARDON.
August 12 w

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber in the state of Ohio, in 1825, a negro fellow who calls himself NATHAN—about 6 feet high, stout made, yellowish complexion—was employed some time on board the Norfolk steam boat, plying between the city of Baltimore and Norfolk—He was sold to the subscriber by a Mrs. Clayland, of the Eastern Shore, (Md.) on account of a theft he had committed on board the Norfolk steam boat—Nathan has been seen in Baltimore and no doubt is now in that city or Norfolk—The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described negro in any jail in the United States.
JOHN B. ORY,
State of Louisiana, or
JAS. C. WHEELER,
Easton, E.S. of Maryland.

June 10.

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—NOTE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls. They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.
Easton, Nov. 5

Public Sale.

By virtue of three vinditioni expensas to me directed against Thos. Wrightson, at the suit of the following persons, to wit: one at the suit of Saml. Tenant; one at the suit of Benjamin Blades, and one at the suit of John M. Wise, use Nathan Harrington, use Rachael L. Kerr, will be sold in the Town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 9th September, the following property, to wit: One negro girl called Sophy, taken as the property of said Wrightson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned claims.

Sale to take place between 12 and 5 o'clock at Allen's Tavern.

W. TOWNSEND, Constable.

Aug 12 S

To Rent

A farm on Choptank river, where the late Tristram Bowdle resided, any person wishing to rent will please to call on the subscriber living in Easton.
SARAH BOWDLE.
She also requests those who are indebted to her to come forward and pay off their notes.
August 5 3w

To Rent

For the ensuing year that convenient and well situated Brick House on Washington street adjoining the store and dwelling of Mr. Samuel Groome, and nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, (formerly the property of Joseph Haskins Esq. dec'd.) This property is well calculated for a Boarding House or a private Family, having in addition to the private apartments an excellent Store Room, a passage, and alley in front, the lot running back to West Street on which is a Stable and Carriage House; it is considered one of the most comfortable and pleasant situations in town. Also to Rent that pleasantly situated White House; and premises at the corner of West & Court Streets adjoining the Court House square and near the market house, it is also suitable for a boarding house or private family.
WILLIAM CLARK.
August 5 1f

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Worcester county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Fassitt, senior, late of Worcester county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-ninth day of July 1836.
ELIJAH FASSITT, Executor.
August 5 3w

Boot and Shoe MAKING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for the very liberal support which he has received since carrying on the above business, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of materials, selected with care and attention by himself, which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and sell on the most accommodating terms—From having in his employ the best workmen that can be procured, and by giving the strictest personal attention to business, he feels a confident hope that he will be able to please all those who may honour him with their custom. It is his intention to have work made in the best and most fashionable manner, with a particular regard to stability and neatness.
Easton, July 29. JOHN WRIGHT.
N. B. J. W. has a variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's work now on hand, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in this place.

VALUABLE LANDS

For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder at the Court house door, in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and three o'clock on Tuesday the 29th day of August next, so much of the real estate of the late Mr. Anthony Ross, dec'd, as may be necessary to pay the debts; situate in Island Creek neck in said county, whereon Mr. Wm. Slaughter at present resides.—The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and will be allowed a credit of twelve months.—After the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be given to the purchaser.—The creditors of the said Ross are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof into the office of the clerk of Talbot county court, within six months from the day of sale.—A plot of the land will be shown on the day of sale.—Persons wishing to purchase will apply to Mr. Wm. Slaughter who will show the property.
NS. MARTIN, Trustee.
July 29 1836.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1826.

NO. 36.

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

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, that large and convenient new brick store & dwelling, at present occupied by Martin & Hayward, situate on Washington street nearly opposite the Court House—This is considered one of the best stands in Easton, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
THOS. PARROTT,
Aug. 12 Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

FOR RENT,

For the next year, "The Union Tavern," in Easton, now occupied by Mr. James Gaskins. Any person who may take this establishment can be accommodated by Mr. Gaskins with any kind of furniture.
I have one or two farms, of moderate size to rent for the next year.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Aug. 12

Election.

Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held at the several election districts of this county, on the first Monday in September next, to elect two persons for Talbot County to be Electors of the Senate of Maryland.
ALSO—That an election will be held at the several election districts of this County on the first MONDAY in October next, to elect four persons to represent Talbot county in the next House of Delegates.

THOMAS HENRIX, Sheriff.

Aug 12

Wanted,

Ten or twelve lively young Negroes for whom the highest prices will be given—Apply at the Easton Hotel to
JAMES KELLEY.

Aug. 12

Brigade Orders.

The Brigadier General of the 12th Brigade M. M. has received orders from his Excellency, the Governor and Commander in Chief, through the Adjutant General, "requiring that every possible exertion should be made by all officers in command, to effect a complete return of all persons liable to militia duty," in his brigade—Therefore the Colonels or Commanders of Regiments or Extra Battalions are ordered, as soon as practicable, to make return to me, to enable him to comply with the above orders. Returns from the Cavalry, Artillery, and Rifle Corps, within the Brigade, are also expected. By order,
JNO. M. G. EMORY,
Brig. Major & Inspector 12th Brig. M. M.

Aug 12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Charles Kirby at the suit of Philemon Skinner will be sold at public vendue, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 5th day of September next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit—The farm where he the said Kirby now resides, situate near St. Michaels, containing the quantity of 105 acres of land more or less—Also to be sold on Wednesday the 6th day of September at the residence of said Kirby, the following property to wit—2 head of horses, one yoke of oxen and cart—seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Kirby, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
THOS. HENKIN, Shff.

Aug. 12

EASTON ACADEMY.

An ASSISTANT TEACHER will be wanted in this Institution on the first Monday of next September. He must be qualified to teach the English language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics, and Geography. There is reason to believe from the experience of the past in this department that the Tuition-money will annually amount to five hundred dollars; and Tuition money beyond this sum may be obtained by such increase of his scholars as his merits and attention may command.

Application to be made to John Goldsborough, Esquire, the Secretary, on or before the last Monday in August, when the appointment will be made.

By the Board of Trustees,
NS. HAMMOND, President.
Easton, Md. August 5, 1826. 4w

Notice

A person tired of the busy, bustling scenes of selfish active life—

'Sick of a world that feeds
'Its patient drudges with dry chaff & weeds.'

And who is disgusted with the frivolous pursuits he sees around him, would (as a rational retirement,) willingly accept of a tutorship in a respectable Religious family—and could by such a family be engaged upon moderate terms, letters addressed to B. C. D. post office Newport, Delaware will be promptly attended to.

August 5 4w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, on the 10th inst. MARIA SMITH, who says she is born free, and from Philadelphia. She had on when committed, a black bombast dress and black bonnet, is five feet four and a half inches high, yellow complexion, with a small scar on the right side of her head, arm and shoulder, occasionally by a burn. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property and pay charges, or she will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, SL'H.

June 24

AGRICULTURAL.—The following article, upon the cultivation of the grass called *Lucerne*, is worthy the attention of our agricultural friends. It has been ascertained by experiment, that *Lucerne* resists drought when other forage is burnt up. It produces four or five crops in the season. It has ten or twelve seasons without any rotation husbandry. In good land it is too strong for weeds, and overtops them. It is very nutritious; cattle are fond of it, and it does not exhaust the soil.—*American.*

Perth Amboy, July 10th, 1823.

Messrs. GRANT THORNBURN & SON, Gentlemen—Having been for eight or ten years in the successful practice of the culture of *Lucerne*, I think it may beneficially promote the interests of Agriculture, to offer to you a few remarks on this subject. This article, (frequently denominated French Clover) I have found from experience, to be not only the most convenient, but also the most profitable of all grasses. It vegetates quicker in the spring than any other grass; it resists the effects of droughts; it may be cut four or five times in the course of the season, and will endure from ten to twelve years, without renewing. Of all other grasses, it is the most profitable for soiling. I am fully of opinion, that one acre properly got in, would be more than sufficient to maintain at least six head of cattle, from the 1st of May until frost sets in; for before it can be cut down in this way, the first part of it will be again ready for the scythe. English writers have recommended the drill system for this article, but in this climate, I have found this is entirely fallacious. The proper mode is, to have your land properly prepared, to sow the seed broad cast, and to get it in during the month of April, or in the early part of May. Fall sowing will not answer, for, like clover, when sowed late, it is found not to resist the winter's frost. It may be sowed by itself, or with spring rye, barley, or oats; but in the last case, I would recommend the oats to be cut green, and before getting into seed, by which means, an early feed for cattle may be obtained, and the soil will not be so much (if any) impoverished. But the mode I would most confidently recommend, would be to sow with the *Lucerne* about half a bushel of common or winter rye. The effect of this is, that the rye, which vegetates quickly, serves as a nurse to the young grass, against the heat of the scorching sun; and by the time the grass attains strength to protect itself, the rye withers, and apparently dies. It will, however, come forth in the spring, and mixed with the *Lucerne*, prove a most excellent food for cattle, and also add much to the quantity of fodder. The rye will admit of being cut green in this way, before getting into seed, two or three times before it decays. The quantity of seed I would recommend to be sowed to the acre, would be from 15 to 20 lbs.—The kind of soil most suitable for this culture, is a dry melow loam, but a sandy or clay loam will also answer, provided they are not wet. In a favourable season, the *Lucerne* may be cut the ensuing fall after sowing. After the first season, you may generally begin to cut green for cattle by the first of May, which saves your young pastures, and is in every respect a great convenience, as hogs, and every description of animals, devour it with equal avidity. It produces a great quantity of seed, and it is much more easily threshed out than clover. The second and third crops are the most productive of seed. Yours,
JOHN PATRICK.

Murder indicated by a Dream.—The following extraordinary circumstance we have heard from the party concerned, James Charles Ware, Esq. of Norfolk:—'About the latter end of autumn, 1819, I had retired to rest one evening earlier than usual, having invited some friends to supper the following night, I had slept some hours when I dreamt that a lady, clothed in a long white robe, rushed into the chamber, and, fixing her eyes upon me, with a look of agony exclaimed, "They will murder him!" and immediately a cry of one in pain fell upon my year. I awoke, but all was silent through the house, and I again composed myself to slumber. I had scarcely closed my eyes, when the same figure gave me the same warning, and the same cry was heard.—I started from sleep, and awoke my wife, to whom I related my wonderful dream; but she said it was absurd to pay any attention to such fancies. I again fell asleep and a third time the same figure appeared, but this time it was all bloody, and whispered, "It is too late!" The cries were repeated, and I awoke a third time in a cold sweat; the cry of distress still rung on my waking sense; my wife was also awakened by the noise; and conscious that my dream was not a mere illusion, I hastily snatched my pistols from the table, and rushed down stairs. The cry still continued, but not so loud as at first; the sound seemed like the gurgling of blood in the throat. I cocked my pistols and flew into the kitchen, whence the sound seemed to proceed, when the first object that caught my eye was a wretch, armed with a large knife stained with blood. The man wore no coat, but his sleeves were tucked up to

his shoulders, and his arms, face, and shirt, were all covered with blood! I rushed forward and collared the villain; and giving the alarm, the room was immediately filled with servants. I dragged the miscreant to the light, and discovered—my own cook. He had been engaged in killing a young pig, which I had ordered to be stuffed for supper on the following evening."
Edinburg Observer.

From Reynold's Memoirs, &c.

There is as much tumour in Mr. Reynold's dramatic history of his own marriage, as in any other portion of his work; and as every body must feel a warm interest in the fortunes of such a companion, we will indulge in the extract which describes this important event. The lady's name was Mansell, of a good family in Wells, and inspired with a strong passion for the stage. The author says—"Her naive manner & uncommon ingenuousness, gained her the good will of all who surrounded her; and for my own part, the very first time I saw her, I had a sort of presentiment that 'my time was come.' At the period to which I now allude, it did really come: and the idea of March was selected for the consummation of this grand event. My brother Richard having also, at this period, manifested matrimonial tendencies, our old Temple chamber establishment—where he and I, and old Nurse Morgan had, during fifteen years, domesticated together so cordially and comfortably—was now about to be abandoned and exchanged for new partners, new habitations, and new scenes. As the awful period approached, the old proverb of 'Look before you leap,' constantly obtruded itself on both my brother and me, and filled us with a thousand idle dreams, and vague anticipations of misfortune. On the day that he and I went together to Doctor's Commons for our two licences, the proctor's clerk—mistaking me for some other client—to my question whether every thing was arranged, pertly replied, "Call again at the end of the long vacation, and then you will be sure of your divorce." "A divorce!" I exclaimed. "Certainly, he continued, 'by that time we shall have plenty of evidence to prove your wife's indiscretion.'" "The d—l you will!" I rejoined in much astonishment at his awful communication, and was proceeding, when the proctor arriving, terminated an equivocal that ought to have made us laugh; but which in fact only excited fresh doubts and fears relative to the plunge we were about to make; for Dick was a believer in presages, and thought with Cicero—"Multa oraculis declarantur, multa vaticinationibus, multa somitis multa portentis." However, the die had been thrown, and it was too late for retreat.

Richard's wedding being appointed to take place on the Friday, and mine not till Saturday, on my return to chambers on the Thursday evening, I was much surprised at receiving the following message from him, through old nurse—"Your brother desires me to say, that if you will put off your marriage he will put off his." Sudden and abrupt conclusion: however, that this was a mere temporary panic is evident, as he was united to this very agreeable widow on the following morning at St. Pancras; and after the ceremony, having started for his wife's seat in the North, he wrote me a short note, in which he concluded, asserting 'that he was one of the happiest fellows living.' So was not I, my brother had passed his trial, but mine was yet to be endured. Still, however, love's wings kept me buoyant, and having arranged with our faithful domestic, that she should end her 'chair days' by my fire-side, I lay down somewhat more composed, and slept soundly till eight o'clock the following morning; when I was awakened by the sudden opening of my bed-room door, and the loud deep tone of my future brother-in-law Mr. Mansell, exclaiming

'Master Barnardine, you must rise and be hanged, Master Barnardine.'

'Obstupui, aeteruntque comae et vultus fauci-bus hæsit.'

When, observing my alarm and astonishment, and making due allowances for the importance of the cause my disturber softened his voice, and whispered,
'Virgin, awake thy marriage hour is nigh.' The ceremony being concluded, we repaired to our new habitation, not in an equipage displaying those tantalizing disturbers of the peace of spinsters—those broad dividers of family secrets—bold, white favours!—no—we returned in private; and on our arrival, found our female Major Domo (old nurse) had prepared every thing for our reception, even dinner but unluckily when put on the table, the meat not being sufficiently roasted, we were obliged (most awfully ominous!) to commence with a broil. Whether this dish was repeated during the honeymoon, matrimonial etiquette forbids me to mention—so down drops the curtain; but with what share of applause, I leave others to determine.

Wanted

AN OVERSEER.—To a man who understands farming, the care of stock, and the managing to the best advantage not less than 15 or 16 hands, liberal wages will be given.—Apply to the Editor.
August 19 3w

PROPHECY, A. D. 1008.

Translated from the German, by Coff.

When I take a strict examination of the quality and situation of the heavenly bodies, I find in all the regions, by the movements of the stars, that this mighty empire shall remain under its present government a long time, until the year A. D. 1796. Then will a hero, of manhood and virility, reach the two headed eagle, and conduct the empire praise worthily, and conquer the surrounding nation with most desperate sway; and continue to conquer till after the commencement of the 19th century—then he will fall and a general peace be established till A. D. 1827. Then will confusion and rebellion raise against the two headed eagle; then will the white swan and a powerful eagle from a dark valley in the West unite and rise fiercely against him and conquer him and rule the empire many years, till the Almighty, God, with his unchangeable wisdom, will make an end thereof.—Then will the prophecy of Daniel go no further, and then will you see the end of Nebuchadnezzar's dream, that the end of the world was near at hand. (Signed)
F. SEABALD.

Mezzing, Nov. 24, 1008.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

M. De Chateaubriand.—A Romance, written by M. de Chateaubriand twenty years ago, entitled *Adventures du Dernier Jbencrage*, has just appeared. It is accompanied by Memoirs of the Author, from which we make the following extract:—

"I have undertaken the *Memoirs of my Life*—that life has been very much varied. I have traversed many seas; I have lived in the hut of savages and the palace of kings; in camps and in cities. A traveller in the plains of Greece, and a pilgrim to Jerusalem, I have taken my station in the midst of many kinds of ruins. I have seen pass away the kingdom of Louis XVI. and the empire of Buonaparte, I have partaken the exile of the Bourbons, and I have announced their restoration. Two weights, which seem attached to my fortune, have made it alternately rise and fall in an equal degree; I have been in favour, I have been dismissed; I have been again admitted to confidence; stripped one day, the next has thrown me a mantle, to be again snatched from me on the third. Accustomed to these storms, in whatsoever harbour I arrive, I consider myself at all times as a sea-faring man, who must presently re-embark; and in no country do I establish a fixed residence. Two hours were enough for my quitting the ministry, and delivering over the keys of the place to my successor.

"Whether it is a subject for sorrow or congratulation, my writings have tinged with their spirit a great number of the writings of my time; my name for five and twenty years has been associated with the changes in the social order; it is connected with the reign of Buonaparte with the re-establishment of the altars, with that of legitimate monarchy, and with the foundation of the constitutional monarchy. Some reject me as an individual, but preach my doctrines, and adopt my policy by making it their own; others would not quarrel with me as an individual, provided I should consent to separate myself from my principles. I have transacted affairs of the greatest moment; I have known almost all the kings, and almost all the men, ministers, or others, who have played a part in my time. I was presented to Louis XVI. and saw Washington, at the commencement of my career; and I have been again cast into the condition in which I this day find myself. Buonaparte several times threatened me with his anger, and his power, and yet he was attracted by a secret liking to me, as I also felt an involuntary admiration of what was great in his character. I might have been every thing in his government had I chosen; but there was always wanting to my success one passion, and a vice—ambition and hypocrisy. Vicissitudes like these, which have assailed me almost from the moment of an unhappy childhood, will, perhaps, communicate some interest to my *Memoirs*."

Mr. Owen, of Lanark.—We apprehend that if this reformer has made any proselytes among the sober-minded people of this country, his oration delivered on the late national anniversary will induce them to apostatize. Charity would make us ascribe both the vanity and immorality of this production to mental alienation. He makes a declaration, however, of "mental independence," and prophecies that its promulgation, and the 4th of July, 1826, will be more renowned in history than the declaration of our national independence and its natal day. Mr. Owen's definition of "mental independence," divested of his crazy declamation, seems to be precisely what has been understood by the wildest tribes and most notorious free-booters in all ages. It is simply a prostration of the distinction between *meum* and *tuum*, of the obligation of the marriage contract, and of the sanction of religion. Should his community carry his doctrines into practice in all their extent, we suppose there are such things as grand juries in the neighbourhood, who may differ in opinion with the apostle of "Harmony," as to the best mode of preserving the peace of society.—*N. Y. Adv.*

For the Easton Gazette. PRIMARY SCHOOLS, No. 4.

To the People of Maryland.

"Except with the really sordid, and such as are morally incapable of apprehending and appreciating the advantages of education, there can be but one sentiment in the community, upon the abstract question now discussing and developing." The foregoing extract, Mr. Teackle says, is taken from a letter addressed to him, by an erudite, a pious and reverend gentleman. Admitting this to be the fact, this same extract, which Mr. Teackle thinks is such a recommendation to his plan, which he would make the people believe, gives the sanctions of reason to his nonsensical school bill, which he introduces into his sixth essay, with all imaginable pomp and magnificence, and gravely tells you it will set the practicability of his school-bill beyond doubt, this same extract, which he takes as the text for his eighth essay, is most plainly and undoubtedly a complete satire upon his third, fourth and fifth numbers. In the essays last mentioned Mr. Teackle had entirely lost sight of Primary Schools, he was "discussing and developing"—the advantages of education, endeavoring, with all his might, with all the eloquence he possessed, with all the knowledge of Rhetoric & Logic he could command, with his most philosophic and elaborate composition, with the assistance of extracts from "the justly celebrated tale of Rasselas" by the mighty Giant of literature, and the "just and appropriate remarks of the learned author of the Old Bachelor," to prove that education expands, elevates, and gives "form and comeliness" to the human mind, that learning improves and civilizes the savage, that literature refines the manners, in fine that education is beneficial to society, and that wisdom and liberty go hand & hand. Mr. Teackle might as well have employed his time in singing psalms to a dead horse, in building baby houses, in yoking mice to a go-cart, in playing even & odd, or in riding through the streets upon a long cane—employments, which a Latin poet ascribes to madmen, and certainly no man, in his senses, in this country at least, would attempt to prove such self-evident truths, such universally believed maxims as have called forth, and so assiduously engaged all the energies, faculties and powers of Mr. Teackle's enlightened mind. In the midst of this universal exertion of nerve and prowess, whilst Mr. Teackle was thus furiously dealing out his all powerful, omnivorous, overwhelming, and super-convincing arguments to prove what every body believed, in the midst of his contending without an opponent, like a man fighting the air, he writes to this Reverend Gentleman for his opinion, who frankly tells him that "except with the really sordid and such as are morally incapable of apprehending and appreciating the advantages of education, there can be but one sentiment in the community, upon the abstract question which is now discussing and developing." Now mark the time in which this was written, just after the publication of Mr. Teackle's fifth essay, where he talks about Solomon, that man who had wisdom above all men &c. &c. and about the effects of education, when he had left Primary Schools, poor things, far behind him, alone and unprotected, in the dark and dismal mazes of confusion, in the doleful labyrinth of entanglement and complexity. Now what was the abstract question, Mr. Teackle was then at that time, "discussing and developing." Was it not, most indubitably, the abstract subject of education, apart from Primary Schools.

Had he not for three or four essays, been engaged in the discussion of the beneficial influences of education, upon the community? Most assuredly he had, and when he consulted the Rev. Gentleman, his answer may be thus briefly paraphrased; as if he had said, "you need not employ your time & talents in establishing dogmas, you need write no more upon the abstract question of education, for that is sufficiently plain & except with the really sordid, and such as are morally incapable of apprehending and appreciating the advantages of education, there can be but one sentiment in the community upon this point. The sentence is plain, perspicuous and comprehensive and nobody who understands the English language, even tolerably well, can put any inferential construction upon it, different from that, before given, I must except Mr. Teackle from the above general rule, he understands the English language, is wise ("in his own conceit") yet still interprets it differently, but that he really interprets it differently, but that he would make people believe he does, on purpose to answer his own ends. If Mr. Teackle is wise, he has a most unfortunate way of showing it. Alexander on a certain occasion said,

..... I hate the sage
Who reaps no fruits of wisdom to himself.

As to the recommendation of our late venerable ex-presidents, Adams and Jefferson, if Mr. Teackle could establish the point, that they actually did read his law of Public Instruction, there would be no difficulty in accounting for their unexpected and sudden demise. To read an account of such an infinite host of foresees, provisions,

supervisors, commissioners, trustees, inspectors, with a Superintendent at their head, as jog along, confusedly, through the intricate mazes of this clumsy unwieldy, immethodical, incondite and incongruous bill, would certainly throw a man of good health into a fever, and we may reasonably suppose if our venerable ex-Presidents were so extremely polite, as to read such a bill, being old, debilitated and indisposed as they were, that the effect produced upon their minds was of such a deleterious nature, as to injure in a considerable manner, their bodily powers, and if not to cause immediate destruction, gradually to weaken them down, until the 4th of July when the Almighty God, in his infinite mercy, took them away from this troublesome world.

It has been for a long time, a matter of remark and regret, that great and learned men should be so careless, and inconsiderate in giving their recommendations to new schemes and innovations. Scarcely anything can be invented or written, but it may, by some means or other, get some distinguished name attached to it.

Among those gentlemen who Mr. Teackle says have given their sanction to his scheme, I venture to assert, there is not one who has devoted his attention closely enough to the political, territorial and financial situation of the state of Maryland, to pronounce confidently that the system of Public Instruction, proposed by Mr. Teackle, is suited, in all the above respects, to the present condition of Maryland. Therefore, without throwing upon the wisdom or judgment of those learned and worthy gentlemen, the least reflection, perceptible to the acutest penetration of the most microscopic eye—the most vigilantly suspicious, I feel free to affirm that, their opinion, predicated upon the lemma, that the political territorial and financial situation of the state of Maryland, would support such a system of Public Instruction, falls to naught, when the lemma, which supported it, is denied and proved to be false. I have already exhibited, in my former essays, the absurdity of Mr. Teackle's calculation, and as a consequent inference from two of his own lemmata, proved, that the state of Maryland would require 2,000 districts, and that 600,000 dollars, would be the annual amount of the teachers salary. This, let it be well understood, is a direct and rational deduction from his own lemma—first, that the state of Maryland consists of 10,000 square miles, and secondly, that 5 square miles are convenient subdivisions.

Mr. Teackle and Mr. Maxcy, in their remarks accompanying the report of the committee of ways and means, undervalued all our expenditures, and overvalued all our receipts, revenues and resources, in order to get their favorite schemes carried into execution by the Legislature—the former, his bill for Primary Schools, and the latter, the bill for Internal Improvement, alias the great canal-bill. Their motives for representing the state of our Treasury in such a flourishing situation appear upon the very face of the remarks, an extract from which Mr. Teackle takes, in order to prove the competency of our finances to support his system of public instruction. The extract goes on to state that, 'should the Legislature deem it proper to commence in earnest a system of general education, or of internal improvements, they will perceive that the means of paying interest upon such loans as may become necessary will not be wanting.' Messrs. Teackle and Maxcy, after all their turning and twisting found the treasury could not support both schemes, and each anxious to recommend his own bill to the notice of the Legislature, concluded to mention them both in the close of their remarks, not however without the disjunctive conjunction or between them. But when their bills came before the Legislature, they contrived some how or other, to kick out the or from between them—and slip in the copulative conjunction and, which was, no doubt much more accordant with the feelings of each. Thus the legislature, instead of adopting one of the proposed bills and rejecting the other, adopted the one and referred the other to the people. Consequently, if the people by a majority of their suffrages at the next October election, shall adopt the other, instead of the expense of the one, as contemplated in the extract above quoted, the state will be burdened with the intolerable tax of both.

I thought Mr. Teackle had exhausted his invention at Annapolis last winter, by endeavouring to exhibit to the legislature as favourable a prospect of our fiscal situation, as possible. But since Mr. Teackle's return, he has found even that prospect to be insufficient for the support of his scheme, and consequently his inventive genius was again put in action, and his quixotic imagination became enchanted with visions, of which rational men can form but a faint conception. The Great Cumberland Road and Grand Canal are figured out, by Mr. Teackle's disturbed brains, literally lined with grog-shops, taverns, villages, towns and cities, ready to pour immense heaps of revenue, into the lap of our treasury; the penitentiary and many other things, which have been a burden and a tax upon us, almost, if not quite, as long as we have had a being as a state, are to become either profitable, or cease to be expensive, and, by some means or other, I can tell how, we are to receive tribute from Virginia and Pennsylvania. By the by, Mr. Teackle has omitted one great possibility of increasing your revenue, viz. that in the digging of that great canal, under some of those huge Alleghany mountains, there may be found a mine-of-gold. I hope Mr. Teackle will take this under consideration, and let us know very soon, how much, according to his calculation, we may reasonably expect from this source.—May Heaven have mercy upon such a visionary

and theoretical Politician! upon such a wild Legislator! Don Quixote was but a fool to him.

But even if I admit all his calculations of the increase of finances, and resources, he has not approached any like 600,000 dollars, which, I repeat emphatically, is the unavoidable expense, deducible from the two lemmata, above alluded to.

To conclude, the Knight of the School-bill, notwithstanding the knowledge and wisdom he may be said to possess, as Aristotle said of Calisthenes, he wants common sense.

With high respect,
An independent man,
PUBLICOLA.

Somerset co. Aug. 14.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,
I have occasionally passed a leisure hour in reading the essays of Mr. Teackle, 'A Common Farmer' and 'Publicola,' on the subject of Primary Schools; and, if not much edified, have been much amused. My own opinion as to the policy of adopting Mr. Teackle's system of Primary Schools at this time, is of no moment, and it is therefore withheld; but I cannot refrain from tendering to that gentleman my sincere thanks, and heart felt gratitude, for the patriotic zeal with which he has taken up the subject—nor from expressing a hope that he and I may live to see adopted a system of schools adapted to the revenues of the State and commensurate with the wants of the people, alike honourable to Maryland and beneficial to her citizens.

My object, Sir, in addressing you, is simply to notice, and to endeavour to correct the vast difference between the writers above mentioned, as to their arithmetical calculations. Although they appear to reside in the same county, they certainly could not have learned their arithmetic from the same tutor, or else one has profited more by his tuition than have the others. Mr. Teackle supposes the 'terrene superficies' of the State to be 10,000 square miles, and by a correct calculation makes the number of school districts, of 5 miles square each, to be 400—and if you will, as I have been induced to do, try your skill in figures, you will find Mr. Teackle's calculation, in this particular at least, true as that 2 and 2 make 4. 'Publicola' and a 'Common Farmer' have charged Mr. Teackle with a blunder; but it is they who have blundered and stumbled too.

I have a 'notion,' at least I have been taught to believe, that there is some little difference between a square mile and a mile square—about as much as between a salt-box and a box of salt, or between a mill-stone and a stone mill—and in this difference consist the errors of 'Publicola' and 'A Common Farmer.' I cannot think Mr. Teackle altogether right; though grant him his premises, and his conclusion is undoubtedly correct. He believes the 'terrene superficies' to be only 10,000 square miles: now, the mean length of the State is said to be 130 miles, and the mean breadth 110 miles, I therefore 'reckon' the superficies of Maryland to be 14,300 square miles, which I 'calculate' will give 572 districts of 5 miles square each, (that is 25 square miles), and which I 'guess' will allow of a school within two and a half miles of the door of every man within each district in the state. If then 572 Schools were thus established, and the tutors, at a salary of 300 dollars each, were each teaching 50 children, there would be 23,600 pupils, at an annual expense to the state of 171,600 dollars, or 6 dollars for each pupil.

YANKEE.

For the Easton Gazette.

To the people of Somerset.

Among the many false and scandalous libels, of nameless writers, which have appeared in opposition to the Primary Schools, the last essay of 'Publicola' is most pre-eminent.—In his vain attempt to refute lemmata which had been sanctioned by the Legislature, he avers, falsely, that the 'actual terrene superficies of Maryland is 14,000 square miles, according to the geography of J. E. Worcester'—In doing this he manifests an unpardonable ignorance of the meaning of the word 'terrene,' or he has willfully interpolated it to support a false and wanton statement, as no such word can be found in the book referred to.—And all the rest of his assumptions are entirely gratuitous and exaggerated.—The substance of these remarks may be applied to your 'Common Farmer.'

With all the care and consideration which the magnitude of the subject so well deserves, I have examined the law of Public Instruction.—The reasoning of the report upon which it was founded, and the various expositions which have been offered in illustration; and I have not discovered either ground for amendment—numerical errors, miscalculations, or erroneous estimates—but on the contrary the most thorough conception has thence resulted that this fabric of munificence will be more firmly fortified in the public estimation by the most rigid scrutiny and strict examination of its foundation, and intrinsic merit.—I therefore appeal to a generous people with this inquiry.

Will you prefer the verbal assertions of interested persons unsupported by any proof, or the writings of those who are ashamed to avow their names to facts established by official documents & sustained by the unerring test of long experience? That you will respond in favour of your best policy, and true interest, cannot be doubted.—This is anticipated by one of the COMMON PEOPLE.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,
Your paper has, of late, been adorned with the lucubrations of two exceedingly wise writers, 'Publicola' and 'Common Farmer.' These formidable masters of

the pen, these Bickerstaff may Solomons, it would seem, in their own opinion, will be grievously disappointed, no doubt, if they find their precious essays have not already convinced the people of the Eastern Shore, that the proposed law for the establishment of Primary Schools, is the offspring of downright madness, and that its author and persevering advocate, Mr. Teackle, ought straightway to be confined within the walls of a Bedlam. I have no acquaintance with either of these great men; but so far as one may judge of them from their writings, they may I think, be described in the following manner.

'Publicola' is a man somewhat in the wane of life, of 'fair round belly,' pate half bald, a big, prominent, ruddy nose, and a countenance that gruffly demands, 'Who but me, hey?—What are the rest of ye good for?' &c. He has a valuable estate, and his marvellous fondness for acquiring money, furnishes a vivid contrast to the grunting unwillingness with which he spends it. 'Common Farmer,' is a near neighbour and intimate friend of Publicola; he also has a good estate; & though neither bald nor puffy, is in all other great qualities, not very inferior to the other; though it has been said that Publicola frequently makes a kind of tool or cat's paw of him, and is his oracle in most matters of consequence. This last is partly a slander—but that it is not wholly so, will appear from the following account, which, though it may prove erroneous in some trivial circumstances, will not be found so, I think, in any of its more important details.

When the Primary School law made its appearance in the papers, Publicola, 'with spectacles on nose,' with eyes intent—his countenance warped and screwed into as many folds and wrinkles as the mouth of his tight drawn purse, perused, and re-perused the act, till, dim of sight, and tortured with the view of numerous imaginary demons in the form of collectors of school taxes, he burst into a paroxysm of rage and indignation, and calling one of his servants, bade him speed with all diligence to let Mr. 'Common Farmer' know that he wished to see him in the shortest time possible. Agreeably to his request, this other Solomon made his appearance as soon as he could, that is to say, in the course of a couple of hours.

'Well neighbour,' quoth Publicola, as soon as the other had entered, and a word or two on the weather &c. had passed—'Well, neighbour, here's a fine affair for us, this school law of Teackle's the education of every body's children to be paid by a tax; and you and I, who are rich, will, if the thing goes down next October, be obliged to pay for Tom Chit's and Ben Blunt's our Overseers'—and not only for them, but like enough for Smut's the Blacksmith's and Lapstone's, the Shoemaker's and God knows who's!'

'All true,' replied Common Farmer—'I've been thinking of it—'twill take a round tax—and there'll be school houses to build, and books to buy, and stationary and fuel, and—and—the thing will never do indeed—it will never do—it will fleece us—make gentlemen of beggars and beggars of gentlemen—it must be written down, sir—You have handled a pen in your day, hey?'

'Yes, I've a knack in that way—and you too can drive a quill upon occasion—We must get up a string of essays that will do this Teackle's business for him—attack his private character—for we shall need to make use of every thing that can assist us in carrying our purpose.'

'But then' returned Common Farmer, 'I am not so sanguine of our success—people discover a great apathy about the matter—the sound of \$120,000 a year does not seem to frighten them, especially as a great part of it will not come directly out of their pockets.'

'Pooh! 120,000!—'twill take more than that—at all events we must make it appear so.'

But 400 districts! the Devil! man—do you take Teackle's statements for truth! If you do I don't, or at least I won't—we must show that 4 times 400 will never answer—They neglected my geography when I was a boy for the sake of my Latin—I must set about studying it—we must make use of it as some people do of the Bible—twist it a little to suit our purposes, and by a plausible statement that we can make, we'll gull some of our readers, and as for the rest, they will perhaps be too busy in electioneering, to take much notice of us or to give themselves the trouble to expose our misrepresentations—or, what is full as likely—too hostile to the law, to wish to see it done.'

'Agreed!' quoth Common Farmer—and after some further confabulation, it was determined that the two friends should, on the morrow, 'gather themselves together,' at the house of Publicola, and write such thundering essays, as should blow Teackle and the Primary School law both sky high—and be bang'd to them!

Promising, when I get time, to bestow some further notice upon these two sages, and their productions, I am Mr. Editor, yours,
CERVANTES.

Somerset co. Aug. 15.

To the citizens of Caroline county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

On Thursday the 15th inst. there was a meeting at Denton, of the Committee elected for the purpose of selecting the 4th candidate to run for the next General Assembly of Maryland. For that appointment there were a number of gentlemen presented before that body, whose characters had to undergo a thorough examination in consequence of a resolution made by a very pious, religious, upright and temperate gentleman from the upper district committee, and by the by, who had a very sneaking ambition to become a candidate himself, which is a fact well known of him for several years past. This very pious gentle-

man who never evinced a propensity in his life to partake of the social glass by way of a salute to Bacchus, after he had displayed his Chesterfieldian style of address to the feelings of that honorable body upon the subject of immorality and intemperance, found that he had to undergo the same kind of examination, & discovering that he unfortunately lived in a glass house himself, which would not bear the slightest touch, endeavoured to fly the turf by stating that he had no disposition to be a candidate, but was advised to do so by a gentleman from Greensborough. When I heard of this declaration of his indisposition, it led me to believe that he entertains as little regard for the principles of truth as for morality and temperance. After discovering a very itching desire not to stand the test before the tribunal for investigation it drew from one of the members present a declaration which I presume was not very palatable to this would be law-giver. The declaration I presume he is perfectly acquainted with. It is a fact that will be admitted by some of the gentlemen charged, that they have partook of the flowing bowl, and did not go behind the curtain to do it; as their accuser has frequently done to deceive the public, in order to stand before them as a very moral and temperate character indeed. Now I would ask you my fellow citizens, in whom would you presume the crime to be the greatest, admitting the charge to be true, those gentlemen whom he charged, not professors of religion, but as the saying is, men of the world; or this very pious gentleman, who is endeavouring to blind the eyes of the world, by professing the principles of morality, religion and temperance, and having his name enrolled upon the records of the church, guilty of all the allegations he thought proper to prefer against his competitors, to secure his own appointment? While he was enumerating the evils of which he supposed those gentlemen guilty, I think he should not have passed over the sin of hypocrisy, a failing I am inclined to think peculiar with himself, for he did express favourable sentiments towards one of the individuals prior to the meeting of the 12th inst. but what was his conduct in the committee room? He attempted to assail his character in the most wanton manner, to secure his own appointment, which proves him to be a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Sometimes when I reflect upon the gentleman's language in the committee room, I am inclined to think that he could not be very serious upon the matter, knowing his own guilt, but merely gave to them the language of the tongue, and not the sentiment of the heart; and while he was thus arguing, I think the committee would have done an act of retributive justice to those individuals, who were not there to defend themselves against his foul aspersions, by pointing at him the finger of contempt, and have told him that he was giving a complete delineation of his own character, and he should have heard the exclamation from every quarter—O shame where is thy blush! Quere. Did the committee from above act in strict conformity to the interest and will of the people when they supported from their body this J. J. of E. and did the gentleman think so, when he supported himself on two ballots and would have done so on forty more?

If this gentleman had been taken up by the committee, and afterwards on the first Monday of October next should receive a majority of the votes of the county, do you believe he could draught a bill to obtain the passage of a common hog law?

JUSTICE.

August 19, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

I see in the Star and the Gazette of Easton, most angry and violent replies to the first publication of 'Common Sense'—Rage seems to predominate over all discretion, decency, and even sense, or certainly the authors or author of 'Plain Truth' and 'Marcus' must be goaded with guilty consciences in so promptly confessing themselves to be of the class of miserable politicians advertised on by 'Common Sense.' If these two productions are from the same Author, he must be regarded as a true Janus faced politician, a two faced man, who astutely makes himself to appear a sort of jack of both sides to serve his purpose, and who, when time shall have unveiled his deformity, will appear, like the malefactor on the gibbet, suspended between both, unworthy of either, or if these pieces proceed from different authors, then is the conclusion irresistible, the proof clear, that it is a deep conspiracy between a causeless and a traitor federalist to brave public sentiment, and an arrogant attempt to write down Common Sense, and may I not justly add, every thing like common honesty in Politics.—

If you have ranked yourself (I shall use the singular for convenience of phrase, as it is immaterial whether you are one or twenty) amongst the degraded politicians of the day, the men who pursue a course to be prepared to be in with all sides, the intemperance of your language proves any thing but integrity of views, and whilst you discover the desperate condition to which you are reduced, and the despicable cause on which you rest, you give the strongest evidence of enraged and mortified dereliction. Adjust this matter with the world, I have nothing to say to it. In vulgarity of language or coarseness of abuse I cannot contend with you—I have no connection with the haunts of base born billingsgate or shameless profligacy to enable me to suit my phrase to a reply: it will be enough to shew the two publications to be rhapsodies of vindictive intemperance and irritated rancour, as destitute of truth as they are of chastity.

The publication in the Star seems to be the production of a maniac, who has escaped

from his cell, irrationally pouring forth nonsensical abuse; and if there is any thing like a lucid interval in it, it is in that part which corresponds with Marcus in the 'Gazette,' which falsely accuses 'Common Sense' of being the author of a test of approbation or disapprobation of the administration for Candidates for office. One answer will serve for both, as I give the same answer to all who ask the same question—If it is the fashion of those who ask this question occasionally to affect ignorance to cover blundering honesty, it shows some fibres of remorse that are not yet dead, which might furnish a gleam of hope in the desert waste of flagitiousness which has been exhibited to us. But facts are too prominent, too generally known to afford room for this unstable hope.

That any person should attempt to say or to insinuate that the author of 'Common Sense' avowed this doctrine of trying men by their attachment to the administration or not, as a proper course, or as one originating with him, is proof of a systematic departure from all those obligations which are respected in a moral community. Is it not known that the Vice President is the head of opposition to the administration—Has not Mr. Maxcy (the intimate and bosom friend of the Vice President) avowed in his late publication declining a poll for Congress, that all future elections would turn upon the question, 'are you for Mr. Adams or Gen. Jackson?'—that the merits of the Candidates were to be discarded, & their attachment or not to the administration, was to become the test? And has he not with fidelity to the test, surrendered all to his competitor who, like himself, is an advocate for Gen. Jackson? Can you have better evidence of the fact than this, coming from a candid source of opposition? I would ask too if the doctrine is not avowed in many parts of the U. States by the friends of opposition alone? when you add to all this the reprehension used in Congress against the Administration and its friends last Session, and the numerous clubs and meetings and associations, lately published in all parts of our Country by the opposition, to put down the present Administration and to elect Gen. Jackson—can you doubt from whom this test proceeded? And in consequence of the impropriety of this test, thus first put forth by opposition, 'Common Sense,' deprecating that determination, says 'as they have forced upon them the friends of Administration, this criterion, the friends of Administration must go by it in self-defence,—if forced upon them they have no alternative—he then exemplifies the result by a call upon all candidates. But the allowance of no equivocation on the point, seems to sting, and is wittingly perverted by Marcus to mean, that 'Common Sense' is the real advocate and supporter of this test, and that he wishes to bind every man by an obligation to support the Administration right or wrong in all matters, and on this subject Marcus rings his bells and swears most lustily. When a man really misunderstands where doubt may exist, you pardon the error or pity his stupidity—but where there is no ground to doubt, and you are wilfully misrepresented, in order to make a case out against you, no epithet is too harsh to stigmatize such deliberate profligacy. Marcus knew at the time he was writing this, that he had studied to make a misrepresentation to suit his own views, and that he was not giving either the sense or the meaning, or the intention of 'Common Sense.' The whole purport and intent of what 'Common Sense' has written on this subject is to dissuade from such a state of things, and to lament the violence of party to which it might lead—he has strongly remonstrated against reducing things to a party state; and yet 'Marcus,' in his farrago of wild abusive violence, wishes to make it appear that 'Common Sense' desires and is the projector of an Administration test as a passport to station, and that he is ardently anxious to 'produce party conflict'—Now quote me one line in all 'Common Sense,' has written, to prove this, and I yield the point; if you do not, you plead guilty at bar, and the people, whenever they know you, will pass sentence on you.

Upon putting the question to any man, Are you for or against the Administration? and requiring a direct answer without equivocation, Yes or No, does that imply or mean, that if you answer yes, I am a friend to administration, you are necessarily or at all bound to applaud every individual act, or to support that administration in any future bad or reprehensible conduct of which it may be guilty? Does such an answer fairly and rationally preclude you from a free exercise of honest opinion in future in regard to the administration? Yet see how the furious, distorting Marcus has laboured to shut out this plain truth from our eyes, and to lead us to believe, that an admission by any one (when asked) without equivocation, that he is a friend to administration, is a surrender of all free will, a slavish addiction, a humiliating and servile surrender of independence, and a great deal more of such incoherent stuff. The right of opinion is continual; all our opinions are founded on the past and are, and must be, subject to conditions in future. For instance, suppose I knew Mr. Marcus, and because he appeared to behave well for some time and sought my friendship, I was to be friendly & social with him, and speak well of him, and to serve him, would that unequivocal opinion and kindness oblige me to think and to speak well of him and to associate upon the same intimate terms after I became satisfied that he had long been a secret, insidious and plotting enemy of the man, who above all others he professed and wished to be considered the friend of, and was subsequently guilty of misdemeanors, not only that one who associates with gentlemen would disdain, but no man could tolerate or even palliate? Certainly not. When we

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give our opinions, we refer to time present and past, all are ignorant of the future, and our opinions for the future, exercised with free will, must be guided by facts and events and proofs as they arise—without this free will is an imposture.

The stricken pidgeon flutters, and Mr. Marcus has blown himself up by his own fury and rage. Appearing to be one of those politicians who is working exclusively for himself, and who never would risk himself on a public account, he is now the wretched victim of uncertainty, cast between anxious hope and fearful dread—bound to no sound principle on which he can take a stand, afflicted with none but the flying squad of political calculators and speculators who are all adrift. The whole tenor of Marcus's production shows that self is his object—Maddened by supposed detection, his mind has become confused, for what he utters as history is mere fable, and what he attempts to assert as supposed fact, is wild invective unattended by either argument or reason. The insult offered to the old federal party and the abuse of those men that they called forth to advocate their principles and views, is, to say the least of it, wholly unmerited, and is a distinguished instance of boasted gratitude. The truant boys hate the school most, and nothing in the human heart can be more ardent than hatred, engendered between jealousy and self-interest, against those for whom we have formerly professed an attachment. The assertion that the old federal party was broken down by the fault and insufficiency of those who were called publicly to avow and to defend its principles and policy, proves an ignorance of the political history of the country, a libellous indifference to the cause of truth. The old federal party ceased its opposition and declined when they found that their opponents had adopted their principles and course of policy, and when the course of Mr. Munroe's administration was so wisely adapted to all the views they had entertained, that nothing was left between the two old parties to discuss, but preferences for men—principles became established. Honest men who are really attached to principles and policy which their good sense and love of country induce them to adopt, will always acknowledge and support those principles in the hands of their opponents—in doing this the federal party in the country became disbanded; and that which was voluntarily done by a noble act of pure and genuine magnanimity, is by Marcus attempted to be stigmatised as a necessity enforced by the incompetency or corruption of those, who were the public and chosen advocates of federal policy and principles. For this contumely, I leave him to atone to that respectable body of men, whenever he may stand in need of their services.

The world, after reading the production of Marcus, must regard all his pretences about aversion to party; real and fair amalgamation, putting down all party views, and so on, as mere cant, and honesty like the small talk of an auctioneer, it is intended to beguile & to gull. As a caucuser his parched lip would have scarcely yet ceased to thirst for the blood of strangled federalism, lest they who had honourably capitulated might under the terms be hereafter promoted. But if of that very small number of truant federalists, who, calculating upon the prevalence of the caucus, resolved either to escape the bow-string or to get into the way of promotion, his intended fair and true amalgamation was with them, he has certainly given notable proofs of the sincerity of his professions, and may possibly be elevated by them as a reward for his distinguished aversion to party and his devotion to the true amalgamation. To them he must belong, and time which proves all things, will ascertain that.

The overflowings of bitterness which tempt Marcus to con over the vocabulary of vituperative epithets to sling about at random, careless and unconscious whom they may strike, and which alone are adapted to the little band of non-descripts that "Common Sense" reproves, and with whom Marcus, poor urchin! has unfortunately shown that he felt himself to be classed, are as unworthy to be regarded, as the petulance of a naughty boy, who is suffering under rods for playing truant and bad company—and his imputation of unworthy motives may flow from the erection of his own purposes and views as the standard to judge others by—if he will dip into Junius again, he will find as wholesome though hackneyed admonition, "Cease viper you gnaw upon a file."

In a sort of hysterical paroxysm in which grief finds a vent in unnatural laughter, Marcus, supposing "Common Sense" to be Anti-Caucus, as he really is, impetuously asks the question, how, as a friend to the Administration, he sat down under the appointment of Messrs Barbour and Gallatin? In the first place "Common Sense" never boasted himself as a friend to administration—he will say in public what he has always said in private, viz: it is his decided opinion that the course of measures pursued by the present Administration is a good one, meriting the approbation of men of sense and virtue—for this reason he approves of it as he did the general course of that of Mr. Munroe—he highly disapproves of the Cabal raised in Washington last winter in Congress, in opposition to the Panama Mission, for no other purpose, as he could learn or see, than to embarrass the Administration, and to establish an unnecessary opposition to it, not for a national object, but for the sake of taking a chance for another candidate for President—he was not only astonished but mortified to see some men, who he always thought were of the same political opinions with himself, uniting in Senate in the schemes of this opposition—and in the House, endeavouring to hamper the Administration by instructions to foreign Ministers under the specious and seductive forms of resolutions to convey

opinions, in defiance of the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution, and of the established usages of the Government, as fixed and defended under the old Federal Administration and as acquiesced in by those subsequent to it. As to the appointments mentioned, "Common Sense" never approved of them—that of the Secretary of War he considered much less exceptionable than the other—this and all other opinions relating to public men and public concerns he always expressed, nor was there ever a time when his opinions were doubted or that he was even suspected of dissembling them to suit his own private views. Nor was he ever one of those who ever would countenance or give ear to the absurd and desperate accusations against the Secretary of State for his Presidential vote, or against the President for his appointment of the Secretary of State—nor was he ever hand and glove with those who professed to believe or to sanction such accusations. This it is presumed is full and unequivocal enough, not volunteered, but induced by the wild ravings of fancied triumph.

"Common Sense" can only be induced to ask those, who may read "Plain Truth" and "Marcus," to read his first publication of August 5, to see if there is a line in it which recommends party, or which expresses a wish that the test of approbation of the administration should be set up as a passport for public station—they will then be able to decide who has misrepresented and distorted things, and to judge of the motives and conduct of each. He would then trespass further, and ask them to read his second publication of the 19th inst. to see whether there is any thing there to authorise, much less to justify, the assertions of "Plain Truth" and "Marcus"—and then he leaves these two intemperate and gross publications to the decision of an impartial public.

The doubt which is supposed to exist as to the result of the next Presidential election emboldens the opposition to hold out and to become more energetic, whilst the men who wish "to hold with the hounds and run with the hare," would be very thankful that you would not call upon them for any public avowal of opinions; for they wish to be considered by the present administration and its friends as on their side, whilst they desire to make no demonstrations that may cause them to forfeit their hopes from the opposition, in case opposition succeeds. Opposition always considers itself most thriving when most bold and violent and the suggestion of a test of a man's opposition to, or approbation of the administration as the rule of voting for or against him at elections, is a plan to give them more force and to make that opposition more familiar with the people. But this breaks up the schemes and hopes of your go between men, and they furiously rave at the very mention of such a thing, no matter whether it is to condemn or approve of it.

In conclusion—we can only account for the passionate character of the productions of "Plain Truth" and "Marcus" upon the supposition, that they flinched from the probe of "Common Sense" and feared that his remarks were calculated to rouse up the attention and vigilance of the people to the overthrow of some of their cunning and darling little schemes. If they could be supposed to have any bowels of compassion, any thing about them so generous as even to wear the semblance of magnanimity, one might be tempted to ask forgiveness—but that supplication would be worse than the propitiating promises of a hungry federalist, prostrate under the uplifted foot of a caucus man, to serve their purposes by kissing the foot that designed to trample him.

It is possible that such politicians as these may find a security in the indifference and apathy of the times, in opposition to the decided sentiment of the people. The times are such that the people are spiritless and slow to act—they hope that which they see and dislike will not take place, and whilst hope can be cherished, inaction will prevail. We are probably upon the eve of portentous times—more is now at stake than we all suppose—the people ought always to be watchful and never trust the calmness of the moment or the treachery of the insidious centinel who proclaims "all is well" when he is to be a partner in the undiscovered guilt and future plunder. If the people wish their own welfare to be promoted, and their government duly administered in all its parts according to its constitutional intentions, they must not slumber—Apathy and listlessness suit despotic governments exactly—whilst free governments require perpetual vigilance and exertion on the part of the people themselves to detect incipient mischiefs, and to prevent them from growing into serious and extended calamities. If the people are forewarned by statements of the workings of the times, it rests with them to say, whether they prefer indolence to exertion—their good or their evil condition is in their own hands. It requires no great skill in augury to foresee the result. My intention is hereafter to pursue this subject with the same calmness and candour with which I began it—to the honest dispositions and sound intelligence of the people "Common Sense" desires alone to make his appeal.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

One word in time. We bear a heavy burden of tax—direct tax—both for the state and, from our county levy, for county purposes. I have heard much for several years past about reducing these burthens; but now my wheat and corn will hardly pay my taxes and feed & clothe my negroes and I know there are a great many more farmers in my situation.

Who do you see getting rich? None but the county clerks and a few merchants.—

I have conversed with many men in the most earnest inquiry about the causes of present evils and the best mode of relieving them. Reduce your taxes and retrench your domestic expenses is the remedy proposed by all. How shall this be done?—is the constant cry. Send men to the new Senate and House of Delegates who will have at all the mystery of these enormous burthens—who will ascertain and explain and expose the little, trifling labour actually performed by county Clerks and other persons for the immense yearly accounts levied on the people for their use and who will boldly prove, as they may, that almost the whole of it ought to be lopped off and saved to the people.

With such a vast relief as this and rigid economy and avoiding all unnecessary store dealing, the Farmers throughout the country may become once more free and independent—never without.

A Distressed Farmer.

N. B. The only reason why this reform has never been before effected is that there has always been a wheel within a wheel.

A Distressed Farmer.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 26.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. will serve if elected as an Elector of the Senate of Maryland for Talbot County.

We are authorized to say that Thomas P. Bennett will serve his fellow-citizens of Talbot county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, if honoured by a majority of their votes.

We are authorized to say that LITTLETON S. WHITE, will serve his fellow-citizens of Worcester county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, if honoured by a majority of their votes.

The National Journal of Saturday states that the resignation of Capt. DAVID PORTER has been accepted.

Commodore JACOB JONES has taken command of the Frigate Brandywine, and in a few days will proceed to the Pacific, to relieve the Frigate United States now in those seas.

It is stated in the New-York Advocate, that the Rev. Mr. DUBOIS, the Superior of the Seminary at Emmitsburg, has been nominated, by the See of Rome, Roman Catholic Bishop of New-York.

It is stated that President Biddle, of the U. S. Bank, is on a tour of examination among the branches of that institution. He is accompanied by two officers of the bank, and was in Providence last week. Much satisfaction was expressed in regard to the management of the concerns of the Branch there. He is now in Boston.

The Hon. RUFUS KING, late minister to Great Britain, has arrived at New York in the ship Acasta from London. His health is said to be much impaired.

PAUL ALLEN, Esq. known for literary talents, died in Baltimore, on Friday the 18th inst. in the 55th year of his age.

The ceremonies attendant upon taking the BLACK VEIL, were performed at the Convent in Georgetown, on Tuesday; when the vows which are to separate her from the world, and to confine her in future within the precincts of the Convent, were taken by Miss JONES, daughter of Com. Jones, of the United States' Navy. The White Veil was taken by Miss JONES about a year since.

A new steamboat called the New Philadelphia, made her first essay last week on the Delaware. It is asserted that her speed, against a strong wind, was about fifteen miles an hour! This boat is intended for the new line between Philadelphia and Norfolk.

Mr. John Harbaugh, of Frederick county, in a note to the editor of the Examiner, states that on the 23d ult. his daughter was bitten on the neck by a copperhead snake, the bite of which is considered fully as dangerous as that of a rattlesnake. The mouth of a common glass bottle, filled with whiskey, was applied to the wound for three quarters of an hour, and when taken away the poison was found to be nearly all extracted. The poison was distinctly seen passing from the wound into the bottle. A perfect cure was effected by this simple remedy.

We understand from good authority, says the Newport Mercury, that there are already one hundred and ten young ladies busily engaged at the Lace school in this place. This institution thus bids fair to prove extremely serviceable to the town. Ladies from the South would derive much pleasure from calling to view the elegant fabrics already finished as specimens of the skill and ingenuity of our Countrywomen. Strangers may rely on meeting with polite attention from the proprietors.

HARRISBURG, August 14.

The season has been highly propitious to vegetation. In the immediate neighborhood of Harrisburg, a drought of several weeks has disappointed the hopes of the farmer with respect to a great crop of corn; but from the point of the mountain country, six miles west of us, to the head waters of the Juniata & the West Branch of the Susquehanna, the earth has been plentifully supplied with rain, and pours forth her abundance. The crops of timothy hay, corn, oats and potatoes are exceedingly fine, and as for apples and peaches, the trees are literally breaking down under them.

The wild fruits of crab apple and plum are in equal luxuriance. A gentleman high up the West Branch states, that he could gather 1000 bushels of the crab apple in his neighborhood, and from our own observation we have no doubt of the fact. But the want of a navigable communication with the eastern part of the state, cuts off our mountain friends from a market for their surplus production of a perishable nature, and cuts us off from the purchase of them.

ISAAC B. DESHA.—The Cynthia paper of the 23d ult. contains a statement of the case, drawn up by the surgeons, of which the following are the concluding paragraphs:

"He now can sit, stand, walk or lie as inclination may require. His confinement for a period of twenty months in jail, his abstinence for some time previous to the infliction of the injury, and the loss of blood at the time, all conspired to render his case less fatal than it would have been under other circumstances. The wound is now suppurating kindly, small granulations are springing up over the surface; he breathes easily, coughs but little, rests tolerably well at nights, takes food in sufficient quantity, and on the whole there are no symptoms threatening immediate danger.

"He is an afflicting spectacle. A combination of circumstances have made the unhappy man universally known; and we have been thus minute in detailing the case; in order that all may understand it."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—As "Marcus" and "Common Sense" have now had each a reply, the warmth of feeling and the tendency of the high tone shown by them, promise to lead to an extent that is too great for the limits of our paper—and as others have claims upon us at this time, as well as these two writers we advise them to desist this hot weather, and postpone the matter till frost comes, as our compositors cannot handle such hot materials in such hot times.—Our determination on this subject is decisive.

MARRIED

On Thursday the 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Charles Frampton to Miss Mary Hughes, all of this county.

DIED

At the residence of Governor Kent in Prince George's county, on Monday, 14th inst. in the 43th year of her age, his amiable consort Mrs. ELEANOR LEE KENT.

On Thursday morning 17th, in the 19th year of her age, Miss BENNETTA MARIA GOLDSBOROUGH, daughter of John Goldsborough, Esq. of Talbot county. A month since this charming young lady, then in bloom of health and buoyant in spirits parted with her parents to pay a visit to her friends in Cecil county, designing to spend a few days upon her return with acquaintances in this City. She arrived for that purpose but was unwell. The fell destroyer had marked her for his victim. Every possible attention was afforded by affectionate friends around her, but of no avail were human efforts. Her eyes were closed amongst us. Her remains were deposited in our grave yard attended by a concourse of sympathising strangers. Her fond parents were summoned but arrived too late to receive the parting sigh of their endeared daughter. All that was left then, was a cold and lifeless corpse. But let them not weep as those without hope. The pure spirit of the departed has flown to him who gave it.

In this county on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY, consort of James Goldsborough, Esq.

We are authorized to say that BENJAMIN J. JONES is a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland, for Somerset county. We are authorized to announce Stephen Rogers, Esq. as a candidate for the suffrages of the citizens of Talbot county to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.
Floor—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$4 57 1/2
City Mills, superior qual. " 4 25 a
Wheat, per bushel " 90 a 100
Indian Corn, " " 68 a 79
Rye, " " 55 a
Oats, " " 26 a 28
[Pat.]

Boot & Shoe Store.

William White,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, (EASTON.)
Has just received from Baltimore a handsome supply of Ladies' and Childrens' boots and shoes, which he will dispose of very low for cash.—He has also received from New York a large supply of red and black morocco skins of the first and second quality, which he will either manufacture into boots and shoes or dispose of, low for cash, by the single skin or by the dozen.

W. H. finds he can purchase Boots & Shoes on much lower terms, for cash, in either of the above cities, than even on a short credit—he has therefore determined to sell for cash alone, and invites all those who are in want of articles in his line, and who have the needful, to give him a call, examine for themselves and he has no doubt of their purchasing.

Farms to Rent.

OAKLAND and COOKS-HOPE situated in Edmondson's Neck, and occupied at present by Mr. Thomas Dewling, will be rented to good tenants on reasonable terms, for the ensuing year.
J. ROGERS.

Election.

Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held at the several election districts of this county, on the first Monday in September next, to elect two persons for Talbot County to be Electors of the Senate of Maryland. ALSO—That an election will be held at the several election districts of this County on the first MONDAY in October next, to elect four persons to represent Talbot county in the next House of Delegates.—Also to elect one person to represent the district of Talbot, Caroline and Queen Anns' counties in the next Congress of the United States.

THOMAS HENRIX, Sheriff.

Aug 12

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

PELHAM-CITIZENS.

Having taken notice of the course pursued by a portion of the state of Maryland relative to the manner that Candidates would be brought before the people, for Electors of the Senate, and observing they have voluntarily come out, without the aid of the old caucus institution, in many, if not all the counties, with the exception of Harford, and the City of Annapolis, and having myself been pressed very much in the course of the spring past, to be a candidate for the aforesaid place, by a large portion of the most respectable democrats of the county, I did consent to gratify them, and observed to the people of the county that I was a candidate. However, after that, a portion of democrats, who are still in favour of caucusing, succeeded in getting up a caucus. I had come to the conclusion not to be a candidate; but since the nomination of the Candidates for the Legislature, the people observing that the caucus having disposed of, upon the same character, a double portion of public preference, have expressed great dissatisfaction, thereat, and have come forward to me and pressed me to be a candidate, I declined it, with an expectation that there would be federalists out as candidates until the present. I now consent to be a candidate, presuming there will be no federalists as candidates; but at the same time, the public will understand that, if the federalists shall form a ticket, and come forward that, in that case I am no candidate. My only object is that the people may have a chance of a choice, and not leave the balance of the state to believe that there are but two characters in Caroline that are worthy of notice, by heaping on them a double portion of office both honorable and profitable. Fellow citizens, should you see proper to select me for the above appointment, my strongest abilities will be exerted to get a senate not inimical to the interest of the state of Maryland.

WILLIAM ORRELL.

Aug. 26.

Vendue.

In further pursuance of the order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will sell the residue of the personal estate of the late Lloyd Nicols, deceased, at Mount Pleasant on the evening of SATURDAY the 9th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day after Sunday, the sale beginning precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M.

This residuum will consist of a great quantity of most valuable plate—a remarkably fine day imported clock, some pieces of valuable household and kitchen furniture—a quantity of nice pork, with a good ox cart, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention, but of great use to the purchasers. Terms of sale same as before. Notes with approved security taken for all sums of five dollars or upwards payable six months after date—below that, the cash will be required.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Adm'r. of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd.

Aug. 26 3w

MARYLAND.

Caroline county Orphans' Court.

August Term, A. D. 1826.

On application of Peter Satterfield, surviving administrator of Elijah Satterfield late of Caroline county dec'd. it is ordered that the said Peter Satterfield 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 in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minute of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1826.

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah Satterfield, late of Caroline county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, A. D. 1826.

PETER SATTERFIELD, Surviving
Adm'r. of Elijah Satterfield, dec'd.

Aug. 26 3w

Rinaldo.

The season of the thorough bred Stallion "Rinaldo" will be extended to the first of October, on the terms heretofore advertised.

EDWARD N. HANBLETON.

EDWARD S. WINDER.

August 26.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Worcester county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elisha Brown late of said county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the first day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of August, A. D. 1826.

STEPHEN B. COLLINS, Ex'r.

Aug. 26 3w

To Rent

For the ensuing year the house and garden, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, the present residence of the subscriber, situate on Washington street, in an airy, pleasant, and healthy part of the town are nearly new and in complete repair; has three rooms and a passage on the first floor and the same above stairs. The ground consists of four building lots, containing one acre of land, and extends from Washington to West street. On them are a good brick meat house, dairy, wood yard, stable, for six or 8 head of horses, a carriage house, barns for hay and an excellent granary; two pumps of water, one on Washington the other on West street. To an approved tenant this property will be let on very moderate terms. Also to rent for the next year, several small houses in desirable situations. Apply to

EDWARD N. HANBLETON.
F. S. Tenants who at present occupy any of my houses, and do not expect to continue the ensuing year, are requested to give me notice in a few days.

Aug. 26.

E. N. H.

At a Quarterly Meeting Conference for Caroline Circuit, held at Edenaezer, near Hillsborough, on Saturday the 12th day of August, 1826, the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted.

We the members of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Caroline Circuit in Conference assembled, taking into consideration the baneful tendency of the indiscriminate and inordinate use of ardent spirits in general, and particularly the demoralizing effects of that system of treating which is practised by some candidates for office, and their friends, during what is called the electioneering campaign—for the suppression of vice and wickedness, and the promotion of morality and religion, we do agree as far as possible to carry into practical operation the following resolutions.

Resolved, 1st. We will generally discountenance that system of treating practised by the candidates for office, and their friends during the electioneering campaign.

2d. We will not vote for any man or set of men, who engage in this pernicious practice, or employ others in it, nor for any intemperate man, and so far as our influence extends, we will endeavour to prevail on the people to withhold their support from such candidates.

3d. We do hereby request the co-operation of all the religious denominations in this county, and the aid of all persons friendly to morality, religion and good government, that we may be able the more effectually to suppress this abominable practice.

4th. Resolved, that a copy of this document be sent to the Editors of the Easton Star and Gazette for publication, requesting the favour of them to give it publicity through the medium of their papers as often as they may think proper.

Farms for Rent.

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing year the farm now in the occupancy of Capt. Benjamin Roe, and the farm adjoining, occupied by Mr. Henry Holmes, in Talbot County, near Hillsborough, these farms are very convenient to a public landing and mill, and will be rented to good tenants on moderate terms. Apply to HENRY NICOLS. Hillsborough, Caroline County Md. 15 July 15

Boot and Shoe MAKING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for the very liberal support which he has received since carrying on the above business, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of materials, selected with care and attention by himself, which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and sell on the most accommodating terms. From having in his employ the best workmen that can be procured, and by giving the strictest personal attention to business, he feels a confident hope that he will be able to please all those who may honour him with their custom. It is his intention to have work made in the best and most fashionable manner, with a particular regard to stability and neatness.

Easton, July 29. JOHN WINGET. N. B. J. W. has a variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's work now on hand, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in this place.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, my farm near Holt's Mill, called "BRIDGEWATER," at present cultivated by Levin Mills Esq. The extensive meadows and an abundance of marl, render this a desirable situation for a tenant with capital. The out buildings are good; the dwelling will be moved and repaired to the entire convenience of the tenant. There are about 475 acres of arable land, well adapted to grain. Also peach and apple orchards, with other fruits of the best quality. If the tenant show a disposition to improve the land, he may be accommodated with a lease.

Also Several houses and lots at the Old Chapel, with the tavern house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Anderson.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Easton.

GEO. W. NABB.

July 22—3t

To Rent

A farm on Choptank river, where the late Tristram Bowdle resided, any person wishing to rent will please to call on the subscriber living in Easton.

SARAH BOWDLE.

She also requests those who are indebted to her to come forward and pay off their notes. August 5 3w

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—

NOTE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely girls.

They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd. Easton, Nov. 5

VALUABLE LANDS For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder at the Court house door, in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock on Tuesday the 29th day of August next, so much of the real estate of the late Mr. Anthony Ross, dec'd, as may be necessary to pay the debts; situate in Island Creek neck in said county, whereon Mr. Wm. Slaughter at present resides. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and will be allowed a credit of twelve months. After the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be given to the purchaser. The creditors of the said Ross are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof into the office of the clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale. A plot of the land will be shown on the day of sale. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to Mr. Wm. Slaughter who will show the property. J. S. MARTIN, Trustee. July 29 1826.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BALTIMORE INSTITUTION for the cure of Stammering and other impediments of Speech. Mr. GIBBS having opened an Institution in the city of Baltimore for the cure of such persons as may be afflicted with Stammering or other impediment of speech takes this method to notify the citizens of Baltimore and the public at large, that he has now made arrangements for the accommodation of all who may apply to him for relief. His long experience and infallible success makes him confident in pledging himself to give relief in every case in a few days or weeks at farthest. Mr. Gibbs deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer to the annexed certificate and the gentlemen who have given it their signatures, and who have witnessed the progress of his Pupils. Persons desirous of applying to Mr. Gibbs, will call at Mr. Cooper's, Lexington st. opposite Doct. Potter's.

Baltimore, Aug. 8, 1826. Having witnessed the extraordinary success which has attended the instructions of Mr. Gibbs, in cases of Stammering, we take pleasure in recommending him to the confidence of the public.

JOHN CROMWELL. SAMUEL BAKER, M. D. Professor Mat. Medica, University of Maryland. RICH'D. WILMOT HALL, M. D. Professor Obstetrics and diseases of children, University of Maryland. THO. W. GRIFFITH, one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Baltimore. Aug. 19 4w

Notice.

Broke from the jail of Somerset county, on Monday night last, two criminals, by name, Hugh Carter, alias Puckum, and Samuel Cornish—Hugh is about 45 years of age, light complexion, supposed to be 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, no marks, recollected, very indifferent clothing, said to be from the Eastern Shore of the state of Virginia. I will give to any person who will deliver him to my jailer in Princess Anne, Somerset county, the sum of 25 dollars. Samuel is supposed to be from 30 to 35 years of age, dark complexion about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, clothing good—I will give to any person 15 dollars who will deliver him to my jailer as above.

ROBT. STEWART, Shff. S. C. Aug. 19 3w.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Robertson, of George, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next, otherwise, they may by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate—Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1826.

ROBT STEWART, Ex'r. Aug. 19 3w

Public Sale.

The subscriber being about to decline house-keeping will expose to Public Sale, his dwelling house in Easton on the road leading to Easton Point, on sixth day (Friday) the 25th inst. all his Household and Kitchen furniture, amongst which are three very good Beds, bedding &c. &c.—J. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over \$5, upon the purchaser giving note with approved security; on all sums of and under \$5 the cash will be required.—No article to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by THISTRAM NEEDLES. 8th mo. 19 1826.

For Rent,

For the next year, the farm near Dover Bridge, now occupied by Mr. Henry Snow—Also the house and Garden, near Dover Bridge at present occupied by Mr. James Ludrick; with the house & garden, will be rented a blacksmith's shop—This is considered one of the best stands for a blacksmith's shop in the county and will be rented low to a good tenant—apply to WM. H. HAYWARD. Talbot county, August 19

COACH GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

The subscriber avails himself of the opportunity of informing the citizens of Somerset, that, having opened shop in Princess Anne, he intends carrying on the Coach Gigg, and Harness-making business in all their various branches. Having furnished himself with experienced workmen and a good stock of materials, he flatters himself, he shall be able, by executing his work with neatness and dispatch, in the most fashionable manner and on the most accommodating terms, to meet the wishes of the public, and especially those who may favour him with employment. Prompt attention will be given to business; and every effort used to please his customers, and to show himself worthy of public confidence. As heretofore, the citizens of Somerset, have mostly, been under the disagreeable necessity of sending their work to some distant shop out of the county, he hopes for the future this necessity will be prevented; and that they will avail themselves of the advantages of relief now offered them. He solicits a share of public patronage; pledges his assurances that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction.—Persons wishing work done in his line of business would do well to give him a call. WILLIAM QUINN. Princess Anne, Aug. 19.

NOTICE.

W. Hughlett—having commenced carrying on the operations of his Saw Mill, near Greensborough Caroline county, (lately conducted by Mr. James Hughes now deceased) he will keep a careful sawyer at the Mill—he will saw timber on shares the logs to be divided before sawed, or he will saw for a reasonable compensation in money—He proposes to keep on hand for sale at moderate prices: Oak Gum, & Pine plank—Laths and Scantling—Bills of plank and Scantling will be sawed to order. W. Hughlett proposes to attend at the saw Mill on the first Monday in every month, or oftener if necessary, in his absence, application will be made to Mr. Charles Adams, merchant, Greensborough.

The Saw Mill with a Careful sawyer may be Rented for the next year. August 19 w

JAMES M. LAMBDIN

has just received an additional supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, &c. which he offers at reduced prices for cash. Aug. 5 4w

Notice.

THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY are hereby most respectfully notified that I am a Candidate for their suffrages at the ensuing October Election, as a Member to represent them in the next Legislature of Maryland. THOMAS JONES. July 22 w

Wanted.

To purchase 30 or 40 likely young negroes, by a gentleman from the South, for which the highest price will be given—for further particulars call at No. 81, Hanover st. Baltimore, on Jesse's Shaffer. Baltimore, July 8.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant, SOLOMON LOWE. Easton, Dec. 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description. Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year, By the Public's Obedient Servant, RICHARD D. RAY. Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts. ABRAHAM GRIFFITH. Feb. 18 1t

THE THOROUGH BRED STALLION,

RINALDO

John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, will stand the present season at one of the subscribers' stables in EASTON, at the low price of Fifteen Dollars the spring's chance, which Ten Dollars will discharge paid by the first of October next—\$5 the gile leap, and \$20 to insure a mare with foal—25 cents in each case to be paid to the groom. The season will be extended to the first of August, or longer if required. RINALDO is fifteen and a half hands high, and 5 years old this season, is a horse of uncommon bone and muscular powers. He is deep or blood bay with black mane, tail, and legs—has never covered a mare, having just arrived from Roanoke in Virginia. He was got by Sir Archy, (who is now covering at \$75 the spring's chance) his dam Miss Maryland, by Gracchus, Dute by Silverlark, Vanity by Celer, Mark Anthony, Jolly Rodger—see American Farmer of April 9, 1824. Although a train of fortuitous circumstances enable the subscribers to offer the services of Rinaldo unprecedentedly low, yet it is a fact, susceptible of proof, that he cannot be purchased for less than \$2,000. We are mainly indebted to J. S. Skinner, Esq. to whose care and direction Mr. Randolph entrusted this noble animal, for enabling us to offer his services at a price within the reach of every farmer, and so much below the price now paying by citizens of other states for the services of horses from the same stud. Good pasturage may be procured in the neighbourhood of Easton for mares from a distance; and as Rinaldo will not travel, all mares must be brought to his stable.

The following extract from the advertisement of Roanoke, a brother to Rinaldo, now covering in Virginia, will be found applicable to him:—

"Like his sire, he is fit for the dray, wagon, or coach, as well as the turf, the field, and the road, in short for every purpose to which this noble animal can be applied, but that of a shooting pony."

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON EDW'D. S. WINDER. June 10 w

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. The farm formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Brown, situate on the head of Bolingbroke Creek, consisting of two farms of about 356 acres; they will be rented together or separately as may best suit, also a farm in Bamberg belonging to Col. Dickinson, now in the occupancy of Wm. Kirby—Apply to NS. MARTIN. July 29 1826. (8) 3t

BALTIMORE & EASTON PACKET.

THE SCHOONER,

JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET & GRAIN BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore every SUNDAY and Baltimore every WEDNESDAY, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at NINE o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain: he has employed Capt. Thomas Row, who is well acquainted with the business and in whom every confidence can be placed. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He intends when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale to James Carroll, Esq. of Baltimore, and shall devote his own time and attention to receiving freights and settling the business at his office at Easton Point or at the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, in Easton, every Saturday. THOMAS PARROTT. July 29

WORCESTER COUNTY, to wit:

Wilson Bishop, By virtue of a decree of Worcester County Court sitting Catherine his wife de as a court of Chancery, vises of Lemuel Purcell in this cause the sub-nell deceased. scribe will offer at public Auction at New-Town in Worcester county on Wednesday the 27th day of September 1826 the following real estate to wit: a tract of land called Miles Addition containing 225 acres more or less also part of a tract called Bad Luck, containing 27 acres more or less & part of Miles Addition containing 109 acres, more or less together with all the lands adjoining the said tracts or parts of tracts which formerly belonged to Lemuel Purcell, late of Worcester county deceased, said lands being situated in the middle district, in Somerset county and adjoining the lands of Mr. Lazarus Cotman. The subscriber will also offer at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Snow-Hill on Thursday the 28th day of Sept. 1826, at 2 o'clock P. M. a part of a tract of land called Rochester, situate in Worcester county about two miles from Snow-Hill, containing 400 acres more or less, also a lot in the town of Snow-Hill. The whole of said lands being late the real estate of said Lemuel Purcell deceased. A credit of twelve months will be allowed the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond or bonds to the trustee with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale by the Court aforesaid & on the payment of the whole purchase money, the trustee will by a deed or deeds, to be executed according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers the property and estate to him, her, or them, sold free clear and discharged from all claim of the claimants and of the defendants.—The creditors of said Lemuel Purcell, deceased are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the mentioned day of sale. JOHN P. DUFFIELD, Trustee. Aug. 5 4w

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the farm near the Three Bridges, at present occupied by Mr. Isaac B. Parrott. Apply to SAM'L. T. KENNARD. Easton, July 29.

VALUABLE FARMS

To be Rented.

To be rented for the ensuing year the lower farm and plantation on Tilghman's Island; and also the farm and plantation of the late Mr. Joseph Haskins near Hunting Creek—upper Mill in Caroline county. Tenants who can be well recommended will be accepted. For terms application to be made at the Bank at Easton. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r. Easton, July 29 3w

BOAT RACE at Easton Point, Talbot county

On Thursday the 31st day of August, precisely at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the morning, the General Freeman and the Lady of the Lake, will start from Easton Point and run three miles—one & a half miles down Tread Haven and return to the starting pole.—The wager to be a fish party for one hundred dollars.

The Boats are to be manned with a Cockswain and four Oarsmen each.—The General Freeman is dressed in white.—The Lady of the Lake white bottom with blue gunwales. Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to witness this beautiful contest of skill and taste. Judges to be selected on the day of race. July 29

TO GRAZERS AND BUTCHERS.

One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber, Princess Anne, Somerset county, Md. J. C. WILSON, Jr.

July 1—1f The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to this office

John S. Bridges,

CONFECTIONER, BALTIMORE, Has determined upon reducing the price of articles in his line to the following.

MINT, LEMON, BARLEY, HOREHOUND, CINNAMON, ROSE, and PENNY DICE Candies. 25 cents per lb. MINT DROPS, SUGAR ALMONDS, SUGAR PLUMS and 28 cents per lb. KISSES, SUGAR RADISHES, 3 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 130, Market st. Baltimore. July 15 6w

The Cambridge Chronicle, Chestertown Telegraph and Centerville Times will insert the above 3 times and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

VALUABLE LANDS, For Sale.

The unsold part of several fine tracts of land in Queen-Anne's county, part of the estate of Edward Tilghman Esq. late of the City of Philadelphia, deceased, consisting of four farms of convenient size.—These lands are about 4 miles below Centerville on the post road to Easton and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore.—The soil is of good quality and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it—for terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centerville in Queen Anne's county. EWD: TILGHMAN. July 29 8w

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

My farm at the head of Wye, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ennalls Martin, Jr.—This farm is laid off in three fields, each field containing about 130 thousand corn hills and is well calculated for the growth of wheat, corn, &c.—The house is large, convenient and in complete repair, with all the necessary out houses—there is a very fine orchard on this farm—the situation would be an excellent one for a physician. For terms apply to Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber, SUSAN SETHI. Talbot co, July 22.

N. B. Also a house and lot on Goldsborough street, in the town of Easton—enquire as above. S

Lands to Rent.

To be rented at reduced and very moderate rents, for one or more years from the first of next January, all my lands in Hunting Creek Neck and Poplar Neck in Caroline county.—These lands comprise extensive & firm marshes on Choptank River, on which they bind about two miles, and are therefore valuable for stock. The lands in Hunting Creek Neck are also offered for sale, in farms of suitable sizes, at very low prices, and on a long credit.—Persons wishing to rent may apply either to myself, or to Daniel Cheezum, my agent, who resides near these lands.—Those who are disposed to purchase, will be pleased to address themselves to me. C. GOLDSBOROUGH. Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, } June 17 12w

Public Sale.

By virtue of three vindictive expons to me directed against Thos. Wrightson, at the suit of the following persons, to wit: one at the suit of Sam'l. Tennant; one at the suit of Benjamin Blades, and one at the suit of John M. Wise, use Nathan Harrington, use Rachel L. Kerr, will be sold in the Town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 9th September, the following property, to wit: One negro girl called Sophy, taken as the property of said Wrightson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned claims. Sale to take place between 12 and 5 o'clock at Allen's Tavern. W. TOWNSEND, Constable. Aug 12 S

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Subscriber will sell or rent his farm in Caroline county, situated on the public road leading from Gen. William Potter's to Marshy Hope Bridge and Punch Hall, and within five miles of Gen. Potter's public landing, containing about 180 acres. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, store house and granary, together with the necessary out buildings, and is considered to be one of the best country stands for public business in the county, and a neighborhood celebrated for health and friendly intercourse. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those desirous of purchasing or renting, will, of course, view the premises. The above property will be shown by Mr. Willis Charles, who lives adjoining, and the terms made known by the subscriber in Easton.

I will also sell on moderate terms a small farm containing 100 acres, situated in the county aforesaid, about two and a half miles from Collins' Roads, formerly occupied by Mr. Levin Todd. If this farm is not disposed of at private sale before the 26th day of August next, it will on that day, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, be offered at public sale, at Collins' Roads, and struck off to the highest bidder for the same. A credit of 12 months will be given if required. Attendance will be given by the Subscriber or his agent. J. TOMLINSON. June 1

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber in the state of Ohio, in 1825, a negro fellow who calls himself NATHAN—about 6 feet high, stout made, yellowish complexion—was employed some time on board the Norfolk steam boat, plying between the city of Baltimore and Norfolk—He was sold to the subscriber by a Mrs. Clayland, of the Eastern Shore, (Md.) on account of a theft he had committed on board the Norfolk steam boat—Nathan has been seen in Baltimore and no doubt is now in that city or Norfolk—The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described negro in any jail in the United States. JOHN B. ORY, State of Louisiana, or JAS. C. WHEELER, Easton, E.S. of Maryland. June 10.

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Peter L. Durborough, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Peter L. Durborough having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Peter L. Durborough be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot county court, on the first Saturday of November term next, & at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Peter L. Durborough to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Peter L. Durborough should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 29th day of April, 1826. LAMBERT BEARDON. August 12 w

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.