

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1822.

NO. 243

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Stockholders

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 28th day of August at 10 o'clock A. M. there will be offered the property hereinafter mentioned, payable in cash, or stock of the City Bank of Baltimore.

The sale will commence at the corner of Spring and German streets, (viz. Sterrett's Spring) on the east side of Harford run—with the view of disposing of each piece of property upon the premises, as far as it shall be found practicable, viz:—

No. 1—FIFTEEN LOTS in fee, on Spring street, between German and Smith streets; the fronts are from 23 to 24 feet, their depth 100 feet. These lots are very desirable, either for a view to future value, or present improvement—They front a square of ground 373 feet in extent, which is probably will ever be kept open—the one half of which consists of the ground attached to Sterrett's spring.

No. 2—Also, THREE LOTS in fee on German street, between Spring and Caroline street, fronting on the former 22 and 24 feet, 112 feet in depth.

No. 3—FIVE LOTS in fee on Caroline street, between German and Smith streets, fronting 22 feet on the former, in depth 70 feet.

No. 4—Also, SIX LOTS in fee on the north side of German street, between Strawberry alley and Bond street, fronting on the former 23 feet, in depth 99 feet.

No. 5—Also, FOUR LOTS in fee on the south side of German street, between Apple alley and Market street, Fell's Point, fronting on the former 25 feet, 160 feet in depth.

No. 6—Also, SIX LOTS in fee on Market street, Fell's Point, between German and Gough streets, fronting on the former 26 feet 6 inches, and running back 100 feet to an alley—Should not the lots contained in No. 5 and 6 command the limit, the square composed of them being 160 by 213 feet, will be offered entire.

No. 7—Also, FOUR LOTS in fee on the west side of Market street, Fell's Point, between Bank and Wilk streets, 25 feet front, varying in their depth from 119 to 133 feet.

No. 8—Also, A LOT in fee, situated at the intersection of the north side of Great York and Green streets, fronting on the former 44 feet, running back and binding on the east side of the latter 147 feet.

No. 9—Also, A LOT in fee on the north side of St. Paul's street, situated at the intersection of the north side of said street and the east side of Courtland street, fronting on the former 20 feet, running back and binding on the latter 100 feet to Beaurand's lane.

No. 10—Also, A LOT in fee on the north side of St. Paul's street, and the west side of Park lane, fronting on the former 20 feet, running back and binding on the latter 100 feet to Beaurand's lane.

No. 11—Also, TWO LOTS on the west side of Hanover street, between Brandy alley if extended and Camden street, each fronting 10 feet, running back 132 feet—The one lot subject to a ground rent of 1/4 19s sterling—the second 40s sterling.

No. 12—Also, THREE LOTS in fee, situated on East street, Old Town, near the Hay racks, fronting 25 feet, 100 feet in depth.

And on the succeeding day, viz. on THURSDAY, the 29th day of August, there will be offered at public sale at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Exchange, all the following property (as so many of the previously described that may have been prevented from being offered as hereby contemplated):—

No. 13—That very extensive HOUSE AND LOT in fee, which is situated on the east side of Hanover street, fronting thereon 33 feet, and the north side of Pence alley or Sugar house alley, running with and binding thereon 150 feet to Liverpool alley—It is the same as which was occupied by the late Samuel Griffith, esq.

No. 14—Also, That Fire Proof Warehouse, in fee, fronting 26 feet 9 inches or thereabouts on Commerce street, and running back 49 feet to the east line of McClure's dock—it is a upper building of the two that were formerly used as a steam mill.

No. 15—Also, A House and Lot in fee, situated on the south side of Market street, between for the same at the distance of 74 feet and a half westwardly from the corner of Howard and Market street, fronting on Market street 16 feet and running back to and binding on German street 16 feet.

No. 16—Also, A Three Story Brick Warehouse in fee, about 16 feet west of No. 15, fronting on Market street 16 feet 6 inches, running back 91 feet—The house is calculated for the accommodation of a family, and used as a place of business, and as such now occupied by Mr. John Ruckle.

No. 17—Also, Six and one quarter acres of thirty six perches of Ground in fee, situated to the east of the Baltimore Hospital, on which there is a comfortable Gardener's house, &c. the whole is cultivated and improved as a market garden by John Ogier, to whom it is under lease for 10 years from the 1st day of August, 1819.

No. 18—Also, Forty seven acres of Land lying west of No. 17, and is more in the city of the Baltimore hospital; it is enclosed with a good post and rail fence; is well improved as having once been the property of Mr. Martin, Esq.

No. 19—Also, That country residence on Belle Air turnpike road, containing four and three quarters of an acre, in fee, on which there is a very excellent dwelling; it is formerly the property of David Stewart,

No. 20—Also, That country seat which for many years the residence of Samuel Pett, esq. but more recently occupied, containing 30 acres of land, in fee.

No. 21—Also, A Ground rent for \$167 00, arising from 26 acres of land on Whet-

stone Point; it is the same property that was leased on or about the 13th of March, 1797, by Mr. John Leypold to the late Saml. Chase, Esq.

No. 22—Also, Two hundred and eight acres of Elkridge Lands; it is situated at the junction of the Columbia Turnpike and Montgomery road—It is fine land, 41 acres of which is in wood.

No. 23—That very valuable Merchant and Saw Mill, with the store and Dwelling House, Cooper's house and shop, Blacksmith's house and shop, with about 16 acres of arable land; the stand is reputed to be an excellent one for a country store—This property is situated on the Columbia Turnpike road, and is well known by the name of 'The Oakland Mills.'

No. 24—Also, A House and Lot in Chester town, situated at the north west intersection of Market and Water streets.

No. 25—Also, that part of a tract of Land in Kent county, known by the name of Mill Farm, now in the occupancy of Mr. Edward Tilden containing about 24 acres of land, near to or adjoining Dunn's Mill.

No. 26—Also, a tract of Land in Kent county, called Megilton's Purchase, being part of Stepney Heath Manor, lately in the occupancy of a certain Thomas Parks.

No. 27—Also, a tract of Land near Sims' tavern, in Kent county, lately owned by Stephen Denning, containing 130 acres.

No. 28—Also, a tract called Price's Lot, near Dunn's Mill, now under rent to Mr. Thomas Price, containing about 8 acres, on which there is a Dwelling House and cartwright shop.

No. 29—Also, Seventy-eight acres of very valuable Woodland, called the Swamps, in Kent county, adjoining the lands of Major Bowers.

No. 30—Also, Twenty acres of Woodland in Kent county, called Bluntwell, near to Forlie Creek.

No. 31—Also, that well known estate in Kent county, commonly called Forlie, containing about 900 acres of prime land; it is the point of land opposite to Pool's Island, which is situated between Forlie creek and the Chesapeake bay; it is within a few hours sail of Baltimore; it is believed that there is no estate in Maryland of the same extent, that surpasses Forlie, in fertility and the exhaustless sources of shell manure, offers every facility of yet adding to its productiveness. The improvements consist of a very good two story Brick House, with stables and the other necessary farm houses, all erected within a few years past—The estate will be sold on a credit, viz. six thousand dollars cash or City Bank Stock, as the purchaser may prefer, the residue in one, two, three, four and five years, with interest on bond and approved security. Those desiring to purchase are invited to examine it, and that they may form an adequate idea of its fertility, they are desired to do so whilst the crop of corn is standing. Mr. Smith, the manager, will receive instructions to extend every information and attention to those who may call with that view.

No. 32—Also, 12 shares of stock of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, the par of which is \$50, \$600
And a certificate of Elkton Bank &c. 160
All the foregoing property save Forlie and that herein particularly excepted, will be sold for cash or City Bank stock, at the option of the purchaser, payable on the day of sale; and Nos. 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, and all the property in Kent county, will be sold on the following terms: one fifth cash or a note at sixty days satisfactorily endorsed; the residue on notes with endorsers at 9, 12 and 18 months, with interest included; and if paid the day the notes shall become due, City Bank stock will be received in payment at a price that shall be announced at the day of sale.

Should not the foregoing property be disposed of at public sale as hereby intended, the same will after the day previously stated, thereafter be disposed of at private sale, when the same can be effected on terms that shall be thought advantageous to those concerned.

Statement of the situation of the concerns of the City Bank will at all times be subject to the inspection of the stockholders, and every information will be given by application to
JOHN B. MORRIS.

Baltimore, July 27—ts
The Easton Gazette, Easton—Political Examiner, Fredericktown—Bond of Union, Bel-Air—Herald, Hagerstown, will insert the above.

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber some time in March last, a negro man named Moses, calls himself

Moses King,

he lived the two last years with Thomas Hicks, near the Draw Bridge, dark complexion, about five feet nine inches high, 31 years old, I believe he is now in the neighbourhood of the Draw Bridge, and if delivered to me living near Cambridge, or lodged in Cambridge jail I will pay the above reward.

WILLIAM APPLEGARTH.
July 27—4w

Notice.

The Subscribers, citizens of Worcester county, do hereby give notice to their creditors that they have severally presented their petitions to the Judges of Worcester county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland; which petitions are now pending in said court, and the first Saturday of the next November term of said court appointed for the final hearing of the same—of which all persons interested will of course take notice.

Nehemiah Holland
John Phillips
Robert Johnson
William Stevens.

Worcester county,
July 27—4w }

Battles of Erie and Plattsburg.

The following description of the Battles of Erie and Plattsburgh, are from Miss Wright's Letters, an English lady, who visited this country just after the conclusion of the late war.

The enemy soon advanced up the shores of the lake to the river Saranac, at the mouth of which stands the village of Plattsburgh, backed and flanked by the forest, whose dark interminable line it sweetly breaks with its neat and cheerful dwellings, overlooking the silver bosom of a circular bay, which receives the waters of the river. Continual skirmishes now took place between the enemy and flying parties of militia, 700 of which soon collected from the surrounding forests. The state of Vermont, which lies the opposite shores of the lake, then poured forth her mountaineers. Scattered through a mountainous country, it might have been thought difficult to collect the scanty population; but the cry of invasion echoed from hill to hill, from village to village, some caught their horses from the plough, others ran off on foot, leaving their herds in the pastures, and scarce exchanging a parting blessing with their wives and mothers, as they handed to them their muskets.

From the grey sire, whose trembling hand could hardly buckle on his brand,
To the raw boy, whose shaft and bow were yet scarce terror to the crow,
Each valley, each sequestered glen,
Mustered his little horde of men,
That met, as torrents from the height
In high land dale their streams unite;
Still gazing as they pour along,
A voice more loud, a tide more strong."

Their guns on their shoulders, a powder flask at their side, sometimes a ration in their pockets, crowd after crowd poured into Burlington, and all, as a friend who had witnessed the scene, described it to me, 'came at a run, whether on their own legs, or of their horses.'

The beautiful little town of Burlington, covers the breast of a hill on the opposite shore, and somewhat higher up the lake than Plattsburgh. Here every boat and canoe was in requisition; troop after troop hurried to the shore, and as the scattered crowds poured in, to Plattsburgh they collected in lines on the Saranac to resist the passage of the enemy, or struck into the woods, with orders to harass their rear.

The fleet was now equipped; and, when that of the enemy appeared in sight, moored in a line across the entrance of the bay; with such breathless alacrity had the Americans prepared to meet this encounter, that one of the vessels which then entered into action, had been built and equipped in the space of a fortnight—eighteen days previous to the engagement, the timber of which it was constructed had been actually growing in the forest upon the shores of the lake.

The British flotilla, under the command of Captain Downie mounted 95 guns, and upwards of a thousand men; the American, under Com. Macdonough, 86 guns, and nearly eight hundred men. The first exchange of the cannon between the fleets was the signal of the armies on land. A desperate conflict ensued. The British twice attempted to force the bridges, and twice were driven back; then filing up the river a detachment attempted to ford; but here a volley of musketry suddenly assailed them from the woods, & forced them to retreat with loss.

The issue of the day was felt by both parties to depend upon the naval engagement then raging in the sight of both armies. Many an anxious glance was cast upon the waters by those stationed near the shore. For two hours the conflict remained doubtful, the vessels on either side were stripped of their sails and rigging; staggering and reeling hulks, they still gave and received the shocks that threatened to submerge them. The vessel of the American commodore was twice on fire, her cannon dismounted, & her sides leaking, the enemy was in the same condition. The battle for a moment seemed a drawn one, when both attempted a manoeuvre which was to decide the day. With infinite difficulty the American ship veered about; the enemy adopted the same in vain; a fresh fire poured upon her, and she struck. A shout then awoke upon the shore, and ringing along the American lines, swelled for a moment above the roar of the battle. For a short space the British efforts relaxed; but then, as if nerved rather than dismayed by misfortune, the experienced veterans stood their ground, and continued the fight till darkness constrained its suspension.

The little town of Burlington, during these busy hours, displayed a far different, but not less interesting scene; all occupation was interrupted; the anxious inhabitants, lining the heights, and straining their eyes and ears to catch some signal that might speak the fate of a combat upon which so much depended. The distant firing and smoke told when the fleets were engaged. The minutes and the hours dragged on heavily; hopes and fears alternately prevailing; when, at length, the cannonading suddenly ceased; but still, with the help of the telescope, nothing could be distinguished across the vast waters, save that the last wreath of smoke had died away, and that life, honor, and property, were lost or saved.

Not a sound was heard. The citizens looked at each other without speaking; women and children wandered along the beach with many of the men of Vermont, who had continued to drop in during the day, but found no means of crossing the lake. Every boat was on the other shore, and all were still too busy there to ferry over tidings of the naval combat. The evening fell, and still no moving specks appeared upon the waters. A dark night, heavy with fogs, closed in, and some with saddened hearts slowly sought their homes; while others still lingered, hearkening to every breath, pacing to and fro distractedly and wildly imagining all the probable and possible causes which might occasion this suspense. Were they defeated—some would have taken to the boats; were they successful, some would have burned to bring the tidings. At eleven at night, a shout broke in the darkness from the waters. It was one of triumph. Was it from friends or enemies? Again it broke louder: it was recognized and re-echoed by the listeners on the beach, swelled up the hill, and 'Victory, victory!' rang through the village. I could not describe the scene as it was described to me; but you will suppose how the blood ebbed from the heart; how young and old ran about frantic; how they laughed, wept, sang, and wept again. In half an hour, the little town was in a blaze of light.

The brunt of the battle was now over; but it still remained doubtful, whether the invaders would attempt to push forward, in despite of the loss of their fleet, and of the opposing ranks of militia now doubly inspired by patriotism and good fortune. At day-break, the next morning, were found only the sick, the wounded, and the dead, with the military stores and munitions of war. The siege had been raised during the night; and the baggage and artillery having been sent back, the army were already some miles on their way towards the frontier. The skirmishing that harassed their retreat, thinned their numbers less than the sudden desertion of 500 men, who threw down their muskets, and sprang into the woods. A few of these sons of Mars are now thriving farmers in the state of Vermont; others fared with more or less success, according to their industry and their morals.

From the Augusta Chronicle, July 4.

Col. Cumming and Mr. McDuffie.

After the extraordinary publicity which was given to the affair between Mr. McDuffie and Col. Cumming, during its pendency, it was to have been expected that neither of the parties would have been so regardless of the dictates of propriety, or so destitute of a becoming sense of what is due to the public, as to obtrude into the newspapers any statement in relation to it. The community, however, as a reward for having bestowed infinitely more attention upon a private controversy than it merited, have been kindly favoured with a bulletin, professing to give an authentic account of the battle. The spirit that could have prompted this publication under any circumstances, must be low and contemptible. But the impropriety of the publication, is rendered peculiarly striking, when it is considered that, in the eyes of the community at least, it is calculated to lead to a recurrence of the strife which was supposed to be at an end. If such was really the object; if the author of that publication (whom nobody can mistake) was desirous of a renewal of the combat; it would have been in every respect more creditable to himself, to have waited until he received authentic information of Mr. McDuffie's recovery, and then communicate his desire privately. In this way the forms at least of gentlemanly deportment would have been observed and the general reprobation of the community might have been obviated.

On the statement contained in the Chronicle of the 20th June, the following remarks are submitted:

Mr. McDuffie did assent to a proposition made by three gentlemen of high standing, to have his differences with Col. Cumming submitted to a court of Honor. This he did, because he had thought it right that he should do so, and not because he had the most distant expectation that the proposition would be adopted. For it was obvious that Col. Cumming could not accede to it, after having it pompously announced in a distant newspaper, that he would not admit of any such proceeding. Mr. McDuffie gave his assent, that he might have it in his power to vindicate himself from any imputation of blame, in case the contest should prove fatal to his antagonist. It was given however, upon condition that it should not be communicated to Col. Cumming, until his answer was received, that it might have no influence upon his determination.

The assertion that Mr. McDuffie's dress was calculated 'to repel or divert a bullet,' is utterly and wantonly untrue. The coat and pantaloons were of very thin lustrous, and instead of presenting 'folds of thick silk,' were made in the ordinary way. Mr. McDuffie wore no jacket. The insinuation that Mr. McDuffie was capable of standing a second fire, is as wilfully unfounded as it is infamous and dishonourable. The wound produced instantaneous pres-

tration, and when Col. Cumming demanded the opinion of the surgeons, Mr. McDuffie made an effort to raise himself and found it impossible. It was the third day before he could be moved by less than four persons, using the utmost caution. And yet, Col. Cumming publicly manifests the most ferocious regret, that he was not indulged in a second fire at a man thus situated. Whether this indicates the brave man or the assassin, the public have doubtless decided already. The statements of Mr. M. Duffie's second and surgeon are subjoined.

They confirm most of the statements contained in this article, and embrace some other points, upon which delicacy forbids the writer to say any thing. He need not say he is a 'responsible person,' for every gentleman is presumed to be so, though not guilty of the ridiculous parade of announcing it. An apology is due to the community, of whom it is believed that nine tenths esteem the publication of the 20th, and its author unworthy of notice.

Captain Elmore's Statement.

A duty which arises out of any situation, in relation to one of the gentlemen, imposes on me the necessity of bringing before the public, through the public prints, the following statement of occurrences, at a meeting in an affair of honour, between Mr. McDuffie and Col. Cumming.

The meeting took place at 8 o'clock in the forenoon on the 8th of June last, an article had been previously agreed on, prescribing the form of the dress to be used by the principals, without any specification of the materials, of which it should be made; and with this general restriction only that it should not be calculated to resist the penetration of a ball. Mr. McDuffie, at my instance, or rather injunction, ordered the dress he wore on that occasion. During the preparation in the presence of the principals, an objection was made by Col. Cumming's second to Mr. McDuffie's dress, on the ground that it was made of silk and calculated to resist the penetration of a ball and divert it from its direction, and the question was asked, whether Mr. McDuffie had no other dress? To this it was replied that Mr. McDuffie had brought no other dress to the ground with him, that silk was a common material for dresses on such occasions, particularly in warm weather, and that every dress, no matter of what material it should be formed, was calculated, in some degree, to resist the penetration of a ball or divert its direction, and that the objection could not deprive Mr. McDuffie of the right of using a silk dress. The conversation continued some time, in which the objection was maintained, until I replied, that it was useless to waste more words on the subject; that if Mr. McDuffie had brought another dress with him and was willing to change, I should not suffer him to do so. The objection was then withdrawn by Col. Cumming. This material was selected under the belief that patches of it were less frequently taken out by a ball passing through it, and carried into the body, than of cotton, linen or any other articles; and not for the base and cowardly purpose of protecting Mr. McDuffie from the danger of a wound. It would be as unnecessary to prove Mr. McDuffie's right to use a silk dress, as it would be to combat the idea, if such a one could be seriously suggested, that he was bound by courtesy, or any other principle, to present to his antagonist's aim; that part of the body which might be best calculated to receive, with mortal effect, the charge of his pistol.

His dress was common, his position erect, and violated no rule or understanding, expressed or implied, either on the ground or off it; and he was not bound to be more accommodating than he was either in his dress his position or otherwise. The dress was as simple in its construction as thin dresses of that pattern or fashion usually; and I assert positively, THAT IT HAD NO UNUSUAL FOLD, LINING OR OTHER OBSTRUCTION TO THE PENETRATION OF A BALL. Some of the lining was removed before the meeting, and had there been time after the surgeon had joined us, to have obtained a suitable linen dress, such an one would have been used at his suggestion.

In the understanding that the party who fired first, was not to change his position, until his antagonist had fired, there was nothing to preclude the party thus circumstanced, from protecting his body by bringing his arm down to his side or so far moving his body, as to bring it from the constrained posture used in firing, to one which was natural and easy provided it was erect. Mr. McDuffie's position was such, that in using his pistol he presented his side; but in adjusting himself to a natural and easy one (his body conforming with the position of his feet) he partially and obliquely presented his back, which accounts for the manner, in which he received Col. Cumming's ball. Immediately on receiving the wound, he fell, raised himself on his right elbow, deliberately laid his pistol by his side, and then felt his thigh, in which he said he had experienced the first sensation, indicating the seat of the wound, and afterwards felt his side, nor did he find the wound until it was uncovered. The exclamation imputed to him by mistake, if

it be worth remark, in any way, was not made by him, but by his surgeon and myself.

Upon looking at the wound, I supposed it mortal, and observed to Colonel Cumming, who had advanced and was present, that McDuffie stood in need of assistance from his friends, and that I was about to call them. This observation was made to him, in order that he might retire, should he wish not to be seen by them. He replied that it must be first ascertained that the combat was over, that he did not wish to make the affair unnecessarily sanguinary, but that the article regulating it must be complied with, alluding to the one which required the contest to continue until one of the parties should be disabled, which disability should be ascertained by the report of the surgeons. I instantly called on Cumming's surgeon, who at that moment was rising from an examination of the wound and he as promptly reported that he had no hesitation in saying that Mr. McDuffie was unable to stand. Col. Cumming replied that he was satisfied. I then called Mr. McDuffie's friends and on my return found Col. Cumming was in the act of departing. But before he started, he addressed Mr. McDuffie to this effect: our difficulty is now at an end, and I wish you as speedy a recovery as the nature of the wound will admit of.

In this account I do not pretend to give the precise language used, but I have given a fair and impartial history of the affair, according to the best of my recollection and impressions at the time.

That no inference may be drawn from the statement heretofore given, or from the unfortunate circumstance of the loss of his fire, unfavourable to Mr. McDuffie's firmness, I feel it a duty to make the following remark, in the correctness of which I believe I am supported by two gentlemen present: I have witnessed such meetings before, and I never saw any gentleman act, nor can I conceive how any gentleman could act with more apparent firmness and perfect self-possession, than Mr. McDuffie did, both before and after he received the wound. The accidental loss of his fire was owing to the position of his hand. He used a grasp of his pistol different from that which he was accustomed to do in practising, and the impulse necessary to raise it, produced a pressure on the trigger (upon which his finger rested), that discharged it in the ground, near his feet.

It is at present enough, that this explanation is satisfactory to his friends. If at any time necessary, it would at this be imprudent, to give a more detailed explanation of it to the public, and particularly to his enemies.

The public, I trust, will find an excuse for me in the necessity of the case, for offering to their consideration, the above statement, through the columns of a newspaper.

Dr. Fisher's Statement

On joining Mr. McDuffie on the 3d of June at Edgefield court house, one of my first enquiries was what dress had been prepared for the occasion. I was shown a frock coat and pantaloons of black silk. My wish was expressed that he should wear a pair of linen pantaloons. It being too late to make the alteration, it was determined that he should use the dress prepared. On examining this, I found that the tailor had put in a side pocket of coarse linen and some padding about the cape. These were removed the day before the meeting, nor was there any thing in the coat but the usual lining of such garments.

That Mr. McDuffie was perfectly cool and collected was strongly marked by his whole deportment. This I had an opportunity of observing distinctly, as my eyes were not withdrawn for a single minute from the time he took his position until he fell; nor did there escape from him that I heard, or in my belief, any exclamation whatever. As he fell I from a sudden impulse, which I could not overcome, exclaimed, 'Great God,' and some similar expression escaped Capt. Elmore also.

As soon as Dr. Cunningham and myself had examined the wound, we were of opinion that it was serious if not mortal, and gave it as our opinion that Mr. McDuffie was unable to stand. The truth of this opinion was evinced some hours afterwards, when Mr. McDuffie, in being moved from one bed to another, was raised to an erect posture and put on his feet, he became very sick & would have fainted, if he had not been placed immediately on the bed; nor could he, until the Monday following, bear sitting up without experiencing similar sensations.

EDWARD FISHER.

COLUMBIA, S. C. June 28th, 1822.

FROM BRACEBRIDGE HALL.

A VILLAGE POLITICIAN.

I'm a rogue if I do not think I was designed for the helm of state; I am so full of pimple stratagems that I should have ordered affairs and carried it against the stream of faction with as much ease as a skipper would lather against the wind—*The Goblins.*

In one of my visits to the village with Master Simon, he proposed that we should stop at the inn, which he wanted to show me, as a specimen of a real country inn; the head quarters of village gossip. I had remarked it before, in my perambulations about the place. It has a deep old fashioned porch, leading into a large hall, which serves for a tap room and travel-ler's room, having a wide fire place, with high backed settees on each side, where the wise men of the village gossip over their ale, and hold their sessions during the long winter evenings. The landlord is an easy indolent fellow, shaped a little like one of his own beer barrels, who is apt to stand gossiping at his door, with his wig on one side, and his hands in his pockets whilst his wife and daughter attend to customers. His wife, however, is fully com-

petent to manage the establishment: and indeed, from long habitude, rules over all the frequenters of the tap room as completely as if they were her dependents instead of her patrons. Not a veteran ale bibber but pays homage to her, having no doubt been often in her arrears. I have already hinted that she is on very good terms with Ready Money Jack. He was a sweetheart of her's in early life, and has always countenanced the tavern on her account. Indeed, he is quite the 'cock of the walk' at the tap room.

As we approached the inn we heard some one talk with great volubility, and distinguished the ominous words, 'taxes,' 'poor's rates,' and agricultural distress. It proved to be a thin loquacious fellow, who had got the landlord pinned up in one corner of the porch, with his hands in his pockets as usual, listening with an air of the most vacant acquiescence.

The sight seemed to have a curious effect on Master Simon, as he squeezed my arm, and altering his course, sheered wide of the porch as though he had not any idea of entering. This evident evasion made me notice the orator more particularly. He was meagre but active in his make, with a long, pale, bilious face; a black beard, so ill shaven as to brody his shirt collar, a feverish eye, and a hat sharpened up at the sides, into a most pragmatical shape. He had a newspaper in his hand, and seemed to be commenting on its contents, to the thorough conviction of mine host. At the sight of Master Simon, the landlord was a little flurried, and began to rub his hands, edge away from his corner, and make several profound publican bows, while the orator took no other notice of my companion than to talk rather louder than before, and with, as I thought something of an air of defiance. Master Simon however, as I have before said, sheered off from the porch and passed on, pressing my arm within his, and whispering as we got by, in a tone of awe and horror, 'that's a radical! he reads Cobbett!'

I endeavored to get a more particular account of him from my companion, but he seemed unwilling even to talk about him, assuring me only in general terms, that he was a 'cursed busy fellow, that had a confounded trick of talking, and was apt to bother one about the national debt, and such nonsense;' from which I suspected that Master Simon had been rendered wary of him by some accidental encounter on the field of argument; for these radicals are continually roving about in quest of wordy warfare, and never so happy as when they can tilt a gentleman logician out of his saddle.

On subsequent inquiry my suspicions have been confirmed. I find the radical has but recently found his way into the village, where he threatens to commit fearful devastation with his doctrines. He has already made two or three complete converts or new lights; and has grievously puzzled the brains of many of the oldest villagers, who had never thought about politics or scarce any thing else during their whole lives.

He is lean and meagre, from the constant restlessness of mind and body; worrying about with newspapers and pamphlets in his pockets, which he is ready to pull out on all occasions. He has shocked several of the staunchest villagers by talking lightly of the Squire and his family, and hinting it would be better the park should be cut up into small farms and kitchen gardens, or feed good mutton instead of worthless deer.

He is a great thorn in the side of the Squire, who is sadly afraid he will introduce politics into the village, and turn it into an unhappy, thinking community. He is a still greater grievance to Master Simon, who has hitherto been able to sway the political opinions of the place without much cost of logic; but has been very much puzzled, of late, to weed out the doubts and heresies already sown by this champion of reform. Indeed, the latter has taken complete command at the tap room of the tavern, not so much because he has convinced, as because he has outtalked all the old established oracles. The apothecary, with all his philosophy, has been as naught before him—He has convinced the landlord, at least a dozen times, who, however, is liable to be convinced and converted the other way by the next person with whom he talks. It is true, the radical has a violent antagonist in the landlady, who is vehemently loyal, and thoroughly devoted to the king, Master Simon, and the Squire.

She now and then comes out upon the reformer, with all the fierceness of a catamountain; and does not spare her own soft headed husband, for listening to what she terms such 'low lived politics.' What makes the good woman more violent, is the perfect coyness with which the radical listens to her attacks; drawing his face up into a provoking supercilious smile; and when she has talked herself out of breath, quietly asking her for a taste of her home-brewed.

The only person that is in any way a match for this redoubtable politician is Ready Money Jack Tibbets—who maintains his stand in the tap room in defiance of the radical and all his works. Jack is one of the most loyal men in the country, without being able to reason about the matter. He has that admirable quality for a tough arguer, also, that he never knows when he is beat. He has a half a dozen old maxims, which he advances on all occasions—and though his antagonist may overturn them never so often, yet he always brings them anew into the field. He is like the robber in Ariosto, who, though his head might be cut off half a hundred times; yet whipped it on his shoulders again in a twinkling, and returned as sound a man as ever to the charge.

Whatever does not square with Jack's simple and obvious creed he sets down for

'French politics'—for, notwithstanding the peace, he cannot be persuaded the French are not still laying plots to ruin the nation and get hold of the Bank of England. The radical attempted to overwhelm him one day by a long passage from a newspaper, but Jack neither reads nor believes in newspapers. In reply, he gave him one of his stanzas which he has by heart from his favorite, and indeed only author, old Tusser, & which he calls his golden rules: Leave princes' affairs undescanted on, And tend to such doings as stand thee upon. Fear God and offend not the king nor his laws, And keep thyself out of the magistrate's claws.

When Tibbets had pronounced this with great emphasis, he pulled out a well filled leathern purse—took out a handful of gold and silver, paid his score at the bar with great punctuality, returned his money, piece by piece into his purse, his purse into his pocket, which he buttoned up—and then giving his cudgel a stout thump upon the floor, and bidding the radical 'good morning, sir,' with the tone of a man who conceives he has completely done for his antagonist, he walked with lion-like gravity out of the house. I was or three of Jack's admirers who were present, and were afraid to take the field themselves, looked upon this as a perfect triumph, and winked at each other, when the radical's back was turned. 'Aye, aye!' said mine host, as soon as the radical was out of hearing, 'let old Jack alone, I'll warrant he'll give him his own.'

EXTRACT FROM THE NOTES TO THE TWO FOSCARI.

An Historical Tragedy—By Lord Byron.

In Lady Morgan's fearless and excellent work upon 'Italy,' I perceive the expression of 'Rome of the Ocean,' applied to Venice. The same phrase occurs in the 'Two Foscari.' My publisher can vouch for me that the Tragedy was written and sent to England some time before I had seen Lady Morgan's work, which I only received on the 16th August. I hasten, however, to notice the coincidence, and to yield the originality of the phrase to her who first placed it before the public. I am the more anxious to do this, as I am informed (for I have seen but few of the specimens, and those accidentally) that there have been lately brought against me charges of plagiarism. I have also had an anonymous sort of threatening intimation of the same kind, apparently with the intent of extorting money. To such charges I have no answer to make. One of them is ludicrous enough. I am reproached for having formed the description of a shipwreck in verse from the narratives of many actual shipwrecks in prose, selecting such materials as were most striking. Gibbon makes it a merit in Tasso, 'to have copied the minutest details of the Siege of Jerusalem from the Chronicles.' In it may be a demerit, I presume; let it remain so. Whilst I have been occupied in defending Pope's character, the lower orders of Greatstreet, appear to have been assailing mine: this is as it should be, both in them and in me. One of the accusations in the nameless epistle alluded to, is still more laughable: it states seriously that I 'received five hundred pounds for writing advertisements for Day and Martin's patent blacking.' This is the highest compliment to my literary powers which I ever received. It states also, 'that a person has been trying to make acquaintance with Mr. Townsend, a gentleman of the law, who was with me on business in Venice three years ago, for the purpose of obtaining any defamatory particulars of my life from this occasional visitor.' Mr. Townsend is welcome to say what he knows. I mention these particulars merely to show the world in general what the literary lower world contains, and their way of setting to work. Another charge made, I am told, in the 'Literary Gazette,' is, that I wrote the notes to 'Queen Mab,' a work which I never saw till some time after its publication, and which I recollect showing to Mr. Southey as a poem of great power and imagination. I never wrote a line of the notes, nor ever saw them except in their published form.—No one knows better than their real author, that his opinions and mine differ materially upon the metaphysical portion of that work; though in common with all who are not blinded by baseness and bigotry, I highly admire the poetry of that and his other publications.

Mr. Southey too, in his pious preface to a poem whose blasphemy is as harmless as the sedition of Wat Tyler, because it is equally absurd with that sincere production, calls upon the 'legislature to look to it,' as the toleration of such writings led to the French Revolution: not such writings as Wat Tyler, but as those of the 'Satanic School.' This is not true, & Mr. Southey knows it to be not true. Every French writer of any freedom was persecuted; Voltaire and Rousseau were exiles, Mar-montel and Diderot were sent to the Bastille, and a perpetual war was waged with the whole class by the existing despotism. In the next place, the French Revolution was not occasioned by any writings whatsoever, but must have occurred had no such writers ever existed. It is the fashion to attribute every thing to the French revolution, and the French revolution to every thing; but its real cause. That cause is obvious—the government exacted too much, and the people could neither give nor bear more. Without this, the Encyclopedists might have written their fingers off without the occurrence of a single alteration. And the English revolution—the (first, I mean)—what was it occasioned by? The puritans were surely as pious and moral as Wesley or his biographer? And acts on the part of government, and not writings against them, have caused the past convulsions, and are tending to the future.

I look upon such as inevitable, though no revolutionist: I wish to see the English constitution restored and not destroyed. Born an aristocrat, and naturally one by temper, with the greater part of my present property in the funds, what have I to gain by a revolution? Perhaps I have more to lose in every way than Mr. Southey, with all his places and presents for panegyrics and abuse into the bargain. But that a revolution is inevitable, I repeat. The government may exult over the repression of petty tumults; these are but the receding waves repulsed and broken for a moment on the shore, while the great tide is still rolling on and gaining ground with every breaker. Mr. Southey accuses us of attacking the religion of the country; and is he abetting it by writing lives of Wesley? One mode of worship is merely destroyed by another. There never was, nor ever will be, a country without a religion. We shall be told of France again; but it was only Paris and a frantic party, which for a moment upheld their dogmatical nonsense of theophanthropy. The church of England, if overthrown, will be swept away by the sectarians and not by the sceptics. People are too wise, too well informed, too certain of their own immense importance in the realms of space; ever to submit to the im-ety of doubt. There may be a few such diffident speculators, like water in the pale sunbeam of human reason, but they are very few; and their opinions, without enthusiasm or appeal to the passions, can never gain proselytes—unless, indeed, they are persecuted—that, to be sure, will increase any thing.

Mr. S. with a cowardly ferocity, exults over the anticipated 'death-bed repentance' of the objects of his dislike; and indulges himself in a pleasant 'Vision of Judgment,' in prose as well as verse, full of impious impudence. What Mr. S.'s sensations or ours may be in the awful moment of leaving this state of existence, neither he nor we can pretend to decide. In common, I presume, with most of men of any reflection, I have not waited for a death-bed to repent of many of my actions, notwithstanding the 'diabolical pride' which this pitiful renegade in his rancour would impute to those who scorn him. Whether upon the whole the good or evil of my deeds may preponderate is not for me to ascertain; but, as my means and opportunities have been greater, I shall limit my present defence to an assertion (easily proved if necessary,) that I, 'in my degree,' have done more real good in any one given year, since I was twenty, than Mr. Southey in the whole course of his shifting and turncoat existence. There are several actions to which I can look back with an honest pride, not to be damped by the calumnies of a hireling. There are others to which I recur with sorrow and repentance; but the only net of my life of which Mr. Southey can have any real knowledge, as it was one which brought me in contact with a near connexion of his own, did no dishonour to that connexion nor to me.

I am not ignorant of Mr. Southey's calumnies on a different occasion, knowing them to be such, which he scattered abroad on his return from Switzerland against me and others: they have done him no good in this world; and, if his creed be the right one, they will do him less in the next. What his 'death bed' may be, it is not my province to predicate: let him settle it with his Maker, as I must do with mine. There is something at once ludicrous and blasphemous in this arrogant scribbler of all works sitting down to deal damnation and destruction upon his fellow creatures, with Wat Tyler, the Apotheosis of George the third, and the elegy on Martin the regicide, all shuffled together in his writing desk. One of his consultations appears to be a Latin note from a work of a Mr. Landor, the author of 'Gebir,' whose friendship for R. Southey, will, it seems, be an honour to him, when the ephemeral disputes and ephemeral reputations of the day are forgotten. I for one neither envy him the friendship, nor the glory in reversion which is to accrue from it, like Mr. Thel-lusson's fortune in the third and fourth generation. This friendship will probably be as memorable as his own epics, which (as I quoted to him ten or twelve years ago in 'English Bards') Porson said 'would be remembered when Homer and Virgil are forgotten, and not till then.' For the present, I leave him.

AN EAST SUSSEX TALE.

Says the busy tongue of fame, a mercer, who resided in this part of the country, having had an amour, which time placed a periodical mark upon, with his female servant, to hide her shame and his own weakness, provided a private lodging for her in the metropolis, where he intended she should snugly remain until time's mark became obliterated; but neglecting a remittance to her, and she being consequently compelled to write to him for a supply of the one thing needful, her letter, he being from home when it was delivered, fell into the hands of his wife, who opened it, read its contents, carefully re-sealed it, and on his return gave it to him, saying, 'Here's a letter for you, my dear,' which having read, (of course to himself) he exclaimed, 'Bless me! my dear! there is a sale of silks, to-morrow, at the India House; I must be off to London, and, having previously made preparations, took an affectionate leave of her for the journey. His good humored wife, however, resolved to enjoy the joke at the expense of her inconstant spouse's mortification, went post, and arrived at the lodgings of her rival a little before him, and at the moment the mark had removed from its pristine habitation to make a noise in this world of sin; and attending the door on his arrival, said, 'Walk in my dear, the sale has just begun, and the first lot is knocked down to you!'

MIDSHIPMAN CREMER.

The Norfolk Herald contains the following notice of this promising young officer, who was lost in the boat of the Franklin, near Valparaiso:

'Cremer was, it may be said, rescued from the grasp of obscurity by Commodore Decatur, when a mere child, on account of some striking trait of character which accidentally developed itself to the observation of that intelligent officer, who took him under his guardianship and procured him a midshipman's warrant in the navy, and he was attached to the Commodore's command during the whole of the late war. We have often heard him spoken of by his brother officers as a young man of extraordinary genius, intrepidity, and professional acquirements; and as one who had fair to make his way to the highest honours by dint of native worth and superior merit.'

[To the above may be added that Cremer was on board the frigate United States when she captured the Macedonian. He was then a mere boy, brought on board by one of the seamen, and acted as powder monkey. When the ships were about to engage young Cremer stepped up to Decatur, and requested that his name might be put on the ship's book. 'What for John,' replied the Commodore—'So that I may get some of the prize money sir.' 'Then you are sure we will take her.'—'O, yes, sir.'—The Commodore had his name put on the book, and his fearless conduct during the engagement gained him the esteem of his gallant captain.]

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 19.

KENTUCKY CURRENCY.

Jefferson County, Ky. July 3.

'Supposing you would like to see and might show the people of Virginia, thro' your paper, the excellency of our currency, I take the liberty of enclosing twenty five cents, &c. Yours, respectfully,

A Kentuckian.

The enclosed is a note for 25 cents, printed on this paper, with ornamental borders, and signed with a pen. It is a currency similar to that which deluged the country during the late war, with the exception of a more approved phraseology, as follows:

TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

We the subscribers, being sons of VUL-CAN, have undertaken to hammer out our own cash with the sledge hammer of industry, on the anvil of independence and also, to imitate the rest of the bankers, shavers, impostors, and insolvent debtors, who makes ready money at the expense of the community and promise therefor to pay the holder of this paper, 25 cts. next week in bolts, screws, hinges, wheel irons, or horse shoes; provided we have a good stock of coal iron &c. on hand, and as cash jobs are bespoken. We can furnish bankers and shavers with any quantity of base metal, and long-faced hypocrites and impostors with plenty of fuel or good hammering.—Should any gentleman of the above description wish to have his conscience sharpened, his feelings case-hardened or upset, his hypocrisy rivetted to his superstition or his avarice welded to a callous conscience, he can have it done on demand by applying to Vulcan's journeyman, at their office near the Hope Distillery.

J. M. C. Esq.—A shaver.

D. H. BALDWIN.

Louisville, March, 1822.

SARCASTIC REPARTEE.

The reformists of England, lately celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of Sir Francis Burdett's election, when the following toast was given:

Parliamentary Reform.—A full, fair and free representation of the People in the Common House of Parliament.—Air the rogues out.

In commenting on this toast and the *Courier*, (a ministerial paper) happily observes, 'We may suppose what was meant by this tune, and for our own part should rejoice to see the thing done. But considering who would be the parties to must undergo the discipline, the recommendation of it yesterday was certainly a striking instance of self-devotion.'—*Am.*

A person who went to the Judge Probate to get out letters of administration to administer on his father's estate, who had lately deceased, asked the Judge if he was Judge of Probates. 'No, sir,' replied the Judge, 'I am Judge of Probates.' 'That's no difference,' replied the former. 'Well, what's your will,' said the Judge. 'Why, my father died detested, and left behind him a large family of children, and I want to get out letters of condemnation, that I may diminish the estate as fast as possible. I've no money now, but the next time I come to town I'll sacrifice you.'

NEWSPAPERS.

For the first eighty years after the British colonies began to be settled, (Dr. Dwight) there were no newspapers printed in any of them. The first was the Massachusetts Gazette, originally the Boston Weekly News Letter, which was first published in 1704. There were only twenty six on the continent and five in West India islands.

The Mass. Gazette began in 1704, New England Courant 1713, Pennsylvania Gazette 1718, South Carolina Gazette 1732, Boston Evening Post 1744, Pennsylvania Journal 1751, Maryland Gazette 1753, New York Mercury 1754, Boston Gazette 1755, Connecticut Gazette 1756, Boston Post Boy 1757, Portsmouth Mercury 1758.

FOREIGN.

New York, July 28.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the Packet ship Nestor, Capt. Macey, the Editor of the National Advocate has received regular files of London papers to the 14th of June, and Liverpool to the 16th inclusive. The Nestor has been 16 days on soundings. This arrival has brought nothing of interest. After a year of preparation, equipment, threatening, marching and countermarching, the great Emperor of Russia, has been compelled by his allies, and a combination of untoward events, to relinquish his designs upon the Ottoman Porte; and the Sultan, after an escape of such magnitude, and under the protection of the Holy Alliance, may at his leisure, complete the work of desolation, by putting all the Greeks to the sword, and revenging their attempts to obtain independence.

The intelligence of peace, comes from a quarter not to be disputed. The King of France in his reply to the Address of the House of Peers says:

"It is with sincere pleasure that I announce to the Chamber that, since the day of the opening of the Session, I have received advices which announce to me, that the peace will not be interrupted in the East; I feel a lively satisfaction in informing you of this."

This is authority not to be disputed; and it is stated in letters from Odessa, that Wallachia and Moldavia will be evacuated, and that Russian vessels were loading with grain for Constantinople, insured at Lloyd's free of capture, at one per cent.

Thus ends the mighty effort in preparation, but puerile in effect, to chase the Turks from Europe, and after this essay it is reasonable to conclude, that as long as the alliance of crowned heads exists; as long as a league prevails by which the power & destinies of one country are surrendered to the safe keeping of another, the Turks will never have any thing to fear from the Christians. It is useless to look for the causes of this failure; the Emperor of Russia has lost character and influence in the whole of the transaction. He never should have marched a powerful army to the borders of Turkey, if his resources, power, and will, were inadequate to accomplish the great end in view.

The wars in Europe for the last thirty years, have principally been wars of ambition, but the projected war between Turkey and Russia met the approbation of the people; the civilized world was with the Emperor Alexander in this contest; three kings were against him, and he gave it up. He must never indulge the hope hereafter of taking Constantinople.

The distresses in Ireland were in part subsiding. Subscriptions were still raising for the relief of the sufferers.

France was tranquil and prosperous. Spain still troubled with disaffection and sedition.

Affairs in England were quiet, but troubles still existed among merchants, traders, and manufacturers. The heavy national debt of that country, has yet to produce some great calamity.

In the House of Commons the West India Bill has passed.

Cotton has fallen a little in England.

The French papers say, 'It is confidently stated, that the Spanish Ambassador has received a note in answer to M. Zra, (the Colombian Minister), in which Spain invites the European Powers, not to acknowledge the South American States.'

The Jupiter, a new ship of 60 guns, was commissioned at Plymouth, for the purpose of carrying Mr. Canning to India.

George Stephen Kemble, the celebrated performer, died at Grove, near Durham, on Wednesday the 5th of June, after a short illness, aged 65 years.

The Corn Exchange on the 14th was represented to be very dull at London—Wheat, Barley and Oats on the decline; Beans and Peas at a small advance.

The following article on the subject of our differences with Russia, is copied from the Liverpool Mercury, of the 31st May.

Russia and the United States.—The Autocrat of Russia, the magnanimous Alexander, not content with his own immense territories in Europe, has put in his claim to the northwest coast of America, from the pole, if it extend so far, down to the fifty first degree of latitude. His royal ambition is not content with this material usurpation of upwards of two thousand miles—and he accordingly extends his imperial surveillance over all the sea between the coasts of Asia and America. This sea is about four thousand miles broad; and no vessel, except Russian, must presume to approach nearer to the coast than one hundred Italian miles.

This is a subject to which it is probable we shall have frequent occasion to revert; as the wholesale claims of the northern despot, if persisted in, must necessarily lead to maritime war; in which event, England can scarcely remain a passive spectator; and the million bayonets of Alexander will avail little in a contest with the well armed navy of the United States. In another part of our paper, we have given a brief view of the correspondence between the Russian ambassadors and Mr. Adams:—for the present, our limits will not allow us to enlarge upon the subject further than to observe, that the question of war and peace will entirely depend upon the will and interest of Russia, without any regard to the honesty of the measure; as such common-place considerations are beneath the notice of so distinguished a member of the Holy Alliance.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

Bartholomew Byus, John Willis, Roger Hooper and John N. Steele, are announced as the Democratic Candidates for Delegates to the next Legislature for Dorchester county, and Dr. John S. Spence as the Candidate for Congress, for the districts composed of Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester.

London dates to the 14th and Liverpool to the 16th June, have been received at N. York; they are very barren and contain little on the subject of the differences between Russia and Turkey—it is stated however, that there will be no war between these two powers.

We lately published what was called an authentic account of the affair between Col. Cumming and Mr. McDuffie—We to-day present our readers with another account, accompanied by the testimony of Mr. McDuffie's friend & the Surgeon who attended him—The former statement was supposed to be from the pen of Col. Cumming or his friend, the one we publish to-day from that of Mr. McDuffie—We have thought it an act of justice to the parties, having inserted one statement to give the other a place, that our readers who may feel the least interested in the affair, may have both sides of the case before them—for ourselves we must acknowledge we care very little about it.

From the Federal Republican.
THE NATIVE OF VIRGINIA TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. S. MEMORANDUM.

Having been publicly charged by Mr. Jefferson, of making an incorrect or false extract from his account current as minister of the U. States to France, and which account was settled at the Treasury in the year 1792; having denied that charge; and having, in my letter No. 36, addressed to the people of the United States, called upon Mr. Jefferson to publish the 'press copy' which, he says, he took of that account, (the original being burnt) before it was adjusted at the treasury; and he not having, as yet, caused the said 'press copy' to be made public,—Now, be it known, to all to whom it doth or may concern, that if Mr. Jefferson will publish the whole of the aforesaid 'press copy,' being, as he says, a true copy of his original account current settled as aforesaid at the Treasury of the U. States,—I will, thereupon, show 'from what original' the words 'by cash received from Grand for Bill on Willink & Van Staphorst' were taken—the time when, and for what purpose taken.

A NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.
July 23, 1822.

COMMERCIAL EMBARASSMENTS.
An obliging correspondent informs us, that this morning's eastern mail has brought the distressing intelligence of another failure in Boston, for the heavy sum of between five and six hundred thousand dollars. The account adds that the whole amount of the late failures in that city, up to the present time, is about four millions. These pecuniary distresses are understood to arise from the quantity of produce remaining on hand, which could not be sold at a fair price. It is said the Boston Merchants predict, that similar failures will not be confined to that city. May such a calamity be averted from New York.

N. Y. E. Post.

GENERAL HAMILTON.

Since reading an able article in a late New York Evening Post, complaining of the delay and disappointment, in consigning the memorials of this great man's life, whilst they are comparatively fresh, to the custody of history, we have been informed, that a gentleman of this city, every way competent to the task, has, for some time past, been engaged in collecting additional materials to those he possessed, with a view to present to the public so desirable a biography. We have no doubt of his perseverance, or of the satisfaction his labors will afford, when completed.—*Fed. Rep.*

From the Louisiana Gazette.

Agreeably to notice, a meeting was held last evening, at Mr. Beale's Hotel, for the purpose of nominating two persons to represent the American portion of the population of this district, in the next legislature. Mr. John Clay was called to preside, and Mr. S. Livermore appointed secretary. The meeting then proceeded to nominate the candidates—general Ripley was the first named, and almost unanimously carried amidst the cry of 'Bridgewater!' For the second candidate, there were three gentlemen put in nomination, Messrs. Montgomery, Grymes and Saul.

The Winchester, (Va.) Republican announces that the mails begin to groan under the weight of electioneering correspondence preparatory to the presidential election; and sundry newspapers, in the interest of the respective candidates, it is understood are about being established. This appears to us to be a useless expense; and we beg leave to suggest a different mode to the candidates. It will take a long time to get new papers into circulation, and why will not the old ones answer the

same purpose? There appears to be little or no principle involved in the controversy; for let who will be elected, we presume the same general system of national policy will be pursued. It is therefore simply a contest between men. Let every candidate, therefore, pay a reasonable sum for the use of one column in every paper in the United States, with a solemn pledge from each, that every editor shall have an office, the moment the successful one vaults into the chair of state. We shall all then be in a way to get our pay. The post offices and marshals' staves will answer for small change in the country; while major Noah shall be sent to Algiers to seize the Dey by the beard, when necessary—Mr. Duane, and Mr. Gwynn of Baltimore, may go to South America—Mr. Walsh to his holiness the Pope—Mr. Verplanck to Holland—&c. &c. to the end of the chapter.

New York Com. Adv.

From the Buffalo Patriot, July 16.

We have published the decisions of the American and British commissioners made under the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent. By which it will be seen, that all the islands in the Niagara river (except Navy Island,) have fallen to the United States. Drummond's Island, in Lake Huron, containing a British post, has also fallen to us. This will serve as an exchange for the military works at Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, to the editors of the New York Gazette, is published as giving a faithful account of the rise and progress of the late contemplated rebellion of the blacks in Charleston:

"As you will have heard, ere this reaches you, of a conspiracy in this place among the blacks against the whites, I think proper, as it is now no longer a secret, to state to you the facts as far as they have come to my knowledge."

It is now four or five weeks since I first heard a whisper that an insurrection of the blacks was to be apprehended. At first but little attention was paid by the citizens generally to this rumor, but it kept gaining ground by whispers and hints from one to another, till it was known that our City Council had the information from some faithful blacks, which placed it beyond a doubt, that a secret conspiracy was going on, which would very soon, if the conspirators were not apprehended, break out in an insurrection.

The City Council kept it pretty much to themselves, till they apprehended a number of suspicious slaves, as well as many whose guilt was beyond suspicion. No one, I believe, of the citizens, ever thought that the blacks could possibly succeed, were they really to begin to put their nefarious designs into execution, but that they would take some lives; and this would be but a signal for a general massacre of the poor devils.

The military were all armed, and every night—this is still kept up.

A court, consisting of five judges, was organized, being men of talents, and the strictest integrity, to try such as were and might be apprehended. Recently the ring-leader, a free black fellow has been caught, and the Court, after having acquitted several, passed sentence of death on him and five slaves, who are to be executed next Tuesday, their guilt having been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. They were all of them leading characters or principals. It is said that they have, or some of them have, acknowledged their object to have been the murder of the white males, the taking of the ladies for their wives, and the plunder of the city; and instead of appearing to feel any contrition, they expressed their regret that they could not have executed their designs. They will not give the names of any of their accomplices. These are the generally credited reports which are said to come from head quarters, and I have not a doubt are pretty nearly true. It is also generally believed that they intended first to set fire to the city in different places. They were to have commenced carrying their infernal plot into execution last Sunday evening two weeks ago, but the city council having been timely apprised of it, had nearly all the militia of the city out under arms that very night, and even the night before, for some said it was to have been on Saturday night, so that they were deterred from making the attempt—Every day seems to discover more and more of the extent of the plot, or rather of the number of those who were to have been actors in the tragedy.

Two or three nights since, a white man said to have been an old pirate, was apprehended by the Intendant of the city. Information that such a man was inciting some blacks to an insurrection, had been given him by a black fellow, who proposed conducting him into an apartment in the house where this man was in the habit of meeting those blacks as their counsellor. It was in this manner that he was taken after having been overheard in hellish counsel, by the Intendant and another gentleman. It seems doubtful whether the law will allow this monster to be punished as he deserves. Yesterday a gentleman had his coachman apprehended, as one of the conspirators, and it is said that this monster has since acknowledged it to his master.

There are many reports going the rounds, which are not to be relied on; but what I have here stated I believe to be true.

LIFE PRESERVING DRESS.

We were yesterday afternoon invited by the inventor of the Life-Preserving Dress, to attend an exhibition in Butter-milk channel. The wind blew strong and the sea was rough which afforded those

present a good opportunity to examine the utility of this dress in case of shipwreck. The inventor himself, who is unable to swim put on his buoyant small clothes and jacket, in the presence of several gentlemen, and committed himself fearlessly to the waves, in which he remained for upwards of an hour, apparently without the least struggle, and wholly unconcerned—and this too in a sea that kept constantly washing over our boat. The buoyancy of the dress kept his body, from his chest upwards, above the water whilst his arms and legs were at perfect liberty.—We narrowly watched his situation, and were highly pleased at the ease and safety with which he rode the waves, drifting with a rapid current for upwards of two miles. The inventor had also prepared a dress for a colored man with some additions to the one he wore himself, enabled him to remain with his body above the water from the waist; and the two floated together, conversing with each other with as much sang froid as though they had had a firm footing on terra firma. It is our opinion, that this dress, with some trifling improvement, may be rendered a means of safety to the shipwrecked mariner in many situations in which he may be unfortunately placed, and as such is entitled to a respectful consideration from the public.

We understand that the inventor will give a public exhibition to the citizens in a few days, when the community at large will be enabled to judge of its utility, and we have no hesitation in stating they will be highly gratified. This dress has no connection with the Life-Preserving Mattresses.—*N. Y. Daily Ad.*

BALTIMORE, July 30.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wharf	\$6 25 a 6 37 1-2
Howard-street, wagon	6 75
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 15 a 1 20
Do white do	1 25
Rye, bushel dull sales	cts 60
Indian Corn, bushel	70
Oats do	37
Bran do	15
Shorts do	20

TOBACCO.

Three hundred and thirty four hds. were inspected at the different warehouses during the past week—Prices are as follows:
Fine yellow, per 100 lbs 18 00 a 25 00
Do yellow and red do 10 00 a 18 00
Do red do 9 00 a 14 00
Do brown do 7 00 a 10 00
Red do 5 00 a 7 00
Do common do 3 00 a 5 00
Common dark or green 2 00 a 4 00
Seconds do 1 00 a 6 00
Second qualities of Maryland Tobaccos are rated 2 a 3 dollars less than the crop or first.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wooley, Mr. PETER LAM, to Miss MARGARET HORTON, all of this county.

DIED.

In this county, on Wednesday evening last, at the residence of James Nabb, Esq. Mrs. FRANCES PEARSON.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

Having been resolved by the Maryland Agricultural Society, that the next Fair and Exhibition of Horses, Cattle and other Stock shall be held at Easton, in the first week of November next, and the Committee of Arrangement having deemed it expedient that the sentiments and views of the Members of the Society resident on the Eastern Shore should be consulted upon an object so important and interesting. Notice is therefore given, That a meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society will be held on Tuesday the 27th day of August next, at the Court House at Easton, at 11 o'clock, for the purposes connected with that object; at which the members resident on the Eastern Shore, and others desirous of becoming members, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Committee.

Na. HAMMOND, Chairman.

Easton, July 30th, 1822.—4w

Meanwhile the Committee of Arrangement are notified that they stand adjourned to Tuesday the 13th of August next, to meet at Lowe's Hotel at 10 o'clock.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, in the recess of Talbot county court, by the petition in writing of William A. F. C. Kemp, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly entitled 'An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,' on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and being further satisfied by competent testimony that the said William A. F. C. Kemp hath resided in the State of Maryland for the two years last past—And the Jailer having so affirmed me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said William A. F. C. Kemp be discharged from confinement, he having given bond and security for his personal appearance at Talbot county court, on the first Saturday of November next, to do further order that the said William A. F. C. Kemp cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, four successive weeks, three months before said first Saturday of November term next, thereby to give notice to his creditors, to be and appear before the said court on the day aforesaid, to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements as prayed—Given under my hand this 5th day of July 1822.

WILLIAM JENKINS.

August 3—4w

Notice.

Whereas my Wife Celia Stevens hath left my Bed & Board, I do hereby forewarn any person or persons from trusting or contracting with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date or previous to this date, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENS.

August 3—3w

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Dwelling House and Store on Washington Street, directly opposite the Court House, now in the occupancy of Mr. John Tomlinson. For terms apply to JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, August 3 11

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Farm on which the Subscriber now resides, adjoining Bennett's Mill, in Talbot county, it is divided into three fields, of 75000 corn hills each.
N. B. The Subscriber wishes to engage an Overseer situation, & will produce undoubted recommendations as to capacity &c. having been employed as an Overseer for upwards of 15 years.
WILLIAM DAVIS.
Talbot county, Md. August 3—2w

Postponed Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Kent county court sitting as a court of Chancery, I will offer at

Public Auction,

On Monday 9th day of September next,

At Mr. Peacock's Tavern in Chester Town, at the hour of 12 o'clock, A. M. the following Valuable Real Estate; all that Farm & premises, being part of the Real Estate of Charles Tilden, deceased, situate on Sasparas River, at the mouth of Turner's creek in Kent county, and being part of a tract of land called Bennett's Lowe, (now in the possession of Henry Sullivan as tenant.) The said Farm, contains 318 acres of land; has an abundant supply of valuable timber, and vessels can anchor and take in grain within 30 yards of the shore. The soil is rich and productive—and it is believed this Farm offers greater inducements to purchasers than are often to be met with on this shore. Possession will not be delivered till the first of January next. The terms of sale are, four hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money in one, two and three years, in equal payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment thereof, with interest on the whole sum from the day of sale. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.
HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.
Chester Town, August 3, 1822—6w

FOR SALE, OR BARTER,

A fine, strong, substantial built

Schooner,

of fifty one tons burthen, which has just undergone a thorough repair, and now is in complete order, she will carry about two thousand bushels of wheat or twenty five cords of wood.

To Rent,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

A SMALL FARM near the mouth of Tuckahoe Creek, whereon William Jones now resides, to which there is a good Fishery attached.
Also, the FARM whereon Nicholas Jovey now resides, about five miles from Easton.

Also, the HOUSE & SMALL LOT of ground in Deep Neck, where Vinton B. Coburn now resides.

Also, a Two Story BRICK HOUSE & LOT, adjoining the St. Michaels' Steam Mill, which is a good stand for business.

For terms apply to SAMUEL HARRISON.
July 27—3w

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Farm now in the occupation of Richard Frampton.
Apply to SAM'L. T. KENNARD.
July 27—3w

TO RENT,

FOR THE NEXT ENSUING YEAR,

The Farm now occupied by Mr. Barton, at Dover Bridge.
Apply to A. HANDS.
Dover Bridge, Talbot county, July 27, 1822. } 3w

TO RENT:

Will be Rented for the ensuing year, a Farm in Cabbins Creek Neck, where William Carroll formerly lived, and now occupied by Jeremiah Nicolls, it is divided into 3 fields of 130,000 corn hills each; about 100 bearing Apple trees with necessary buildings and there is also a large and valuable Marsh attached to the Farm, convenient for cattle, by which a Tenant can increase his stock and manure the land at a small expense. Apply to me in Cambridge HENRIETTA M. ROBERTSON.
July 27—4w

FOR SALE,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN,

About twenty six years of age and her TWO CHILDREN,
Both Boys, one about 4 months old, and the other between 2 and 3 years old; they will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, or a credit until the 10th day of October next; they are not to be sold out of the state. Apply at this Office.
July 27—3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Thomas Hambleton as the suits of Henry Hambleton and Alfred Hambleton respectively, will be sold on Tuesday 27th August next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the farm of said Thomas Hambleton situate in the Bay Side District, called "Hambleton's Discovery," containing 100 acres more or less, and all the estate right and title of said Thomas Hambleton, legal or equitable, in possession reversion and remainder, of, in and to the same tract or parcel of Land called "Hambleton's Discovery."

E. N. HAMBLETON, Sheriff.

July 27—ts

POETRY.

From the New Monthly Magazine, for June.

Air "Fly not yet."

When eastern skies are tinged with red;
And fairest morn with hasty tread
Upstairs to ope Heaven's golden gate,
And chase the ling'ring stars that wait
To spy the blushing dawn;

While rays from Phœbus' glowing car
Gleam brightly on your casement's bar,
And pour a flood of glorious light
To shame the slothful sons of night,
Oh haste—oh haste

To snatch the fresh and fleeting hour,
Ere noon has sipp'd each dewy flower
That decks the spangled lawn.

Oh shake off slumber's drowsy spell,
In morning's pleasant haunts to dwell;
And haste to join the feather'd throng,
That greet the dawn with choral song.
Or skylarks earlier lay:

With careless footsteps freely rove
O'er sunny plain, or leafy grove,
While new-mown hay its sweets bestowing,
Perfumes the air that's freshly blowing;
Oh haste—oh haste

To meet the bee on busy wing
O'er opening flowerets hovering,
And watch the squirrel's play.

To taste the gifts of earth and air,
That Phœbus' fiercer beam will scare,
On new-born buds of every hue
To trace the glittering drops of dew,
The timid hare to spy,

Who stealing forth, now hopes unseen
To banquet on the humid green,
And oft, the while she fearless grazes,
Admires her leveret's frolic mazes,
Oh haste—oh haste

Joys like these will never stay,
But melt like summer's mist away,
From day's too piercing eye.

Notice

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Carolina, that an Election will be held on Monday the 5th August next, (in the Court House in Denton) between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. to elect seven Directors to manage the affairs of said Bank for the ensuing year. By order

JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.
July 27—2w

More New Goods.

GROOME & LAMBDIN

Have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of

GOODS,

Suited to the present season,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENS WARE, GLASS, CHINA, &c.

All which they will sell on their usual terms.

Easton, July 20—4w

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening

A GREAT VARIETY OF

STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, Fresh TEAS, &c.

Which in addition to their former stock, renders their assortment very extensive and complete, all of which will be offered at very reduced prices for CASH, their friends and the public are respectfully invited to give them an early call.

☞ The highest prices will be allowed for

Wool & Feathers

In exchange for Goods or in payment of debts.

Easton, May 25, 1822—1f

Farmers' Bank

OF MARYLAND,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

20th JUNE, 1822.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the first MONDAY in August next, (5th) between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 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

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

July 20—3w

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

My Farm on which the late Mr. Athel Stewart lived several years, and which at this time is rented to Mr. Eunalis Martin.

For terms apply to

ELIZABETH NICOLS.

Easton, July 27 1822—3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

All my Lands in Caroline county, consisting of

Six Plantations

In Hunting Creek Neck, and THREE in Poplar Neck.

AMONG THE LATTER IS THE
LARGE PLANTATION

on Choptank River, now in my own occupation. The above Farms are situated within a few miles of Dover Bridge, and are of various sizes, so as to suit the circumstances of Tenants of large or small capital. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal creek, near Cambridge, }
July 13th, 1822—8w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

On the Equity Side thereof,

MAY TERM, in the year 1822.

William Jenkins, } A former order on this
vs. } subject having ceased to
Solomon Lowe & } operate, in as much as cer-
Ann his Wife, } tain terms were not com-
Jenkins Abbott } plied with, it is again or-
and others, } dered by the Court, that
the sale made and reported by Joseph Martin, trustee for the sale of certain Lands and Real Property, decreed to be sold in the above cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2d day of next November term of this Court, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the newspapers published in Easton, in the county aforesaid, before the tenth day of September in the year aforesaid. The report states the amount of sales to be \$2900 00.

Ed. T. Earle

Lem'l. Purnell

Tho. Worrell.

True copy

Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

July 20—3w

Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting will be held in that most beautiful Wood, included within the angle formed by the Queens' Town and Easton roads, about one mile from Centreville, (E. S. Md.) about 1 mile and a half from the Centreville Landing, and about 6 miles from the Queens' Town Landing. To commence on the 15th of August 1822, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and to conclude on the following Tuesday morning.

For the information of strangers, we think proper to observe, that a Horse Pound will be kept on the ground for the accommodation of Horses; to be conducted by Mr. Samuel Chaplin of Centreville.

This Gentleman and Mr. Benjamin Faulkner of the same place, have both authorized us also to state, that their Public Houses will be open during the meeting, as at all times, for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies who may choose to avail themselves of them, but that during that period, they will carefully & positively refuse all sorts of spirituous liquors to persons known to be of intemperate habits, and indeed, to all persons whomsoever, for indulgence to excess.

The Encampment will be supplied with good water on the ground, to be drawn daily by order of the managers, from the Pumps of William R. Stuart, Esquire.

James Massey

Daniel C. Hopper

Arthur Carler

Francis Arlett

Daniel Newnam

Peter Foster

Thomas Reed, Jr.

Eben. Corvington

Thomas W. Hopper.

Managers.

July 20—4w

In Council.

APRIL 23, 1822.

ORDERED, That the act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county, into five separate election districts, be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, the Easton Star and Easton Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT,

To repeal all that part of the Constitution and form of Government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into five separate election districts.

Passed Feb. 21, 1822.

Sec. 1. And be it enacted, By the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government whereby Dorchester county had been divided and laid off into five separate election districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Dorchester county shall be divided into six separate election districts.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs in such case, this act and the alterations herein contained shall constitute and be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

July 13—6w

STRAYED

From the Subscriber a BAY COLT, between three and four years old, pretty well formed and grown, with a blaze face and several white feet—it is not recollected if all his feet were white—his tail was long, his colour rather a light bay—he was turned into the woods, and not having been seen for two or three weeks, it is supposed, from his frequenting the grounds about the mouth of the Neck and Potts' Mill, that he may have gone into the Long Woods or turned off towards the Old Chapel—If intelligence is given of the COLT, or he is secured and delivered, so that I get him in either case, I will give a liberal Reward.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 6th, 1822—1f

CARRIAGE & HARNESS MAKING.



Henry Newcomb,

Corner of Washington and South streets, EASTON, (Md.)

Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the encouragement he has received in the above line, and takes the present opportunity of informing them that he has on hand a supply of excellent materials, & in his employ first rate workmen, which enables him to execute all orders in a superior manner at short notice, & on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. A handsome New Gig and Harness or sale low for cash.

July 27

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

The subscribers will offer at Public Sale in Denton, on Tuesday the 6th day of August, **A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,**

Lying in the lower part of Caroline county, immediately on Choptank river, about 7 miles from Easton, containing five hundred and fifty acres of Land, about two hundred of which is in wood. This farm is divided into two tenements, of good soil, adapted to the growth of

CORN, WHEAT, RYE, &c.

The improvements on each tenement are good and comfortable; there is also attached to each tenement a valuable Fishery.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the said Land, as those wishing to purchase can examine it, by applying to Mr. Isaac Hyatt, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers in Denton. The terms of sale will be easy, and made known on the day of sale, if it should not be sold at private sale before that time.

JAMES SANGSTON,

GEO. W. PRATT, and

JNO. BROWN (of Sol.)

Denton, July 20—3w

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE, ON CONVENIENT

CREDIT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed of Indenture, executed by William Hayward, Esq. to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, the following Lands, Tenements and Premises, will be exposed to Public Sale on TUESDAY the 24th day of September next, at the Court House in Easton, between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day; that is to say, all and singular those several tracts or parcels of Lands and Tenements situate, lying and being near or upon the branches of St. Michael's Creek and on the Road towards Abbott's Mill in Talbot county, respectively called New Mill, Partnership and Marsh Land, and containing the quantity of five hundred and fifty-six and one half acres of Land more or less; and also all those other Lands and Tenements situate and being on the roads leading to Parson's Landing and to White Marsh Church in the county aforesaid, respectively called Goldsborough, Gurlington, Goldsborough's Addition, Lord's Gift and Pitt's Range, and containing the quantity of four hundred and fifty-seven acres and sixty perches of Land more or less. These Lands are situated in the neighbourhood of White Marsh Church, and of Cox's Mill, and Abbott's Mill, and comprehend a fine body of Wood and Branch Lands, and originally a good and kindly soil for all sorts of grain. They may be laid off in three or more farms, or otherwise divided to suit persons inclined to purchase. Possession may be had on the first of next January, and the privilege of sowing grain during the autumn will be allowed. Those who are disposed to purchase will view the premises, and a Plot in the hands of the Cashier will afford the necessary explanations. A very convenient credit will be given to the purchasers; for the terms of which, and for the security to be required, all persons disposed to buy are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.
Branch Bank at Easton, } 2m.
July 20, 1822.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS

Notice.

The Subscribers hereby inform their creditors that they have petitioned for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and have by virtue of said laws received a personal discharge. The first Wednesday after the 4th Monday of October next is appointed to answer all allegations of their creditors.

Thomas LeCompte

Joseph McKeel.

Dorchester county, July 20—3w

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

Whereas, Richard L. Austin, an imprisoned insolvent debtor, on his application by petition in writing, was brought before me, the Subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans Court of Talbot county; and having delivered the schedules, proved the residence, & made the oaths, concerning his effects and creditors, which the Laws in such case require; and having given bond and security for his appearance at the County Court to answer such allegations, as may be made against him; I therefore have ordered the discharge of the said Richard L. Austin from confinement. And I do also direct the said Richard L. Austin to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in the Town of Easton, once a week, for four weeks, at least three months before the first Saturday, of the next November Term, of the aforesaid County Court, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House of the said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard L. Austin, should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, 'An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,' and of the several supplements made thereto.

Given under my hand this 25th day of July in the year 1822.

THOMAS P. BENNETT,
A Justice of the Orphans' Court
for Talbot county.

July 27—4w



THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, (ill the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton. Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam-Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chester-town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester-town every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—tf

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

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

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centreville, Church Hill, Chester-town, George Town & Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,

JOHN KEMP, Chester-town,

CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,

ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington

Proprietors.

Nov. 10, 1821.—1f.

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,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

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

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell the following lands, (formerly the property of Catharine Bruff, deceased) on very low and accommodating terms, viz. One Farm (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 300 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Ennalls' Ferry to Cord Town, and within about two miles of the waters of the Great Choptank. There is about 70 acres cleared, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c. the remainder is very heavily timbered, and may justly be called the first quality land. From the convenience to navigation it is believed that the timber and cord wood, which would come off that part of the land that might be cleared to make it a good farm would more than pay for the tract.

ALSO, one other tract (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 40 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Cambridge to Hicksburgh, and immediately in front of Henry H. Edmondson's dwelling—this is nearly all cleared, and well adapted to the growth of the country.

Likewise, that beautifully situated farm, Town Point, containing 185 acres more or less, lying and being in Cecil county, and situated on the Bohemia river—this land is thin but capable of improvement, and there is perhaps few farms more advantageously situated respecting the benefits arising from the water. For terms apply to the subscriber near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 13

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The UNION TAVERN in Easton, at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, now occupied by Mr. Charles W. Nabb. This is a valuable stand for a Public House, requires only an active and agreeable man to occupy it, and make it the most profitable one on the Eastern Shore. For the accommodation of permanent tenants, every necessary repair and improvement of the premises shall be immediately made; and it is probable that Mr. Nabb would give immediate possession if desired.

ALSO,

My Farm near the Hole-in-the-Wall, which has been, for the last seven years, in the tenure of Mr. James McNeal, who lately died thereon.

ALSO,

The Farm near Easton, towards Dorchester, which I now cultivate, adjoining that in the tenure of Mr. Richard B. Frampton.

ALSO,

The house and Lot at the north-east corner of Easton, occupied by Mr. Jonathan Kinmont.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, July 20

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

MAY TERM 1822.

On application of Benjamin Parrott of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled, 'An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,' passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Benjamin Parrott has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said Benjamin Parrott be causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the 1st Saturday in November term next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court on the 1st Saturday in November term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Parrott ought not to be discharged agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

July 20—4w

Insolvent Notice.

We the subscribers of Dorchester county, petitioners for the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplementary acts—Dobson give notice to our creditors that the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, is appointed for us to appear in Dorchester county court to obtain a final discharge under the said Insolvent laws. The same day is appointed for our creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why we should not be discharged.

Allen Harper

Peter Majors

Aaron Hurley

William Edwards

Major Darby

Jeremiah Morine, Jr.

John Ardery

William Coursey

John Thompson

Henry Lord

John Whiteley

Edward Wright

Adam Johns.

July 13—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Nicholas Owens, at the suit of Peter Harris vs. Thomas Stevens, will be sold on Tuesday the 6th day of August next, at the court house door, between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: The Lot or parcel of Land & all the improvements thereon, now occupied by William Sewell, lying on the Road from Easton to Dover Bridge, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 13—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed out of Talbot county court, against John Fletcher, at the suit of Robert Moore, Executor of William Meely, use Daniel Martin, will be sold on Wednesday 14th August next at the Trappe, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M. All the equitable right title and interest of him the said John Fletcher, of, in and to a Lot or

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1832.

NO. 244

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 in-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty
cents for every subsequent insertion.

Stockholders

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 28th day of August
at 10 o'clock A. M. there will be offered the
property hereinafter mentioned, payable in
cash, or stock of the City Bank of Baltimore.

The sale will commence at the corner of
Spring and German streets, (viz. Sterrett's
Spring) on the east side of Harford run—with
the view of disposing of each piece of property
upon the premises, as far as it shall be
found practicable, viz.:

No. 1. FIFTEEN LOTS in fee, on Spring
street, between German and Smith streets;
the fronts are from 23 to 34 feet; their depth
100 feet. These lots are very desirable, either
with a view to future value, or present
improvement.—They front a square of ground
373 feet in extent, which is probably will
ever be kept open—the one half of which
consists of the ground attached to Sterrett's
spring.

No. 2.—Also, THREE LOTS in fee on Ger-
man street, between Spring and Caroline street,
fronting on the former 22 and 24 feet, 112
feet in depth.

No. 3.—FIVE LOTS in fee on Caroline
street, between German and Smith streets,
fronting 22 feet on the former, in depth 70
feet.

No. 4.—Also, SIX LOTS in fee on the north
side of German street, between Strawberry
alley and Bond street, fronting on the former
23 feet, in depth 99 feet.

No. 5.—Also, FOUR LOTS in fee on the
south side of German street, between Apple
alley and Market street, fronting on the former
25 feet, 160 feet in depth.

No. 6.—Also, SIX LOTS in fee on Market
street, between German and Smith streets,
fronting on the former 26 feet
3 inches, and running back 100 feet to an alley
—Should not the lots contained in Nos. 5 and
6 command the limit, the square composed of
them being 160 by 213 feet, will be offered
entire.

No. 7.—Also, FOUR LOTS in fee on the
west side of Market street, between the Point,
between Bank and Wilk streets, 25 feet front,
varying in their depth from 119 to 133 feet.

No. 8.—Also, A LOT in fee, situated at the
intersection of the north side of Great York
and Green streets, fronting on the former 44
feet, running back and binding on the east
side of the latter 147 feet.

No. 9.—Also, A LOT in fee on the north
side of St. Paul's street, situated at the inter-
section of the north side of said street and the
east side of Courtland street, fronting on the
former 20 feet, running back and binding on
the latter 100 feet to Beaurand's lane.

No. 10.—Also, A LOT in fee on the north
side of St. Paul's street and the west side of
Park lane, fronting on the former 20 feet,
running back to and binding on the latter 100
feet to Beaurand's lane.

No. 11.—Also, TWO LOTS on the west side
of Hanover street, between Brandy alley if
extended and Camden street, each fronting
40 feet, running back 132 feet.—The one lot
is subject to a ground rent of M 19s sterling
—the second 40s sterling.

No. 12.—Also, THREE LOTS in fee, situa-
ted on East street, Old Town, near the Hay
Scales, fronting 25 feet, 100 feet in depth.

And on the succeeding day, viz. on THURS-
DAY, the 29th day of August, there will be
offered at public sale, at 10 o'clock A. M. at
the Exchange, all the following property (as
also any of the previously described that may
have been prevented from being offered as
hereby contemplated).

No. 13.—That very extensive
HOUSE AND LOT in fee, which is
situated on the east side of Hanover
street, fronting thereon 33 feet,
and the north side of Peace alley or Sugar
House alley, running with and binding there-
on 150 feet to Liverpool alley—it is the same
house which was occupied by the late Samuel
G. Griffith, esq.

No. 14.—Also, That Fire Proof Warehouse,
in fee, fronting 26 feet 9 inches or thereabouts
on Commerce street, and running back 49
feet to the east line of M'Clure's dock—it is
the upper building of the two that were for-
merly used as a steam mill.

No. 15.—Also, A House and Lot in fee, sit-
uated on the south side of Market street, be-
ginning for the same at the distance of 74 feet
3 inches westwardly from the corner of How-
ard and Market street, fronting on Market
street 16 feet and running back to and bind-
ing on German street 16 feet.

No. 16.—Also, A Three Story Brick Ware-
house in fee, about 16 feet west of No. 15,
fronting on Market street 16 feet 6 inches,
running back 91 feet.—The house is calcu-
lated for the accommodation of a family, and
also used as a place of business, and as such
is now occupied by Mr. John Ruckle.

No. 17.—Also, Six and one quarter acres
and thirty six perches of Ground in fee, sit-
uated to the east of the Baltimore Hospital, on
which there is a comfortable Gardener's
House, &c. the whole is cultivated and im-
proved as a market garden by John Ogier, to
whom it is under lease for 10 years from the
15th day of August, 1819.

No. 18.—Also, Forty seven acres of Land
in fee, lying west of No. 17, and is more in the
vicinity of the Baltimore hospital, it is enclo-
sed with a good post and rail fence, is well
known as having once been the property of
Luther Martin, Esq.

No. 19.—Also, That country residence on the
Belle Air turnpike road, containing four-
teen and three quarters of an acre, in fee, on
which there is a very excellent dwelling; it
was formerly the property of David Stewart,
Esq.

No. 20.—Also, That country seat which
was for many years the residence of Samuel
Sterrett, esq. but more recently occupied,
containing 38 acres of land, in fee.

No. 21.—Also, A Ground rent for \$167
\$1,100, arising from 25 acres of land on Whet-

stone Point; it is the same property that was
leased on or about the 13th of March, 1797,
by Mr. John Leypold to the late Saml. Chase,
Esq.

No. 22.—Also, Two hundred and eight ac-
res of Elkridge Lands; it is situated at the
junction of the Columbia Turnpike and Mont-
gomery road.—It is fine land, 41 acres of which
is in wood.

No. 23.—that very valuable Merchant and
Saw Mill, with the store and Dwelling House,
Cooper's house and shop, Blacksmith's house
and shop, with about 16 acres of arable land;
the stand is reputed to be an excellent one
for a country store.—This property is situated
on the Columbia Turnpike road, and is well
known by the name of 'The Oakland Mills.'

No. 24.—Also, a House and Lot in Chester-
town, situated at the north west intersection
of Market and Water streets.

No. 25.—Also, that part of a tract of Land
in Kent county, known by the name of Mill
Farm, now in the occupancy of Mr. Edward
Tilden containing about 24 acres of land, near
to or adjoining Dunn's Mill.

No. 26.—Also, a tract of Land in Kent county,
called Megilton's Purchase, being part of
Stepney Heath Manor, lately in the occupa-
cy of a certain Thomas Parks.

No. 27.—Also, a tract of Land near Sims'
tavern, in Kent county, lately owned by Ste-
phen Denning, containing 150 acres.

No. 28.—Also, a tract called Price's Lot,
near Dunn's Mill, now under rent to Mr. Thomas
Price, containing about 8 acres, on which
there is a Dwelling House and cartwright
shop.

No. 29.—Also, Seventy-eight acres of very
valuable Woodland, called the Swamps, in
Kent county, adjoining the lands of Major
Bowers.

No. 30.—Also, Twenty acres of Woodland
in Kent county, called Blonwell, near to For-
lie Creek.

No. 31.—Also, that well known estate in
Kent county, commonly called Forlie, con-
taining about 900 acres of prime land; it is the
point of land opposite to Pool's Island, which
is situated between Forlie creek and the
Chesapeake bay; it is within a few hours sail
of Baltimore; it is believed that there is no
estate in Maryland of the same extent, that
surpasses Forlie, in fertility and the exhaust-
less sources of shell manure, offers every facility
of yet adding to its productiveness. The
improvements consist of a very good two story
Brick House, with stables and the other
necessary farm houses, all erected within a
few years past.—The estate will be sold on a
credit, viz. six thousand dollars cash or City
Bank Stock, as the purchaser may prefer, the
residue in one, two, three, four and five years,
with interest on bond and approved security.
Those desiring to purchase are invited to ex-
amine it, and that they may form an adequate
idea of its fertility, they are desired to do so
whilst the crop of corn is standing. Mr.
Smith, the manager, will receive instructions
to extend every information and attention to
those who may call with that view.

No. 32.—Also, 19 shares of stock of the
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, the par of which
is \$30, \$500

And a certificate of Elkiron Bank &c. 160
All the foregoing property save Forlie and
that herein particularly excepted, will be sold
for cash or City Bank stock, at the option of
the purchaser, payable on the day of sale; and
Nos. 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22
and 23, and all the property in Kent county,
will be sold on the following terms, one fifth
cash or a note at sixty days satisfactorily en-
dorsed; the residue on notes with endorsers
at 9, 12 and 18 months, with interest includ-
ed, and if paid the day the notes shall become
due, City Bank stock will be received in pay-
ment at a price that shall be announced at
the day of sale.

Should not the foregoing property be dis-
posed of at public sale as hereby intended, the
same will after the day previously stated,
thereafter be disposed of at private sale,
when the same can be effected on terms that
shall be thought advantageous to those con-
cerned.

Statement of the situation of the concerns
of the City Bank will at all times be subject to
the inspection of the stockholders, and every
information will be given by application to
JOHN E. MORRIS.

Baltimore, July 27—ts

By The Easton Gazette, Easton—Political
Examiner, Fredericktown—Bond of Union,
Bel Air—Herald, Hagerstown, will insert the
above.

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber some time
in March last, a negro man named Moses,
calls himself

Moses King,

he lived the two last years with Thom-
as Hicks, near the Draw Bridge, dark
complexion, about five feet nine inches
high, 31 years old, I believe he is now in
the neighbourhood of the Draw Bridge, and
if delivered to me living near Cambridge,
or lodged in Cambridge jail I will pay the
above reward.

WILLIAM APPELGARTH.

July 27—4w

Notice.

The Subscribers, citizens of Worcester
county, do hereby give notice to their credi-
tors that they have severally presented
their petitions to the Judges of Worces-
ter county, for the benefit of the insolvent
laws of Maryland; which petitions are now
pending in said court, and the first Satur-
day of the next November term of said
court appointed for the final hearing of the
same—of which all persons interested
will of course take notice.

Nehemiah Holland
John Phillips
Robert Johnson
William Stevens.

Worcester county, }
July 27—4w }

AGRICULTURE

AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON THE BEST MODE OF HAR- VESTING INDIAN CORN.

Eastern Neck, Kent county, Md. June 20.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Having derived much valuable agricul-
tural information from your useful paper, I
conceive it incumbent on me in return, to
communicate to my brother farmers, any
improvements or discoveries, in my experi-
ence to facilitate the operation of farm-
ing.

Much has been said in your paper, upon
the subject of gathering and securing the
crop of Indian corn.—Some writers recom-
mend cutting down close to the ground,
with the stock, blades and ears together.

Others object to this method, on account
of the loss of the blades, which cannot be
disposed of on farms that do not raise
hay, to supply the place of blades. Another
objection is, that the blades below the ear
will decline, before the corn is suffi-
ciently matured to cut down.

The plan I have pursued for two years
past in securing my corn, I am so well sat-
isfied with, that I never expect to abandon
it. It obviates the objections of cutting
down, and is in my estimation, infinitely
preferable to the usual method of gathering
corn.—My object in writing this letter, is
to give you an account of the process of
this plan, that you may, if you think it
of sufficient importance, communicate it to
the public.

As soon as the corn will bear it, the
blades below the ear are stripped off and
secured in the usual way.—The stock with
the ear and top, is then cut close to the
ground with common butchers' knives,
having square wooden handles, the same as
we would cut tops with in the usual way,
fixed at right angles in the lower end of a
stick, the thickness of a hnd handle, and
about three feet long; or, to show the instru-
ment on paper thus:

The cutters with this instrument, cut the
stalk close to the ground with one hand,
holding it in the other, and when the hold-
ing hand becomes full of stalks, they are
thrown cross-ways the furrow, like tops,
when cut as usual, each cutter taking two
rows, and then throwing together across
the furrow the middle one, walks in.—

Hands follow the cutters, to stack their
corn, which is done by setting it up with
the bulk end of the stalk a little further
than the top, two hundred and sixty hills in
a stack, or twelve hills by twenty apart.
I find this to be about the right size for a
stack in the field to stand without tying,
and to cure well. By the time a whole
field is cut down and stacked, the first cut-
ting will be cured enough to haul off and
put in larger stacks, one cart load to a
stack, made in the same way as in the field.
I make my stack yard adjoining my feeding
yards; and as the corn is husked out, the
stacks are put in racks to be fed to the cattle
during winter. These stacks will stand
the whole winter, the corn is as good as if
in the corn house: But it is unnecessary to
let them stand, for you may husk them out
before your neighbours are done gathering
in the usual way.

The advantages I find in this plan are
these: That I can cut and stack my corn in
the field, as soon as I can secure my top
fodder after pulling blades; that the hand
that would be employed in setting up corn
and hoeing, in seeding wheat among the
stalks, can draw the corn off the field before
the seeding ploughs, and stack it where it
is to stand, and be husked out, that I have
double the corn provender for my cattle
obtainable in the old way of gathering corn,
and can make more than double the quanti-
ty of manure; that my corn is gathered
and secured by the time I have finished
seeding wheat, that I have no occasion of
carting over my wheat, perhaps through
mire, to gather corn; nor is any of it left
covered up in the ground in seeding wheat,
and finally that my corn is sounder, heavier,
and repaid the best corn that is carried to
the Baltimore market, since I have adopted
this plan.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
JAMES RINGOLD.

P. S. I omitted to state that I consider
my wheat crops to be better, on account of
the wheat being better put in, and no cart-
ing on it after the corn is removed.

J. R.

PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE.

The amount of the product of the well-
cultivated lands of the Eastern States, has
been estimated any but those who have
been accustomed to the river bottoms on
the western rivers, or to the alluvial lands.
We can scarcely believe when we read
of them; and should not believe it, were
not the facts too well vouched to be
questioned. We lately met with an account
of the premiums given at a Massachusetts
meeting, some time last autumn, and a few
of the results are stated below, for the
gratification of the curious in such mat-
ters.

OF POTATOES.

Five hundred and fifty-one and a half
bushels were raised on one acre of land, by
Payson Williams, Esq. of Pittsburg, in
the county of Worcester. (from 24 bushels
of seed.)

OF TURNIPS.

Seven hundred and fifty-one bushels, of
the common English sort, weighing fifty-
four pounds to the bushel, were raised by
Messrs. T. and H. Little, on one acre of
ground.

OF MANGEL WURTZEL.

Six hundred and forty-four bushels were
raised on one acre of ground, by John
Prince, Esq. of Roxbury.

OF CABBAGES.

Forty-three tons nineteen hundred and
ten pounds weight, were raised, by E. H.
Derby, Esq. of Salem, on one acre one
quarter of an acre, and 27 rods, being
at the rate of thirty one tons to the acre.

Mr. Derby received also the premium
of thirty dollars, for having raised the
greatest quantity of vegetables, (grain, peas,
and beans excepted,) for winter consump-
tion, of the stock on his own farm. He
raised the last season, on his farm, 749
bushels of mangel wurtzel, 530 bushels of
carrots, 526 bushels Swedish turnips, 1238
bushels of potatoes, 126 bushels of Rus-
sian radishes, 737 bushels of common
English turnips, 43 tons and 19 hundred
weight of cabbages, and fifteen or cart
loads of pumpkins.

OF RUTA BAGA.

Mr. David Little raised six hundred and
eighty-eight bushels on one acre.

OF WHITE BEANS.

Thirty-two bushels and four quarts were
raised on one acre by Wm. Meigs, of
Marblehead.

EXTRAORDINARY COW.

A cow belonging to Jonathan Congdon,
of Providence, R. I. gave in 30 days ending
on the sixth instant fifteen hundred and
twenty one pounds of milk, which weighed
two pounds and a half to the quart, beer
measure, makes six hundred and eight
quarts, averaging 20 quarts and a half pint
each day. The cow was raised at Cran-
ston, and is about 9 years old.

N. F. Amer.

Improvements in Steam boats.—It will
be seen by an extract from our English
papers that a steam boat of iron has
been put afloat to run between London
& Paris. She draws less water than has been
usual, is in every respect equal to the ordi-
nary steam boat, and is utterly inconsum-
able. This single quality alone, if not ob-
tained, and it does not appear to be, at the
expense of any other, must render the im-
provement of the highest value, and will
doubtless be speedily adopted in this coun-
try.—N. F. E. Post.

An effectual cure for the Ague.—There is not a more unpleasant disorder
than the Fever and Ague, that is at the
same time so common in every part of the
country. A remedy for this disease has
come to our knowledge, and one which we
have proved by numerous experiments to
be effectual, and we deem it a duty we owe
to the community to make it as public as
we can. We have no particular knowledge
in the healing art, nor do we pretend to be
the discoverers of this remedy; but having
tried it in various cases, and experienced
its beneficial effects, we do not hesitate to
recommend it with confidence to such of
our fellow citizens as may be afflicted with
this tedious and disagreeable complaint;
and if the prescription is properly pursued,
we will venture to promise a cure: after
one day's use of it, or two at farthest.

Take one portion of powdered rhubarb
and two equal portions of the best Peruvian
bark, and mix them in French brandy, or
good old whiskey, to the consistency of
this cream—brandy is preferable. Take
as much as the patient can bear, from the
third of a wine glass to a full glass, accord-
ing to the age of the patient, four or five
times a day. For a child it should be di-
luted with water. A little spice may be
added to make it palatable. If the bark
should act too powerfully on the bowels,
diminish the quantity.

The best barks should always be pre-
pared.—There is great difference in the
quality, as well as the price of this article.
Cincinnati Gaz.

An effectual cure for the Cholera Mor-
bus.—Take 2 pound chipped logwood, and
1 ounce of cinnamon, put them in three
pints of water, and boil them down to a pint
and a half; then strain it and add a pint of
brandy, and 4 pound of loaf sugar, then
simmer it over a slow fire for a short time,
and then put it up for use.—For a grown
person take a table spoon full, and a child a
tea-spoon full. Our informant, a respectable
gentleman from Upper Merion Township,
Pennsylvania, states that it has been used
in his own family, also by several of his
neighbours, and in every instance it has
been found to give almost immediate relief.
Union.

'My dear Tom,' said old Sheridan, one
day to his son, 'I wish you would take a
wife.' 'I have no objection, Sir; whose
wife shall I take?'

From the London Times.

Mr Southey's Reply to Lord Byron.

[As we published Lord Byron's attack
on Mr. Southey, it is but fair to copy Mr.
Southey's reply. We are quite indifferent
in this matter. The maudlin morality of
Mr. Southey, and the Newgate Calendar
heroics of Lord Byron, are to us equally
disagreeable.]

[From an Evening Paper.]

Sir—Having seen in the newspapers a
note relating to myself, extracted from a
recent publication of Lord Byron's, I re-
quest permission to reply, through the me-
dium of your Journal.

I come at once to his Lordship's charge
against me, blowing away the abuse with
which it is frothed, and evaporating a strong
acid in which it is suspended.—The res-
ult then appears to be, that Mr. Southey,
on his return from Switzerland, (in 1817,)
scattered abroad calumnies, knowing them
to be such, against Lord Byron and others?

To this I reply with a direct and positive
denial.

If I had been told in that country that
Lord Byron had turned Turk, or Monk of
La Trappe—that he had furnished a harem,
or endowed a hospital, I might have thought
the account, whichever it had been, impos-
sible, and repeated it accordingly; passing it,
as it had been taken, in the small change of
conversation, for no more than it was
worth. In this manner I might have spoken
of him, as of Baron Germaine, the
Green Man, the Indian Jugglers, or any
other figurants of the time being. There
was no reason for any particular delicacy
on my part, in speaking of his Lordship;
and, indeed, I should have thought any
thing which might be reported of him,
would have injured his character as little
as the story which so greatly annoyed Lord
Keeper Guildford—that he had ridden a
rhinoceros. He may ride a rhinoceros, and
though every body would stare, no one
would wonder. But, making no inquiry
concerning him when I was abroad, be-
cause I felt no curiosity, I heard nothing,
and had nothing to repeat. When I spoke
of wonders to my friends and acquain-
tance, on my return, it was of the flying
tree at Alpuget, and the 11,000 virgins at
Cologne—not of Lord Byron. I sought for
no staler subject than St. Ursula.

Once, and once only, in connexion with
Switzerland, I have alluded to his Lord-
ship; and, as the passage was curtailed in
the press, I take this opportunity of restor-
ing it. In the Quarterly Review, speaking
incidentally of the Jungfrau, I said—"It
was the scene where Lord Byron's Man-
fred met the devil and bullied him—though
the devil must have been his cause before
any tribunal in this world or the next, if he
had not pleaded more feebly for himself
than his advocate, in a cause of canoniza-
tion, ever pleaded for him."

With regard to the "others" whom his
Lordship accuses me of calumniating, I
suppose he alludes to a party of his friends,
whose names I found written in the Album,
at Mont-Auvert. With an avowal of Athe-
ism annexed, in Greek, and an indignant
comment, in the same language, under-
neath it—"Those names, with that avowal
and the comment, I transcribed in my note
book, and spoke of the circumstance on my
return. If I had published it, the gentle-
man in question would not have thought
himself slandered; by having that recorded
of him which he has so often recorded of
himself.

The many opprobrious appellations
which Lord Byron has bestowed upon me,
I leave, as I found them, with the praises
which he has bestowed upon himself.

How easily is a noble spirit discomfited
From harsh and sulphurous matter, that flies
out

In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks!
B. Johnson.

But I am accustomed to such things; and,
so far from irritating me are the enven-
omed who use such weapons, that when I hear
of their attacks, it is some satisfaction to think
they have thus employed the malignity
which must have been employed somewhere,
and could not have been directed against
any person whom it could possibly molest
or injure less. The viper, however venom-
ous in purpose, is harmless in effect, while
it is biting at the file. It is seldom, indeed,
that I waste a word, or a thought, upon
those who are perpetually assailing me.
But abhorring, as I do, the personalities
which disgrace our current literature, and
averse from controversy as I am, both by
principle and inclination, I make no pro-
fession of non-resistance. When the of-
fence, and the offender, are such as to call
for the whip and the branding iron, it has
been both seen and felt that I can inflict
them.

Lord Byron's present exacerbation is evi-
dently produced by an infection of this
kind—not by hearsay reports of my conver-
sation, four years ago, transmitted him from
England. The cause may be found in cer-
tain remarks upon the Satanic school of
poetry, contained in my preface to the
Vision of Judgment. Well would it be for
Lord Byron if he could look back on any
of his writings with as much satisfaction as
I shall always do upon what is there said
of that flagitious school. Many persons,
and parents especially, have expressed their
gratitude to me for having applied the brand.

ding-iron where it was so richly deserved. The Edinburgh Reviewer, indeed, with that honorable feeling by which his criticisms are so peculiarly distinguished, suppressing the remarks themselves, has imputed them wholly to envy on my part. I give him, in this instance, full credit for sincerity: I believe he was equally incapable of comprehending a worthier motive; or of inventing a worse; and as I have never condescended to expose, in any instance, his pitiful malevolence, I thank him for having, in this, stripped it bare, himself and exhibited it in its bald, naked, and undisguised deformity.

Lord Byron, like his encomiast, has not ventured to bring the matter of these animadversions into view. He conceals the fact, that they are directed against the authors of blasphemous and lascivious books—against men who, not content with indulging their own vices, labour to make others the slaves of sensuality, like themselves—against public panders, who mingling impiety with lewdness, seek at once to destroy the cement of social order and to carry profanation and pollution into private families, and into the hearts of individuals.

His Lordship has thought it not unbecoming in him to call me a scribbler of all work. Let the word scribbler pass, it is not an appellation which will stick, like that of the Satanic School. But, if a scribbler, how am I one of all work? I will tell Lord Byron what I have not scribbled—what kind of work I have not done. I never have published libels upon my friends and acquaintances, expressed my sorrow for those libels, and called them in during a mood of better mind; and then re-issued them when the evil spirit, which for a time has been cast out, had returned and taken possession with seven others more wicked than himself. I have never abused the power, of which every author is in some degree possessed, to wound the character of a man, or the heart of a woman. I have never sent into the world a book to which I did not dare affix my name; or which I feared to claim in a Court of Justice if it were pirated by a knavish bookseller. I have never manufactured furniture for the brothel. None of these things have I done; none of the foul work by which literature is perverted to the injury of mankind. My hands are clean; there is no 'damned spot' upon them—no taint, which 'all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten.'

Of the work which I have done, it becomes me not here to speak, save only as relates to the Satanic School and its Corypheus, the author of *Don Juan*. I have held up that school to public detestation as enemies to the religion, the institutions, and the domestic morals of their country. I have given them a designation to which their founder and leader answers. I have sent a stone from my sling which has smitten their Goliath in the forehead. I have fastened his name upon the gibbet, for reproach and ignominy, as long as it shall endure. Take it down who can!

One word of advice to Lord Byron before I conclude. When he attacks me again, let it be in rhyme; for one who has so little command of himself, it will be a great advantage that his temper should be obliged to keep time; and while he may still indulge in the same rankness and virulence of insult, the metre will, in some degree, seem to lessen its vulgarity.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Keswick, 5th Jan.

From the Federal Republican.

No. 39.

To the People of the U. States.

It is I believe, universally admitted among all real and sound republicans, that there is nothing more dangerous to the existence of civil liberty, in any country, than a union of the purse and the sword. So anxious were those wise and virtuous men who formed the constitution of the U. States, to guard the country from every danger of this kind, that, in the power given by the people to Congress, 'to raise and support armies,' that body is expressly prohibited from making appropriations of money for that object 'for a longer term than two years.' And as a further safeguard to liberty & to the rights of the people, the constitution declares that 'no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.' (See art. 1, sect. 9, Con. U. S.) Here, then, it is apparent, that while the people were willing to give to the Executive authority of the country power over the sword—the President being made, by the constitution, commander in chief of the army and navy, and militia also; when in actual service they carefully and prudently reserved to themselves & their immediate representatives, the entire control over the treasure, or money of the nation. Have our Executive rulers paid scrupulous regard to this salutary and all-important provision in the constitution? Have they not 'drawn' money from the treasury without an 'appropriation made by law?' We shall see.

It appears by the report of the 3d Auditor of the treasury, that Daniel D. Tompkins, late governor of New York, and now vice-president of the United States, is charged on the public books (independently of the sum for which he lately requested to be sued) with the sum of \$4,411 25 cts. which sum, says the 3d Auditor, was advanced to him by the secretary of war for (an alleged) loss on the sale of treasury notes, and requiring legislative sanction. That is to say, there being neither law nor appropriation authorizing this advance by the secretary of war, the 3d Auditor very justly and properly remarks, that the account cannot be liquidated without legislative sanction. Here, then, it is admitted by the public documents themselves, furnished by the Executive depart-

ments, that money has been 'drawn' from the treasury in direct violation of the constitution, without an appropriation made by law. The 3d Auditor may, therefore, well say, that this extraordinary and illegal proceeding 'requires legislative sanction,' before he can close the account. This is, to be sure, a precious confession, and, no doubt, strictly true. But the people will, I trust, say that it 'requires' something else—that it requires severe legislative investigation, reprehension and correction. If the secretary of war thinks fit to usurp the power of taking from the treasury \$4,000 of your money without legislative authority,—without 'an appropriation made by law,'—what is there, I would ask, to prevent him from taking from it, in the same way, four millions of dollars, or any other sum which might be in the treasury under his control? If he is permitted to do this with impunity, what security have you, that the President and other heads of departments, may not do likewise? Have not, indeed, some of them done so? I believe they have, and I have heretofore proved it.

And has it already come to this? Have we, indeed, so soon degenerated from what we were—so soon abandoned those stern, republican, honest and just principles on which this government was based—and according to which it was, in the beginning at least, faithfully administered; as to permit a manifest & palpable violation of the charter of our liberties, and that too in one of its most vital parts to pass by unheeded; to go unpunished? If we tamely submit to this, we are totally undeserving of that liberty which was achieved for us by the blood of our ancestors.

Let me not be told by the panders of power; those miserable beings, who, for the sake of a little pelf, write principally to obscure truth and reason; that this sum 'advanced' to the Vice President, although done without due authority, was, comparatively speaking, small in amount; that he had rendered important services to the country, and ought therefore, to be remunerated. This, I know very well, will be the language of some who know and care just as much about the principles of our government as they do about the public conduct of those who administer it.

Give them a few 'of the loaves and fishes,' seasoned with a portion of flattery from the editors of the court gazette at Washington, and the whole pack will (after getting their cue from their masters) set up a hue and cry of low, vulgar abuse—denouncing any man who has the spirit and the honesty to defend the laws and the constitution of the country, as a slanderer, calumniator, and so forth. Thus, instead of meeting questions fairly and discussing them like gentlemen, they content themselves by calling hard names—by resorting to ribaldry and Billingsgate. But it is to be hoped, the reflecting part of the community have already begun to see through all this. The honest yeomanry of this country are not, I trust in God, to be much longer deceived by such mean and deceitful artifices.

Tell us not then about the smallness of the sum which has illegally and unconstitutionally been paid to the vice president. It was not the two-penny tax on tea, by the British parliament, on the American colonies, that induced the latter to resist the usurpation of the British crown. It was for principles we then contended. If the vice president had just claims upon the country for money, why did not he (as other citizens are obliged to do) prefer his claim to Congress? Are the high public functionaries above the law?—Are they and their satellites to be 'a privileged order' in this country? It would, indeed, seem so! Let the people look to it.

Again—Such has become the unfortunate state of morals among us, that some men even of distinguished standing in the community, seem little to regard the solemn obligation of an oath. Every officer of the general government, as well as every officer of the state government, is bound to swear that he will 'support the constitution of the United States.' How then, I would ask, can any man, after having taken such an oath, reconcile it to his own conscience, or justify himself to his country, in drawing money from the treasury without an appropriation made by law? when the constitution expressly declares, that 'no money (no not even \$4,111 dollars) shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.' It is to be hoped, that all transgressions of this kind have been inadvertently made; that the parties concerned in them will candidly acknowledge their error, ask forgiveness and promise to do so no more. Some of them may, perhaps, make the attempt to justify their conduct by argument and explanation. Let them do so. I, for one, will patiently listen to and candidly weigh whatever they may have to say in their own defence. But their case is, I fear, indefensible. In the mean while I must be permitted to say, if the nation tamely and quietly submits to these things; if those to whom you have confided the management of your affairs in the executive departments of the general government are permitted to act in direct violation of that sacred instrument, which you, with so much labor, skill and anxiety, formed for the government of all, and 'to promote the general welfare;'—which they by their duty and their oaths are bound 'to support,' but which they unfortunately treat as a dead letter; if, I say, you tamely and willingly submit to this—then, indeed, it matters little, perhaps, how soon, or in what way, we get rid of that instrument; though I confess, for my own part, I would rather see it peaceably surrendered, by general consent, than forcibly rolled up at the point of the bayonet.

A NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

No. 17.

"I WOULD NOTHING EXTENUATE, OR SET DOWN AUGHT IN MALICE."

Early in the spring of the year 1811 Mr. Pinkney was recalled from the court of St. James, and was succeeded by Mr. John S. Smith. About the same time Mr. Foster was sent to this country as "envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary" by the British government. Mr. Jonathan Russell succeeded Mr. Armstrong as minister to France. Previous to the recall of the latter gentleman, a correspondence of a very extraordinary nature had passed between him and the French minister. Napoleon probably irritated by the tardy movements of those whom he considered his 'allies,' published to the world, through his executive organ, the contemptible opinion he entertained of the American nation. His minister wrote to the following effect to Mr. Armstrong. 'You ought to tear in pieces your declaration of independence; since your Congress are more dependant than a Jamaica Assembly. You are without honor, without energy, and without just political views; and, after having refused to fight for honor, you will be compelled to fight for interest.' It is very true that Mr. Armstrong resented such insolence in a manly and becoming manner. But it is equally true that the war party never uttered one sentiment of indignation against the indignities of the titled tyrant. These degrading epithets were sounded through the continent by the minority both in and out of Congress, but the admirers of his majesty turned a deaf ear to their sarcasms and their satire.

It may be proper here to contrast the conduct of the party on this occasion with their behaviour at the time when the British minister Mr. Jackson, insulted Mr. Smith. In the course of the correspondence between these gentlemen, Mr. Smith wrote to the former that he had insulted him in his last communication, and therefore all intercourse between them must cease. Mr. Jackson in reply demanded to be informed to what part of his letter he had taken an exception, as he was unable to discover, upon a review of what he had written, any sentence that would in his opinion bear any construction of that nature. The Secretary in reply, proved that he had involved himself in a considerable dilemma; for after exercising his ingenuity a considerable time to discover the insult, he fairly acknowledged that there was none given directly, but 'indirectly,' by 'innuendo' and by 'implication.' Although one of their own executive officers had been reduced to such shifts to sift out the 'insult,' & had in a manner acquitted the British minister, yet his party uttered unceasing imprecations against the 'insolent Copenhagen Jackson' who had dared to give expression to such impertinence. They were sensibly alive to an 'innuendo' from that quarter, whilst they bore with christian fortitude and philosophic indifference the broad assertions and vile insinuations of the great man who 'loved the Americans.'

The year of 1811 was distinguished by very few events in which this country had any concern. The war in the peninsula raged with dreadful violence with alternate success; and Napoleon was now preparing his army of half a million for the purpose of invading Russia.

In May 1811 the affair of the President and Little Belt took place, which terminated in the discomfiture of the latter with the loss of 32 men killed and wounded. According to Rodgers' statement and that of all those on board the President that were examined by the Court Martial, the captain of the British ship fired the first gun, and is therefore accountable for the loss of lives that ensued. But the British captain declared to his government that a broad side was fired by the President, before he fired a single gun. Both these statements cannot be true; and as we have the concurring testimony of so many officers and seamen in favor of Rodgers, we conclude without hesitation, that Bingham's official account was false. The same year was spent in vain negotiations between our ministers and those of France and England, to adjust the matters in dispute between their respective countries.

It would take more than ordinary patience to wade through the voluminous correspondence that passed between Mr. Munroe and Mr. Foster, and it would require more than ordinary understanding to comprehend some of their arguments; whilst one strove to prove that the French Decrees were repealed, as it respected the United States, and the other as strenuously insisted that they were still in force. I have already expressed my opinion as it regards the pretended repeal, and shall now proceed to adduce the evidence in favour of such a conclusion.

It should be borne in mind that the decrees were to cease to have effect after the 1st of November 1810. This information was simply communicated by a letter to Mr. Armstrong from the Duke of Cadore, unaccompanied by any edict signed by the Emperor. The conditions of the repeal and the President's proclamation have before been noticed. On the 9th of June 1811, Mr. Russell wrote to the Secretary of State a letter from which the following are extracts. "On the 5th of December 1810 the director of the customs at Bordeaux seized the New Orleans Packet and her cargo under the Milan decrees of the 23d November and 17th December 1807, expressly set forth, for having come from an English port, and for having been visited by an English vessel of war. To have waited for the receipt of the proclamation of the President in order to make use of it for the liberation of the New Orleans Packet, appeared to me a preposterous and unworthy course of proceeding, and to be nothing better than absurdly and basely

employing the declaration of the President that the Berlin and Milan decrees had been revoked, as the means of obtaining their revocation. A crisis in my opinion presented itself which was to decide whether the French edicts were retracted as a preliminary to the execution of our law, or whether by the non-performance of one party and the prompt performance of the other, the order in which these measures ought to stand was to be reversed, and the American government shuffled into the lead where national honor and the law required it to follow. On the 17th December my remonstrance was submitted, and from this time all further proceedings against the vessel were suspended. On the 9th January the vessel and cargo were placed at the disposition of the consignees, on giving bond to pay the estimated amount, should it be definitively so decided. On the 5th of July I was informed by the commercial agent of the United States at Bordeaux, that the bond was actually cancelled in consequence of an order given for that purpose. In a subsequent letter he remarks; on the 11th July I addressed to the Duke of Bassano, my note with a list of sixteen American vessels captured since the 1st of November. On the 16th I learned that he had laid this note with a general report on it, before the Emperor, but that his majesty declined taking any decisions with regard to it before it had been submitted to a council of commerce." Here we have the positive testimony of an American minister that the New Orleans packet was taken possession of 'expressly under the Milan decree,' but upon his remonstrance, the Emperor graciously gave an order for her release. Notwithstanding all this Mr. Russell still insisted in letters to our Minister at London that the release of the vessel was sufficient evidence of the repeal of the Decrees, when by his own admission it was a mere arbitrary exemption from condemnation by special executive interference. Why did the Emperor wish the 'report on the captured vessels submitted to the council of commerce?' Can it be presumed that he and his council of commerce were ignorant of the repeal of the law? All these circumstances prove most conclusively that they were still in force. It is indeed strange that a vessel should be detained six months expressly for violating a law which was not in existence.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Serrurier to Mr. Munroe is sufficient of itself to prove that the decrees were not repealed. 'The new dispositions of your government expressed in the supplementary act of the 2d of March [the non-importation law against Great Britain] having been officially communicated to my court by the charge d'affaires of the United States, his imperial majesty, as soon as he was made acquainted with them, directed that the American vessels sequestered in the ports of France since the second of November, should be released; and at the same time orders were to be given to admit American vessels into all the ports of France.' Why were orders to be given to admit American vessels if the anti-commercial decrees were repealed as it respected the United States?

By the evidence of official reports the American ship Julian was captured on the 4th July 1811, and on the 10th September the vessel and cargo were condemned by the council of prizes at Paris, among other reasons, because she was visited by several English vessels. On the same day the Hercules an American ship was condemned by the imperial court of prizes, alleging 'that it was impossible that she was not visited by the enemies ships of war.' Champagny, Duke of Cadore, in his report to the Emperor, dated Paris December 3d, 1811, speaking of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, says expressly, 'as long as England persists in her orders in council, your majesty will persist in your decrees.' And Napoleon himself in a speech to the council of commerce on the 31st March, 1811, thus expressed his views. 'The decrees of Berlin and Milan are the fundamental laws of my empire. For the neutral navigation, I consider the flag as an extension of territory. The power which suffers its flag to be violated cannot be considered as neutral. The fate of the American commerce will soon be decided. I will favour it, if the United States conform themselves to these decrees. In a contrary case their vessels shall be driven from my Empire.'

Even if the decrees had been actually repealed, we have still ample testimony of the hostile disposition of the French government. Mr. Russell writes thus to the Duke of Bassano. 'The condition attached to the admission of American property into France, to export two thirds of the amount in silks, is attended with great inconvenience and loss to the American merchant. These disasters of the merchant must inevitably impair, if not extinguish the commercial intercourse between the two nations.'

Mr. Smith in a letter dated December 18th, 1810 thus addresses the French minister here; 'The restrictions of the Berlin and Milan had the effect of restraining the American merchants from sending their vessels to France. The interdictions in the system that has been substituted, against the admission of American products; will have the effect of imposing upon them an equal restraint.' Mr. Munroe in his letter of instructions to Mr. Barlow thus remarks: 'The President expects that the commerce of the United States will be placed in the ports of France, as such a footing as to afford it a fair market; and to the industry and enterprise of their citizens, a reasonable encouragement. But on the contrary our commerce there has been subjected to the greatest discouragement, or rather, to the most oppressive restraints, and to exorbitant duties. If the ports of France, and her allies are not opened to the commerce of the United States on a liberal

to them, it is to be feared, will on the revocation of the British orders in council? I do not contend for the revocation of these orders, so far as it was an object of interest to the United States had in view, a trade to the continent. It was a fair, legitimate object and worth contending for while France encouraged it. But if she shut her ports on our commerce, or burthens it with heavy duties, that notice is at once given. By the Bayonne decree many American vessels and their cargoes have been seized and carried into France, and others which had entered her ports, in the fair course of trade, were seized, and sequestered or confiscated by her government. The Napoleon decree was still a more unjustifiable aggression on the rights of the U. States, and an invasion of the property of their citizens. It bears date on the 23d March 1810, and made a sweep of all American property within the reach of French power. The United States have also just cause of complaint against France for the burning of the vessels of her citizens at sea, by persons acting under French authority.

In the face of all these facts—in defiance of this multiplicity of testimony, the President and his Secretary, and all our foreign ministers asserted most positively and courageously, that the French decrees were actually repealed, and had ceased to effect American commerce. In these false and fraudulent declarations they were seconded by all the war party, who were now resolved at all hazard, to aid in the overthrow of the British nation.

All these circumstances, which were known before the war was actually declared, are sufficient to convince every honest and candid mind, that the proclamation of the President declaring the decrees of Berlin and Milan revoked as it regarded the U. States—the restoration of the intercourse with France still persisted in after the hostile disposition of that country towards the United States had been proved—the passage of the non-importation law on the faith of the faithless cabinet of France, and the declarations of the Administration prior to the advent to it, all tend to prove that the existing Administration was actuated by an undue partiality to the French nation.

On the 1st March 1813, more than eight months after the declaration of war, Mr. C. Goldsborough moved a resolution in Congress to request the President 'to lay before the house any French decree he might have in his possession purporting to be a repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees; together with any correspondence or information touching the relations of the United States with France, not heretofore communicated, which in his opinion it may not be incompatible with the public good to communicate.' Accordingly a message was received, and several letters submitted to Congress from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano, and from the Duke to Mr. Barlow, together with the following extraordinary document.

Palace of St. Cloud, April 20th, 1811.
Napoleon, emperor of the French, &c. &c. on the report of our minister of foreign relations.

Seeing by a law passed on the 2d March 1811, the congress of the United States has ordered the execution of the provisions of the act of non-intercourse, which prohibits the vessels and merchandise of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies from entering into the ports of the United States.

Considering that the law is an act of assistance to the arbitrary pretensions, commuted by the British orders in council, & a formal refusal to adhere to a system tending the independence of neutral powers, and of their flag, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

The decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitively, and to date from the 1st day of November last, considered as not having existed, in regard to American vessels.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
(Signed) THE COUNT DARU.

Secretary of State.
If there had been any doubt with our Administration concerning the repeal of the French decrees, previous to the publication of this antedated decree, it might fairly be presumed that this was a convincing proof to them, and to the world, that no bona fide repeal had taken place on the 1st November 1810. Yet what effect did the knowledge of this strange document produce on our Cabinet? History will answer this question to their eternal disgrace.

Although the above document bears date the 20th April 1811, yet it appears that it was suppressed for the space of one year and twenty one days, either by the French government or by our minister at London, (as will hereafter appear) probably for some special purpose. For Mr. Barlow in a letter to our secretary dated May 12th 1812, writes that he had never seen or heard of the instrument until the 11th of May, 1812. Such clandestine proceedings are unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy.

MARCELLUS.

CHARLESTON, July 27.

THE AWARD OF JUSTICE.

Yesterday, about 8 o'clock, twenty-two culprits expired, on the gallows, the crime of which they had been convicted—an attempt to raise an insurrection, not only in this city, but in various parts of the State of South-Carolina.

These slaves were concerned with many others, some of whom have already suffered for their guilt, and some few are reserved for further investigation. Should no new cases be brought to light, we are in hopes the axe has been laid to the root of the evil, and that we have now pretty nearly reached the extent both of the guilt and the punishment.

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Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10.

We are authorized to state, that James Murray, Esq. is a Candidate to represent the Eighth Congressional District (composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties) in the next Congress of the United States.

William S. Lassell, Benjamin Massey, William H. Ringgold, and Joseph Ireland, Jr. are the Democratic candidates for the House of Delegates, for Kent county.

The truly independent editor of the Federal Republican stated in a late paper, that he intended to notice the conduct of Commodore Porter, in a manner not very favorable to that gentleman, relative to the trial & suspension of Lieut. Abbott; this roused the ire of the Commodore, who immediately wrote a letter to Mr. Schaeffer and to the editor of the Washington City Gazette, who had copied the article from the Federal Republican into his paper; stating that if they or any other editors, took upon themselves to discuss the matter upon *ex parte* testimony, they would do it at their own risk, & would of course be prepared to meet the consequences, for that he placed too high a value on public opinion, to allow his character to be tampered with with impunity. The editor of the Federal Republican after publishing the letters above noticed (for which we have not room) & boldly avowing his determination to support his own rights and the liberty of the press, winds up his remarks to the Commodore by saying: "we meant, and still mean to strip and examine you in your proceedings in the business of the Charlestown Navy Yard from head to foot, and exhibit all your blemishes that we find, faithfully to the people of whom you are nothing but a servant, trusted with a little brief authority, and who are already more alarmed about your conduct than you seem to be aware of, judging from the impotence of the tone you have assumed."

We would advise the Commodore to keep cool—threats won't do—Printers know their rights and will exercise them.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Branch Bank at Easton, on Monday last.

For Easton & Talbot County—Samuel Groome, John Leeds Kerr, Henry Holleyday, William H. Groome, Tench Tilghman, John Goldsborough.

For Cecil county—Levin Gale.

For Kent county—Isaac Spencer.

For Queen's Anne's County—Robert Goldsborough.

For Caroline county—William Haskins.

For Dorchester county—Charles Goldsborough.

For Somerset County—John O. Wilson.

For Worcester County—William Whittington.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

THE EXAMINATION.

We think it was this time two years ago, that we attended an examination in the Easton Academy, and we shall long possess the most vivid recollection of the pleasure, which that day afforded us. It was full of features, and every feature legibly stamped with character of the first promise. It was such an examination; such a display of high talents, of most sedulous, untiring, and judicious attention in the teachers; and of vigorous and unremitting application, of animated enterprise and noble emulation among the pupils, as we had never before witnessed in any school, great or small; and we begin to fear, it will be long before we shall look upon the like again. The critical knowledge, exhibited by the Boys on that occasion, was not more wonderful, than the progress they had made, the quantity they had acquired in twelve months.

The Examination of the same schools on the first inst, was creditable to the teachers, particularly to the teacher of the English department. His examination was not indeed of that bold and diffusive character, which showed the columns of his little regiment ready at all points; but his classes came out well, and gave good evidence of diligence in both the instructor and scholars. We understand from good authority that this has been the case; that this gentleman has been extremely attentive, and particularly regular in his business; conscientiously fulfilling his contract and engagements with the Trustees. This is his first year in the Institution, and as he is becoming better known, his popularity is deservedly increasing.

The gentleman who has been at the head of the Academy for several years, still continues to conduct the classical department. His peculiar talent for the business of instruction is not only well established; but is of the very first order. His boys universally read the dead languages with almost uncommon prosodical accuracy; & evinced a critical knowledge of the ground, through which they had passed; but the exhibition fell very far short of the brilliancy and extent of the display of August

1820—very short of that full, minute, and gratifying knowledge; particularly of the Geographical, Chronological and classical allusions, which the Instructor was every moment eliciting on the former occasion. We were also surprised with a striking difference in the progress of the pupils. With the exception of the Homer and Juvenal class, whose acquirements, if they had learned in the preceding year all, for which they were presented, were very handsome indeed, the progress, which appeared to have been made by the boys of this department was only ordinary. We have been at some pains to find out the causes of this lamentable falling off, and have been informed of the following, as some of the facts in the case; & they are very sufficient without any thing further; that the year 1821 was a very broken one, in which the students had not made great progress; but that that year had commenced with the abrupt and very improper departure of the English teacher; by which both schools had been thrown on the exertions of the classical Instructor, who had also, for several months in the early part of that year, to contend with severe domestic affliction. These causes were unfortunate, but were deemed satisfactory.

The English department had again been filled in August 1821—the classical teacher was again in a situation to devote his high and active powers exclusively to his own department; and another brilliant year was fondly anticipated. That the Trustees understood, that by their contract with him, he was to teach his boys not only the dead languages; but also to devote so much of every week as was necessary to carry on their acquirements in Mathematics, in Geography, in reading the English language and analysing it critically, in Elocution, and in Chirography. That these well grounded anticipations had been disappointed—That the year commenced badly with the loss of the whole of the first week of the first term—That the wholesome and excellent discipline of the school had relaxed—the larger scholars being permitted to absent themselves, without being properly called to account; setting a very bad example to every other pupil. That nearly half a week was very improperly lost early in October, because there were races near the village. Another forenoon the whole school was permitted to run wild because a bag fox was let loose. At the Easter holidays in the English department, it is said, that two days, as usual, were given. The classical school was dismissed, and was not again organized for 10 or 11 days—That from the last of June the school was again closed a week. It has been also stated, that one reason for having two teachers was, that when one was necessarily, or unnecessarily, absent, the other might keep his school together, and instruct them—that this has not been done.

What can be the matter? That all is not right is certain. If the above be true, the public have serious causes of complaint. There surely must be a misunderstanding between the Trustees and the Instructor. When a parent applies to a trustee to know what is taught in the classical department of the Academy, he is informed, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Geography, English reading & Grammar, Elocution & Writing. Under these expectations he sends his child, and is soon disappointed by finding him instructed in not more, than half the above branches. Whether these things arise from misunderstanding, or remissness on one side, or on both, or from any other causes, they are matters for instant, grave, and serious investigation. The board of trustees is composed of all the requisite information and good sense, and the high qualifications of the Instructor are unquestionable. If they differ in some points, it is the undoubted right of the board to prescribe the system; and though this may vary from some of the settled notions of the Instructor, and may even not be best, he is handsomely paid, and will show his great good sense by strictly pursuing whatever course, they may think proper to lay down. At any rate there should be a special contract, regularly entered into and properly understood; and it will certainly then be the bounden duty of the Instructor conscientiously to fulfil it, and also the bounden duty of the trustees to the public, to see that the contract, formed, be duly and fully carried into execution.

We feel deeply interested in the cause of education, and sincerely hope that the next years career of the Easton Academy will rival the high success of the years 1818 and 1820. The very able instructor, the Aristotle of our day, owes it to himself to retrieve in the same station, in the same institution, the ground he has lost—There is approaching an epocha in the literary history and fame of Maryland—And we hail it with the highest enthusiasm. We most ardently hope yet to live to behold the period, when from the centre of every section of six miles diameter a primary School will copiously yield the milk of instruction to every child; when our native state, duly sensible that moral instruction is the chief handmaid of virtue, and peace and happiness; and that knowledge is power, and fame, and imperishable renown, 'Monumentum are perennius,' will bless every county with a school, rivaling the Easton Academy of 1820. When she will solidly found a university, that may vie with Cambridge, and Oxford, and Trinity of Dublin. When the temple of her glory shall have its foundations deeply and broadly based upon her primary schools; her academies forming its numerous stories and rich compartments, displaying all the beauties of classical lore, of Roman art, and Grecian taste; and her amply endowed university, crowning the structure with a lofty dome and sublime pinnacle, sending forth its luminaries, not

only to fill her learned professions; to guide her councils; to supply her public stations; to command her armies in the awful hour of peril and in the terrible conflicts of bloody battle; to furnish an able, intelligent and finished corps of instructors; to fill her groves with the music of taste and refinement; to build the lofty rhyme; to immortalize her noble streams in verse, flowing like themselves, full, majestic, deep and strong;—but to spread her lights far and wide beyond her own borders, to enlighten the nations; to carry the wisdom and the blessings of the book of books to the uttermost ends of the earth; and to Christianize and save the heathen of every clime and every region.

MÆCENAS.

The Young Ladies Academy of Easton.

MR. GRAHAM, I attended an Examination of the Pupils of the Miss Harris' Academy, on Friday the 2d inst. and, though I have visited many examinations, I can truly say that I have never in my life, witnessed a more interesting spectacle. A Young Ladies Seminary, so respectable in point of numbers—so well disciplined—and so correctly and usefully taught—is a thing which our little town may be justly proud of. The examination (though somewhat curtailed in consequence of the illness of the younger Miss H.) lasted about four hours—the classes, from the lowest to the highest, underwent a rigorous trial—and the performance of each was gratifying in the extreme. In the lower branches—and in Arithmetic—Grammar—Geography—History—in the rudiments of natural & moral Philosophy—and in Drawing and Painting—the display was alike excellent. On the whole, I do not recollect ever before to have seen a school of Misses, who acquitted themselves with more credit, or whose performance gave more decisive evidence of unwearied care and indefatigable exertion on the part of their teachers.

To the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, it must be a source of pleasure to know that they have, almost at their very doors, a Seminary, where, at an inconsiderable expense, their daughters can be so well instructed in almost every branch of useful education. And it is to be hoped that the people of the neighbouring counties will continue to extend to the Miss Harris', the patronage they have hitherto so nobly deserved, and which they will, without doubt, continue to merit.

A Friend to Worth.

To the Editors of the American.

Gentlemen—You are requested to state for the information and government of the retailers, that the law of the last session imposing a duty of fifty dollars was intended and understood by every member of the legislature to be levied exclusively on wholesale merchants; and should its phraseology justify a different interpretation, there can be no doubt that it will be so modified as to comply with its original intention.

Twenty dollars was the sum fixed on by the House of Delegates, but the Senate increased it to fifty, under the impression that the wholesale merchant could better afford to pay that sum than the retailer sixteen.

It is almost superfluous to add, that the views and wishes of the representatives of our city were neither consulted or regarded on a bill drawing largely on her funds to replenish an exhausted state treasury, and thereby relieving the counties from their portion of the contribution.

CAPT. HULL'S COURT OF ENQUIRY.—The members of the Court of Enquiry on Com. Hull's trial, says the Washington Gazette, are now appointed; and will consist of Com. RODGERS, Com. CHAUNCEY, and Capt. MORRIS.

Edward Livingston, Esq. is elected a member of Congress from Louisiana, from the 4th of March next.

Counterfeit \$5 notes of the United States Bank have been put in circulation at Salem. The engraving is coarse, and the paper much thicker than that of the true bills. A bill of the above description, with the counterfeited signature of L. Cheves, was offered at one of the Banks in Baltimore last week.—*Amer.*

ANOTHER HORRID PIRACY.

Capt. Fitz, of the schooner Olive, arrived at New York from the Bahamas, informs that about the middle of June, the wreckers had fallen in with a ship ashore to windward of Rum Key, THE CREW OF WHICH HAD BEEN CUT TO PIECES, & WERE FOUND HANGING IN THE RIGGING! The wreckers had also picked up a brig at sea near the same place, entirely deserted—supposed to have been robbed by the pirates.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Bancroft of the schr. Iris, dated

MATANZAS, July 10.

'On the 8th ult. at 2 o'clock, ran on a reef of rocks about 20 miles from this place and remained there about 12 hours—got off with loss of cable, anchor and some of her sheathing.—I was boarded yesterday, about 2 hours after I got afloat, by the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, the commander of which informed me that there had been bloody work between some of our cruisers and the pirates, and that he was then in search of a large one which he had chased the evening before, but who had escaped thro' the darkness of the night. Markets for American produce extremely dull.—Flour \$16 a 17—no sales.—*Freeman's Journal.*

From the Norfolk Herald of August 5.

ARRIVAL OF THE MACEDONIAN. The United States frigate Macedonian, Capt. Biddle, arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday evening, from a cruise. It is with inexpressible pain we state, that the Macedonian has lost by sickness during her cruise, seventy seven of her crew including 10 of the officers, and that there are about fifty of the remainder of the crew now sick. This truly distressing intelligence was communicated in a dispatch from Capt. Biddle to Captain Warrington, at the Navy Yard, the object of which was to request that a Surgeon should be immediately sent down to the ship.—The bearer of the despatch landed at the Navy Yard on Saturday night, and returned early the next morning with Dr. Williamson, one of the Navy Surgeons at this station, and we learn that Dr. Conway also went down last evening. These are all the particulars that have yet come to our knowledge; nor have we been able to learn the names of the deceased. The only communication the ship has had with the shore was by the boat which came up to the Navy Yard on Saturday night, and it returned early the next morning, as we stated before; and we mention it in order to remove any thing like apprehension, that every necessary precaution has been used to guard against such communications. The sick are to be immediately landed at Craney Island, a healthy and salubrious spot, where the necessary arrangements are in train for their accommodation; and we have entire confidence that effectual measures will be pursued to prevent all intercourse between the island and the town.

BALTIMORE, August 6.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wharf	\$6 12 1/2 a 6 25
Howard-street, wagon	6 50
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 15 a 1 20
Do white do	1 25
Rye, bushel	cts 55
Indian Corn, bushel	65 a 67
Oats do	25
Bran do	15
Shorts do	20

TOBACCO.

Fine yellow, per 100 lbs	18 00 a 25 00
Do yellow and red do	10 00 a 18 00
Do red do	9 00 a 14 00
Do brown do	7 00 a 10 00
Red do	5 00 a 7 00
Do common do	3 00 a 5 00
Common dark or green do	2 00 a 4 00
Seconds do	1 00 a 6 00

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

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Died in Princess Anne, Somerset county, Md. on Sunday morning, August 4th, 1822, in the 21st year of her age, of a lingering illness, Mrs. Araminta Matilda Adams, relict of Mr. John H. Adams.

This young woman had been a professor of religion for about four years—and amidst scenes and trials of the most heart-rending description, had experienced support from her religious principles, and consolation from the gospel promises. But it was only in her last moments—in the terrible conflict which dissolves our connexion with earth—that she felt the full power of christian faith—and the unutterable advantage of God's favour. With out exaggeration, the writer of these lines can say—a more edifying and triumphant dissolution is rarely witnessed.

O death where is thy sting!

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate, is privileged beyond the common walks of virtuous life—quite in the verge of Heaven."

C.

Female Academy

AT EASTON.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to this village, takes this mode of informing the inhabitants of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that she will open a Seminary for the education of Young Ladies on the 2d of September next, at the corner of Harrison and Goldsborough streets.

The Institution, at first, will be conducted by the Subscriber only, whose first and principal efforts will be to eradicate the false, and impress the just, and at present, the most accurate and universally approved pronunciation of the English language.

The Subscriber has the confidence to assert, that the literary advantages to be obtained at her School in the several departments, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, ancient and modern, Geography demonstrated by Maps and Globes of the most modern engraving, will be, if not superior, at least, equal to those in any female Institution on the Eastern Shore.

Parents and Guardians, who may think proper to favor her Academy may be assured, that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those, intrusted to her care, and that nothing shall be omitted to merit public approbation with continuance of character and patronage. heretofore liberally bestowed on her Seminary.

Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c. &c. will be taught. For those desirous to learn Music, an eminent Professor can be procured.

SUSAN QUIN.

August 10—

Notice.

Observing that my Husband, Mr. Samuel Stevens, declared that I have left his Bed and Board, and forwarned all persons from trusting me on his account—"Dire necessity compels the measure, and hear me for I will speak"—He has neither Bed or Board, it being mine, and the fact is he left it—And as to running him in debt, I am sorry to say he has no credit, I have credit myself, it being known I am punctual, honest and industrious.

CELLA STEVENS.

August 10, 1822—3

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscribers, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvency laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court on the 2d Saturday after the 2d Monday of November term next, to show cause (if any they have) why they should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors and discharge.

JEPHTHA TARR and

PETER POWELL.

August 10—3v.

To the Voters

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The Subscriber offers himself a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland; and solicits the suffrages of his fellow-citizens.—Should he be so far honored as to be elected, he will endeavor to do his duty, honestly and faithfully.

The Public's OBL. Serv't.

STEPHEN DARDEN.

Talbot county, Md.

August 10, 1822.

A Miller Wanted.

A man capable of conducting a WINDMILL, and who understands the art of Angling well, may bear of a comfortable situation on the salt water, provided he has a small family. Enquire of the Editor.

August 10—tr

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, against James Benson, at the suits of Andrew Orem and Passé Lloyd, will be sold on Tuesday 3d September next, at the Court House Door in Easton, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: Four Lots in the town of Oxford, the property of the said Benson, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON Shff.

August 10—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against Thomas Harrison and Jacob Harrison, at the suit of Shadrack Leadenham, will be sold on Tuesday the 3d September next, at the Court House Door in Easton, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: All their right title interest and claim, in and to their farm in Dirty Neck, purchased by them of Jno. Tilghman, where Wm. Harrison now resides, also one small sloop.

FDW'D N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

August 10—ts

FOR SALE, OR BARTER.

A fine, strong, substantial built

Schooner,

of fifty one tons burthen, which has just undergone a thorough repair, and now is in complete order, she will carry about two thousand bushels of wheat or twenty five cords of wood.

To Rent,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

A SMALL FARM near the mouth of Tuckahoe Creek, whereon William Jones now resides, to which there is a good Fishery attached.

Also, the FARM whereon Nicholas Loveday now resides, about five miles from Easton.

Also, the HOUSE & SMALL LOT of ground in Deep Neck, where Vinton B. Coburn now resides.

Also, a Two Story BRICK HOUSE & LOT, adjoining the St. Michaels' Steam Mill, which is a good stand for business.

For terms apply to

SAMUEL HARRISON.

July 27—3w

In Council.

APRIL 23, 1822.

ORDERED. That the act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county, into five separate election districts, be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, the Easton Star and Easton Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT,

To repeal all that part of the Constitution and form of Government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into five separate election districts.

Passed Feb. 21, 1822.

Sec. 1. And be it enacted, By the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government whereby Dorchester county hath been divided and laid off into five separate election districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Dorchester county shall be divided into six separate election districts.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs in such case, this act and the alterations herein contained shall constitute and be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, anything therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

July 13—6w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

It having been resolved by the Maryland Agricultural Society, that the next Fair and Exhibition of Horses, Cattle and other Stock shall be held at Easton, in the first week of November next, and the Committee of Arrangement having deemed it expedient that the sentiments and views of the Members of the Society resident on the Eastern Shore should be consulted upon an object so important and interesting. Notice is therefore given, That a meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society will be held on Tuesday the 27th day of August next, at the Court House at Easton, at 11 o'clock, for purposes connected with that object; at which the members resident on the Eastern Shore, and others desirous of becoming members, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,

Na. HAMMOND, Chairman,

Easton, July 30th, 1822—4w

Meanwhile the Committee of Arrangement are notified that they stand adjourned to Tuesday the 13th of August next, to meet at Love's Hotel at 10 o'clock.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
"HOT WEATHER."

Wake at what time you may, sunrise or dawn—
If sultry air, blue devils, and mosquitoes
(Vile Plagues!) and children's squall, have let
you sleep—

Your aching eyes—even when you've rub'd
them well,
And cleans'd with much ablu-tion—unrefresh-
ed

On Nature's charms will look—anon they turn
Most drowsily away. Your head—pre-
sage
Of chills and heats, remittents, calomel,
And bark and blisters, sweats and doctor's
scores—

Spine like a top, and your parch'd tongue
(black)
That some mild dainties were so) can hardly
wag.

Now breakfast comes—there's not a breath of
air—

The pit'less sun full blazes where you sit—
Bid Nell to close the blinds—No—that won't
do—

'Tis insupportable—well, push along
And take some other corner—
Now try to eat. What shall one eat, alas!
Who feels no appetite? Cold buttered bread's
Worse than dry chips, and hot more loathe-
some still;

Coffee or Hyson, smoking in your face,
Is a most virulent drench. Perchance, an egg
Well boiled; a radish; or a bite of herring.
You may at length force down.

What can one do to while away the time?
Study you cannot; no; nor read with comfort
The Spy, the Sketch-book, even Bracebridge
Hall,

Small pleasure give, when one's enough to do
To fight off flies, and keep his breathing free.

To stir, or not to stir? is next the question;
K—has Soda; L—has clever Punch
Well iced and cool; but one must toil and
sweat,

Under the burthen of a broadcloth coat,
To get to't. Well then stay at home—

Search above stairs & down, till you find out
The coolest place; no, the least hot I mean;
There sit stock still, and with a water-melon,
And handkerchief to wipe the sweat away.

Keep heart whole if you can. O, these dog-
days! DOGGREL.

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Farm now in the occupation of Rich-
ard Frampton. Apply to
SAML. T. KENNARD.
July 27—3w

TO RENT,

FOR THE NEXT ENSUING YEAR.

The Farm now occupied by Mr. Harton, at
Dover Bridge. Apply to
A. HANDS.
Dover Bridge, Talbot
county, July 27, 1822. 3w

TO RENT.

Will be Rented for the ensuing year, a
Farm in Cabin Creek Neck, where Wil-
liam Carroll formerly lived, and now occu-
pied by Jeremiah Nicolls, it is divided into
3 fields of 130,000 corn hills each, about
100 bearing Apple trees with necessary
buildings and there is also a large and val-
uable Marsh attached to the Farm, con-
venient for cattle, by which a Tenant can in-
crease his stock and manure the land at a
small expense. Apply to me in Cambridge
HENRIETTA M. ROBERTSON.
July 27—4w

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Dwelling House and Store on Wash-
ington Street, directly opposite the Court
House, now in the occupancy of Mr. John
Tomlinson. For terms apply to
JAMES C. WHEELER.
Easton, August 3—1f

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Farm on which the Subscriber now
resides, adjoining Bennett's Mill, in Talbot
county, it is divided into three fields, of 7500
corn hills each.
N. B. The Subscriber wishes to engage an
Overseers situation, & will produce un-
doubted recommendations as to capacity &c. having
been employed as an Overseer for upwards of
15 years.
WILLIAM DAVIS.
Talbot county, Md. August 3—2w

10th August, 1822.

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The UNION TAVERN in Easton,
at the corner of Washington and
Goldborough streets, now occupied
by Mr. Charles W. Nabb. This val-
uable stand for a Public House, requires only
an active and agreeable man to occupy it, and
make it the most profitable one on the East-
ern Shore. For the accommodation of a
permanent tenant, every necessary repair and
improvement of the premises shall be im-
mediately made; and it is probable that Mr. Nabb
would give immediate possession if desired.

PRINTING,

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

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

All my Lands in Caroline county, consisting of
Six Plantations
In Hunting Creek Neck, and THREE in
Poplar Neck.

AMONG THE LATTER IS THE
LARGE PLANTATION
on Choptank River, now in my own occu-
pation. The above Farms are situated within a
few miles of Dover Bridge, and are of various
sizes, so as to suit the circumstances of Ten-
ants of large or small capital. For terms apply
to the Subscriber.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal creek, near Cambridge,
July 13th, 1822—8w

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE, ON CONVENIENT
CREDIT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That by virtue of a sufficient power granted
by a covenant contained in a deed of Inden-
ture, executed by William Hayward, Esq., to
the President, Directors and Company of the
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, the following
Lands, Tenements and Premises, will be ex-
posed to Public Sale on TUESDAY the 24th
day of September next, at the Court House in
Easton, between the hours of one and five
o'clock in the afternoon of that day; that is to
say, all and singular those several tracts or
parcels of Lands and Tenements situate,
lying and being near or upon the branches of
St. Michael's Creek and on the Road towards
Abbott's Mill in Talbot county, respectively
called New Mill, Partnership and Marsh Land,
and containing the quantity of five hundred
and fifty-six and one half acres of Land more or
less; and also all those other Lands and Ten-
ements situate and being on the roads leading
to Parson's Landing and to White Marsh
Church in the county aforesaid, respectively
called Goldsborough, Gurlington, Goldsbor-
ough's Addition, Lord's Gift and Pitt's
Range, and containing the quantity of four
hundred and fifty seven acres and sixty per-
ches of Land more or less. These Lands are
situated in the neighbourhood of White
Marsh Church, and of Cox's Mill, and Abbott's
Mill, and comprehend a fine body of Wood
and Branch Lands, and originally a good and
kindly soil for all sorts of grain. They may
be laid off in three or more farms, or other-
wise divided to suit persons inclined to pur-
chase. Possession may be had on the first of
next January, and the privilege of sowing
grain during the autumn will be allowed.
Those who are disposed to purchase will view
the premises, and a Plot in the hands of the
Cashier will afford the necessary explanations.
A very convenient credit will be given to the
purchasers, for the terms of which, and for
the security to be required, all persons dispo-
sed to buy are referred to the Cashier.
By order of the President and Directors,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.
Branch Bank at Easton, 2m.
July 20, 1822.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell the following lands,
(formerly the property of Catharine Bruff,
deceased) on very low and accommodating
terms, viz. one Farm (a part of the Indian
purchase) containing 300 acres, more or less,
lying and being in Dorchester county, and
situated on the road leading from Ennalls
Perry to Cord Town, and within about two
miles of the waters of the Great Choptank.
There is about 70 acres cleared, and well
adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c.
the remainder is very heavily timbered, and
may justly be called the first quality land.
From the convenience to navigation it is be-
lieved that the timber and cord wood, which
would come off that part of the land that
might be cleared to make it a good farm
would more than pay for the tract.

ALSO, one other tract (a part of the Indian
purchase) containing 40 acres more or less,
lying and being in Dorchester county, and
situated on the road leading from Cambridge
to Hicksburg, and immediately in front of
Henry H. Edmondson's dwelling—this is
nearly all cleared, and well adapted to the
growth of the country.

Likewise, that beautifully situated farm,
Town Point, containing 185 acres more or
less, lying and being in Cecil county, and
situated on the Bohemia river—this land is
thin but capable of improvement, and there
is perhaps few farms more advantageously
situated respecting the benefits arising from
the water. For terms apply to the sub-
scriber near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.
July 13

Postponed Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Kent county court
sitting as a court of Chancery, I will offer at
Public Auction,

On Monday 9th day of September next,
At Mr. Peacock's Tavern in Chester Town, at
the hour of 12 o'clock, A. M. the following
Valuable Real Estate, all that Farm & pre-
mises, being part of the Real Estate of Charles
Tilden, deceased, situate on Sassafras River,
at the mouth of Turner's creek, in Kent county,
and being part of a tract of land called
Bennett's Lowe, (now in the possession of
Henry Sullivan as tenant.) The said Farm,
contains 318 acres of land; has an abundant
supply of valuable timber; and vessels can
anchor and take in grain within 30 yards of
the shore. The soil is rich and productive,
and it is believed this Farm offers greater in-
ducements to purchasers than are often to be
met with on this shore. Possession will not
be delivered till the first of January next.
The terms of sale are, four hundred dollars to
be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder
of the purchase money in one, two and three
years, in equal payments; the purchaser to
give bond with approved security for the pay-
ment thereof, with interest on the whole sum
from the day of sale. Further particulars will
be made known on the day of sale.
HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.
Chester Town, August 3, 1822—6w

FOR SALE,

A **HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN,**
About twenty six years of age and her
TWO CHILDREN.

Both Boys, one about 4 months old, and
the other between 2 and 3 years old; they
will be sold on reasonable terms, for Cash,
or a credit until the 10th day of October
next; they are not to be sold out of the
next. Apply at this Office.
July 27—3w



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on
Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis
and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past
12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the
7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point,
the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore,
leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and
continue to leave the above places as follows:
Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wed-
nesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sun-
days and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first
of November, and then leave the above
places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before
dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to
Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the
same from Oxford to Easton. Passengers
wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be
put on board the Union Line of Steam-Boats,
in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by
9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route
from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chester-
town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving
Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every
Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday
at the same hour for Queenstown and Balti-
more, during the season—Horses and car-
riages will be taken on board from either of
the above places. All baggage at the risk of
the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or
other freight, will send for them when the
Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.
CLEMENT VICKARS.
March 2—1f

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

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

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

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chester town,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
Nov. 10, 1821.—1f

CARRIAGE & HARNESS MAKING.



Henry Newcomb,

Corner of Washington and South streets,
EASTON, (Md.)

Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and
the public generally for the encouragement he
has received in the above line, and takes the
present opportunity of informing them that he
has on hand a supply of excellent materials, &
in his employ first rate workmen, which en-
ables him to execute all orders in a superior
manner at short notice, & on the most reason-
able terms.
N. B. A handsome New Gig and Harness
for sale low for cash.
July 27

Fountain Inn.

The Subscriber having taken the
FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot
county, respectfully solicits the pa-
tronage of the public in the line of his
profession as an 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. Partic-
ular attention will be paid to travelling gen-
tlemen and ladies, who can always be accom-
modated with private rooms, and the greatest
attention paid to their commands. He intends
keeping the best liquors of every description.
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week,
month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.
EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

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

Notice.

Whereas my Wife Celia Stevens hath left my
Bed & Board, I do hereby forewarn any person
or persons from trusting or contracting with
her on my account, as I am determined not
to pay any debts of her contracting from this
date or previous to this date, &c.
SAMUEL STEVENS.
August 3—3w

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me, one of the Justices of
the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid,
in the recess of Talbot county court, by the
petition in writing of William A. F. C. Kemp,
of said county, praying the benefit of the act
of Assembly entitled "An act for the relief of
sundry insolvent debtors," on the terms men-
tioned therein, a schedule of his property and
a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can
ascertain them, being annexed to his petition,
and being further satisfied by competent tes-
timony that the said William A. F. C. Kemp
bath resided in the State of Maryland for the
two years last past—And the Jailer having
satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his
custody for debt only—I do therefore hereby
order and adjudge that the said William A. F.
C. Kemp be discharged from confinement, he
having given bond and security for his per-
sonal appearance at Talbot county court, on
the first Saturday of November term next, I
do further order that the said William A. F.
C. Kemp cause a copy of this order to be in-
serted in one of the newspapers printed at
Easton, four successive weeks, three months
before said first Saturday of November term
next, thereby to give notice to his creditors,
to be and appear before the said court on the
day aforesaid, to recommend a trustee for their
benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have,
why the said petitioner should not have the
benefit of the said act and its supplements as
prayed—Given under my hand this 5th day
of July 1822.

WILLIAM JENKINS.

August 3—4w

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

Whereas, Richard L. Austin, an imprisoned
insolvent debtor, on his application by peti-
tion in writing, was brought before me, the
Subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans
Court of Talbot county; and having delivered
the schedules, proved the residence, & made
the oaths, concerning his effects and creditors,
which the Laws in such case require, and hav-
ing given bond and security for his appear-
ance at the County Court to answer such allega-
tions, as may be made against him; I therefore
have ordered the discharge of the said Rich-
ard L. Austin from confinement. And I do
also direct the said Richard L. Austin to give
notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of
this order to be inserted in one of the news-
papers in the Town of Easton, once a week,
for four weeks, at least three months before
the first Saturday, of the next November
Term, of the aforesaid County Court, to ap-
pear before the said County Court at the
Court House of the said county, at 10 o'clock
in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose
of recommending a Trustee for their benefit,
and to shew cause, if any they have, why the
said Richard L. Austin, should not have the
benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled,
"An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors," and of the several supplements made
thereto.

Given under my hand this 25th day of July
in the year 1822.
THOMAS P. BENNETT,
A Justice of the Orphans' Court
for Talbot county.

July 27—4w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

MAY TERM, 1822.

On application of Benjamin Parrott of Tal-
bot county, by petition in writing to the court
aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of
Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of
sundry insolvent debtors," passed at Novem-
ber session eighteen hundred and five, and
the several supplementary acts thereto, on
the terms mentioned in the said act; a sched-
ule of his property and a list of his creditors,
on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as
directed by the said act, being annexed to his
petition: And the said court being satisfied
by competent testimony that the said Benja-
min Parrott has resided in the State of Mary-
land two years next preceding his application.
It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the
said court, that the said Benjamin Parrott by
causing a copy of this order to be inserted in
one of the newspapers printed in Easton,
once a week for four successive weeks, for
three months before the 1st Saturday in
November term next, give notice to his cred-
itors to appear before the said court on the 1st
Saturday in November term aforesaid, for the
purpose of recommending a trustee for their
benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have,
why the said Benjamin Parrott ought not to
be discharged agreeably to the directions of
the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test J. LOUCKERMAN, CLK.
July 20—4w

Insolvent Notice.

We the subscribers of Dorchester county,
petitioners for the benefit of the act of As-
sembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors,
and the several supplementary acts—Do here-
by give notice to our creditors that the first
Wednesday after the fourth Monday in Octo-
ber next, is appointed for us to appear in
Dorchester county court to obtain a final
discharge under the said insolvent laws.—
The same day is appointed for our creditors
to appear and shew cause, if any they have,
why we should not be discharged.

Allen Harper
Peter Majors
Aaron Harley
William Edwards
Major Darby
Jeremiah Morine, Jr.
John Ardery
William Coursey
John Thompson
Henry Lord
John Whiteley
Edward Wright
Adam Johns.

July 13—4w

STRAYED

From the Subscriber a BAY COLT, be-
tween three and four years old, pretty well
formed and grown, with a blaze face and sev-
eral white feet—it is not recollected if all his
feet were white—his tail was long, his colour
rather a light bay—he was turned into the
woods, and not having been seen for two or
three weeks, it is supposed, from his fre-
quenting the grounds about the mouth of the
Neck and Potto's Mill, that he may have gone
into the Long Woods or turned off towards
the Old Chapel—If intelligence is given of the
COLT, or he is secured and delivered, so that
I get him in either case, I will give a liberal
reward.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
July 6th, 1822—1f

More New Goods.

GROOME & LAMBDIN
Have received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, a further supply of
GOODS,

Suited to the present season,
CONSISTING OF
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-
WARE, QUEENS WARE,
GLASS, CHINA, &c.**

All which they will sell on their usual terms.
Easton, July 20—4w

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

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

A GREAT VARIETY OF
STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES,

CONSISTING OF
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, LIQUORS,
CROCKERY and WINES,
GLASS WARE, Fresh TEAS, &c.**

Which in addition to their former stock, ren-
ders their assortment very extensive and com-
plete, all of which will be offered at very re-
duced prices for CASH, their friends and the
public are respectfully invited to give them
an early call.
The highest prices will be allowed for
debts.

Wool & Feathers

In exchange for Goods or in payment of
debts.
Easton, May 25, 1822—1f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me di-
rected out of Talbot County Court, against
John Fletcher, at the suit of Robert Moore,
Executor of William Meely, use Daniel Ma-
tin, will be sold on Wednesday 14th August
next at the Trappe, between the hours of
10 o'clock, P. M. All the equitable right
title and interest of him the said John Fletch-
er, or in and to a Lot or parcel of ground near
the Trappe, called Part of Bamstead contain-
ing 5 acres, with the improvements, seized
and will be sold to satisfy the above claim.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Sheriff.
July 20—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of sundry Fi Fa's to me direct-
ed, at the suit of the following persons, the
George Hale, state use of Jesse Robinson, as
legatee of Elizabeth Robinson, and state use of
Standley Robinson, use of Elizabeth Robinson,
against Thomas Hale, will be sold on Tues-
day the 12th day of August, at the residence of
said Hale in the Town of Easton, between 10
and 6 o'clock, P. M. All the equitable right
title and interest of him the said John Fletch-
er, or in and to a Lot or parcel of ground near
the Trappe, called Part of Bamstead contain-
ing 5 acres, with the improvements, seized
and will be sold to satisfy the above claim.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Sheriff.
July 20—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Vendition Ex-
pos, issued out of Talbot County Court, and
one directed against Thomas Hambleton and
the suits of Henry Hambleton and Allen
Hambleton respectively, will be sold on Tues-
day 27th August next, at the Court House
door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A.
and 5 P. M. of the same day, the farm of
Thomas Hambleton situate in the Bay
district, called "Hambleton's Discovery," con-
taining 100 acres more or less, and all the
right title and title of said Thomas Hambleton
legal or equitable, in possession reversion or
remainder, of, in and to the same tract or
parcel of Land called "Hambleton's Discovery."
E. N. HAMBLETON, Sheriff.
July 27—ts

Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting will be held in that
beautiful Wood, included within the ap-
pointed by the Queens' Town and Easton
roads, about one mile from Centerville
(E. S. Md.) about 1 mile and a half from
Centerville, Landings, and about 6 miles from
the Queens' Town Landing. To commence
the 15th of August 1822, at 11 o'clock, A.
and to conclude on the following Tuesday
morning.

For the information of strangers, we do
proper to observe, that a Horse Pound will
be kept on the ground for the accommodation of
Horses; to be conducted by Mr. Samuel Ch-
lin of Centerville.
This Gentleman and Mr. Benjamin P-
ner of the same place, have both autho-
rized us also to state, that their Public Houses
be open during the meeting, as at all times
for the accommodation of Gentlemen and
ladies who may choose to avail themselves
thereof, but that during that period, they
carefully & positively refuse all sorts of spi-
rituous liquors to persons known to be of in-
temperate habits, and indeed, to all persons
ever, for intemperance to excess.
The Encampment will be supplied with
good water on the ground, to be drawn by
order of the managers, from the Pumps of
William H. Stuart, Esquire.

James Massey
Daniel C. Hopper
Arthur Carter
Francis Arlett
Daniel Newman
Peter Foster
Thomas Reed, Jr.
Edw. Corrington
Thomas W. Hopper
Managers

July 20—4w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1822.

NO. 245

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.

Stockholders

IN THE
CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 28th day of August at 10 o'clock A. M. there will be offered the property hereinafter mentioned, payable in cash, or stock of the City Bank of Baltimore.

The sale will commence at the corner of Spring and German streets, (viz. Sterrett's Spring) on the east side of Harford run—with the view of disposing of each piece of property upon the premises, as far as it shall be found practicable, viz. —

No. 1—FIFTEEN LOTS in fee, on Spring street, between German and Smith streets; the fronts are from 25 to 24 feet; their depth 100 feet. These lots are very desirable, either with a view to future value, or present improvement.—They front a square of ground 375 feet in extent, which it is probably will ever be kept open—the one half of which consists of the ground attached to Sterrett's spring.

No. 2—Also, THREE LOTS in fee on German street, between Spring and Caroline st. fronting on the former 22 and 24 feet, 112 feet in depth.

No. 3—FIVE LOTS in fee on Caroline street between German and Smith streets, fronting 22 feet on the former, in depth 70 feet.

No. 4—Also, SIX LOTS in fee on the north side of German street, between Strawberry alley and Bond street, fronting on the former 25 feet, in depth 99 feet.

No. 5—Also, FOUR LOTS in fee on the south side of German street, between Apple alley and Market street; Fell's Point, fronting on the former 25 feet, 160 feet in depth.

No. 6—Also, SIX LOTS in fee on Market street, Fell's Points, between German and Gough streets, fronting on the former 26 feet 3 inches, and running back 100 feet to an alley.—Should not the lots contained in No. 5 and 6 command the limit, the square composed of them being 160 by 213 feet, will be offered entire.

No. 7—Also, FOUR LOTS in fee on the west side of Market street, Fell's Point, between Bank and Wilk streets, 25 feet front, varying in their depth from 119 to 133 feet.

No. 8—Also, A LOT in fee, situated at the intersection of the north side of Great York and Green streets, fronting on the former 44 feet, running back and binding on the east side of the latter 147 feet.

No. 9—Also, A LOT in fee on the north side of St. Paul's street, situated at the intersection of the north side of said street and the east side of Courtland street, fronting on the former 20 feet, running back and binding on the latter 100 feet to Beaurand's lane.

No. 10—Also, A LOT in fee on the north side of St. Paul's street and the west side of Park lane, fronting on the former 20 feet, running back to and binding on the latter 100 feet to Beaurand's lane.

No. 11—Also, TWO LOTS on the west side of Hanover street, between Brandy alley if extended and Camden street, each fronting 40 feet, running back 132 feet.—The one lot is subject to a ground rent of 14 19s sterling—the second 40s sterling.

No. 12—Also, THREE LOTS in fee, situated on East street, Old Town, near the Hay Scales, fronting 25 feet, 100 feet in depth.

And on the succeeding day, viz. on THURSDAY, the 29th day of August, there will be offered at public sale at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Exchange, all the following property (as also any of the previously described that may have been prevented from being offered as hereby contemplated).—

No. 13—That very extensive HOUSE AND LOT in fee, which is situated on the east side of Hanover street, fronting thereon 33 feet, and the north side of Peace alley or Sugar House alley, running with and binding thereon 150 feet to Liverpool alley.—It is the same house which was occupied by the late Samuel G. Griffith, esq.

No. 14—Also, That Fire Proof Warehouse, in fee, fronting 26 feet 9 inches or thereabouts on Commerce street, and running back 49 feet to the east line of McClure's dock—it is the upper building of the two that were formerly used as a steam mill.

No. 15—Also, A House and Lot in fee, situated on the south side of Market street, beginning for the same at the distance of 74 feet 3 inches westwardly from the corner of Howard and Market street, fronting on Market street 16 feet and running back to and binding on German street 16 feet.

No. 16—Also, A Three Story Brick Warehouse in fee, about 16 feet west of No. 15, fronting on Market street 16 feet 6 inches, running back 91 feet.—The house is situated on the upper building of the two that were formerly used as a place of business, and as such is now occupied by Mr. John Buckle.

No. 17—Also, Six and one quarter acres and thirty six perches of Ground in fee, situated to the east of the Baltimore Hospital, on which there is a comfortable Gardener's House, &c. the whole is cultivated and improved as a market garden by John Ogier, to whom it is under lease for 10 years from the 15th day of August, 1819.

No. 18—Also, Forty seven acres of Land in fee, lying west of No. 17, and is more in the vicinity of the Baltimore hospital; it is enclosed with a good post and rail fence; is well known as having once been the property of Luther Martin, Esq.

No. 19—Also, That country residence on the Belle Air turnpike road, containing fourteen and three quarters of an acre, in fee, on which there is a very excellent dwelling; it was formerly the property of David Stewart, Esq.

No. 20—Also, That country seat which was for many years the residence of Samuel Sterrett, esq. but more recently occupied, containing 38 acres of land, in fee.

No. 21—Also, A Ground rent for \$167 31.100, arising from 26 acres of land on Wheat

stone Point; it is the same property that was leased on or about the 13th of March, 1797, by Mr. John Leypold to the late Saml. Chase, Esq.

No. 22—Also, Two hundred and eight acres of Elkridge Lands: it is situated at the junction of the Columbia Turnpike and Montgomery road.—It is fine land, 41 acres of which is in wood.

No. 23—That very valuable Merchant and Saw Mill, with the store and Dwelling House, Cooper's house and shop, Blacksmith's house and shop, with about 16 acres of arable land; the stand is reputed to be an excellent one for a country store.—This property is situated on the Columbia Turnpike road, and is well known by the name of 'The Oakland Mills.'

No. 24—Also, a House and Lot in Chester town, situated at the north west intersection of Market and Water streets.

No. 25—Also, that part of a tract of Land in Kent county, known by the name of Mill Farm, now in the occupancy of Mr. Edward Tilden containing about 24 acres of land, near to or adjoining Dunn's Mill.

No. 26—Also, a tract of Land in Kent county, called Megilton's Purchase, being part of Stephen Heath Manor, lately in the occupancy of a certain Thomas Parks.

No. 27—Also, a tract of Land near Sims' tavern, in Kent county, lately owned by Stephen Denning, containing 130 acres.

No. 28—Also, a tract called Price's Lot, near Dunn's Mill, now under rent to Mr. Thomas Price, containing about 8 acres, on which there is a Dwelling House and cartwright shop.

No. 29—Also, Seventy-eight acres of very valuable Woodland, called the Swamps, in Kent county, adjoining the lands of Major Bowers.

No. 30—Also, Twenty acres of Woodland in Kent county, called Blumwell, near to Forlie Creek.

No. 31—Also, that well known estate in Kent county, commonly called Forge, containing about 900 acres of prime land; it is the point of land opposite to Pool's Island, which is situated between Forlie creek and the Chesapeake bay; it is within a few hours sail of Baltimore; it is believed that there is no estate in Maryland of the same extent, that surpasses Forlie, in fertility and the exhaustless sources of shell manure, offers every facility of yet adding to its productiveness.

The improvements consist of a very good two story Brick House, with stables and the other necessary farm houses, all erected within a few years past.—The estate will be sold on a credit, viz. six thousand dollars cash or City Bank Stock, as the purchaser may prefer, the residue in one, two, three, four and five years, with interest on bond and approved security. Those desiring to purchase are invited to examine it, and that they may form an adequate idea of its fertility, they are desired to do so whilst the crop of corn is standing. Mr. Smith, the manager, will receive instructions to extend every information and attention to those who may call with that view.

No. 32—Also, 12 shares of stock of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, the par of which is \$50, \$500.

And a certificate of Elk on Bank &c. 160

All the foregoing property save Forlie and that herein particularly excepted, will be sold for cash or City Bank Stock, at the option of the purchaser, payable on the day of sale; and Nos. 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, and all the property in Kent county, will be sold on the following terms: one fifth cash or a note at sixty days satisfactorily endorsed; the residue on notes with endorsers at 9, 12 and 18 months, with interest included, and if paid the day the notes shall become due, City Bank stock will be received in payment at a price that shall be announced at the day of sale.

Should not the foregoing property be disposed of at public sale as hereby intended, the same will after the day previously stated, thereafter be disposed of at private sale, when the same can be effected on terms that shall be thought advantageous to those concerned.

Statement of the situation of the concerns of the City Bank will at all times be subject to the inspection of the stockholders, and every information will be given by application to

JOHN B. MORRIS.

Baltimore, July 27—1822
The Easton Gazette, Easton—Political Examiner, Fredericktown—Bond of Union, Bel Air—Herald, Hagerstown, will insert the above.

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber some time in March last, a negro man named Moses, calls himself

Moses King,

he lived the two last years with Thomas Hicks, near the Draw Bridge, dark complexion, about five feet nine inches high, 31 years old, I believe he is now in the neighbourhood of the Draw Bridge, and if delivered to me living near Cambridge, or lodged in Cambridge jail I will pay the above reward.

WILLIAM APPELGARTH.

July 27—4w

Notice.

The Subscribers, citizens of Worcester county, do hereby give notice to their creditors that they have severally presented their petitions to the Judges of Worcester county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland; which petitions are now pending in said court, and the first Saturday of the next November term of said court appointed for the final hearing of the same—of which all persons interested will of course take notice.

Nehemiah Holland
John Phillips
Robert Johnson
William Bevens.

Worcester county,
July 27—4w

AGRICULTURE

AND

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON INDIAN CORN.

10TH JANUARY, 1822.

Sir,

I am to prove to you that I have two stalks to the hill throughout my corn field.

Although liberal in dropping the seed corn, we do not think it necessary to commence thinning, as early as is common, but wait until the appearance of this beautiful plant, gives some indication of the quality of the ground in which it grows. At our first thinning, three plants are left to every hill except where the ground shows evidence of great inferiority in such places only two plants are left, and in this state it remains until there is appearance of shooting to joints, by which time the quality of your ground is fully developed. Intelligent hands, with long, strong and sharp knives are now set to work. Where the plants have a strong & healthy appearance, three are suffered to remain, where they have but a common appearance, two only are left, but where they look stunted, yellow, or upon known poor ground, only one is left.

I was led to adopt this method of thinning, in consequence of an experiment made upon a bet that I lost, which of three persons would grow most corn to the acre. I planted in rows six feet apart, every ten rows alternate were planted, one stalk one foot apart, two stalks two feet apart, and three stalks three feet apart. The bet, and the corn in a situation and of a growth which drew constant observation made it interesting, and the general opinion decided in favor of the three stalks as best, and against the one stalk as worst.—The corn should be cut as low as possible, and always from the remaining stalks, and wherever a dwindling stalk appears among those of a superior growth, pull up or cut off the inferior.

I have not noticed the various modes of, or materials for manuring, as it is my intention to state my success in a future paper, and because your useful and wide circulating journal, has already communicated a great many valuable hints upon this subject, yet I must acknowledge the important observations made by G. W. in your No. 38, v. 3d. His experiment is not only within the reach of every farmer, but when we consider the cheapness of the materials, and the great saving of labor, I hope the experiment will have a full, fair, and comparative trial with other manures. Let the experiments be like those of Mr. Quincy of Boston, who putting a fair value upon every kind of labor, rent, and materials, always draws a convincing result.

I will try the plan of G. W. for I have so often to contend with the tremendous labour of manuring my corn with farm yard manure, that I gladly catch at any rational plan which will enable me to perform this necessary work in better time, and at less expense.—Nor can I pass by the admirable essay by Mr. Ruffin in your No. 40, v. 3d, which should be read by every practical farmer, and I earnestly recommend experiments with lime, to ascertain its power to eradicate sorrel, a vile plant which is overspreading every part of our country, more especially where the clover husbandry has prevailed. Mr. Ruffin says—"An acid soil made artificially calcareous by lime or shell marl, is thereby rendered incapable of producing sorrel or broom grass." What say the marl farmers of Talbot county?

I now sir proceed to touch upon a part of corn husbandry, which has of late years become very fashionable, and the value of which, I confess myself incapable of comprehending. From my earliest remembrance, I have been accustomed to see corn with the tops, blades and stalks, taken at one operation from the ground, but the motive was then generally understood.—It was to better improve a piece of grass land, or a lawn, and was of course upon a small scale. But for the enterprising and extensive farmer, and who is perhaps in want of labourers, what is gained by removing in this form corn from the ground which is to be immediately sown in wheat? Certainly by this process the ground cannot be fertilized or rendered more productive—admit that every acre so managed gives you an extra bushel of produce, are you certain that this one, has not cost you two bushels?

Mr. Madison's admirable address, published I think in your first volume, has said all which can be said in favor of corn, as a source of manure, and most frequently my enquiries have been answered by saying, that this method increases the manure heap.—This is possible, nay probable, (for in general, the fodder is only fit for the manure heap.) I can only discover that the manure heap is increased by the loss of much fodder, some corn, and much labour badly applied.

I have this fall been desirous to seek conviction, and more than usually attentive, I have examined the stacks or shocks in more than twenty fields, and can with great truth say, that not one of them showed

How should it be otherwise? If the maturity of the grain is consulted, we know that the blade is too old, if the perfection of the blade is a consideration, your corn is not perfectly ripe, and although it will be safely dried, yet it will be loose upon the cob, and weigh light.

You undertake this operation at a season when there is an uncommon press of work, when you should be taking out manure upon your fallows, or upon poor spots of your cornfield, from which indeed you may remove your stalks, because such spots are first ripe, corn light, your manuring is a primary consideration and the corn only a back load. By removing the corn and fodder of a large field, you may seed your wheat with fewer, neater furrows, (the only gain I can imagine) and place your land in better form for the soybean but are these your objects?

Manuring a field under this new management is out of the question, for by the time you have cleared all off, you are quite as late, and rather later than you wish for seeding.

Although I am yet to learn what we gain by this new plan, it is evident what we lose. In either of the two cases first mentioned, you have had fodder or shrivelled corn.—2ndly, you break down your teams, prevent manuring, and procrastinate your seeding.—3rdly, you increase the labour of husking, and expose yourself to great loss of corn by negligence and inattention.—4thly, you increase your labour by frequent handling and securing your fodder, and last, but not least, you absolutely impoverish your land, by exposing the sump and roots of your corn, instead of suffering them to remain and rot in the ground.

Perhaps we have been lead into this new and laborious management by seeing it so uniformly performed to the North.—There indeed their climate, course of crops, and small fields will bear them out—always and justly apprehensive of an early frost, they cut up their corn before perfectly dry, and of course their fodder is not yet dried up, and with them, relying principally upon hay for winter provender, the grain, and not the fodder is the object—and as they rarely seed winter grain upon corn ground, it proves that removing their corn and stalks, it is not to improve the mode of seeding wheat.

Hitherto I have steadily adhered to the old custom of first blading, then topping, and at my convenience in suitable weather after seeding, gather all my stalks, but the gale of last September which prostrated & tangled a fine field of corn, reminded me that I had often suffered in the same way, and reflecting that my Tobacco is improved by topping that by early topping storms would have less power over my corn, that by blading in the first instance, the tops became dry and tasteless, and the blades thereon often whipped to pieces; I have determined to make the most of Eastman's improved cutting machine, by taking off the tops as soon as the tassels are dry, and farina exhausted.—If after this I can save my blades I will do so, but as I make much upland hay, my blades shall be so far a secondary object, that more important work shall not be sacrificed on their account, nor shall the health of my people be staked for their safety.

I have paid much attention to select my seed corn from such stalks as produced two or more good ears, and always endeavour to provide twice as much as may be necessary for planting, that I may select the best ears for length of cob, depth of grain, number of rows, and weight of grain, and believe that by this method my crops are improved, but I never did measure the grain of two moderate sized ears, against the grain of one large ear.

I conclude by informing you, that between Christmas and the 8th inst. twenty-seven blacks from the circle of twelve miles, have made an excursion to the slave concealing states, and are no doubt hospitably received and humbly entertained. I find the law is now Established in Pennsylvania five years confinement for the murder of a white man, and nine months for a rape committed on a white woman.

Yr. Obedt. Serv't.

From the Evangelical Monitor.

Extract from a Clergyman's Diary

HE IS ALWAYS IN HIS SHOP.

This short sentence, I have sometimes thought, would form a good text on a useful and important subject. It was impressed with emphasis on my mind, by a small incident in my late journey. It was while passing an unfrequented road, through some of the newer settlements of Vermont, the shoe of my sleigh broke. The runner itself became endangered by the event, as it was slender, and was made to support a heavy chaise (top suspended) on braces. My two female companions were unable to walk, and we had not emerged from a tract of thick and extensive woodland. In this situation, I was compelled, although feeble in health, to drive my Horses, running myself in an unbeaten track by their side, until we should open to a village, where we might procure the important aid of some mechanic.

It was a providence as unexpected as it

was desired, that we had proceeded but a few steps in these circumstances, when we were cheered with the prospect of a small cluster of buildings immediately at the foot of a hill, on the brow of which we had now arrived. I noticed a house of entertainment on one hand and what happened to be a Blacksmith's Shop on the other. Pleased with the favorable prospect of a resting place, I was still agitated with the fear that the Mechanic would not be in his Shop; and if he were absent, I might be embarrassed by delay; for I was at this time reminded, of what a multitude of my other thoughts had before excluded, that I was still 30 miles from the place where I had a public appointment for the evening; and it was now high noon.

I arrived safely, however at the Tavern, and, after providing for the comfort of my female friends, inquired immediately of the Landlord, if a Blacksmith was near. Yes, he replied, just across the way. And do you think he is in his Shop? No doubt, said he: He is always in his Shop. This was said with an emphasis, which assured me that I had fallen into good hands, & while it cheered me in my misfortune, immediately interested me in the character of the Blacksmith. I entered the shop and found him so intently engaged in his work, that he paid me no notice, until I spoke in his ear on my subject.—Sir, I said, I am disabled from proceeding on my journey by a small incident and need your services. With very few words he proceeded to my work, and in less than a half an hour fitted me off again for my journey.

Desirous of knowing a little more of the character and feelings of the Man, I asked him if he and his business profitable. It affords me and my family a comfortable living, said he, since I have learned to be always in my Shop. I was formerly miserably poor, as well as wicked; but I humbly trust that Religion has taught me diligence is a duty we owe to GOD as well as our Families; and since I have learned to keep my Shop instead of the Bar room, the Landlord has been made richer by the payment of my old debts; and my family happier by a plentiful supply of bread; and my Customers accommodated by the faithful and prompt execution of their work. This quarter of a dollar goes into a missionary box and, by a little harder labour, I shall accomplish all I have already promised to my Customers to-day; so that the Providence, which has taxed you, will turn a tribute unto the LORD's Treasury, and I shall be none the poorer.

This little incident raised in my mind three important reflections. The 1st is, that those events, which appear dark and adverse to us, are often overruled by Providence to the advancement of the most important objects. My misfortune led to a deep sense of the Divine Goodness and was the means of bringing a mite into the LORD's Treasury, for the advancement of Religion. The 2d reflection is, that it is important a man be, at seasonable hours, always in his Shop. The Blacksmith, by doing so greatly accommodated a Traveller, enabled me to fulfil my engagements, and spared himself the difficulty as well as the guilt of saying he was too poor to give to objects of Charity.

These remarks will appear the more striking in the case, if we contrast the result with the consequences of a failure on the part of the Blacksmith. He, probably, would have been spending money instead of earning it. I should have incurred greater expense by delay, and many would have been disappointed in my failure to fulfil my evening appointment. If the fate of an empire had depended on my engagement my failure would have just as much depended on the Blacksmith; perhaps the Salvation of Souls was suspended on it.

The 3d reflection which the subject forces on my mind is, the value of Religion, which had rescued the Blacksmith from the resort of dissipation, and kept him always in his shop.

MORE DUELLING—and with new weapons.

A rencontre of a singular nature has engendered much conversation in the town of D—, for several days past. Mrs. — & Mr. — (tenants of the same house) having for a considerable time been in controversy, and high words having passed between them (by way of challenge) had a meeting near the Hog-pen in their back yard, when the lady commenced the combat by seizing a handful of manure from the pen, and throwing it into his ear. The compliment was immediately returned, when a desperate contest ensued, in which they were both covered from head to foot with the unsavory ammunition; victory finally declared in favor of the lady, by depriving her antagonist of his eye-sight. The affair was conducted throughout with the greatest firmness; neither of the parties wore a silk dress, nor could either be charged with any unfairness. But the lady, it seems is of opinion that her antagonist was not so far disabled as to have rendered it necessary that the contest should terminate, and in consequence she has challenged him to another combat. We believe the report that the Governor had made use of his personal influence to prevent a second meeting, is unfounded.

Sal. Reg.

REMARKS ON LORD BYRON'S MUSE.

By the Author of LACON.

I shall offer a few remarks on that universal, and prevailing principle, which forms the peculiar characteristic of his Lordship's Muse; a principle inexhaustible, perhaps exhaustless; confined to none of his works, but pervading, more or less, the whole of them. I mean his supreme and undisputed contempt for every thing that appertains unto man; his present pursuits, and his future destination.

Nihil humani a contemptu alienum putat.

It may be said indeed that his Lordship has attacked only the consequences of things that were bad in their originals; and that the fault lies not in the satire, but in those that are the subjects of it. We admit that there is in the world much of what is absurd, and more of what is deplorable; little to approve, less to love, and much to pity.—But what are we to think of that poet, who makes no distinction? who for what is great and good, has no esteem? for what is vile and grovelling, no indignation? but treats them all alike with scorn, and merriment, and indifference. What are we to think of that cold-blooded being, who is never so happy as in detailing our present miseries, or detecting in our short-lived gratifications, the seeds of our future woe? whose joy, when he can predict our ruin, seems to be exceeded only by the verification of it.—The most charitable thing we can think of such an author, is the supposition I have elsewhere advanced.—That he is not in earnest. If his Lordship, however, is too fond of his sting to part with it altogether, let me recommend to his imitation, the example of the little bee, on his favourite *Hymettus*; she extracts from the same bed of flowers, much honey but little poison; and that little, she uses rather as a shield than as a sword! We could have some charity for his Lordship, if he would only condescend to think any thing connected with humanity, truly worthy either of his pity or of his love; he deals indeed in both; but there is too much of what is assumed in the one, and of what is affected in the other. In his *sarcastic* alone, it is that he is both cordial and sincere; here he luxuriates, here he is at home. He has an eternal sneer ever at command, not only for our faults, but also for our decencies; for our principles, no less than our prejudices; for all the errors that custom has reconciled and for all the truths that wisdom has embalmed. Our philosophy, in his eyes, is as frivolous as our folly; if he talks of a palace, it must be dull; if of a hotel, it must be dirty; if of a priest, he must be bigoted; if of a king, he must be cruel. These unmanly scoffs and sarcasms, coming as they evidently do from the heart, and often directed against those who have dared to live well, in the exalted hope of living forever—these constitute those insults to society, which from their manner we cannot forget; and from their motive, we cannot forgive. We have so much of this, even unto loathing, that we should quit his pages with disgust, were we not perpetually recalled to them, by the constant recurrence of those sublime perceptions, and vivid sensibilities, to all that is beautiful, or terrible, or majestic, in the vast volume of nature, spread before him, on earth; beneath him and around him on ocean; and above him, in the heavens. It is in such passages as these, that we sometimes detect an admission, perhaps an adoration, of that Being whom magnitude cannot encumber whom multitude cannot embarrass; whom minuteness cannot escape. Let his Lordship direct his efforts more fully to this department of the Muse; we promise him that it is the attractive pole of his magnet; the repulsive however is so strong, that we are often, like Mahomet's coffin, suspended in the equilibrium of neutrality.

We live in an age when orators are trying how much reason they may talk without being hanged, poets how much nonsense they may write without being neglected, and libertines how much licentiousness they may venture upon without being execrated and despised. We consider Don Juan to be a bold experiment, made by a daring and determined hand, on the moral patience of the public. Should the vainglorious succeed, we are informed that ten cantos more are to follow year by year, after which, it is presumed that public feeling must surrender to these ten portentous cantos, like Troy to the ten years' siege. It is most melancholy to reflect that a man of Lord Byron's stupendous powers, should lend himself to such unworthy purposes as these; led thereto by the grovelling gratification of dazzling the fool or encouraging the knave; of supporting the weakest sycophancy by the strongest genius; and the darkest wickedness by the brightest wit. He applies, alas, the beams of his mighty mind, not to comfort, but to consume us, and like *Nero*, gives us nothing but a little harmony, to console us for the conflagration he has caused. There are two considerations however, which when united, constitute the sum of the value of all sublimity: the difficulty of acquirement, and its utility when acquired; but if the difficulty of the acquirement should be very great, and yet the thing when acquired should prove to be not only useless but in the highest degrees pernicious and destructive, then it would appear that such efforts are about as meritorious as those of him, who would run the risk of robbing the rattlesnake of her poison, only to inoculate his neighbours.

There are three modes of bearing the ills of life; by philosophy, which is the most ostentatious; by indifference, which is the most common; and by religion, which is the most effectual. The pride of our philosophy betrays us under his feet, with a more morose contemptuous than that of *Diogenes*; our indifference he awakens, by the

most horrifying description of miseries, which he defies us either to overlook or to overcome; and that religion, which is our present solace, and will be our ultimate deliverance from evil, he would have us believe to be herself that greatest evil, from which we should make a dark and a desperate plunge to be delivered.

Whether the subject be others or himself, there is scarcely a passage or a principle, wherein we are not continually called upon, either to rebuke our applause, or to qualify our approbation. Nothing is more sublime than his genius, more rancorous than his revenge, more mean than his malevolence. But a head of crystal is but a poor compensation for a heart of stone; and no eclipse in the natural world, can be half so disastrous, as that in the moral, when the darkness of all that is depraved, is seen to overwhelm the brightness of all that is intellectual. Whatsoever we love, whatsoever we loathe, whatsoever we seek, or whatsoever we shun, he has neither a smile for the one nor a tear for the other, but a sneer for them all. Like some uncharnelled and unearthly thing, he would disdain to appear to have any thing in common with creatures so despicable as he has portrayed us to be: Cursed with the fullness of satiety, how will he bear the ills of life, when its very pleasures fatigue him? He has yet to learn that mere pleasure, though it may refresh the weary, wears the refreshed. Disgusted with others and with himself, there is out one chain that holds him to life; he would fain persuade us that it is wrought in a noble laboratory; but he is deceived; the links that compose it, have all the impurity of alloy, but neither the fineness or the fixedness of gold; and they are riveted not by love but by lust.

Whoever has read the pages of Lord Byron (and who has not?) must be struck with that surprising and successful versatility of genius, which is as wonderful as its power; but I shall not enlarge upon a subject so self evident, that those who run may read; from Shakespeare to Hudibras, from Milton to Moore, there is neither chord nor stop, nor key nor compass of poetical harmony, that does not come at his call, and charm at his command. Such a writer has little occasion to borrow, nor can we often accuse him of it. In his satire, however, on English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, that fine simile of the eagle, in the lines on the death of Kirke White, is evidently taken from Waller, who having sent a song of his own composing to a lady, became himself a victim to his own numbers, when he heard them sung by the Syren:

"That Eagle's fate and mine are one,
Who on the shaft that made him die,
Espied a feather of his own,
Wherewith he went to soar on high."

It is not impossible, however, that his Lordship borrowed this simile not from Waller, but from the original Greek poet himself; and he had certainly as great a right to go to the fountain-head, as Waller. We all remember that the author of *Hudibras* has compared the morning to a lobster; and Lord Byron conceives that he has the same liberty to compare the evening to a dolphin. It is curious, however, to observe how differently these great masters manage a similar turn of thought:

Butler.
"And, like a lobster boil'd, the morn
From black to red began to turn."

Lord Byron.
"parting day
Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang im-
bues
With a new colour, as it gapes away,
The last still loveliest, till—'tis gone, and
all is gray."

As to his Lordship's minor publications; much might be said against many of them, little in praise of any of them. But he has amber enough to preserve half the *Ephemera* of Grub street. There is so much floatage and buoyancy, about his Lordship's greater efforts, that his smaller will be sustained by them. His name is so established, that it is out of his own power to write any thing that will sink; he ought therefore to write nothing that deserves to do so; were he to produce any thing very inferior, or unequal to himself, it would be saved either for the sake of contrast, or from curiosity. The fabric indeed of that fame which rests on calumnies, or personalities, will fall, unless the poetry be strong enough to support the edifice without them. Some thing more, however, of reverence for our constituted authorities, and our established forms, would better become one, who is too enlightened on other points, to be suspected of gross blindness on this; and is it not gross blindness not to see how easy licentiousness, and its consequent slavery, may be made the grave of subordination, founded on reason, and of a liberty built upon the laws?

The unexampled mutabilities, and dissimilitudes of the manner and the matter of his Muse, give us room to hope that he will one day present us with something every way worthy of his powers, and of his fame; something that the virgin may read without shame; the scholar, without disgust; and the moralist without indignation; this is the only theme he has not yet attempted.—These Protean capabilities, however, arise from the peculiar conformation of his mind. In developing character, as well as genius, most contradictions may be reconciled, if we can discover the ruling principle from which they proceed. Nothing, for instance, is more proverbial than the tergiversation of some political writers, who defend and attack all things by turns; who are irritable, but as impotent as the porcupine, & who change their quills as often. Yet even these weathercocks are more consistent to one principle, than the needle to the pole; for they pursue it without variation and without trembling.—The sale of their books. Now we thoroughly acquit

his Lordship of every mercenary principle; yet he that is of all beings the most contradictory, to whom the skies are sameness, and the seas uniformity; who differs more from himself at some times, than he does from all others at all times, is nevertheless under the joint, yet sovereign guidance of two principles of action; the love of variety, and the love of fame. His Lordship, therefore, like some other bodies equally luminous and eccentric, happens to have two foci in his ecliptic, governing all his motions, accelerating now, and now retarding his career, and regulating both the times and the places of his aberrations; in his aphelion, he may freeze us; in his perihelion he may scorch us; but in all his differences, as in all his intensities in his apathies or in his agonies, it is manifest that he is governed by both these principles, which are never dormant for a moment, although one may predominate at one time, and one at another. Now as there are no principles in nature which produce either good or evil without a mixture, so it may happen, that under the joint influence of those I have mentioned, his Lordship may one day chuse to have a creed, from curiosity; to be moral as a nun, for its novelty; and to fall in love with virtue, for the sake of variety.

His Lordship therefore having stalked around us, & about us, and near us, & from us, in all the mummery of high flown sentiment, having wearied us both by the sea and the shore, with his egotistical diatribes, and inconsolable appeals for consolation, the moment he finds his audience either slackening from satiety, or departing from disgust, he changes at once the actor and the scene; like Kean, he can perform a harlequin, as well as a hero, and while he laughs in his sleeve at the real sympathies, which his imaginary griefs had excited, there is only one thing that sincerely affects, or seriously alarms him, and this is the want of an audience; when he ceases to be the Spectacle and the Theatromenos of the day, he ceases to live. With all the inspired irascibility of Rousseau, and all the whining apathy of Sterne, the fact is, that his Lordship is more fond of that 'popularis aura' which he affects to despise, than either the one or the other. Age is a relative thing, and it is impossible to be very old, in constitution, before we are so in years; as his Lordship laments that he is growing grey, I will cite one line from his favourite satirist, *Sed, cum ad canitiem, lunc tunc ignoscere nolo.* Had his Lordship commenced his career with levity and libertinism, with the buffoonery of Beppo, and the diablerie of Don Juan, and from these proceeded to the sublime scepticism of Harold, we might then have anticipated, however faintly, something like amendment for his old age. But he has reversed the thing; he grows worse as he grows old; and at the very moment when he himself informs us that time is shedding his snow upon the outside of his head, the inside of it, like *Hecla*, has become a volcano, and vomited forth an eruption, scorching earth with the fire of its lust, and darkening Heaven with the smoke of its infidelity.

With respect to those frequent and frequent sneers and sarcasms, levelled at things hitherto esteemed sacred and venerable among men, I could wish that I had nothing to 'put down,' as I have nothing to 'extenuate.' My censure here must be unmitigated. We are told that a man's religion is to himself and his God; but as Lord Byron is at once a great and public character, and as he has chosen to give publicity to his religious opinions, they can no longer be matter either of privacy, or of insignificance. His Lordship's ideas of any point, have such prevalence, and will have such permanence, that it is of the highest consequence that they should be sound. Unfortunately however, on this most important subject, he has left us no choice. He that doubts, and humbly and seriously proposes his objections, leaves us room to hope that he does this, not to overthrow our belief, but to build up, and to establish his own. Such a man, through the vestibule of doubt, may one day enter into the temple of truth. But can the most extensive charity hope this of him that 'sits in the seat of the scorner?' He that doubts, may wish to believe; he that scoffs can have no such wish. He has no belief of his own, but scatters his sneers and sarcasms, only to shake and undermine the belief of others. He would pull down a palace, but would not give us a hovel in its stead. He therefore that makes religion the subject of his ribaldry, would gladly make death the cause of his annihilation. And it is in perfect conformity with such tenets, that his Lordship sneers at Xerxes in Don Juan, because he offered a reward to him that could invent a new pleasure. His Lordship takes care to tell us that he himself is quite satisfied with the old ones, and he seems not to doubt of their sufficiency, but only to despair of their continuance; he concludes the passage by a sneer on the insufferable dullness of paradise, before the introduction of sin; and deems banishment from such insipid innocence, a blessing. He indeed that lives only to love Earth, and to laugh at Heaven, would gladly die, only to sleep. Nothing better can happen to him; something worse may. The sensualist and the scoffer, dread a heaven which they could not enjoy, almost as much as a hell, which they would be sorry to enter. Earth therefore is their idol; continuance upon it their prayer; and annihilation within it their creed. But alas! what is the noblest of the sons of man, if he discards the hope of an hereafter? talent may render him more dangerous; wealth, more mischievous; wit, more fascinating; and courage, more daring. But without this exalted hope, he is an argosy, bound for a shipwreck, at the end of his voyage; and his rich freightage will only accelerate his destruction, and sink him deeper in the abyss.

FOREIGN.

From the New York National Advocate.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Columbia, capt. Rogers, in 37 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 30th June, and the latter of the 2d July, the day she sailed. We are also indebted to capt. Rogers, for a file of the latest papers.

The royal assent was given on the 24th June, to the West India & American trade bills the Navigation Laws Amendment Bill, the Colonial Trade Bill, and the Importation Goods bill. The prorogation of parliament was not expected to take place before the first week of August.

Rumors had reached London, of the Turks having refused to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia, but the London Courier of the 27th June contradicts them, and says the accounts from Constantinople and Vienna are entirely pacific. The latest from Vienna state, "That the Reis Effendi who had originally only given a verbal assurance of the intended evacuation of the principalities, has transmitted to each of the ministers of the allied powers, a copy of the order sent by the Sultan to recall the Asiatic troops, and to adopt every measure necessary to prevent vexations and disorders from being committed in their retreat."

The intelligence from Madrid is to the 14th June, at which time the movements of the Insurgents were said to be daring, and the means adopted to suppress them attended with very little success. The Cortes adopted the proposition of the committee of war and finance, and 20,000 militia were to be called immediately into actual service.

The London Courier, June 28, says—"The peace of Europe will not be disturbed. The congress that is to be held at Florence in September, will be removed from thence to Verona."

Intelligence from St. Petersburg, states that the Imperial Guards had received orders to return to that capital, which was considered decisive of the pacific settlement of the differences with the Turkish government.

The emperor of Russia had ordered certain Greeks, which he styled "notorious abettors of Ypsilanti," to leave his territories.

The emperor Alexander has issued an Ukase, directing that prohibited goods which may arrive in vessels, (the captains of which can prove that they left their respective ports before the new Russian tariff had reached them,) shall be received and permitted to be sold on paying the ancient duties.

Intelligence of the complete settlement of the differences with the Chinese government had been received in London.

The accounts of the capture of general Berton is confirmed; he has been sent to Poitiers to be tried.

The Paris papers contain accounts of fresh plots and differences between the King and the Cortes, by which it would appear that the affairs of Spain were fast approaching to a crisis. The march of French troops to the Pyrenees continued, but it was stated that it was owing to a new regulation in the military state of France. Movements of troops took place in every other direction as well as towards the Pyrenees.

The Irish papers continue to present the heart rending descriptions of want and misery with which the peasantry are afflicted. By official returns published by the Cork committee, it appears that in that city alone upwards of 20,000 persons are in want of employment and food. Labor has fallen so much in value, that mechanics who formerly earned three shillings per day, are thankful for employment at 5 pence per day on the public roads.

THE GREEKS.

The appeal of the Greeks at Constantinople and at Scio, is a document of a most appalling nature. Not only does it appear that nearly 100,000 persons at Scio had fallen victims to the relentless fury of the followers of Mahomet; but that these barbarians had since put to death the hostages placed in their hands, and to whom they had promised protection. The fact of this new atrocity having been committed, is put beyond all dispute by the admission of Lord Londonderry, in the British House of Commons, who, in answering a question on the subject, proposed by Sir James Mackintosh, stated, he believed that 80 or 90 individuals had recently been executed at Constantinople. Notwithstanding the almost total annihilation of Scio, the Greeks inhabiting the other islands have shown no disposition to submit. All accounts represent them as determined to resist, and to maintain their motto, 'Liberty or Death.' The Turkish and Grecian fleets were on the 14th of June in view of each other, but neither of them shewed any disposition to make an attack. Subsequent accounts say that a skirmish had taken place in which the Greeks had the advantage, and that they had landed some forces on the island of Scio, where a second resistance to the infuriated proceedings of the Turks is stated to have manifested itself.

The renewed massacres of the Greeks has excited an almost general cry throughout Europe against the perfidy of the Musselmans; and it was strongly suspected that this new atrocity would lead to a breaking up of the negotiations. The Divan is stated to have anticipated this result, by ordering the troops on the frontiers to maintain their positions until the feelings of Russia were ascertained.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

We are in as great a state of uncertainty as ever, as to the probable result of the

negotiations going on at Constantinople. The London Courier of the 28th of June positively asserts, that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumors of an expected rupture in the east. "The peace of Europe will not be disturbed. The Congress that is to be held at Florence in September, will be removed from thence to Verona." Accounts from Constantinople, of the 14th of May, and from Vienna of the 13th of June, also speak of the aspect of the political horizon as indicating a speedy settlement of all differences. On the other hand, the London Morning Chronicle, and the British Traveller, continue to doubt these statements—the latter even asserts that the latest accounts received in London from the Turkish capital positively state that the Turkish troops had not evacuated the provinces, and that the Turks are merely deluding the Ambassadors in order to gain time. The expectation was, that war would ensue.—On the statements of the Courier, the Morning Chronicle remarks, that the latest advices in the city are at variance with this information; and it is not improbable, that, before a few days pass, the Courier may take credit to itself for communicating intelligence of a very different nature."

SPAIN.

The manifesto of the Spanish government, in which its views as to South America are developed, is a document of great importance. It leaves no doubt that it is the intention of Spain to persist in maintaining her authority over her former transatlantic possessions, and to use her utmost efforts to dissuade the European powers from acknowledging the new governments.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
THE STRANGER, No. 1.
BY ALEXIS ARCIBASTLE.

It is probably unknown to most of the good people of Talbot county, that there is such a being as myself in existence. I have lived among them; it is true, during the last fifteen years of my life; but I have seldom mixed with society of any kind; have never meddled with public affairs; and have not, more than twice in my life, made my appearance in their little metropolis. My latter days have been solitary and reclusive in the extreme. I have been a hermit in the midst of men. A small, but well selected library; an inconsiderable farm, which I cultivate partly with my own hands; and a household of five persons, whom I shall hereafter introduce to my readers; are the only objects with which I have been familiar.—For anything beyond these, I might nearly as well have lived on Robinson Crusoe's Island, or in some uncultivated desert, a thousand leagues from any human abode.

I was born about half a century ago, in one of the middle states. My parents, I am told, were thrifty and respectable people; but I had not long the happiness of enjoying their protection, for they both died before I was five years of age. They had few relations in this country—and I was committed, at that tender period, to the care of a guardian, who thought less of my future welfare, than of the profits which would arise to him from the management of my patrimony. I was an only son. My father had left behind him property to the amount of three thousand pounds; but I had the mortification to find, when I became of age, that, instead of increasing, it had shrunk, in the hands of my wise guardian, to less than three hundred.

I knew there had been foul play—but I then cared too little for money, to take the trouble of seeking redress, if redress were within my power. The love of fame was my ruling passion. I had become a reader at an early age—I had been alike warmed with what I had seen related of heroes, statesmen, orators, philosophers and poets. I had frequently been charmed with the character of such or such a one, who had astonished the world at sixteen; and had sighed when I reflected that I, at an equal age, was considered merely an awkward, well disposed youngster, of rather more than ordinary parts, who would be likely, in the course of time, to rise rather above the common level. I had often turned away with disgust, when I heard it whispered, that I might one day become a militia colonel, a judge of an inferior court, or a delegate to some state assembly. I could not support the mere idea of so humble a destiny. Such, with little variation, was my character, when, at twenty-one, I pocketed my three hundred pounds, and left my native village, to become an actor on the great theatre of the world.

My readers may wonder that these extravagant notions were not sooner corrected. The truth is, that, during my minority, I never was ten miles from the place of my birth. I had no experienced friend to give me direction; and, among the youth of the neighborhood, I had few associates, for I found none that bore the same stamp of mind as myself. I was a mere book-worm. I was a perfect novice in the ways of mankind. I sighed to be great, but I little knew the rugged path that leads to the temple of fame. My ambition was directed to no particular object, or more properly speaking, it was directed to every object. I longed to equal any man, who, in any profession, had rendered himself immortal. I had been bred to no particular employment—and I emerged from the obscurity of my home, with full confidence that fortune would make me a great man—but whether I was destined to eclipse Shakespeare or Newton, Cicero or Alexander the Great, was a thing yet involved in uncertainty. The Knight of La Mancha was a little more a madman than myself. I went abroad with the most unbounded confidence, that in every undertaking, however trivial or great, I should be the most successful personage that ever appeared in the world. After this frank acknowledgment, my readers will readily believe, that my life, dur-

POETRY.

From the New York Evening Post.
TO—

I lov'd thee once—and for a while
I thought no form on earth so fair;
And in that eye, and in that smile,
Saw beauties that were never there;
But now, so cool my heart is grown,
That, on my soul, I can't discover,
The lustre in those eyes that shone;
The witching smiles that charm'd your lo-
ver.

Then fare thee well! it can but cost
Thy heart a sigh—breathed very lightly,
To know that you a heart have lost,
You ever priz'd so very slightly;
And even that half-breathed sigh will say,
'Tis not the heart you loose with pain;
'Tis only pride regrets to see,
One dangle less within thy train.

PARODY.

I knew by the smoke that so greedily curled,
In festoons round the chimney, that a din-
ner was near;
And I said, if there's lamb to be found in the
world,
The mouth that is hungry may hope for it
here.
The table was laid, and with green peas a
round,
There lay in extenso, a canvass-back duck;
Every tongue was at rest, and I heard not a
sound,
But the clattering of knives, at such fortu-
nate luck.

And here in the well-fed hotel, I exclaimed,
With a cook who was skilful to roast and to
fry,
Whose dinners should always be praised—ne-
ver blamed,
How blest could I live, and how sorrowful
die.
By the side of yon larder, whose windows re-
veal
Its mouth tempting viands, how sweet 'tis
to be,
And to know that I supped upon venison and
veal,
Such as ne'er had been supped on by any
but me.

From the Nashville (Ten.) Whig.

GREAT RACING!!! to take place
at Washington city in the year 1824, and
to close on the 4th of March 1825. Every
state is invited to put in a nag for the heat.
The price to be run for is the **Presidential**
chair, and the foremost horse, mule or jack
will be entitled to the seat. It appears
there have already four states sent their
nags in—Massachusetts, Kentucky, South
Carolina and Georgia. Why should not
Tennessee put in her sterd? and if so, let
it be that veteran horse called **Old Hickory**,
as I think a hickory twig at this time at
Washington City would be one of the best
remedies that could be used in correcting
a disease which has been raging for some
years past called **vice and corruption**. Af-
ter which I would recommend a strong dose
of the bark of the same twig as a **purgative**,
knowing this medicine to be a most infal-
lible cure for all such complaints as above-
mentioned: which medicine has been here-
tofore well tried, and is well known to
the public to be a cathartic that has never
failed in its operation.

Dr. Sangrado.

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Farm on which the Subscriber now
resides, adjoining Bennett's Mill, in Talbot
county, is divided into three fields, of 75000
corn hills each.

N. B. The Subscriber wishes to engage an
Overseer situation, & will produce undoubt-
ed recommendations as to capacity &c. having
been employed as an Overseer for upwards of
15 years.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

Talbot county, Md. August 3—2w

10th August, 1822.

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The UNION TAVERN in Easton,
at the corner of Washington and
Goldborough streets, now occupied
by Mr. Charles W. Nabb. This val-
uable stand for a Public House, requires only
an active and agreeable man to occupy it, and
make it the most profitable one on the East-
ern Shore. For the accommodation of a
permanent tenant, every necessary repair and
improvement of the premises shall be imme-
diately made; and it is probable that Mr. Nabb
would give immediate possession if desired.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

To be Rented.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

All my Lands in Caroline county, consisting of

Six Plantations

In Hunting Creek Neck, and THREE in
Poplar Neck.

AMONG THE LATTER IS THE
LARGE PLANTATION

on Choptank River, now in my own occupa-
tion. The above Farms are situated within a
few miles of Dover Bridge, and are of various
sizes, so as to suit the circumstances of Ten-
ants of large or small capital. For terms apply
to the Subscriber.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal creek, near Cambridge,
July 13th, 1822—8w

Valuable Lands FOR SALE, ON CONVENIENT CREDIT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That by virtue of a sufficient power granted
by a covenant contained in a deed of Inden-
ture, executed by William Hayward, Esq. to
the President, Directors and Company of the
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, the following
Lands, Tenements and Premises, will be ex-
posed to Public Sale on **TUESDAY** the 24th
day of September next, at the Court House in
Easton, between the hours of one and five
o'clock in the afternoon of that day; that is
to say, all and singular those several tracts
or parcels of Lands and Tenements situate,
lying and being near or upon the branches of
St. Michael's Creek and on the Road towards
Abbott's Mill in Talbot county, respectively
called New Mill, Partnership and Marsh Land,
and containing the quantity of five hundred
and fifty-six and one half acres of Land more
or less; and also all those other Lands and Ten-
ements situate and being on the roads leading
to Parson's Landing and to White Marsh
Church in the county aforesaid, respectively
called Goldsborough, Gurlington, Goldsbor-
ough's Addition, Lord's Gift and Pitt's
Range, and containing the quantity of four
hundred and fifty seven acres and sixty per-
ches of Land more or less. These Lands are
situated in the neighbourhood of White
Marsh Church, and of Cox's Mill, and Abbott's
Mill, and comprehend a fine body of Wood
and Branch Lands, and originally a good and
kindly soil for all sorts of grain. They may
be laid off in three or more farms, or other-
wise divided to suit persons inclined to pur-
chase. Possession may be had on the first of
next January, and the privilege of sowing
grain during the autumn will be allowed.
Those who are disposed to purchase will view
the premises, and a Plot in the hands of the
Cashier will afford the necessary explanations.
A very convenient credit will be given to the
purchasers, for the terms of which, and for
the security to be required, all persons dispo-
sed to buy are referred to the Cashier.
By order of the President and Directors,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

Branch Bank at Easton, 2m.

July 20, 1822.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell the following lands,
(formerly the property of Catharine Bruff,
deceased) on very low and accommodating
terms, viz. one Farm (a part of the Indian
purchase) containing 300 acres more or less,
lying and being in Dorchester county and
situated on the road leading from Ennalls'
Ferry to Cord Town, and within about two
miles of the waters of the Great Choptank.
There is about 70 acres cleared, and well
adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c.
the remainder is very heavily timbered, and
may justly be called the first qualified land.
From the convenience to navigation it is be-
lieved that the timber and cord wood, which
would come off that part of the land that
might be cleared to make it a good farm
would more than pay for the tract.

ALSO, one other tract (a part of the Indian
purchase) containing 40 acres more or less,
lying and being in Dorchester county, and
situated on the road leading from Cambridge
to Hicokburgh, and immediately in front of
Henry H. Edmundson's dwelling—this is
nearly all cleared, and well adapted to the
growth of the country.

Likewise, that beautifully situated farm,
Fawn Point, containing 185 acres more or
less, lying and being in Cecil county, and
situated on the Bohemia river—this land is
thin but capable of improvement, and there
is perhaps few farms more advantageously
situated respecting the benefits arising from
the water. For terms apply to the subsci-
ber near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 13

Postponed Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Kent county court
sitting as a court of Chancery, I will offer at

Public Auction,

On Monday 9th day of September next,
At Mr. Peacock's Tavern in Chester Town, at
the hour of 12 o'clock, A. M. the following
Valuable Real Estate; all that Farm & pre-
mises, being part of the Real Estate of Charles
Tilden, deceased, situate on Sassafras River,
at the mouth of Turner's creek, in Kent county,
and being part of a tract of land called
Bennett's Lowe, (now in the possession of
Henry Sullivan as tenant) The said Farm,
contains 318 acres of land; has an abundant
supply of valuable timber, and vessels can
anchor and take in grain within 30 yards of
the shore. The soil is rich and productive—
and it is believed this Farm offers greater in-
ducements to purchasers than are often to be
met with on this shore. Possession will not
be delivered till the first of January next.
The terms of sale are, four hundred dollars to
be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder
of the purchase money in one, two and three
years, in equal payments; the purchaser to
give bond with approved security for the pay-
ment thereof, with interest on the whole sum
from the day of sale. Further particulars will
be made known on the day of sale.

HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Chester Town, August 3, 1822—6w

STRAYED

From the Subscriber a BAY COLT, be-
tween three and four years old, pretty well
broken and grown, with a blaze face and sev-
eral white feet—it is not recollected if all his
feet were white—his tail was long, his colour
rather a light bay—he was turned into the
woods, and not having been seen for two or
three weeks, it is supposed, from his fre-
quenting the grounds about the mouth of the
Neck and Potts' Mill, that he may have gone
into the Long Woods or turned off towards
the Old Chapel—If intelligence is given of the
CO: F, or he is secured and delivered, so that
I get him in either case, I will give a liberal
Reward.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

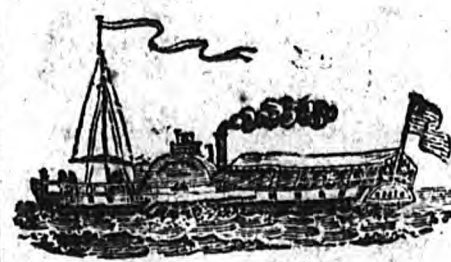
July 6th, 1822—1f

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Ex-
pos, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to
me directed against Thomas Hambleton at
the suits of Henry Hambleton and Alfred
Hambleton respectively, will be sold on Tues-
day 27th August next, at the Court House
door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M.
and 5 P. M. of the same day, the farm of said
Thomas Hambleton situate in the Bay Side
district, called "Hambleton's Discovery," con-
taining 100 acres more or less, and all the es-
tate right and title of said Thomas Hambleton
legal or equitable, in possession reversion and
remainder, of, in and to the same tract or par-
cel of Land called "Hambleton's Discovery."

ER. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 27—1s



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on
Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis
and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past
12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the
7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point,
the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore,
leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and
continue to leave the above places as follows:
Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wed-
nesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sun-
days and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first
of November, and then leave the above
places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before
dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to
Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the
same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers
wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be
put on board the Union Line of Steam-Boats,
in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by
9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route
from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chester-
town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving
Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every
Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday
at the same hour for Queenstown and Balti-
more, during the season—Horses and car-
riages will be taken on board from either of
the above places. All Baggage at the risk of
the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or
other freight, will send for them when the
Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.
CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—1f

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

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

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

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

Nov. 10, 1821.—1f.

Fountain Inn.

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

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

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me, one of the Justices of
the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid,
in the recess of Talbot county court, by the
petition in writing of William A. F. C. Kemp,
of said county, praying the benefit of the act
of Assembly entitled "An act for the relief of
sundry insolvent debtors," on the terms men-
tioned therein, a schedule of his property and
a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can
ascertain them, being annexed to his petition,
and being further satisfied by competent tes-
timony that the said William A. F. C. Kemp
had resided in the State of Maryland for the
two years last past—And the Jailer having
satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his
custody for debt only—I do therefore hereby
order and adjudge that the said William A. F.
C. Kemp be discharged from confinement, he
having given bond and security for his per-
sonal appearance at Talbot county court, on
the first Saturday of November term next, I
do further order that the said William A. F.
C. Kemp cause a copy of this order to be in-
serted in one of the newspapers printed at
Easton, four successive weeks, three months
before said first Saturday of November term
next, thereby to give notice to his creditors,
to be and appear before the said court on the
day aforesaid, to recommend a trustee for their
benefit, and to show cause, if any they have,
why the said petitioner should not have the
benefit of the said act and its supplements as
prayed—Given under my hand this 5th day
of July 1822.

WILLIAM JENKINS.

August 3—4w

TO RENT,

Will be Rented for the ensuing year, a
Farm in Cabin Creek Neck, where Wil-
liam Carroll formerly lived, and now occu-
pied by Jeremiah Nicolls, it is divided into
3 fields of 130,000 corn hills each, about
100 bearing Apple trees with necessary
buildings and there is also a large and val-
uable Marsh attached to the Farm, conve-
nient for cattle, by which a Tenant can in-
crease his stock and manure the land at a
small expense. Apply to me in Cambridge
HENRIETTA M. ROBERTSON.

July 27—4w

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green

Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening

A GREAT VARIETY OF

STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, LIQUORS,
CROCKERY and WINES,
GLASS WARE, Fresh TEAS, &c.

Which in addition to their former stock, re-
ceivers their assortment very extensive and com-
plete, all of which will be offered at very re-
duced prices for CASH, their friends and the
public are respectfully invited to give them
an early call.

The highest prices will be allowed for

Wool & Feathers

In exchange for Goods or in payment of
debts.
Easton, May 25, 1822—1f

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

Whereas, Richard L. Austin, an imprisoned
insolvent debtor, on his application by peti-
tion in writing, was brought before me, the
Subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans
Court of Talbot county; and having delivered
the schedules, proved the residence, & made
the oaths, concerning his effects and creditors;
which the Laws in such case require; and
having given bond and security for his appear-
ance at the County Court to answer such alle-
gations, as may be made against him; I there-
fore have ordered the discharge of the said Rich-
ard L. Austin from confinement. And I do
also direct the said Richard L. Austin to give
notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of
this order to be inserted in one of the news-
papers in the Town of Easton, once a week,
for four weeks, at least three months before
the first Saturday, of the next November
Term, of the aforesaid County Court, to ap-
pear before the said County Court at the
Court House of the said county, at 10 o'clock
in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose
of recommending a Trustee for their benefit,
and to show cause, if any they have, why the
said Richard L. Austin, should not have the
full benefit, of the Act of Assembly, enti-
tled, "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors," and of the several supplements mad-
thereto.

Given under my hand this 25th day of July
in the year 1822.

THOMAS P. BENNETT,
A Justice of the Orphans' Court
for Talbot county.

July 27—4w

Notice.

Whereas my Wife Celia Stevens hath left my
Bed & Board, I do hereby forwarn any person
or persons from trusting or contracting with
her on my account, as I am determined not
to pay any debts of her contracting from this
date or previous to this date, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENS.

August 3—3w

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the sub-
scribers, petitioners for the benefit of the in-
solvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the
Judges of Worcester county court on the 2d
Saturday after the 2d Monday of November
term next, to show cause (if any they have)
why they should not have the benefit of said
laws. That day being appointed for a hearing
of their creditors and discharge.

JERTHA TARR and
PETER POWELL.

August 10—3w

Notice.

Observing that my Husband, Mr. Samuel
Stevens, declared that I have left his Bed and
Board, and forwarned all persons from trust-
ing me on his account—"Dire necessity compel
the measure, and hear me for I will speak"—
He has neither Bed or Board, it being mine,
and the fact is he left it—And as to running
him in debt, I am sorry to say he has no credit,
I have credit myself, it being known I am
punctual, honest and industrious.

CELIA STEVENS.

August 10, 1822—3

To the Voters OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The Subscriber offers himself a Can-
didate for a seat in the next General Assem-
bly of Maryland, and solicits the suffrages
of his fellow-citizens—Should he be so far
honored as to be elected, he will endeavor
to do his duty, honestly and faithfully.

The Public's Obed. Serv't.

STEPHEN DARDEN.

Talbot county, Md. }

August 10, 1822. }

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Female Academy AT EASTON.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to this
village, takes this mode of informing the in-
habitants of Talbot, and the adjacent counties,
that she will open a **Seminary** for the education
of Young Ladies on the 2d of September next,
at the corner of Harrison and Goldsborough
streets.

The Institution, at first, will be conducted
by the Subscriber only, whose first and princi-
pal efforts will be to eradicate the false, and
impress the just, and at present, the most
accurate and universally approved pronun-
tiation of the English language.

The Subscriber has the confidence to assert,
that the literary advantages to be obtained at
her School in the several departments, viz.
Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,
English Grammar, History, ancient and modern,
Geography demonstrated by Maps and Globes of
the most modern engraving, will be, if not supe-
rior, at least, equal to those in any female In-
stitution on the Eastern Shore.

Parents and Guardians, who may think
proper to favor her Academy, may be assured,
that every exertion will be made to facilitate
the moral and literary progress of those in-
trusted to her care, and that nothing shall be
omitted to merit public approbation with
continuance of character and patronage here-
tofore liberally bestowed on her Seminary.
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c. &c.
will be taught. For those desirous to learn
Music, an eminent Professor can be procured.
SUSAN QUILN.

August 10—

A Miller Wanted.

A man capable of conducting a WINDMILL,
and who understands the art of Angling well,
may hear of a comfortable situation on the
sail water, provided he has a small family.
Enquire of the Editor.

August 10—1f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Ex-
pos, issued out of Talbot County Court to me di-
rected, against James Benson, at the suits of
Andrew Orem and Patsie Lloyd, will be sold
on Tuesday 3d September next, at the Court
House Door in Easton, between the hours of
1 and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the fol-
lowing property, to wit: Four Lots in the
town of Oxford, the property of the said Ben-
son, seized and will be sold to satisfy the ab-
ove claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON Shff.

August 10—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Ex-
pos issued out of Talbot County Court, to me di-
rected, against Thomas Harrison and Jacob
Harrison, at the suit of Shadrack Leadenham,
will be sold on Tuesday the 3d September
next, at the Court House Door in Easton, be-
tween the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. of
the same day, the following property, to wit:
All their right title interest and claim, in and
to their farm in Dirty Neck, purchased by
them of Jno. Tilghman, where Wm. Harrison
now resides, also one small Sloop.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

August 10—1s

In Council.

APRIL 23, 1822.

ORDERED, That the act to repeal all that
part of the constitution and form of govern-
ment as relates to the division of Dorchester
county, into five separate election districts, be
published once a week for six weeks in the
Maryland Republican, the Easton Star and
Easton Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT,

To repeal all that part of the Constitution
and form of Government as relates to
the division of Dorchester county into
five separate election districts.

Passed Feb. 21, 1822.

Sec. 1. And be it enacted, By the General
Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of
the constitution and form of government
whereby Dorchester county hath been divid-
ed and laid off into five separate election dis-
tricts, be and the same is hereby repealed.
2. And be it enacted, That Dorchester
county shall be divided into six separate elec-
tion districts.
3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall
be confirmed by the general assembly of Ma-
ryland, after the next election of delegates, the
first session after such new election, as the
constitution and form of government directed
in such case, this act and the alterations here-
in contained shall constitute and be consid-
ered as a part of the said constitution and form
of government, to all intents and purposes
any thing therein contained to the contrary
notwithstanding.
July 13—6w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

It having been resolved by the Maryland
Agricultural Society, that the next Fair and
Exhibition of Horses, Cattle and other Stock
shall be held at Easton, in the first week of
November next, and the Committee of Ar-
rangement having deemed it expedient to
the sentiments and views of the Members of
the Society resident on the Eastern Shore,
should be consulted upon an object so impor-
tant and interesting. Notice is therefore
given, That a meeting of the Maryland Agri-
cultural Society will be held on Tuesday the
27th day of August next, at the Court House
at Easton, at 11 o'clock, for purposes con-
nected with that object, at which the Mem-
bers resident on the Eastern Shore, and other
desirous of becoming members, are respect-
fully invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,

Na. HAMMOND, Chairman.

Easton, July 30th, 1822—4w

Meanwhile the Committee of Arrange-
ment are notified that

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1822.

NO. 246

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.

Stockholders

IN THE
CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.
ON WEDNESDAY the 28th day of August at 10 o'clock A. M. there will be offered the property hereinafter mentioned, payable in cash, or stock of the City Bank of Baltimore.

The sale will commence at the corner of Spring and German streets, (viz. Sterett's Spring) on the east side of Harford run—with the view of disposing of each piece of property upon the premises, as far as it shall be found practicable, viz.—

No. 1. FIFTEEN LOTS in fee, on Spring street, between German and Smith streets; the fronts are from 23 to 24 feet; their depth 100 feet. These lots are very desirable, either with a view to future value, or present improvement.—They front a square of ground 373 feet in extent, which it is probably will ever be kept open—the one half of which consists of the ground attached to Sterett's spring.

No. 2. Also, THREE LOTS in fee on German street, between Spring and Caroline street, fronting on the former 22 and 24 feet, 112 feet in depth.

No. 3. FIVE LOTS in fee on Caroline street between German and Smith streets, fronting 22 feet on the former, in depth 70 feet.

No. 4. Also, SIX LOTS in fee on the north side of German street, between Strawberry alley and Bond street, fronting on the former 23 feet, in depth 99 feet.

No. 5. Also, FOUR LOTS in fee on the south side of German street, between Apple alley and Market street, Fell's Point, fronting on the former 25 feet, 160 feet in depth.

No. 6. Also, SIX LOTS in fee on Market street, Fell's Point, between German and Gough streets, fronting on the former 26 feet 3 inches, and running back 100 feet to an alley.—Should not the lots contained in No. 5 and 6 command the limit, the square composed of them being 160 by 213 feet, will be offered entire.

No. 7. Also, FOUR LOTS in fee on the west side of Market street, Fell's Point, between Bank and Wilk streets, 25 feet front, varying in their depth from 119 to 133 feet.

No. 8. Also, A LOT in fee, situated at the intersection of the north side of Great York and Green streets, fronting on the former 44 feet, running back and binding on the east side of the latter 147 feet.

No. 9. Also, A LOT in fee on the north side of St. Paul's street, situated at the intersection of the north side of said street and the east side of Courtland street, fronting on the former 20 feet, running back and binding on the latter 100 feet to Beaurand's lane.

No. 10. Also, A LOT in fee on the north side of St. Paul's street and the west side of Park lane, fronting on the former 20 feet, running back to and binding on the latter 100 feet to Beaurand's lane.

No. 11. Also, TWO LOTS on the west side of Hanover street, between Brandy alley and extended Camden street, each fronting 40 feet, running back 132 feet.—The one lot is subject to a ground rent of 14 19s sterling—the second 40s sterling.

No. 12. Also, THREE LOTS in fee, situated on East street, Old Town, near the Hay Scales, fronting 25 feet, 100 feet in depth.

And on the succeeding day, viz. on THURSDAY, the 29th day of August, there will be offered at public sale at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Exchange, all the following property (as also any of the previously described that may have been prevented from being offered as hereby contemplated).—

No. 13.—That very extensive HOUSE AND LOT in fee, which is situated on the east side of Hanover street, fronting thereon 33 feet, and the north side of Peace alley or Sugar House alley, running with and binding thereon 150 feet to Liverpool alley.—It is the same house which was occupied by the late Samuel G. Griffith, esq.

No. 14.—Also, That Fire Proof Warehouse, in fee, fronting 26 feet 9 inches or thereabout on Commerce street, and running back 49 feet to the east line of McClure's dock.—It is the upper building of the two that were formerly used as a steam mill.

No. 15.—Also, A House and Lot in fee, situated on the south side of Market street, beginning for the same at the distance of 74 feet 3 inches westwardly from the corner of Howard and Market street, fronting on Market street 16 feet and running back to and binding on German street 16 feet.

No. 16.—Also, A Three Story Brick Warehouse in fee, about 16 feet west of No. 15, fronting on Market street 16 feet 6 inches, running back 91 feet.—The house is calculated for the accommodation of a family, and also used as a place of business, and as such is now occupied by Mr. John Ruckle.

No. 17.—Also, Six and one quarter acres and thirty six perches of Ground in fee, situated to the east of the Baltimore Hospital, on which there is a comfortable Gardener's House, &c. the whole is cultivated and improved as a market garden by John Ogier, to whom it is under lease for 10 years from the 15th day of August, 1819.

No. 18.—Also, Forty seven acres of Land in fee, lying west of No. 17, and is more in the vicinity of the Baltimore hospital; it is enclosed with a good post and rail fence; is well known as having once been the property of Luther Martin, Esq.

No. 19.—Also, That country residence on the Belle Air turnpike road, containing fourteen and three quarters of an acre, in fee, on which there is a very excellent dwelling; it was formerly the property of David Stewart, Esq.

No. 20.—Also, That country seat which was for many years the residence of Samuel Sterett, esq. but more recently occupied, containing 38 acres of land, in fee.

No. 21.—Also, A Ground rent for \$167 31.100, arising from 26 acres of land on Wheat

stone Point; it is the same property that was leased on or about the 13th of March, 1797, by Mr. John Leybold to the late Saml. Chase, Esq.

No. 22.—Also, Two hundred and eight acres of Elkridge Lands; it is situated at the junction of the Columbia Turnpike and Montgomery road.—It is fine land, 41 acres of which is in wood.

No. 23.—that very valuable Merchant and Saw Mill, with the store and Dwelling House, Cooper's house and shop, Blacksmith's house and shop, with about 16 acres of arable land; the stand is reputed to be an excellent one for a country store.—This property is situated on the Columbia Turnpike road, and is well known by the name of 'The Oakland Mills.'

No. 24.—Also, A House and Lot in Chester town, situated at the north west intersection of Market and Water streets.

No. 25.—Also, that part of a tract of Land in Kent county, known by the name of Mill Farm, now in the occupancy of Mr. Edward Tilden containing about 24 acres of land, near to or adjoining Dunn's Mill.

No. 26.—Also, a tract of Land in Kent county, called Megilton's Purchase, being part of Stepney Heath Manor, lately in the occupancy of a certain Thomas Parks.

No. 27.—Also, at tract of Land near Sims' tavern, in Kent county, lately owned by Stephen Denning, containing 130 acres.

No. 28.—Also, a tract called Price's Lot, near Dunn's Mill, now under rent to Mr. Thomas Price, containing about 8 acres, on which there is a Dwelling House and cartwright shop.

No. 29.—Also, Seventy-eight acres of very valuable Woodland, called the Swamps, in Kent county, adjoining the lands of Major Bowers.

No. 30.—Also, Twenty acres of Woodland in Kent county, called Bluntwell, near to Forlie Creek.

No. 31.—Also, that well known estate in Kent county, commonly called Forlie, containing about 900 acres of prime land; it is the point of land opposite to Pool's Island, which is situated between Forlie creek and the Chesapeake bay; It is within a few hours sail of Baltimore; it is believed that there is no estate in Maryland of the same extent, that surpasses Forlie, in fertility and the exhaustless sources of shell manure, offers every facility of yet adding to its productiveness. The improvements consist of a very good two story Brick House, with stables and the other necessary farm houses, all erected within a few years past.—The estate will be sold on a credit, viz. six thousand dollars cash or City Bank Stock, as the purchaser may prefer, the residue in one, two, three, four and five years, with interest on bond and approved security. Those desiring to purchase are invited to examine it, and that they may form an adequate idea of its fertility, they are desired to do so whilst the crop of corn is standing. Mr. Smith, the manager, will receive instructions to extend every information and attention to those who may call with that view.

No. 32.—Also, 12 shares of stock of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, the par of which is \$50.

A certificate of Elkton Bank &c. 160 All the foregoing property save Forlie and that herein particularly excepted, will be sold for cash or City Bank stock, at the option of the purchaser, payable on the day of sale; and Nos. 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, and all the property in Kent county, will be sold on the following terms; one fifth cash or a note at sixty days satisfactorily endorsed; the residue on notes with endorsers at 9, 12 and 18 months, with interest included, and if paid the day the notes shall become due, City Bank stock will be received in payment at a price that shall be announced at the day of sale.

Should not the foregoing property be disposed of at public sale as hereby intended, the same will after the day previously stated, thereafter be disposed of at private sale, when the same can be effected on terms that shall be thought advantageous to those concerned.

Statement of the situation of the concerns of the City Bank will at all times be subject to the inspection of the stockholders, and every information will be given by application to

JOHN B. MORRIS.
Baltimore, July 27—ts

The Easton Gazette, Easton—Political Examiner, Fredericktown—Bond of Union, Bel Air—Herald, Hagerstown, will insert the above.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE

It having been resolved by the Maryland Agricultural Society, that the next Fair and Exhibition of Horses, Cattle and other Stock shall be held at Easton, in the first week of November next, and the Committee of Arrangement having deemed it expedient that the sentiments and views of the Members of the Society resident on the Eastern Shore should be consulted upon an object so important and interesting. Notice is therefore given, That a meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society will be held on Tuesday the 27th day of August next, at the Court House at Easton, at 11 o'clock, for purposes connected with that object; at which the members resident on the Eastern Shore, and others desirous of becoming members, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
No. HAMMOND, Chairman.
Easton, July 30th, 1822.—4w

STRAYED

From the Subscriber a BAY COLT, between three and four years old, pretty well formed and grown, with a blaze face and several white feet—it is not recollected if all his feet were white—his tail was long, his colour rather a light bay—he was turned into the woods, and not having been seen for two or three weeks, it is supposed, from his frequenting the grounds about the mouth of the Neck and Potts' Mill, that he may have gone into the Long Woods or turned off towards the Old Chapel.—If intelligence is given of the COLT, or he is secured and delivered, so that I get him in either case, I will give a liberal Reward.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
July 6th, 1822—tf

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

February 15th, 1822.

SIR,
Your correspondent F., in your 44th No. Vol. 3. rails at what he thinks the growing fashion of saving a field of corn, by the speedy method of taking each hill off, stock, blade, ear, top and all, at a single stroke, if skillfully applied, with a sharp tool. That, which appears to be new in his neighborhood, is certainly not new in districts as far south, as parts of Virginia. And if found a labour saving, and admirable method on the rich tract of the South Branch, even where wheat is not to follow, it must certainly be vastly more expedient where it is to follow the summer crop. I should hope that this 'fashionable,' yet nevertheless excellent method, will every where receive a fair trial; and if it does, it must prevail wherever wheat is to succeed corn.

Permit me to examine a little into F's statement. He found no good fodder after an examination of 20 fields, and if he had gone on to examine 20 more saved in the old way, he would still have been unsuccessful in finding good fodder; for it is within the recollection of most farmers in Virginia and Maryland, that a most uncommonly tremendous storm of wind and rain on the first Monday of September last, blew the fodder to ribbons; and should the method of saving be blamed for not making that good, which had been previously ruined? But this same storm completely prostrated and enangled the corn, and those, who did not cut their crop off, after all the previous trouble and time of catching at straws, in saving good for nothing fodder, had then, before they could seed wheat, either to set up, after a fashion, (and a very poor one,) every hill, or to turn two rows into one, and after ploughing the wheat into every other row, to turn the corn back into them, and plough the wheat into the alternate rows; or to scramble the wheat in, after any fashion among the corn lying in every direction. The two first will take nearly as many hands, and as much time, as the whole process of cutting off and shocking the corn on the field; and the last would not only be very injurious to both crops; but disgraceful to the operator.

If you begin to cut off in time to have good fodder, you have 'shrivelled corn,' and yet F. again says, 'to the North where the grain is the chief object, they cut it off before the fodder is dry,' of course not to the injury or shrivelling of the grain, or they would not do it. Indeed we know the northern grain is generally very perfect and many pounds heavier to the bushel, than southern corn. And if F. is correct, that it can thus be taken off while the fodder is green, why cannot this fodder be cured in the nicest and sweetest order. Cut off and put immediately up into shocks containing 16 or 20 hills square, it cures very gradually, & with the least exposure to sun, rain, and dews. And if I am not egregiously mistaken, these are the desirable points to attain in curing hay, & all kinds of fodder. You must haul in your blades and top fodder; and if you will appropriate a turning row of 25 or at most 30 feet in width through the middle of your field, and rick your corn on this, of the size of one or two cart loads each, well put up, with a hole through the foundation lengthwise, made by placing the first butts a foot apart, and roofed off by putting on the last covering butts up, and well interlocked over the top or ridge, the haul will be shorter, than the haul of carrying your blades and tops at once to the barn and fodder house yard, and your corn will be every ear saved, and in nice order to go to husking out the moment you have finished seeding wheat. And I am clearly of opinion that the fodder, together with the stocks and corn of a field can be cut off, shocked, cured, carted off, and ricked on this middle turning within the same space of time, that is usually occupied in pulling, curing, tying up, & carrying out the blades, and cutting and carrying out the tops, hauling in, stacking or storing blades, and thatching the fodder house. In the first method the carting will require perhaps three times the number of loads, but the haul will not be half the distance of the latter.

14th. You increase your labour by present handlings. Compare the two methods closely. If you have difficult weather, the difference will be still greater in favour of cutting off the whole plant at once; but suppose every day to be favourable, you cut the tops and throw them down to cure, when cured you must again pick them up and carry them to the turning row and place them in heaps for the carts. Here are at least two distinct operations and handlings, and twice walking over the field. You pull your blades (a tedious and piddling operation, and the dearest work that the farmer does in the whole circle of the year)—again you go over and collect them into bundles and tie up; again you go and collect into arms full, and carry out to the turning row, at

least three distinct operations and three times travelling over the surface of your field; and if you set down the coming empty and going out loaded with each armfull of blades, and tops, you should fairly set down these carrying operations each at two travels over the field. Therefore by the time you have got your blades and tops deposited on the turning rows ready for your carts, your hands have actually handled the blades three times, and the tops twice; and have walked seven times over the surface of your field.

Now for the other method—at every blow of the cutter (and he will not make one more for the whole field, than did the top cutters,) the whole of the noble plant yields to his power, hill after hill falls into his arms, and if a right angle turn is made with every arm full, the cutters of each two eighth rows have only the width of seven rows to carry them out of the straight line of march.—The carriage of each of the other two corresponding rows to the shocks, is less and less out of the straight line, till you get to the two centre rows, which have no deviation. Thus by the time the field has been felled, level with the earth, and placed in shocks of 16 hills each, ready for the carts, you have performed but two operations; both done at one single handling, and the field has not been travelled over once and a half, taking into the calculation every inch of back and forth movement. Here is one handling and one and an half travels over your field to place the whole plant, fruit and all, ready for the cart, opposed to five handlings, and seven journeys over the field to cure and collect only the blades and tops, the corn, shock, and stock are still untouched—and I am within the truth when I say, that the same hands will cut off the whole plant and shock up the produce of a field in half the time, that they can pull, cut, tie in bundles, and carry out the blades and tops of the same field. And of course by half the number of days that it will take to save your tops and blades, can the hauling in the new method begin earlier, than in the old—and with this advantage in the start, and the shorter haul; the operations of saving and clearing the field of the whole plant, and ricking up on the middle turning, can be effected and completed by the same day of September that you could finish your blades and tops, without injury to your teams and without a minute of night work. In the old way most of your blades must at least be tied up after night, if not carried out.

You are now ready by either mode to seed wheat; in the old, the corn is still in your way, even if it stands up straight, and three years out of four, it will be blown down, and your wheat will go in slovenly and unfarmerslike. In the new way you have a clear field before you, and if necessary can start harrows before your seed ploughs; an excellent method, by which the surface is levelled, the crust softened, and every grain lays where the seedman threw it; if the field is grassy, this harrowing clears the way for the ploughs and accelerates the putting in. Your wheat goes in with ease & comfort, and equal to a nicely prepared naked fallow. In the old mode at least two years out of four, your wheat has been put in with much trouble and botheration—as well as you could, to be sure—but not at all to your mind; and you have been in a constant scold, for the month of October; now with the setters up, then with the pickers up, now with the poor ploughman who is sweating and doing his best, for covering up the ears of corn, then for not fapping his first furrows, now for hauling it up in bunches, then, for his plough's jumping out and missing ever so much.

At the end of the job, the corn stalks lay across and athwart in every direction, much corn has been covered up, never to be recovered—at least 20 per cent. of the whole crop of ears are lying on, or partially in the ground, suffering from every vicissitude of weather, and if the field has been grassy, which is very apt to be the case, if the ground is in good heart, much of the work exhibits more the appearance of the rooting of hogs than of the operations of farming. This is no exaggerated picture, in a district of country that has been long under my eye.

The seeding over, how stands the comparison? In the new method your corn is now all ready to be husked, and carried to the corn house, the fodder to be ricked up on the same turning, enlarging their size by putting three of the corn ricks together, and making them safe for winter, from which they are taken to the feeding yard, a load or two each evening as wanted, after the work of the day is over. This fodder is not only excellent, but very rich and nutritious food—containing not only all the blades and the top; but the corn shock and stock cured with their juices in them; and of three times the value of those saved in the old mode, which have remained till both are weather beaten and dry. If you must have a fodder house thatched, this is easily done by making this disposition of as much of the fodder as is necessary, instead of ricking it all up where the corn is husked. This work is performed with husking, ricking, loading corn, and lofting—four operations.

What is left to do in the old mode? the

field has been already by this mode travelled seven times over; go over it again, and gather the corn; again with the carts, and handle the corn again to throw into them; and let the hauling be what it may, wet or muck, go in the wheels and heavy oxen must, and trample and tear up your hopes of a wheat crop—after the corn has been got to the fodder house or husking yard, it is then to be husked, loaded into the carts, and lofted, and the husks or shucks put away. Two operations on the surface of the field, and four from the fodder house yard to the corn house, making six, and your corn stocks are still in the field. These according to F. are to be got in, though they are now dry and half their value is gone; again travel over the field to cut them down again to pick them up and to collect into heaps; again the carts must go into, and over your promise of a wheat crop. Three operations to get the stocks off and in.

Now let us endeavour fairly to collect the account and strike the balance; seven journeys and five handlings after the blades and tops, to pull, cut, cure, bundle, and get them to the turning rows; then loading and hauling home, thatching fodder house and storing blades, three more operations. Gathering corn, loading and carting home, husking, loading carts, lofting corn, and stowing away shucks; six more distinct operations, & two field journeys—cutting off stocks, picking up stocks, loading and hauling in stocks, three more field journeys and three operations—making twelve travels over the face of the whole field, and seventeen distinct operations and handlings.

In the new mode, cutting off and shocking up, loading and carting to middle turning, ricking, husking, ricking fodder after husking, loading carts with corn, and lofting; two and a half journeys over the field, and eight operations performed with seven handlings, for the cutting and shocking take but one handling. Here we have two and a half journeys and eight operations, opposed to twelve journeys and seventeen distinct operations. If I wanted to carry two bushels of ears of corn half a mile, and had one bushel in a bag, which I could sling on my shoulder, and make one turn with; and was obliged to make a separate journey of half a mile with every single ear of the other bushel, to get it to the same place; you might with almost as good a grace tell me that the transportation of the last bushel would not take me as many handlings, and as much pains, labour, and time, as the removal of the first bushel—as to tell me that the number of handlings of your crop in the new mode, bears any comparison to the multiplied handlings, and vexations, catching straws operations of the old mode.

A man cannot husk quite as many barrels per day of the stock, as from an old fashioned corn heap; but after a little custom the difference is not as much as would be supposed, the gathering and hauling in will throw the old mode behind the new—and as to loss in husking, it bears no comparison to the loss in and on the ground, by knocking down and corering up, while ploughing in wheat. It would be great carelessness to leave corn unhusked, but if left, it is not lost, as the horses and cattle will get it. As to ploughing out the corn stalks, it must certainly be a very unnecessary and ill judged practice: why not plough your wheat in exactly the same beds, as you would, if the corn had not been taken off, and then the first two furrows are lapped up as well as you please, and the corn, roots and stalks more completely covered up, than they could possibly be in the old mode. The wide turning row will be good ground for a part of your flax crop.

In the new mode, Arthur Young's opinion, that corn was the most desirable fallow crop to precede wheat, becomes true; the crops are distinct and the operations are well separated, and effected in a farmerslike manner; both your provender ricks and manure heaps are handsomely increased, and your corn crop wound up in shorter time. In the old mode the combination of the crops is injurious to both—much of the corn is covered up or left lying on the ground, and husks out with rotten and defective ends; the wheat crop is miserably put in, and often much injured by getting in the corn, & you are stock getting or catching dry straws, all the best weather after Christmas, when you ought to be much more profitably employed. Do not condemn a fashion because it is new to you. I verily believe this method of saving a corn crop, a valuable improvement, and have therefore thought it worthy a detailed defence. By getting rid of a great number of petty & time consuming operations, it enables the farmer to condense into a month or 6 weeks the work, that is often scattered through the greater part of 5 or 6 months, viz. the blade and top saving of Sept. the corn setting up and picking up of October, the corn gathering & hauling in of November and December, and the stock getting of January and February.

I would wish to state the whole case fairly; I have myself but a single doubt with regard to the whole operation, viz. whether the ear will bear commencing the cutting off sufficiently early to take the fodder in its most valuable state. To aid in

dispelling this doubt, F. himself seems indeed to bring testimony, by his relation of the northern practice. It may also be fairly brought into view, that if you commence fodder saving in the most careful manner in the old way, early enough to ensure getting all pulled and cut before the last saved suffers from drying, the ears will shrivel and shrink more or less on all the stocks first stripped. If Mr. Brush's statements are solid, with regard to the superior quality of the grain, harvested as soon as it is well out of the milk, (and I have no doubt of the fact as to wheat,) every thing desirable seems to concur in recommending the new method of saving and winding up a crop of Indian corn. When the blades and tops are in that stage, that the farmer calls ripe, the grain is known to be well out of the milk, and may then be cured in a high state of perfection unless it shall receive injury from the quantity of juice or sap, which still remains in the cob, and may produce a white mould among the grains. It is the difficulty of making the large pithy cob, in the centre of each ear of southern corn, cure without giving this mouldiness to the grain; that forms the only serious obstacle of this labour saving plan, which also so handsomely increases the bulk of provender, as well as manure; and for myself, I would sooner put off commencing the operation of fodder-saving for a week, than give up the method.

POTOWMACK.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE
THE STRANGER, No. 2.
BY ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

My readers have, probably, felt some surprise at the sudden appearance before them, of an old fellow citizen, with whose very name they were, till one week ago, unacquainted; and, without doubt, marvel beyond measure at the strange sort of life I have led. Be it known to them, that man is a being of almost endless variety; and that there is scarcely any situation imaginable, in which he may not sometimes be found. I gave them to understand, in my first number, what were my reasons for shutting myself up from the world. I do not plead for a justification of my conduct; nor do I pretend that my career, for the most part, has been any other than a tissue of delusion, eccentricity and folly. But I have often thought that the picture of any man's life, drawn with fidelity and accuracy, might be made a profitable subject for moral speculation; and, though the history I am furnishing, may redound little to my own honour, let it console me that I have written with truth; and that these sheets may not prove altogether devoid of instruction, to those who may think proper to peruse them.

My little farm, which I have named Castle Vale, is situated — miles from Easton, on a branch of the delightful river —, and is, to me, one of the pleasantest spots I have ever seen. Perhaps it appears more beautiful to myself than to any one else, as it so greatly favors my habits of seclusion. It contains about two and a half score acres of land, spreading over a kind of valley, surrounded on three sides by woody hills, as high as any the country can afford. On the other side is a deep, winding creek, about a quarter of a mile in width; beyond which, there is a long point of land, so covered with majestic pines as just to afford a peep at the noble bosom of the —. Thus, in all directions, I am encompassed by objects which preclude the view of any habitation but my own. My house is a plain wooden building, suited in size to the number of its inhabitants; and displaying, in all its compartments, neatness and convenience, devoid of every useless ornament. The same regard to simple utility and comfort, appears in the disposition of the elms, the willows, the shrubbery, and the fruit trees of various kinds, with which it is widely embosomed. My garden, my outhouses, — indeed every thing about my little domains, bears a like stamp of plainness, snugness and fragility. My farm is handsomely laid off; and every part of it bespeaks the most diligent cultivation: for I resolved when it came into my hands, that it should if possible, yield me as much of the growth and produce of the climate, as would amply supply the wants of my family. I will not say that all the clever things I have mentioned, have been of my own contriving. My man Bowler, my chief confidant and prime minister in all my out door affairs, has himself projected and brought into being, some of the finest improvements I can boast of. This honest fellow I knew for several years, as a day labourer in the city of —; and he some how or other acquired such a partiality for me, that he resolved together with his wife, to follow me, and spend the remainder of his days with me in my retirement. He is illiterate, indeed — but his singular humor is always diverting; and so great has been his attachment to me, and so unshaken has been his fidelity on every occasion, that I would not part with him for half the value of my estate. His good dame, who has no children living, has also borne her part among us, as a house wife, in a manner no less creditable. I have also with me a well disposed, industrious mulatto man, named Carlos, who has been my slave for eighteen years. I offered to set him free when I left —; but he declared he would accept of no other freedom, than the freedom of following me whithersoever I might go. Having thus briefly spoken of three of my household, I proceed to make the reader acquainted with the other two.

My only sister, Matilda, at the time I removed to this place, was a maiden lady of thirty three. I wanted some intelligent female, to assist me in rearing and educating my daughter; and I found it no difficult matter to persuade her to bear me company. Her mind was highly cultivated; she took pleasure in communicating what she

knew; her general deportment was as affectionate and winning as that of any unmarried lady of her years, could well be; and, I therefore, considered her eminently fitted for the task. She professed, like myself, to be weary of the busy, bustling world; and I believe that, at that time, she really felt so. As her patrimony had not been dissipated like mine, she had been able, all along, to make a good appearance in pretty high life — to live much of her time in the city of —; and, almost every year, to drive off in tolerable style, to Saratoga or Ballston, or some other place of fashionable resort. But, for some reason or other, she still continued to live in single blessedness; though I believe that, like all other ladies, she was far from entertaining any settled aversion to matrimony. Such, indeed, is the cause she has always assigned; but whatever may be the true one, I leave my readers to guess it out, as they become better acquainted with her. It is my private opinion, that she really sighed for the nuptial wreath; and, possessing a temper, restless and impatient like my own, she began to despair ten or fifteen years earlier than ladies generally do; and was, therefore, willing, at blooming thirty three, forever to withdraw her charms and her virtues, from the view of an ungrateful and ill-judging sex. But be it set down to her praise, that, to me, she has always proved herself an affectionate sister, and a charming and faithful companion. It is true, she had not long lived in solitude, before I could perceive that she began to cast a wishful eye upon the scenes she had left; and I have reason to believe that her inclination to return to them never wholly forsook her. This however, she always endeavoured to conceal till of late; — and now — after having gradually made an avowal of her sentiments — she loudly exclaims against our continuing our present manner of life, even for another month. She urges that her niece must, sometime or other, mix with society; that she has been kept too long from it already; that, however solitudo may suit old folks like ourselves, young people are different creatures; and that, in any case, it would be preposterous, nay, abominable, to confine any longer, a girl of her darling Emily's attractions to the gloomy precincts of dull monotony of a hermitage. She maintains her opinion with many cogent arguments, which I confess myself unable to refute; & after having given the subject due consideration, I am at length disposed to enter pretty fully into her views.

But I tell my good sister, that, before we can visit people generally, or invite much company to our house, I must have a little time to look around — I must take a peep here and there, to see what kind of society we live amongst: — what changes mankind have undergone during the fifteen last years; what amusements are followed; what virtues and vices are principally in vogue; and what persons I may trust my daughter with, young, innocent, and unexperienced as she is, without the fear of her being corrupted. Emily is now in her seventeenth year. Her form and features are more than ordinarily beautiful; her eyes are dark and expressive; and her complexion, except that it partakes a little too much of the brunette, is one of the loveliest I have ever beheld. Her mind, like her person is full of harmony, dignity and grace. From her earliest infancy, her aunt and myself have been her only instructors. We have devoted much of our time to her improvement; and so successful have been our endeavours, that her mind has attained to a higher pitch of cultivation, than it would probably have done, had she been reared amidst the noise and folly of the world. She has lost no time in useless study — perused no books, but of the most profitable kind; and I may be permitted to say in her praise, that she reads our best English Authors, especially the poets with a degree of taste and enthusiasm, which in a female of her age is truly surprising. Under the direction of her indefatigable aunt, she has become a considerable adept in painting, embroidery, and music. Nor is she less a proficient in the humbler, but not less honourable duties of housewifery. — Nay, I will venture my existence, that there is not, in the whole country, a girl, who can conduct the affairs of a family in finer order, or with more economy and despatch than my Emily. Thus she is prepared to fulfil her part in any situation, in which Providence may, in its wise dictates, think proper to place her. I will say no more of her at present; my readers may shortly see her face to face; and then they may judge for themselves, whether I have said too much, or what further I might justly have added, in the warmth of parental fondness. I know that on her first appearance in society, it will be impossible in the nature of things, that she should be altogether devoid of wildness and rusticity; but notwithstanding this disadvantage, I shall send her forth, fully confident that she will act in a manner, honorable to herself, and joyous to those who are interested in her welfare.

As I said before I must first take a peep into society myself; I shall occasionally write down my remarks on whatever I may consider worth noticing: and though these remarks may appear in a newspaper, let not the ill-natured part of the public suppose that I, stranger as I am to every thing beyond my own little hermitage, would arrogate to myself the province of their monitor or instructor. Be it known to them, that I have a juster sense of my own qualifications for the task; and that I have no higher object in view than my own amusement — hoping, at the same time, that these papers may serve, in some degree, as lessons of caution, entertainment, and edification to my family.

Should any of my discreet, well informed readers feel disposed to favour me with information relative to the present state of society in Talbot or the neighbouring coun-

ties, their communications will be thankfully received, and shall, if their merits entitle them to it, have a place in the Stranger. Such communications may either be forwarded to Castle Vale, or deposited in the care of the Editor of the Gazette at Easton. Wishing the reader, who has had patience to peruse me thus far, happiness and prosperity, I take my leave for the present, hoping we shall like each other better as we become better acquainted.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

Some Editors in their first observations upon the subject of Mr. Jefferson's Bill of Exchange appeared to think that "there was no use in arguing about possibilities & probabilities; & that the matter was a question of fact to be determined by direct testimony." If Mr. Jefferson had given a direct denial of the fact, the question would then have depended upon the evidence of his accuser. But instead of this direct denial, which he might have given in a few lines and tarred the burden of proof upon the "Native of Virginia," he has thought proper to state the circumstances of the Transaction; and supposes that in this manner he has convinced his readers of his innocence. Now, whether he has acquitted himself or not is a question which depends upon an examination of these circumstances; and they are so artfully and insidiously detailed in both his Letters, taking them together, that it is scarcely possible to receive an understanding of the case, without "a train of reasoning."

Whatever the true character of Mr. Jefferson may be, it has been nevertheless held in such estimation by the public, that no man believed he would ever have descended to answer the accusation of an anonymous writer. A citizen of high standing, advanced in years, who had passed through all the eminent stations in which his country could place him, would never have so demeaned himself, if he had possessed a proud consciousness of his innocence. And in the present instance, whatever the truth may be, if he had remained silent, the accusation, without attracting much attention, might have passed along and been soon forgotten. But he has deemed it expedient to notice this anonymous charge and to publish two letters, by which he has endeavored to refute it. He has placed his conduct in relation to this Bill of Exchange before the public, and calls upon the people to judge of his guilt or innocence. It is proposed by this address to set aside all that the "Native" has said or proved upon the subject, and to decide the fact in question by a candid examination of the evidence furnished by Mr. Jefferson himself, and the reasonable probabilities resulting from it.

It appears that in the year 1789 he was the minister of the United States at the Court of France; & that the superintendence of their pecuniary affairs in Europe had been confided to him: He resided at Paris; and the funds of the United States were in the hands of Willinks, Van Staphorts & Hubbard, their Bankers at Amsterdam. It must have been convenient, if not necessary, to Mr. Jefferson to have some person nearer to him than they, upon whom he might draw or call upon the frequent, sometimes daily, occasions when he required money to supply his own demands, or the claims of others on account of the U. States. Grand & Co., Bankers or merchants in Paris, appear to have been selected by him for this purpose; and it cannot be doubted that they furnished him with supplies of money whenever he required them, and that he repaid them by his bills on the Bankers of the United States at Amsterdam. It almost necessarily followed that in an intercourse of this kind, where the dealings must have been frequent and mutual confidence properly placed in each other, the advance was sometimes on the side of Mr. Jefferson, and probably more frequently on the side of the company; for it cannot be well supposed that he trusted large sums in his house when he could daily & at all times receive supplies for public or for private uses: and it is supposable, as in ordinary cases, that these sums, often considerable and at all times demandable, were permitted to accumulate till it became proper to discharge the amount by a bill upon the Bankers. Hence an account current subsisted between him & Grand & Co. Whether this account shall be called a public or a private account appears to be immaterial. It is not imagined, for it was not necessary, that they kept an account against him as Minister, and another against him as an individual, and another account against the United States: The monies which he received from them were on account of the United States, applicable either to claims against them in Europe, or to his own salary; and his payments were on the like account by bills upon their Bankers. Evident in attention to this point of the case on the part of Mr. Jefferson has produced a strange inconsistency in his letters; but it is best to reconcile the difference by supposing, what is probable, that an account current of the pecuniary affairs of the United States subsisted between him and Grand & Co. and no other; but if they had a private account besides, the Bill of Exchange in question could not properly belong to it.

In 1789 then an account current subsisted between Grand & Co. and Mr. Jefferson; and we think it is capable of proof that when he left Paris this account remained unsettled. Let the confusion which prevailed in France at this horrid period be remembered: "Martial law was proclaimed at Paris; the country was all up in arms; and executions by the mobs were daily perpetrating through town and country." This was a very inauspicious period for the settlement of accounts; when Paris furnished no security to Citizen or Stranger against the violence of mobs. Mr. Jef-

erson remembers the period perfectly; and prudence directed him to leave these scenes of horror as speedily as possible, and to look for refuge in a place of greater safety. He left France and landed at Cowes — a very unusual route: He did not however forget his account with Grand & Co. he sent them the Bill in question. Now, for what purpose did he send them this Bill? An honest answer to this question would put an end to the whole controversy. He cannot recollect, after a lapse of so many years, for what purpose it was given: But he distinctly recollects that "the Bill was never sold or negotiated anywhere; that it was not drawn to raise money in the market; that he sold it to no body and received no money on it; but inclosed it to Grand & Co. for some purpose of account." The subsequent circumstances allow us all to conclude that the purpose of it was to pay the balance of their account. That he had received value for this Bill it is impossible to doubt: The general nature of such a draft in all situations always implies a value received: On forwarding the Bill, he admits that he charged himself with the amount of it, which is another evidence of having received the value of it; and accordingly in his diary as well as in his account rendered to the Treasury he credited the United States in these words "1789, October 1, By my Bill on W. V. S. & H. in favour of Grand & Co." for \$1148. Mr. Jefferson seems to think that there is a very material difference between the words in the preceding entry and the words "By cash received on my Bill, &c." as by another writer they are alleged to have been contained in the original account. But Mr. Jefferson knows that in effect, legal or equitable, there is no difference: In the one case the value received is expressed; and in the other it is necessarily implied; and in both cases the party is equally chargeable for the amount. If it be true, as it is presumed to be, that in his general account rendered to the Treasury the items are according to the fact, (that is to say, "By cash received of Grand & Co. for my Bill &c." when he received the money for the Bill, and "By my Bill on Willinks, &c. in favour of Grand & Co. &c." when he did not receive the money at the time of giving the Bill, but either had received the money before, or had the amount placed to his credit on their Books, &c.) this precision proves the methodical character for which he has been said to be remarkable; but by no means changes the effect of the different items: They are equally charges against him for their respective amounts; and in the case before us this very precision assists the proof which has been offered to show, that the Bill was given to pay a sum of money previously received, and remaining unsettled. Mr. Jefferson indeed does not exactly explain the entry in those words: He says "the entry is by my Bill on &c. WHERE A BILL WAS DRAWN TO CONSTITUTE AN ITEM OF ACCOUNT ONLY." We are persuaded that most of your readers would be thankful for the meaning of these expressions, if they were not evidently evasive.

On forwarding this bill Mr. Jefferson appears to have believed that his affairs with Grand & Co. were settled; that he had no demands against them, nor they against him; and that no further correspondence was necessary; for, subsequently, none existed between them. He presumed they would receive the bill, and present it to the Bankers; and that these would in their convenience settle the amount of it in their account with the United States. He seems to have felt no sort of interest in its fate; and on his return to America he rendered a "long and fair account" of his receipts and disbursements to the Treasury. Here it remained for more than two years, & on the 10th October 1792 was settled: He paid the balance appearing to be due, delivered up his vouchers, and obtained a certificate; no claim, positive or conditional, being made on account of this bill or any other item in the settlement — another proof that he continued to consider himself correctly chargeable with the value of the bill. It is true, Mr. Jefferson says that "the articles of his draughts on the Bankers could be only provisionally paid;" This is a correct provision; but it is made not so much for the sake of the account, as for the security of the government: It is not very probable, that the agent will charge himself with more than he has actually received; but it is possible that by some mistake he may give the Treasury less credit than it is entitled to; and therefore such settlements are not considered absolute until the Bankers have rendered their accounts to be "confronted" with those of the agents.

Thus this affair rested quietly for the space of almost twelve years; Mr. Jefferson remaining perfectly satisfied with the settlement he had made; hearing nothing of the Bill, or of Grand & Co.; and never dreaming that any casualty which might befall the one or the other could be of any consequence to him. But unhappily for himself the same subservieny to his political views and wishes, which his own administration had created and rendered necessary, influenced an officer in the Treasury, and perhaps induced him to believe that the surest pledge for the retention of his office was the gratification of his master. On the 24th of June 1804, after the Bankers had rendered their accounts, and after perceiving, on confronting them with those of Mr. Jefferson, that the Bill in question had never been presented, and now probably never would, a righteous Auditor saw that a sum of money had "windfallen" into the Treasury to which it had no specific title: Mr. J. had received the value of it, & had charged himself with it; but his bill had never been presented or paid: To be sure, the holder of the bill, whoever he was, or wherever he might be, if he had escaped the cut-throats of Paris, was entitled to the amount of it; but fifteen years had nearly e-

lapsed since the Bill was drawn, and it had not yet been presented: It probably never would: Mr. Jefferson is therefore entitled to the money: If he takes it, the public will be no losers, for it does not belong to them: On this discovery, and perhaps on this reasoning, the righteous Auditor informs Mr. Jefferson that his accounts have been adjusted and closed; and that the Bill in question having never yet appeared in the accounts of the Bankers stood at his debit only as a provisional charge: And if it should turn out that this bill had never been negotiated or used, he would have just claim on the public for its value. This was the first intimation he had received of the probable loss of the Bill: He then began to doubt whether he had not charged himself with it "too hastily." But it was still possible the Bill might be presented; and if he should receive the money from the Treasury according to the insinuation of the Auditor, and the bill should afterwards rise up in judgment against him, what would become of his character? He, however, listened to these suggestions, and did not dismiss the Auditor from his office: But he concluded to "let the money remain a while, as there was a possibility that the draught might still be presented by the holder to the Bankers." It is clearly admitted by these observations both of the Auditor and Mr. Jefferson that if the Bill had been presented to the Treasury for payment, the money must have been paid to the holder; and that in that event Mr. Jefferson could have had no pretence of title to it. And why could he not? Because he had previously received the value of it, and transferred the title to another. And surely the same reason would preclude his claim, if the Bill should never be presented.

But nearly five years more pass away, and the unfortunate Bill is not yet presented: Mr. Jefferson is about to leave the administration, and to retire from public life; and the same Auditor still remains in office: The same information is communicated to Mr. Jefferson as in 1804; and now seriously believing that this phantom of previous apprehension would never appear, and that the Treasury possessed this money without any consideration from the people, he finally consented to receive it: He consented to receive a sum of money which good fortune had given to the people, and to which he had no more title than any other person in the community.

The Auditor appears to have considered Mr. Jefferson entitled to the money on the ground, that he had charged himself with a Bill on the Bankers which they had never paid, and with which therefore they had not charged the United States; as if it had been of any real interest to the drawer, who had received the value, whether the Bill was ever presented or not. Mr. Jefferson was induced to make the claim on the ground that he had charged himself with the Bill erroneously; and that in this error he had paid a balance to the Treasury instead of receiving one, which on a correct statement, would have been due to him; and claims much merit for not having demanded interest upon it for a period of twenty years.

As it is presumed to have been necessary for Mr. Jefferson to present an account or voucher to the Treasury when he demanded the payment of this bill, it would be very satisfactory to some of your readers to see an authenticated copy of it. Mr. Jefferson does not deny that one of the accounting officers of the Treasury suggested in writing the propriety of taking bond and security from him for the indemnification of the United States against any future claim on this Bill. But he says "that had the suggestion been made to him, it should have been instantly complied with." Such a fact and his readiness to comply with it afford additional proof of the defectiveness of his title.

Upon the whole it is believed that no respectable merchant, no intelligent accountant, in the United States, who will judge upon this subject without prejudice or passion, will hesitate to declare that Mr. Jefferson had no right to take the value of this Bill from the Treasury, and that he has tarished his reputation by the manner in which he has attempted to justify his conduct. It is admitted that there are many persons, and editors especially, who from ignorance of such transactions, or from a determination to conceal his faults, profess to be satisfied with the explanation he has given, and attribute the accusations to malignant motives. But his letters upon this subject have now become the property of the public; and they will fall into the hands of the historian: And time will arrive when an impartial posterity, freed from the influence which he has so long exercised and still possesses, will decide upon his character according to his merits: They will then discriminate the period during which he deservedly maintained the general confidence of his fellow citizens, from that during which his career was marked by all those artifices, frauds, and practices, which flow from inordinate ambition, and from those longings after wealth and power which usually attend themselves to so dangerous a passion.

CAMILLUS.

July 15th, 1822.

DANGEROUS THREAT.

A gay spark, who had taken up lodgings at a public house in London, and got considerably in debt, absented himself and took new quarters. This so enraged the landlord, that he commissioned his wife to go and hunt him; which the debtor hearing of, he declared, publicly, that if she came, he would kiss her. "Will be," (quoth the lady) "will he? give me my bonnet, Molly, I'll see whether any fellow on earth has such impudence." "My dear," said the condescending husband, "pray don't be so rash — you don't know what a man may do when he is in passion."

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at Boston of the ship *Tri-ton*, Capt. Bussey, in 31 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their attentive correspondents, files of London papers to the 10th, and Liverpool of the 11th July.

The contents of the foregoing journals are of a more warlike aspect than those received by the last arrival, and strengthen the opinion, which we have yet never seen cause altogether to abandon, that the Turks will not accede to the terms proposed by Russia until force is employed. The horrible massacre of the Greeks at Scio, has excited the greatest indignation at St. Petersburg and Moscow, and is stated to have produced a change in the views of Alexander, no way favorable to the continuance of peace. If such has been the effect produced by this barbarous policy, what are we to expect from the account of the more recent slaughter in cold blood, at Constantinople, of the Greeks, residing in that city, who had offered themselves, and were accepted as hostages for the good behavior of their few remaining brethren who escaped the butchering knives of the ferocious Musselmans? Alexander himself may be cajoled by the pressing representations made to him as to the dangers which threaten 'legitimacy,' by the establishment of free governments in the East, but we have yet to learn that the nobles of Russia whose influence at any time can control the decisions of the sovereign are disposed to shut their eyes to the rights of humanity, and to allow those of their own faith to be exterminated, without making one effort to stay the hands of their blood thirsty persecutors.

We are glad to observe that success continues to attend the arms of Greece, and that there is some reason for believing the Porte is at least convinced, that all the attempts to reclaim the Morea are untenable. So confident do the Greeks appear of ultimate success, that they have actually issued a decree, declaring Turkey to be in a state of blockade.

We are always of opinion, that the disturbances in Spain of which we have heard so much of late, were occasioned by the machinations of the enemies of the Constitutional system, and not the consequence of the change which had taken place. The Address of the Cortes, traced these excitements to emissaries from France, which had roused the indignation of the Spaniards to so high a pitch against the French in general, that Madrid was no longer safe for the Ambassador. Notwithstanding this the disaffected had again been at work. The answer of the King to the Cortes, is of a character to excite favorable anticipations, and to induce a persuasion that whatever may be his own secret wishes or those of the enemies of liberty, all their attempts to create discord will fail of their intended effects.

The sufferings of our afflicted fellow creatures in Ireland are piercing and appalling, as when we last besought the continued beneficence of our readers in their behalf. The contributions are exhausted! And what remains? A mass of wretchedness undiminished; or if the cry be more feeble, and the number of the victims be in aught reduced, it is not with anguish we say so—it is not that the relief afforded to them has yet raised any above the recurrence of want, but that famine and pestilence have swept away thousands beyond the reach of sympathy.

The pretensions of the Emperor of Russia to the territory on the north west coast of America, had been the subject of some discussion in the House of Commons, by which we learn that the British ministry are hostile to the views of Alexander; but that the matter had been made the subject of negotiation.

The Duke of York, it is said, has made over his estate at Oatlands, with all the growing crops, &c. to trustees for the payment of his debts.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, August 18.

The Ship *Magnet*, Capt. Mount, arrived this day, sailed from Liverpool on the 14th ult. to which date we have papers—they do not however contain any thing of importance. Some revolutionary movements had again taken place in France, the substance of which, together with the remarks of the London Courier, is contained in an article from that paper given below.

The Corn Importation Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on the 10th, and passed.

Parliament, it is stated in the Courier, would adjourn on the 3d of August. The House of Commons, it was understood, would get through with the unfinished business about the 25th, and then adjourn to the 3d. During the interval, the bills in the Upper House would be disposed of, and the prorogation take place on the 3d by a speech from the Throne.

The wheat harvest had commenced in Kent, Exeter and Cornwall, and the general appearance of the crops was favorable. In the Agricultural report for June it is stated that the autumnal wheat with the usual local exceptions would be a great crop, perhaps considerably beyond an average, and the harvest as early as in the most favorable years.

LONDON, July 10.

The intelligence in the Paris Papers of Sunday is of more importance than it has been for some time past. The partisans of Bonaparte have not utterly abandoned all hope of destroying the present Government; and though he is no more they form projects, and make his name, *Vive l'Em-*

peur, their watchword and rallying cry. There has been an attempt, in the department of the Upper Rhine, to seduce three regiments; the principal person concerned was a Lieut. Colonel Caron, 'already implicated in the conspiracy of the 19th of August, 1820, and a veteran named Roger. The account in the *Moniteur* is a very lame one. They 'had previously made,' says that paper, 'large distributions of money, and were continually giving out that they were acting by virtue of orders from a Central Committee established in the capital.' We have no doubt they were—and in all these revolutionary attempts, we find that the conspirators are never in want of funds. Whence, and by whom are they furnished? However, the conspiracy broke out on the 2d July, as had been concerted. The squadron left Colmar, and another Neuf Brissach, to meet at a central point—Roussach. Caron, had at first announced his intention of releasing the prisoners at Belfort, but postponed it until he had received reinforcements.—Now, as this intention was so publicly known to the troops, they could not have supposed that his designs were friendly to the existing government.

When he arrived at Roussach, he cried out 'Vive l'Empereur,' & led the squadron to Mayenheim, where he found another squadron of chasseurs.—He announced to them, that he came to command them in the name of the emperor. He then shaped his course to enter, but was opposed by two Quarter Masters, who reminded him that he had promised to conduct them to the rendezvous of his associates.

The *Moniteur* then closes its account abruptly with saying that Caron and Roger now took the alarm, endeavored to effect their escape, were arrested and carried to Colmar. Now, as the conspiracy was known beforehand, five or six Officers faithful to the King having marched in the ranks of the two squadrons as privates we do not see why the two leaders were not arrested at once without suffering the troops to march from place to place and to follow a man who had announced his treasonable intentions by calling out *Vive l'Empereur!* The *Moniteur* account affords us sufficient grounds for suspecting that the conspiracy was more serious than it was willing to allow.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24.

Robert Wright, Esq. declines being a Candidate at the next Congressional election.

Col. Thomas Emory, of Queen Ann's county, has announced himself a Candidate for Congress for the district composed of Talbot, Queen Ann's & Caroline counties.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia passed a Resolution, on the 14th inst. that all intercourse between New York & that city be prohibited, subject to the orders of the Board, in consequence of having received authentic information that a malignant Fever prevails in that city.

The British Parliament has voted pensions to all the servants of the late Queen, (26 in number), from £400 to £200 per ann. *Bergami* does not appear among them; but the young ladies who figured at the trial do.

The Edinburgh Scotsman, in an article on the subject of Slavery in America, remarks—

'Our antijacobins have been very eloquent upon the existence of slavery amidst the boasted freedom of America. But before they indulged in invective, it would have been wise to inquire who were the authors of the evil. Other nations may have a right to taunt the Americans on the subject, but assuredly we have none. The slavery existing there is the misfortune of America—but it is the crime of Britain. We poured the foul infection into her veins—we fed and cherished the tropy which now deforms that otherwise happy country.'

RYE COFFEE.

'A Friend to health' in the Boston *Palladium*, observes—'I have learned, to my great concern, that the good people in Boston, and some parts of its vicinity have lately acquired the practice of using what they call 'Domestic Coffee,' by way of economy; and after making some inquiry concerning it, I find some of it to be a compound of half Rye and half Imported Coffee ground together. When I made this discovery, I was at no great loss to account for the vast number of persons, who, of late, have suffered much from weakness in their limbs, and debilitated systems.—Rye is peculiarly calculated to produce that effect, in whatever way it may be used—more especially when it has been roasted and ground with coffee where every particle of fluid is extracted and absorbed in the coffee.

Let Rye be ground into meal, and bread made of the meal be eaten without sifting, and it will have an effect similar to opium.—Let the bran be given to the pigs, and I will make them lie down and swell with weakness; but a person may eat of the fine meal without witnessing any ill effects. The reason of this is, that the debilitating fluid is attached to the hull of the grain.

Let a horse eat as much Rye as he will, and it will destroy him, by taking away first the strength of his limbs, and then that of his whole body.

We give the following a place in our paper, not so much because we are pleased with the composition, as because we think it appropriate at this time. The neglect of the wants of the ministers of the gospel so justly complained of does not augur well for the cause of religion and morality.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

The duty of Churches towards their Ministers.

That there are important duties devolving on Churches towards those who are over them in the Lord as well as on ministers towards their people, is sufficiently evident from the word of God. That Churches as well as ministers are often indifferent to their high trust, is equally evident, from indubitable facts. To set before them their obligation in the plainest terms is the object of the present essay. Whatever increases the amount of labour in the Vineyard of Jesus Christ, is deserving of special notice. When ministers are overcharged with worldly cares, and when their precious time is consumed in procuring the necessities of life, their great business must be neglected; Christians are liable to famish, and sinners to perish in their sins. Many churches are not aware how much their slackness disheartens the servants of the Lord who labour among them. They see their brethren of the laity, enjoying a rich profusion of the divine bounty; their barns filled with plenty and their presses bursting out with new wine; while in their own habitations a pinching scarcity prevails. Temptation has ground to stand upon. Discouragement lowers upon their souls. They are easily persuaded to imagine, that their labours cannot be very profitable to a people who are so indifferent to their poverty and their toil. Are not such churches liable to be deprived of the regular ministrations of the gospel? Will not God remove the candlestick out of its place?

Could I speak with the unblushing confidence of a religious tract, upon this subject, I would say many churches are not aware of the utility of kind attentions towards the ministers of Christ. How reviving to his desponding soul is any token of fraternal love? Food and raiment for his household possess a double value, when presented by the hand of christian friendship. The man of God is relieved of a weight of painful anxiety. Liberated from the shackles of worldly cares, he goes forth to his sacred work, and for a season at least, can give himself wholly to it. He feels encouraged to labour with a people, where he can find an Aaron and a Hur to hold up his feeble hands.

If churches felt an obligation to make the temporal circumstances of their ministers easy and comfortable, and discharged this obligation in the fear of God, they would enjoy a more peaceful conscience and a more flourishing congregation. The ministers of Jesus Christ do not ask to be made rich; but they very much need those expressions of Christian affection, which animate their heart and invigorate them for their arduous employment. Shame forbids them to beg, and delicacy prevents their preaching with pathetic plainness upon their wants. But their sacred call to the work of ministers entitles them to a comfortable support, so long as they dispense the word of life; and their temporal support is justly due from that branch of the Christian Church, for whose spiritual good they spend the golden years of life. An objection may be made. An individual may say, 'It is but little that I can do towards the support of a minister.' True, but that little done would be of some value in itself: it might draw after it a train of similar duties, and be the means of diffusing a liberal spirit. The influence of your obedience might extend beyond the limits of your own church. Good works like light and heat are diffusive in their nature. Others therefore seeing your good works, might glorify God, and burn to emulate your justice and your zeal. Happy the preacher who can say with the apostle, 'I have all and abound, I am full, having received of Epaphroditus, the things which were sent from you, an odour of a sweet smell, a sacrifice acceptable, well pleasing to God.' And happy the Church, who, faithful in the discharge of every christian duty, may be thus addressed by their ministers: 'But my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.'

PAULIAN.

POLICE.

Unmanly Outrage.—Saturday night a gang of 15 or 20 ruffians, among whom was arrested and recognized one or more of the Circus riders, made an attack upon the *African Theatre*, in Mercer-street, with full intent, as is understood, to break it up root and branch; and the vigor of their operations is reported to have corresponded fully with their purpose.—First entering the house by regular tickets, they proceeded, at quick time, to extinguish all the lights in the house, and then to demolish and destroy every thing in the shape of furniture, scenery, &c. &c. it contained. The actors and actresses, it is said, were fairly stripped like so many squires, and their glittering apparel torn in pieces over their heads; the intruders thus completely putting an end to the play for the night. Eight or nine of the band were secured on the spot, and sent to the watch-house, and held to answer, in proper surities, by the police next morning.—N. Y. C. Adv.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION IN TENNESSEE. From a correspondent of the Editor of the Nashville Whig.

MURFREESBOROUGH, July 25.

On Saturday morning, after the House of Representatives went into business, it was moved that the House have a recess. The House adjourned, the Speaker and

members keeping their seats—when Mr. Miller rose in his place and submitted to the consideration of each member present the resolution herewith enclosed. The resolution was read at the clerk's table, and after an address from the mover, distinguished for its energy and truth of delineation, the question was put on its adoption, and carried, nem. con.

ENCLOSURE.

The members of the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee, taking into view the great importance of the selection of a suitable person to fill the Presidential chair at the approaching election for the chief magistracy of the United States, and seeing that those who achieved our independence, and laid the foundations of the American Republic, have nearly passed away; and believing that moral worth, political acquirements, and decision of character, should unite in the individual who may be called to preside over the people of the United States, have turned their eyes to Andrew Jackson, late Major General in the armies of the United States.

In him they behold the soldier; the statesman, and the honest man; he deliberates, he decides, and he acts; he is calm in deliberation, cautious in decision, efficient in action. Such a man we are willing to aid in electing to the highest office in the gift of a free people. The welfare of a country may be safely entrusted to the hands of him who has experienced every privation, and encountered every danger, to promote its safety, its honor and its glory: Therefore.

Resolved, As the opinion of the members, composing the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee, that the name of Major General Andrew Jackson be submitted to the consideration of the people of the United States, at the approaching election for the chief magistracy.

BALTIMORE, August 20

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wharf	\$6 12 1/2 a 6 25
Howard-street, wagon	6 56 1/4
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 18 a 1 22
Do white do	1 25
Rye, bushel	cts 50
Indian Corn, bushel	62 a 64
Oats do	25
Bran do	15
Shorts do	20

TOBACCO.

Fine yellow, per 100 lbs	15 00 a 20 00
Do yellow and red do	9 00 a 12 00
Do red do	7 00 a 10 00
Do brown do	6 00 a 8 00
Red do	5 00 a 6 00
Do common do	3 00 a 5 00
Common dark or green	2 00 a 4 00
Seconds do	1 00 a 5 00

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

DIED.

In this county on Wednesday morning in the 62d year of her age, Mrs. ANN, consort of Mr. Samuel Jackson, after a short illness.

—In this county yesterday morning, Mrs. SARAH consort of Mr. John Battee, after a lingering illness.

—In this county yesterday morning, Mr. DANIEL THOMAS.

New Fall Goods.

THOMAS & GROOMER

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS,

Which added to those before received, renders their Assortment very general and complete, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

Easton, August 24—tf

TOBACCO.

Benj'n. Townsend,

No. 45, Bridge Street, O. T.

BALTIMORE.

Takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned thanks to his friends and the public for their patronage, and informs them that he still continues to MANUFACTURE TOBACCO of all kinds.

He has on hand an extensive supply of the following articles, which he will sell at the annexed reduced prices, viz.

Spun Tobacco & Small Twist at 13 cts. pr. lb.	
Spanish Segars at	\$8 50 pr. m.
Half Spanish do	4 50 pr. m.
Common do	1 50 pr. m.
Rappee Snuff of the best quality at 20 cents per pound.	

Baltimore, August 24.

30 or 40 Young Negroes wanted.

The highest price in Cash will be given for 30 or 40 likely Young Negroes of both sexes, from 15 to 22 years of age, by application to the Subscriber, at the Easton Hotel.

J. T. BIRD.

Easton, August 24—tf

Notice.

The Stockholders of the Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester, are hereby notified that an election for Directors will be held at the Banking House in Snow Hill, on Friday the 18th day of October next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Per order,

August 24—4w

JOHN P. DUFFIED.

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Farm on which Vincent Frampton now resides. Apply to

SAM'L. T. KENNARD,

August 24—

Last Notice.

All persons indebted for Officers' Fees are requested to make immediate payment to my Deputies when called on. No more indulgence can be given. The Fees for the last year have been due since the 10th inst.

The Notes passed for the property purchased at the Sale of the late Allen Bowles' Personal Estate will be due on the 27th inst. They are all in my Office, in the Court House, where those indebted are requested to call.

E. N. HAMBLETON,

Adm'r. of A. Bowles, deceased.

August 24—4w

Piano Fortes.



L. RICKETTS,

PIANO FORTE MAKER,

From Baltimore, respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has brought on some Piano Fortes of very superior tones and quality which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms to persons inclined to purchase.

N. B. Persons living in the vicinity wishing to have their Pianos repaired, will please to make immediate application at the Easton Hotel.

August 24—3w

\$50 REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, on Saturday the 17th instant, a Negro Woman named EVE, calls herself

EVE BLAKE,

Dark complexion, five feet four or five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age. Took with her a Striped Kersey Petticoat and Jacket, Striped Linsey ditto, and a number of other clothing too tedious to mention. She ran off with her husband PERRY BLAKE, who belongs to Mr. Christopher Cox, living in Queen Ann's county.—The above reward will be given if taken and lodged in Easton jail so that I get her again and all reasonable charges paid. Fifty cents will be given for apprehending and securing the above named Perry Blake.

JAMES DENNY, Jr.

August 24—lf

\$200 REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Somerset County, near Quantico Mills, two Negro Men, one called

HARRY, the other ISAAC, brothers.

Harry is of a Chestnut color, has a scar on one of his cheeks, rather slim made, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 26 or 27 years of age—His clothing not remembered, Isaac, about the same height very stout made and black, very much knock kneed, twenty five or six years of age, has rather a down look when spoken to. The above reward & all reasonable expenses paid, if taken and secured in some goal so that I get them again.

HEWET LANGSDALE.

August 24—

FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale, at Lowe's tavern in Easton, on Tuesday the 17th of September next, at 12 o'clock, one half of a tract of Land called Dolans, lying in Talbot county, which part of said land belongs to the estate of Charles Hobbs, deceased, and contains about 325 acres.

The improvements are a large brick DWELLING HOUSE, and an excellent Brick Quarter, with the usual farm buildings. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, to pay the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Trustee.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Peter Emory and Anna Emory, I will sell at the same time and place, the other half of the above Farm, for cash. The tract contains altogether about 650 acres, and is in a pleasant and healthy neighbourhood. It is 12 miles from Easton, nine from Centerville, two and a half from Hindman's Landing on Wye River, and within a mile of two water mills. The land is high and adapted to wheat, corn and clover. On one side of the farm is a lot of beautiful meadow land, containing about 40 acres, most of which is now ready for cultivation.

The above land will be certainly sold at the time appointed.

WM. GRASON

August 24—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Nicholas Owens, at the suit of Peter Harris use of Thomas Stevens, and a fieri facias at the suit of William Bromwell, trustee of Robert Spencer, against said Owens; will be sold, on Tuesday the 17th day of September next, at the court house door, between 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: The Lot or parcel of Land and all the improvements thereon, now occupied by William Sewell, lying on the Road from Easton to Dover Bridge, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Sheriff.

August 24—ls

CP 10th August, 1822.

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The UNION TAVERN in Easton, at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, now occupied by Mr. Charles W. Nabb. This valuable stand for a Public House, requires only an active and agreeable man to occupy it, and make it the most profitable one on the Eastern Shore. For the accommodation of a permanent tenant, every necessary repair and improvement of the premises shall be immediately made; and it is probable that Mr. Nabb would give immediate possession if desired.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

MAGISTRATES' BLAVES

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

REPORTED FOR THE UNION.
Police Office, Tuesday morning, Aug 13th.
This morning a man whom we shall call Paddy O'Rafferty, was brought before the Recorder who presided during the absence of the Mayor, accused of attempting to pass a \$10 counterfeit bill. He was a smart, and we might almost say an eloquent man; we shall therefore suffer him to tell his own story.

Now, your honor, I shall just state in a few words the whole of this business. I am an Irishman by birth & my name is Paddy O'Rafferty. I came to this country about three years ago, last lammas, and I am a journeyman baker by profession. Now, your honor, I've wrought for Mr. —, in Market street, these 12 months, and I never before was accused of any thing disorderly or dishonorable since the day I was first born. And I was just going to go to my native land once more, when I thought I should take a bit of frolic before I went to sea, which your honor knows is the natural propensity of every man. Wherefore, as silent along the darkened street I trod, on a sudden, your honor, a pretty damsel I espied, who was so beautiful, so charming that my passions overcame my reason. I had to submit, and upon my conscience I think any other man would have submitted, if he were an Irishman, and were to see so charming a creature. — Whereupon I went home with her, your honor, when she asked me to send for some wine, which I accordingly done, and gave her \$10 of the money I had received from my employer yesterday. But to my utter astonishment, the first thing I saw was this man (pointing to the officer) coming in to arrest me for a counterfeiter. Now, I'll leave it to yourself, was there ever such a sting on a gentleman's honor — to be torn away at such a moment from the soft embrace of beauty, I'll leave it to your honor to conceive, as it is better felt than expressed. — Then doomed to spend my night in a hole as black as darkness.

'This is my unvarnished tale, your honor, for I am no orator, neither am I a lawyer, for I never was sucked in the lap of insatiable luxury, nor reared on the tip toe of education, but am a simple, honest man that works for my livelihood.

This was the substance of Mr. O'Rafferty's speech, and these are some of his flowers of rhetoric. His actions were suited to his words, and he plead his own cause with so much ingenuity, that it would not have appeared in a better light, if the first lawyer in town had been employed in his defence. His employer appeared, and testified that he had the day before given him the disputed bill, in part payment of his wages, which amounted to 120 dollars. He was immediately set at liberty.

YANKEE BUTTONS.

A late Hudson paper says, 'a few days ago the 'button market' in this place was threatened with a 'serious depression,' (as the commercial folks say) in consequence of the arrival of an eastern travelling merchant, who offered this, his sole commodity, at such very low prices as to induce a number of shopkeepers to purchase a stock for years. He had hardly gone, however, before it was discovered that his wares were rather too slender for durable service; which was owing, probably, to the bass wood, of which they were made, having been sawed the wrong way of the grain. — The buttons were as well made as such buttons need to be — and well varnished withal; so that this unaccountable blunder is really a serious misfortune.

A similar error, it was observed by a merchant, when he heard of the above circumstance, occurred in the manufacture of a parcel of outwigs that were several years since brought to this market; except, that in this case, the fault lay in a wrong selection of timber. 'Those,' he said, 'that were made of sassafras, were tolerably good; but those made of elm and beach won't worth a d—n.'

PETRIFFICATION.

Edon, (Ohio) July 2.
An elderly gentleman, who lately died in Fayette County, state of Kentucky, previous to his death requested that his daughter's remains should be disinterred and deposited by the side of his own. His daughter had been buried about eleven years, in the county of Bourbon, Ky. — After his decease, the old gentleman's request was complied with. To the great surprise and astonishment of those engaged in raising the daughter's remains her body was found to be entire, & of its full size. On a minute examination it was discovered to be perfectly petrified — it's specific gravity was about the same as that of common lime stone. The coffin was entirely decayed. Her countenance had undergone so small an alteration that her husband, it is said, on beholding her, fainted.

Breach of the Marriage Promise. — Of late there have been several heavy verdicts obtained for a breach of the marriage promise; a crime which is truly deserving of severe punishment, when committed without cause or justification — a forfeit of oaths — a breach of faith — a distress of mind, mortification, and probably private misery are results of this disregard to the most sacred of obligations; & the heavy sums of money which offenders have had to pay, have no doubt been productive of good results.

A very pretty, modest girl brought a writ against a faithless swain for a breach of the marriage promise, damages were laid at \$2000. She accompanied the officer to identify the defendant, a young mechanic — but the honest officer, instead of carrying him to the prison, carried him to a parson, where, both parties being willing he stood for groomsmen, and saw the parties lawfully married and the writ cancelled. — Blessed are the peace makers. — Jubilate.

Nat. Ad.

From the Newark (N. J.) Eagle.

GLORIOUS TIMES.

There are now confined in the common jail of this county, 1 lawyer, 1 singing master, 1 dancing master, 1 fencing master, 1 writing master, 1 brick maker, 1 cotton spinner, 1 tailor, 1 tinker, 2 farmers, and nine shoemakers, (12 of whom are confined in three small apartments for the heaven-daring and dreadful crime of BEAT!) besides about 25 persons of different professions, strongly suspected of being in debt, who have the glorious & inestimable privilege of traversing about two and a half acres of this mundane sphere! Truly these are 'piping times' — our lot is cast in pleasant places.

A Frenchman's understanding of what is meant by a 'good stand for business' — Monsieur being about to remove from his shop, his landlord inquired the reason, stating at the same time, that it was considered a very good stand for business. — The Frenchman replied, with a shrug of the shoulders, Oh, yes, he's very good stand for de business; by gar me stand all day, nobody come to make me more for de business.

The following anecdote may be reckoned a pretty successful hit at idleness: — Dr. Franklin used pleasantly to repeat an observation of his negro servant, when the doctor was making the tour of Derbyshire, Lancashire, and other manufacturing towns in England: 'Every thing, massa, work in this country: water work; wind work; fire work; smoke work; dog work; man work; ox work; horse work; ass work; every thing here work but the hog: he eat, he drink, he sleep, he do nothing all day, but walk about like a gentleman.

An Irish wit, who was stinted by his physician to a pint of wine, being reproached with drinking four bottles of claret, and bid to stick to his allowance replied, 'So I do; my pint of Madeira is my salary, and the rest is my perquisite.'

Bakewell Sheep.

I will offer at Public Sale on Tuesday the 27th inst. at Easton, several Bakewell Rams. EDW. LLOYD.
Wye House, August 17, 1822

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
All my Lands in Caroline county, consisting of Six Plantations
In Hunting Creek Neck, and THREE in Poplar Neck.

AMONG THE LATTER IS THE LARGE PLANTATION on Choptank River, now in my own occupation. The above Farms are situated within a few miles of Dover Bridge, and are of various sizes, so as to suit the circumstances of Tenants of large or small capital. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal creek, near Cambridge, }
July 13th, 1822—

Postponed Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Kent County court sitting as a court of Chancery, I will offer at Public Auction,

On Monday 9th day of September next, At Mr. Peacock's Tavern in Chester Town, at the hour of 12 o'clock, A. M. the following Valuable Real Estate; all that Farm & premises, being part of the Real Estate of Charles Tilden, deceased, situate on Sassafras River, at the mouth of Turner's creek, in Kent county, and being part of a tract of land called Bennett's Lowe. (now in the possession of Henry Sullivan as tenant.) The said Farm, contains 318 acres of land; has an abundant supply of valuable timber, and vessels can anchor and take in grain within 30 yards of the shore. The soil is rich and productive — and it is believed this Farm offers greater inducements to purchasers than are often to be met with on this shore. Possession will not be delivered till the first of January next. The terms of sale are, four hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money in one, two and three years, in equal payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment thereof, with interest on the whole sum from the day of sale. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.
HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.
Chester Town, August 3, 1822—6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, in the recess of Talbot county court, by the petition in writing of William A. F. C. Kemp, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly entitled 'An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,' on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and being further satisfied by competent testimony that the said William A. F. C. Kemp hath resided in the State of Maryland for the two years last past — And the Jailer having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only — I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said William A. F. C. Kemp be discharged from confinement, he having given bond and security for his personal appearance at Talbot county court, on the first Saturday of November term next, I do further order that the said William A. F. C. Kemp cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, four successive weeks, three months before said first Saturday of November term next, thereby to give notice to his creditors, to come and appear before the said court on the day aforesaid, to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements as prayed. — Given under my hand this 5th day of July, 1822.

WILLIAM JENKINS.

August 3—4w

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE, ON CONVENIENT CREDIT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed of Indenture, executed by William Hayward, Esq. to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, the following Lands, Tenements and Premises, will be exposed to Public Sale on TUESDAY the 24th day of September next, at the Court House in Easton, between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day; that is to say, all and singular those several tracts or parcels of Lands and Tenements situate, lying and being near or upon the branches of St. Michael's Creek and on the Road towards Abbott's Mill in Talbot county, respectively called New Mill, Partnership and Marsh Land, and containing the quantity of five hundred and fifty-six and one half acres of Land more or less; and also all those other Lands and Tenements situate and being on the roads leading to Parson's Landing and to White Marsh Church in the county aforesaid, respectively called Goldsborough, Gurlington, Goldsborough's Addition, Lord's Gift and Pitt's Range, and containing the quantity of four hundred and fifty seven acres and sixty perches of Land more or less. These Lands are situated in the neighbourhood of White Marsh Church, and of Cox's Mill, and Abbott's Mill, and comprehend a fine body of Wood and Branch Lands, and originally a good and kindly soil for all sorts of grain. They may be laid off in three or more farms, or otherwise divided to suit persons inclined to purchase. Possession may be had on the first of next January, and the privilege of sowing grain during the autumn will be allowed. Those who are disposed to purchase will view the premises, and a Plot in the hands of the Cashier will afford the necessary explanations. A very convenient credit will be given to the purchasers, for the terms of which, and for the security to be required, all persons disposed to buy are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.
Branch Bank at Easton, } 2m.
July 20, 1822.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell the following lands, (formerly the property of Catharine Bruff, deceased) on very low and accommodating terms, viz. one Farm (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 300 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Ennalls' Ferry to Cord Town, and within about two miles of the waters of the Great Choptank. There is about 70 acres cleared, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c. the remainder is very heavily timbered, and may justly be called the first qualified land. From the convenience to navigation it is believed that the timber and cord wood, which would come off that part of the land that might be cleared to make it a good farm would more than pay for the tract.

ALSO, one other tract (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 40 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Cambridge to Hicksburgh, and immediately in front of Henry H. Edmondson's dwelling — this is nearly all cleared, and well adapted to the growth of the country.

Likewise, that beautifully situated farm, Town Point, containing 185 acres more or less, lying and being in Cecil county, and situated on the Bohemia river — this land is thin but capable of improvement, and there is perhaps few farms more advantageously situated respecting the benefits arising from the water. For terms apply to the subscriber near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.
July 13

Notice.

By virtue of a decree of Kent County Court at March term 1822, sitting as a Court of equity, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the 10th day of September next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Joshua Pennington, at the Head of Chester, all the lands lying in said county, which Daniel Turner died possessed of, the number of acres not yet correctly ascertained. Said land is bounded by the Delaware line on the East, on other sides by the lands of John Turner, Solomon Smith and George Hazel, the road leading from the Head of Chester to Smyrna running through said land.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser or purchasers pay forty dollars on the day of sale, & the residue in one year from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with good security and interest thereon from the day of sale.

The creditors of Daniel Turner, deceased, are hereby directed to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, with the Clerk of Kent County Court, within six months from the day of sale.

EDWARD EUBANKS, Trustee.
Head of Chester, }
August 17, 1822—3w }

FOR SALE,

On a long Credit to suit Purchasers, That fine Row of BRICK BUILDINGS, situated on Washington street, in Easton, opposite the Court House, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Stevens, Edmondson and Jones.

These are known to be of the best situations in Easton for business, and in the most agreeable and healthy parts of the town for places of residence — These Buildings with their respective Lots and comfortable back Buildings are offered for Sale together, or separately, upon the most accommodating terms.

The Houses and Lots are advantageous for investments of money, as they produce a good interest, and are always in demand — To men of business they will for ever be an object.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
August 17—1f

Notice.

Observing that my Husband, Mr. Samuel Stevens, declared that I have left his Bed and Board, and forwarded all persons from trusting me on his account — 'Dire necessity compels the measure, and hear me for I will speak' — He has neither Bed or Board, it being mine, and the fact is he left it — And as to running him in debt, I am sorry to say he has no credit, I have credit myself, it being known I am punctual, honest and industrious.

CELIA STEVENS.

August 10, 1822—3



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton. — Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam-Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chester-town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season — Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.
March 2—1f

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 good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description. Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.
EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

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

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber having commenced the Coach, Gig and Harness Making Business, at the head of Washington street, Easton, intends keeping on hand a constant supply of materials necessary to carry it on, and to employ the best workmen. He pledges himself to finish, at the shortest notice, Coaches, &c. on reasonable terms. He returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received, and from his attention to business, expects to receive a share of public patronage.

FRANCIS PARROTT.
Easton, August 17—1f

TO RENT, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Dwelling House and Store on Washington Street, directly opposite the Court House, now in the occupancy of Mr. John Tomlinson. For terms apply to JAMES C. WHEELER.
Easton, August 3 1f

To the Voters OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The Subscriber offers himself a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and solicits the suffrages of his fellow-citizens — Should he be so far honored as to be elected, he will endeavor to do his duty, honestly and faithfully.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
STEPHEN DARDEN.
Talbot county, Md. }
August 10, 1822. }

FOR RENT.

To be rented, for the ensuing year, that commodious Two-story Brick Building, now occupied by Mr. John D. Green, nearly opposite the Bank. The Store and back room and front cellar are now for rent, and possession may be had immediately.

ALSO, That well known place, called Kingdon, being an excellent situation for the Crating business, having a good dwelling house, store-house and granary. For terms apply to JOSEPH HASKINS.
August 17

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Female Academy AT EASTON.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to this village, takes this mode of informing the inhabitants of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that she will open a *Seminary* for the education of Young Ladies on the 2d of September next, at the corner of Harrison and Goldsborough streets.

The Institution, at first, will be conducted by the Subscriber only, whose first and principal efforts will be to eradicate the false, and impress the just, and at present, the most accurate and universally approved pronunciation of the English language.

The Subscriber has the confidence to assert, that the literary advantages to be obtained at her School in the several departments, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, ancient and modern, Geography demonstrated by Maps and Globes, the most modern engraving, will be, if not superior, at least, equal to those in any female Institution on the Eastern Shore.

Parents and Guardians, who may think proper to favor her Academy, may be assured, that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those, entrusted to her care, and that nothing shall be omitted to merit public approbation with continuance of character and patronage hereafter liberally bestowed on her Seminary.

Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c. &c. will be taught. For those desirous to learn Music, an eminent Professor can be procured.

SUSAN QUINN.

August 10—

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

The Parents, Guardians and Friends of the Pupils attending the Miss Harris' Academy, (and the public in general) are hereby informed that the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of Miss Susan Harris, will be supplied by a younger sister who is well qualified to discharge the duties of that station. The Seminary will therefore in future be conducted under the superintendence of Sarah and Julianna Harris, and will be opened again on the second day of September next.

Easton, August 17—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against James Benson, at the suit of Andrew Orem and Passie Lloyd, will be sold on Tuesday 3d September next, at the Court House Door in Easton, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: Four Lots in the town of Oxford, the property of the said Benson, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
August 10—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against Thomas Harrison and Jacob Harrison, at the suit of Shadrack Leademan, will be sold on Tuesday the 3d September next, at the Court House Door in Easton, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: All their right title interest and claim, in and to their farm in Dirty Neck, purchased by them of Jno. Tilghman, where Wm. Harrison now resides, also one small Store.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
August 10—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Thomas Hambleton at the suits of Henry Hambleton and Alfred Hambleton respectively, will be sold on Tuesday 27th August next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the farm of said Thomas Hambleton situate in the Bay Side district, called 'Hambleton's Discovery,' containing 100 acres more or less, and all the estate right and title of said Thomas Hambleton legal or equitable, in possession reversion and remainder, of, in and to the same tract or parcel of Land called 'Hambleton's Discovery.'

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
July 27—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed at the suit of Elizabeth Sullivan against John Craw, will be sold on Tuesday the 17th of September next, on the Court House Green, between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following property, viz: A House and Lot, situate on the Post Road leading from Easton to Centreville, also, one negro Man named Cloce, one new Gig and one Sorrel Horse, seized & taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
August 17—1f

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of James Corkrill, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, as further indulgence will not be granted. — Those having claims against the said deceased's estate will produce the same properly authenticated.

RACHEL CORKRILL, Adm'rx.
August 17—3w

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscribers, petitioners for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court on the 3d Saturday after the 2d Monday of November term next, to show cause (if any they have) why they should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors and discharge.

JEPHTHA TARR and PETER POWELL.
August 10—3w

JOHN NICOLS,

Hair-Dresser and Coat Scourer.

Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from Washington street to the House formerly occupied by Dr. Kemp as an Office, situate on Court street, directly opposite the Market House — where he hopes by his strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage. — Gentlemen who prefer being dressed at their lodgings will be attended to by ap. playing as above.

Easton, August 17—

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1822.

NO. 247

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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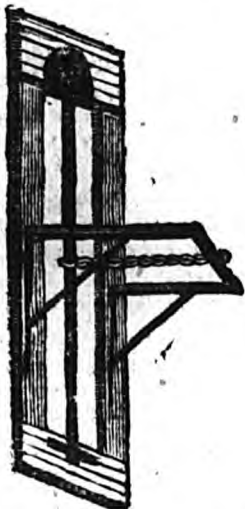
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar and Twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE

AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Extracted from the American Farmer.
New Burn, N. C. March 15th, 1822.
MUD SCOOP.

Sir, "Good fences, enclosing a rich soil, bearing heavy crops of grain and grass, for raising, sustaining and fattening, an improved herd of domestic animals—with appropriate and substantial buildings, and implements of husbandry, constitute the pride, the glory, and the emoluments of farming. As an auxiliary to a rich soil, the basis of all profitable farming, is herewith sent you, a description of a machine to collect mud from mill ponds, creeks, &c. with which to fertilize land. It is a cheap and a simple machine, and can be made by almost any body.



Two pieces of square timber 25 or 30 feet long are laid upon the water at a parallel distance from each other of 8 or 10 feet. At each end of which a platform of plank is nailed on. At midway of this flat, is erected a braced gallows, from the centre of the top piece of which, hangs a chain, or rope, holding in suspension a lever, or beam, at one end of which is attached a large iron shovel, and at the other end a cross-piece to hold with the hands, to enable the labourer to work it.

The machine is staked to its situation—the labourer stands on one of the platforms—takes hold of the cross-piece at the end of the beam with both his hands—raises that end—and sinks the end having the shovel to it, into the mud below; then he pushes down the end, which he has a hold on, which raises the end with the shovel and the mud is deposited on the other platform. Thus he will proceed until a load is collected, when the machine is pushed ashore and unloaded with a shovel. The quantity of mud, that may be obtained in this way, by a single labourer, in a day, will vary with circumstances. I have obtained, where the mud was about 3 feet under water, 25 or 30 single horse cart loads."

Boston, Aug. 16.

Wool.—A correspondent informs us, that from January 1st to June 30th, of the present year, there has been imported into this District from foreign ports, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand, nine hundred and four pounds of wool. A very sound reason for our farmers to grow more of that useful article, as it will command readily the money from thirty two to sixty cents per pound.

We learn there has been imported into this port, two hundred and twenty three thousand, nine hundred and nineteen gallons of Brandy, during the second quarter of the present year. A much larger quantity than has been known to be imported for years, in the same given time.

The schr. Lovely Hope, which sailed on Sunday last, for Cape Haytien, carried a new invented machine for hulling Coffee, which, with little manual labour will clean a large quantity in a short time without breaking any of the kernels. This will be an important acquisition for Hayti—to which it is first offered. The usual mode there, we believe, has been to hull the Coffee by beating it in mortars, which is a tedious process, and the kernels are frequently broken.

The model of a Machine Wagon was exhibited at Merchants' Hall on Saturday. It is moved by a crank to be turned by a person in the wagon, and which operates upon a number of propellers in the rear that alternately push against the ground. The invention supplies a deficiency in other Machine Carriages, as regards ascending a hill.

The opening of the British West Indies will probably alter the course of trade considerably. Many places which have in the late state of affairs, been much visited, will now be less frequented—and our

commerce will accommodate itself to the new arrangements.

From the National Advocate. Amusement—ORATIONS.

The Fourth of July affords a wide field for the display of all the attractions & embellishments of oratory; and throughout the Union the day is celebrated by many patriotic & eloquent appeals. But we must confess that we never read any thing equal to an oration delivered by a John Holland, at Washington, N. C. It is a precious morsel, and deserves to be preserved in lavender. Mr. Holland begins pretty much in the same manner as a man does who is making his will:

"I, John Holland, my fellow citizens, come not to speak on ancient history, but the politics of the day."

After a dozen lines respecting the revolutionary war, he springs forward about thirty years, to a new and unexpected subject:

"But sir, look at the past and what we suffered. Look sir into the depredation on the Chesapeake. The Leopard staved eighteen men and killed three more! Had not capt. Douglass orders from Mr. Admiral Berkeley to act as he did, who I believe was on the coast at that time? I think he did sir. Com. Barron, who was on board the Chesapeake for a foreign voyage, was attacked, I believe, contrary to his expectations and is a worthy citizen."

After sundry compliments to all the Presidents, the worthy John Holland comes to the candidates for the next presidency, which he handles in the following style:

"I read a paper not long since, stating fifteen persons were in nomination for president, out of this number my fellow citizens my opinion is the race will be between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams, but the opinion I now have, I think Mr. Adams will be the man, and may vote for him, but this is for time to decide and not me. Mr. Calhoun sir is a worthy statesman, who have done honor to himself. You recollect my fellow citizens and ladies of the fair, the clouds that rose in the east settled to the west and blown off like a cobweb!"

The last figure of the cobweb is rather intricate.

John Holland cannot dismiss Mr. Monroe from his sight. He gives him the following flourish, which is in his best style: "Have Mr. Monroe managed his affairs well? When in this town I had an interview with him and who had the pleasure of escorting him. Did he not conduct himself as a statesman and the gentleman? I think he did. I esteemed him fair although his manners are not so fascinating as Mr. Calhoun's who were in company with him, yet there were something in him I thought was firm and unmovable, and he not a vegetable plant!"

The idea that a vegetable plant is the only thing 'firm and unmovable,' is very good and quite new.

On the subject of war John Holland favors us with new and unique theories:

"Look at our Heroes of our Government. If war was to take place to-morrow would it not put a stop to the circulation of blood? It is a composition, sir too serious to be thrown away if I judge right."

Historians have written much on the subject of the attack on Bladensburg, but unfortunately have still left the subject obscure. John Holland sets it all to rights:

In touching on politics, sir, I shall say but little. We are all Republicans—we are all Federalists, I have no wish to split innocent citizens upon their particular politics. Look at the defeat of Bladensburg? Mr. Madison felt a zeal and love of his country and there met with his enemy which showed the goodness of the heart of that great and good man, and whom I have no doubt his enemy would have been glad to have pocket him. But an honorable retreat is better than a defeat."

That's what we call good logic. From Bladensburg he proceeds to the attack on Baltimore.

"The next attack my fellow citizens and ladies of the fair was the attack at Baltimore, which had a great deal heretofore been said about party. Did you not find not a word said about politics but every man's cower up bag and sword and say fight for country. This proves to the world we are all one set of men—not dividing of friends. Look at Gen. Ross my fellow citizens and ladies of the fair, how quick he was cased in a hoghead of rum and sent home for the benefit of his friends?"

But the very 'pith and marrow' of the oration may be found in the following electioneering paragraph which is beyond every thing elegant.

"Men who make laws that doesn't meet with the spirit and meaning of the people, say nothing about them—let them stay home, that they may become their own barbers and queue their own hair! A man who says he'll vote for one and votes for another is he not a trimmer? I think he is. Look out for our state governments my fellow citizens and I make free to inform you, I am a candidate to represent the county of Beaufort in the House of Com-

mons, in the next general assembly held at the city of Raleigh."

Mr. Holland gives us a touch on Inland navigation.

"Look at their Inland navigation and see sir, what they have done with steam boats and there appears to be some little clashing between the western and the eastern states Mr. King stands very high so does Dewitt Clinton—that Mr. Clinton is elected the Governor of the State of New York and contrary to the expectation of the opinion of great part of the public in preference of Mr. Tompkins which is our vice-president—which Mr. Tompkins stands high in my estimation which is a worthy and respectable citizen. The population of North Carolina is 450,000 strong which has done honor to her country and honor to herself and that my wish is the next Vice-President should be chosen from the state of North Carolina. The state of Virginia she is a distinguished state among her sister states, what has always been herself as the watchman and bulwark of our liberty."

From inland navigation, Mr. Holland gets on Banks.

"That banking system is republican system though contrary to the constitution, read and think and you will find it to be the same, but my fellow citizens and ladies of the fair immediately after the treaty of '83 that the United States Bank was established in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania. Who was this? The sons of Washington. Who was President of that Bank? Thomas Biddle if I recollect right, but my fellow citizens I could inform you to a certainty was I to turn over the journals of Congress; but I haven't them in my possession at this minute, therefore my fellow citizens look at the United States and see how banking system since that day have grown."

Mr. Holland winds up with the following compliments of the fair sex.

"Fellow citizens and ladies of the fair you are the pillow of our comfort, the foundation of our happiness, and together with our great and good and wise men the independence of our government—Look at what the constitution says read and you'll know we will have power to claim privileges of three things, that is to declare war, suppress insurrections or invasions and if I understand from reading and thinking on the Constitution this is the privilege it gives us. We who know who gives us our existence, how is marriage contracts made from the spangs of love which governs all men who means well for the country, who springs from the human family one of the most honorable life's that a man can enjoy. Though a man may have as much money as which he can shake a stick at, there is no real happiness unless it is with those with whom the serious contract is made.—Through the hardship of time and scarcity of money we should have a Bank established in the town of Washington I could give you the principles on which to establish it."

What do you fight for? First love of country, secondly to support our lives, wives, property and children.

What is the property? Convenience.—What is convenience? Happiness. What is a man without property? He would be no more noticed than to see a goose walk the street bare-footed!

Now fellow citizens and ladies of the fair I wish you to consider the impotence of the subjects on which I have been speaking to you. I wish you to pocket them and think on them with the most sincere minds. My fellow citizens and ladies of the fair for the compliment which you have paid me in your politeness that I feel myself indebted to you from this time forward and I hope it will be to my power to reward you. Fellow citizens and ladies of the fair, your most obedient servant,

BEAUFORT COUNTY,
State of North Carolina,
WASHINGTON.

July 5, 1822.

From the Maryland Gazette.
COURT OF APPEALS.
JUNE TERM, 1822.

George Dashiell & others,

vs.
The Attorney General at
the relation of the Trustees
of Hillsborough School in
Caroline County, and of the
Vestry of St. Peter's Church,
and others.

BUCHANAN, J. delivered the opinion of the Court.

This case has been ably and elaborately discussed and on an attentive examination of the numerous authorities referred to, and relied upon in argument by the counsel on either side, we have come to this conclusion: That the peculiar law of charities originated in the statute 43 Elizabeth, for regulating charitable uses, and that independent of that statute, a court of chancery cannot, in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction sustain and enforce a bequest to charitable uses which, if not a charity, would on general principles be void; and in this we are supported by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *The Baptist Association against Harris Executors*, in which all the principal au-

thorities are reviewed, and the subject very fully investigated.

It is an admitted general principle, that a vague bequest, the object of which is indefinite, cannot be established in a court of equity.

Is this a bequest of that description? We think it clearly is. The testator, by his will, appointed the appellant George Dashiell and Henry Downs, trustees of his estate, and guardians of his only child, with instructions to his executors to pay over to them the annual income of his estate, to be by them appropriated according to the provisions of the will, which, after providing among other things, for the payment of his debts, and the support and education of his daughter, directs the residue of the income of his estate, to be equally divided, one half to be applied towards feeding, clothing and educating, the poor children belonging to the congregation of Saint Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Baltimore, &c. with certain provisions for the eventual increase or decrease of the fund so set apart for that purpose.

Wherever the word poor, or poorest, has been used as a term of description, in a devise or bequest, it has been held to be insufficient for uncertainty; as a devise to twenty of the poorest of the testator's kindred.—*Powell on Devises*, 419. 3 Com. Dig. 412; with many other authorities, to which it is unnecessary to refer. In this case the bequest is quite as vague and indefinite as if it was to twenty of the testator's poorest relations, or to his poor relations generally or to the poor people of a particular county.

Who are the poor children belonging to the congregation of Saint Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Baltimore? no court can know or have the means of ascertaining; and the description of the cestui que trust is so vague, that none can be found who, upon the general principles of equity, can entitle themselves to the benefit of the trust.

It seems to be supposed, that the power of ascertaining & designating the poor children belonging to the congregation of St. Peter's Church, is given by the will to the trustees, and that the beneficial interest of the cestui que trust may be sustained by reason of the intervention of trustees capable of taking the legal estate, on the principle that *id certum est quod certum reddi potest*.

It is admitted that authority is vested by the will in the trustees to ascertain and designate who are the poor children belonging to the congregation of Saint Peter's Church, it cannot, abstracted from the statute, assist the case of the defendants, for being a personal trust, without the aid of the statute, the cestui que trust can only be brought into being by the ascertainment and designation of the trustees; and there being no such ascertainment and designation, though certain selections have been made, no persons exist having in themselves a vested equitable interest which they are capable of asserting in a court of equity. The bequest therefore is too vague and indefinite to be carried into execution on general principles, there being none who can show themselves entitled to the beneficial interest, but is void; and the subject of the trust being undisposed of, the benefit of it results to the next of kin, as in the case of *Morrice vs. The Bishop of Durham*, 9 Ves 399.

Where the devise was to the Bishop, in trust, "to dispose of the ultimate residue to such objects of benevolence and liberality as he in his own discretion should most approve of," which being held not to be a charity, the bequest was determined to be void, and the residue decreed to the next of kin, on the ground that it was too indefinite to be executed by the court, which, as the Master of the Rolls said, "had not been and could not be denied. And if it were otherwise, the trustees, by neglecting to execute the trust, might virtually convert the trust into the ownership of the trust fund. If there was a discretion vested in the trustees appointed by the testator, that case would precisely fit this, there being no legal distinction in this state between a bequest to charitable and other objects. But no such power is given; the trustees are directed to appropriate the fund entrusted to them, to the feeding, clothing and educating the poor children belonging to that congregation, &c. that is, all the poor children belonging to that congregation, not such as they might select, and without any right or power to discriminate. And there is no difference whether a devise or bequest be immediate to an indefinite object, or to a trustee for the use and benefit of an indefinite object. If it be immediate to an indefinite object, it is void, and if it be a trust for an indefinite object, the property that is the subject of the trust, is not disposed of, and the trust results for the benefit of those to whom the law gives the property in the absence of any other disposition of it by the testator or donor; and independent of the statute of Elizabeth, no court in this state can by any mode carry such a devise or bequest into effect in violation of vested individual rights. It would be to make and not expound and enforce wills; an arbitrary exertion of judicial power altogether inconsistent with any principle

known to the institutions of the state, And it is believed that in England, before the statute of Elizabeth, no charity could have been established on information in the name of the Attorney General, where the instrument creating it was defective, or the object of the donor's or testator's bounty was so vaguely and imperfectly described as to be incapable of taking it was not a charity, and the thing intended to be given would invest in the heir at law or next of kin; but that whenever charities were established on such informations, they were such as were valid in law, and the enforcement of which did not interfere with vested private rights. It is also, in this case a fatal objection to the validity of the devise, that it is not for the benefit of those poor children alone, who at the time belonged to the congregation of Saint Peter's Church, but of the poor children who should in succession belong to that congregation, and who not being a corporate body were incapable of taking in succession; a devise or bequest immediately to an object incapable of taking, or in trust for such an object, and standing on no better footing than if it were to a vague and indefinite object, and "The Trustees of Saint Peter's Church," and "The Trustees of Saint Peter's School," and "The Trustees of Hillsborough School in Caroline County," have clearly neither of them either a vested right in themselves, or any beneficial interest in the trust.

The next and principal question is, whether the statute 43 Elizabeth is in force in this state; which we think depends entirely on the construction to be given to the third section of the bill of rights, and the evidence furnished by Chancellor Kilby's Report of the British Statutes. The third section of the bill of rights is in these words: "The inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by jury, according to the course of that law, and to the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed at the time of their first emigration, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and of such others as have been since made in England or Great Britain, and have been introduced; used & practised by the courts of law or equity." The provisions of this article vary according to the different subjects to which they relate.

The inhabitants of the state are declared to be entitled to the common law, without any restrictive words being used, and, thus the common law is adopted in mass, so far at least as it is not inconsistent with the principles of that instrument, and the nature of our political institutions.

They are declared to be entitled to the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed at the time of their first emigration, and which, by experience had, at the time of the declaration of rights, been found to be applicable to their local and other circumstances, and also to the benefit of such other British statutes, made after the emigration, as had been introduced, used and practised by the courts of law or equity—a distinction being made between the statutes which existed before the emigration, and those which were afterwards passed, and between both and the common law.

We do not think that this section of the bill of rights is to be expounded according to the rule of construction applicable to declaratory laws, but that it must be understood as adopting the different classes of the statutes to which it relates *sub modo* only, and rejecting all others; and as laying down rules by which to ascertain what statutes were so adopted—a different rule applying to each class. In relation to those which existed at the time of the emigration, their having been found by experience to be applicable to our local and other circumstances, being the rule for the government of courts of justice in determining which are in force; and their having been introduced, used and practised by the courts of law or equity, the rule in relation to those passed since the emigration—as to the latter class, it does not seem to be deemed that none are in force but such as had, at the time of the declaration of rights, been introduced, used, and practised by the courts of law or equity; and if that rule was intended to be restrictive, it is difficult to ascribe to the convention a different intention in relation to the other, nor can a different intention be raised by the argument that our ancestors brought with them all the laws of the mother country at the time of their emigration. For if it had been intended that all the statutes, then existing, should be and continue in force, which might by courts be deemed applicable to our local and other circumstances, it was exceedingly idle to declare such of them to be in force as had by experience been found applicable; and why was a different language adopted in relation to them from that which was used in relation to the common law? for they were both equally brought with them by our ancestors.

The circumstance of a different provision being made shows that the convention entertained different views with respect to them.

It could not have been intended as a mere declaratory provision for the purpose only of removing doubts that existed at the time, for if there were any statutes about

the extension of which no doubts were entertained, it must have been those which, by experience, had been found applicable, and there was no necessity for declaring the inhabitants of the state to be entitled to their benefit, unless it was the intention to prohibit the use of all such as had not by experience been found applicable.

This view of the third section of the bill of rights raises the question, which of the statutes existing at the time of the first emigration had by experience been found applicable? The only evidence to be found on that subject is to be furnished by *Killy's Report of the Statutes*, in which the forty-third of Elizabeth is classed among those which are said not to have been found applicable. That book was compiled, printed and distributed, under the sanction of the state, for the use of its officers, and is a safe guide in exploring an otherwise very dubious path.

It is therefore our opinion, that the statute 43d Elizabeth, is not in force in this state, and that the decree ought to be reversed.

DECRETE REVERSED.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 6th day of May last, it was provided, that on satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, that the Ports in the Islands or Colonies in the West Indies under the dominion of Great Britain have been opened to the vessels of the United States, the President should be, and thereby was, authorised to issue his Proclamation, declaring that the ports of the United States should thereafter be open to the vessels of Great Britain employed in the trade and intercourse between the United States and such Islands or Colonies, subject to such reciprocal rules and restrictions as the President of the United States might, by such Proclamation, make and publish, any thing in the laws entitled "An act concerning Navigation," or an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act concerning Navigation," to the contrary notwithstanding.

And, whereas, satisfactory evidence has been given to the President of the United States that the ports hereinafter named, in the Islands or Colonies in the West Indies, under the dominion of Great Britain, have been opened to the vessels of the United States, that is to say the

Ports of Kingston, Savannah, Le Mar, Montego Bay, Santa Lucia, Antigua, St. Ann, Falmouth, Maria, Morant Bay, in Jamaica	St. George, Rosseau, Saint John, San Jose, Scarborough, Road Harbor, Nassau, Pittsboro, Kingston, Port George and Port Hamilton
Bermuda	Any port where there is a custom house
Bahamas	Bridgetown
Barbadoes	St. John, St. Andrews
New Brunswick	Halifax
Nova Scotia	Quebec
Canada	St. John's
New Foundland	Georgetown
Demarara	New Amsterdam
Berice	Castries
St. Lucia	Basseterre
St. Kitts	Charlestown
Nevis	and Plymouth
Montserrat	

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that the Ports of the United States shall hereafter, and until the end of the next session of the Congress of the United States, be open to the vessels of Great Britain employed in the trade and intercourse between the United States and the islands and colonies hereinafter named, any thing in the laws, entitled "An act concerning navigation," or an act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act concerning navigation," to the contrary notwithstanding, under the following reciprocal rules and restrictions, namely:

To vessels of Great Britain, bona fide British built, owned, and the master and three-fourths of the mariners of which, at least, shall belong to Great Britain; or any United States' built ship or vessel which has been sold to, and become the property of British subjects; such ship or vessel being also navigated with a master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, belonging to Great Britain: And provided, always, That no articles shall be imported into the United States in any such British ship or vessel, other than articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the British islands and colonies in the West Indies, when imported in British vessels coming from any such island or colony, and articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the British colonies in North America, and the Island of Newfoundland, in vessels coming from the port of St. John's in that Island, or from any of the aforesaid ports of the British colonies in North America.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the forty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

From the Boston Gazette.

THE SPRINGS.

The number of visitors at Saratoga and Ballston had increased to about 1500 on Monday last. Among the latest arrivals, were Joseph Bonaparte, the captain that conveyed Napoleon from Elba to France, and the British and Spanish Ambassadors—the two former and latter at the *Sans Souci* house, Ballston. The principal hotels at Saratoga were thronged to such an excess, that all new comers were obliged not only to be lodged, but fared at private houses, from the tables of the hotels. The alarm of fever at New York detains many at Saratoga, who would otherwise depart, and thus make room for the numerous daily arrivals. There is however, no want of accommodations at Ballston—and it is singular that the beauty of the place, and the air of business diffused over it, should not entitle it to a preference to the small village and barren waste of Saratoga, or at least confer on it an equal measure of patronage.

The present crowded state of the latter village, is well illustrated by an anecdote respecting a French gentleman from New York, who recently visited there. This gentleman, on his arrival, inquired at Congress Hall, the Pavilion, and other houses, for the usual accommodations; but in vain—he could neither procure lodgings at the one, nor board at the other. Having met with denial every where else, he called on a barber, and besought him to let him to have a place of rest for 'one night only.' This the humane champion of the razor procured and the French gentleman went to bed. The next morning, by day-break, he arose; jumped into a stage, and posted off to New York, with as much alacrity as he had left it. On being asked by a friend why he had returned so soon from his journey, and what he had thought of the place he had visited, he replied—"If you want to see the beautiful woman, sail, go to Baltimore—if you want to see the stiff gentleman, go to Philadelphia—if you want to see the active merchant to New York; but if you want to see one miserable pack of fools, go to the Saratoga Springs."

FAITHFULNESS OF THE DOG.

The extraordinary fidelity of the dog has excited the wonder and admiration of every age.—A more singular and exemplary instance has perhaps never been recorded than is now witnessed at the gates of the Fleet prison. It is known that the regulations of the prison prohibit the admission of these sagacious animals into the interior: two of them, therefore, following their masters to this abode, were stopped at the door, near to which they have ever since retained their stations. More than once during the period of their imprisonment the owners have been severely removed by Habeas to the King's Bench, and each time they were regularly attended by their faithful friends, which, during their sojourn there, remained as near to them as possible. One of them in particular, is never absent many minutes together from the gates of the Fleet, nor has it been for nearly three years—the duration of its unfortunate master's incarceration. Surely it would not be too much to relax the prison regulations and reward such unprecedented and unwearied faithfulness by admitting these poor animals to share the company of their masters.

London pap.

NEW YORK, August 21.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS.

The fondness of these animals for the water, and their usefulness in rescuing persons and things from the waves, have often been the subjects of remark. A Newfoundland dog belonging to a gentleman in this city, but kept at Williamsburg to avoid the dog laws and dog carts, which so much annoy the canine race in the city, while playing in the water near the ferry a few days since, suddenly dove to the bottom, and was gone some time. He rose for breath and went down again, and in a few minutes came up with a drum fish weighing from thirty to forty pounds. The fish was served up to a dinner party, and poor Tray was probably left to pick the bones.

Speaking of dogs, it may not be amiss to observe, that we this morning met one of goodly size, harnessed in a small wagon loaded with cotton yarn. The owner informed us that he would easily draw a load of 200 lbs. When we saw him we were going up Maiden Lane at a comfortable 'dog trot.'

Com. Adv.

Gin Pies.—A baker was last week fined 15L on being convicted of conveying spirits into Whitecross street prison. The turnkey felt a curiosity to taste an apparently large pie, which the baker assured him was a gooseberry one; and on breaking the crust his knife came in contact with a tin case, fitting the dish, under the crust, and containing about two gallons of strong gin. The baker's pies had long been held in much estimation by the prisoners.

Lon. pap.

The following notice of the dissolution of a copartnership, is copied from the Nantucket Inquirer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

It is agreed by and between Samuel G. Trafton and Hannah F. Trafton, his wife, that they will in future live separate and apart from each other; that said Hannah F. Trafton shall support herself and children; that said Samuel shall not hereafter meddle or interfere with the person or concerns of said Hannah; that her children shall be under her sole government and control; and that said Samuel is not to be answerable for any debt said Hannah may hereafter contract.

SAMUEL G. TRAFTON.
HANNAH F. TRAFTON.

Nantucket, June 28, 1822.

York. (Penn.) August 15.

This section of country has not experienced such a drought in the recollection of persons who have lived nearly a century. There has been no rain of any consequence since the 21st of February, the time of the flood, a period of nearly six months; and for the last two months Heaven has withheld its showers altogether; like upon an African clime the sun pours his sultry beams, parches the earth and dries up springs and streams. We hear daily of springs that were considered never failing, disappearing; and that people like the thirsty throng of Israel, have to go miles in quest of water to sustain themselves.

Not a mill out of ten that can grind a grain, and those few that can, cannot supply the demand for flour. Farmers have gone 20 miles to mill, and were then generally disappointed in getting as much ground as would answer their immediate wants. A few weeks continuance of dry weather will cause a great scarcity, and probably impose a necessity of getting flour from Baltimore or elsewhere.

The summer crops have almost totally failed, some fields will not yield a grain of corn and the best of them not more than a few bushels to the acre.

BALTIMORE, August 24.

Remarkable accounts, confirming the distressing reports of the privations produced by the great drought now prevailing all through the upper counties of Maryland, and that part of Pennsylvania, contiguous, are daily received.

Yesterday a wagon arrived in town, consigned to Messrs. Elder & Taylor, which left Carlisle, (Pennsylvania,) with 20 barrels flour for Baltimore. The wagoner states, that he could not get to town with the flour; such was the distress for bread on the road (occasioned by the mills stopping to grind for want of water,) that he in charity, sold it out at 7 dollars per barrel, to relieve the immediate wants of the public on the road.

Another fact, to show the distress created by this unprecedented drought, is, that a house in this town, who owns mills on the Susquehanna, on the appearance of a rise of the water, (occasioned from a fall of rain higher up,) started some arks from York Haven, which could not get down on account of the water leaving them. This flour was stored on the river, and has since been sold at \$6 1/2 per barrel in the neighborhood, to supply their immediate wants. Such an occurrence we trust and hope, may not happen again. But few wagons coming in, not one of which can get to town with a full load of flour.—*Chronicle.*

BALTIMORE, August 27.

The present season was ushered in by such flattering auspices, that there was a general felicitation expressed in most of our papers, on the prospect afforded of an abundant harvest. Light and invigorating rains succeeded each other so frequently, that our fields and meadows were clothed with a dark, deep and refreshing verdure. Calculating on the continuance of such providential blessings, every heart was cheered and exhilarated and our joyous anticipations were poured forth in our public journals in abundance. These flattering tidings we have seen transferred to European papers, which seemed thus to join the general chorus of our nation's gratitude.

We notice this circumstance, because it shews in a striking point of view, that general bond of christian sympathy by which countries, however divided by natural boundaries, such as oceans, or mountains intervening—or by the artificial impediment of diversity in laws, habits, or manners, have one point of contact superior to all such influences, all such localized feelings, or sectional sensations. In the midst of these congratulations, the season advances in its strength, & for the last fifty days we have hardly known the blessing of rain. We can scarcely turn over the pages of a newspaper, without encountering present distress, or future forebodings. One paper states for example, that 'corn, which in the early part of the season promised an abundant crop, is now so dried and withered that rain would not be of much service.' A paper printed at Fredericksburg, Virginia, states that 'vegetation of every kind, appears to be withering and dying under the influence of the present long drought. The early part of the season presented one of the most promising aspects of an abundant corn crop, that we ever recollect to have witnessed in these states; but the scene is now greatly changed, and we question whether any degree of moisture would at this time, essentially improve the prospect of the standing crops.' Another paper, published in Burks county, Pennsylvania, in addition to all the calamities above mentioned, states that 'the dysentery rages with great violence in different parts of the county.' The Recorder of York county, Pennsylvania, says 'our neighbourhood is suffering under a drought, which has been unexampled in the recollection of the oldest men. The summer crops have been greatly injured, and in many cases entirely ruined by it. The waters begin to fail to a serious degree. In the country which was wont to look so cheerful, the very earth seems diseased. A sickly and mortal languor has seized all her productions, and given an autumnal hue to her glorious summer.'

We are further informed by a friend who has travelled from Wilmington through the upper part of New Castle county, Delaware, and through the south eastern parts of Chester, Pennsylvania, that the crops of corn planted early in the season, are generally good—that the latter planting has suffered as well as the grass, from the long continued drought. Between Morris town, on the Schuylkill, and New Hope, on the Delaware, to all appearance, there would not be an acre of corn, five bushels

of corn to the acre on grounds which usually produce from forty to fifty; the grass was all consumed, and of the smaller streams were entirely dry, and some over which the bridges extended from 50 to 80 yards, scarcely had the appearance of water beneath. Those within this district, were compelled to carry their grists to the Schuylkill or the Delaware. There was much sickness in the district; the diseases were generally bilious fever or the dysentery. This is but an hasty outline, a partial enumeration of the severe ravages of the drought.—*Chronicle.*

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE

THE STRANGER, No. 3.

BY ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

Every thing about me is bustle and preparation. In a few weeks I shall expect to see the silence and loneliness of Castle Vale at an end. The hurry of visiting and receiving visits, the stir of open-hearted hospitality, and the pleasures of social intercourse, will then form the chief business of its long secluded inhabitants. My old coach is sent away to be newly polished; the rougher places in the carriage road which runs through my premises, are smoothed down; and the house furniture is about to be rubbed up and arranged in the nicest order. We shall do the best in our power to give our friends, whoever they may be, an easy and comfortable reception.

I find that my two preceding numbers have attracted the notice of one person at least. On the Monday morning after my second made its appearance, just as the breakfast table had been cleared away, and my family had betaken themselves to their respective employments—Bowler and Carlos to the threshing floor—Mrs. Bowler to her well charged and overflowing churn—and Miss Emily and her aunt, the one to embroidering a new toilet cloth, while the other read aloud a passage in the History of Charles V.—I was honoured with the call of an elderly, odd sort of personage, who introduced himself as one Solomon Gripe, a pretty near neighbour of mine, though his face I could not recollect ever before to have seen. He was dressed in a greyish homespun kind of coat, that hung long & loosely about him; a rich, double breasted silk vest, that bore indubitable marks of antiquity; coarse tow linen breeches; striped cotton stockings; and huge cowhide shoes. His horse, a wall-eyed, slow pacing nag, was caparisoned in a style suited to the personal appearance of his master. The saddle one might judge to have been manufactured some time before the American Revolution; and the bridle, from the careful splittings and mendings it had received in various places, seemed to have been frugally preserved for at least one third of a century. I was not, on the whole, greatly pleased with the looks of my guest, and my sister showed evident signs of dissatisfaction. Her former sense of dignity she retains in full force; and she expected nothing less than that the first attentions we should receive would be from people of the highest character and fashion. There was, however, an inexpressible oddity in his round iron looking phiz, and the frigid severity of his countenance, which appeared worthy of attention, and I therefore welcomed him with the utmost cordiality. He sat down and began conversation, without ceremony, by telling me that he had read my pieces in the Gazette; and that he was pleased with my determination to come out and be sociable with my neighbours; "though" added he "I fear you will not profit by the change, for the world has been growing worse instead of better ever since you left it—indeed there is reason to think it will by and by become too bad to live in." I told him I was sorry to hear such bad news—that I was in hopes it had mended instead of degenerating—but desired him to recollect that he and I were growing old—and that old men, of all others are apt to be dissatisfied on comparing the present with the past. "So 'tis thought," replied he, "and therefore in making up my opinion, I usually abate full one half the approbation I think the past deserves, and yet I find the balance of evil woefully in favour of the present. I went on giving vent to a severe philippic against mankind in general—He declared that some scoundrel propensity had taken possession of almost every heart—that all sense of moral obligation had become extinct—that honesty and sobriety had been so far hunted out of the surrounding country, that he seriously feared there would not, in a little time, be ten righteous men left to save it. "Why, look ye," said he, "I have lived hereabouts upwards of forty years—I had a small estate when I began the world—I have never enlarged its boundaries—yet by economy and proper management, I have been laying up money ever since. Between you and me, I have a better lined purse than most people think I have—others with five times the land I possess, are not, in general half so well off.—'Tis their own fault—they never would learn to take care of themselves—and I believe they will have to complain of hard times for ten generations to come, before they will know what's what. They make a great splutter about their embarrassments, the money they owe and the importunity of creditors, as though the bare circumstance of being in debt, no matter how they became so, is sufficient to excuse all sorts of double dealing, remissness and falsehood. They are beset, and are continually besetting each other, with duns, Catchpols and Sheriffs, as if they really delighted in tormenting and in being tormented;—and to crown all they will turn round to you with a terrible sorrowful mouth, as much as to say that their distresses are really deserving of pity. Zounds! continued he, "I have as much compassion as any man, when I look upon inevitable misfortune—but if my neighbours will run high-go-mad into the fire, whose business is it but their own, how they get out again."

Let them look at me—I always kept myself fair and square with the world—I laid my money carefully by or put it out to interest—made my sons and daughters all work like so many beavers—gave them no fine clothes—spent little or nothing myself—seldom went to Easton, except to purchase something sold on the Court House Green for one fourth its value, which I afterwards made shift to truck off for nearly its prime cost. Had my neighbours all done like old Solomon Gripe, there would have been none of this whining and bawling about hard times. But I said too much, when I told you I had no pity for them—I must confess I have such a fondly tender heart, that I have frequently lent them money on good security, at twenty five per cent and sometimes as low as fifteen. I have obliged many and many a man in this way—I always made out to collect my pay, though I received no thanks for my generosity—till of late, would you believe it, I have been so villainously, so ungratefully used, that I have almost sworn never to open my coffers to any man again. I then proceeded to inform me that, a short time ago, in order to help sundry people out of their difficulties, he had voluntarily come forward, and lent several considerable sums, for the use of which he was to receive only ten dollars on a hundred for every sixty days;—that, in each instance, he had got soundly bit—the borrowers and their securities being likely to prove insolvent. He was not used, he said, to censure mankind in quite so general and unqualified a manner—but he had met with so much rascally treatment of late, that he believed he should henceforth look with a mistrustful eye upon every man, who shall not like Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, prove himself honest by passing unhurt through fiery flames. He could think more favourably of people, he continued, if they would now try a little harder than they do to patch up their circumstances, by industry and careful saving; but economy was a thing as rarely known as ever, except among such as have neither money nor credit to play the fool with.—Those who ought to travel on foot, or ride double jaded on a plough-horse, must have a new carriage as soon as the old one becomes shabby—they must give sumptuous dinners on Sundays, when they ought to live soberly by themselves on corn bread and potatoes—young masters must dash away his hundreds, and miss, as soon as she gets to be thirteen or fourteen years old, must have her rich Leghorn bonnet, and fiery enough hung round her to come to two or three hogheads of tobacco. Vile corn Whiskey is, to be sure, substituted in many instances for Cogniac and old Madeira—and some of the country gentlemen will condescend to wear kersey instead of broadcloth, when engaged in their every day business.—But these things are mere nothing—Let them put their sons to the plough—their daughters to the spinning wheel and loom—let them manufacture every thing they wear—cobble their own shoes—make and mend their own farming tools—eat the poorest of their produce and sell the best for cash to pay their debts with—& then there may be some well grounded hope that the times will mend, and that honest, sober competence will return to make the country smile again. Having run on in this manner for about an hour, he returned to the subject which seemed most to interest him—the losses he had sustained; and from the complaints he uttered, and the epithets he liberally bestowed upon every body without exception, one might have judged that he considered himself rifled of every farthing and every comfort he possessed. Such, he averred, was the extreme villainess of people, that he had not a sincere friend on earth—no one who would give him advice and consolation, or to whom he could unbosom his sorrows. As he perceived by my essays, that I myself had once become dissatisfied with the world, he had thought it probable he should find in me a kindred spirit, and had therefore come to solicit my acquaintance—hoping I might think him of consequence enough to deserve a place in my writings—and that I would so represent his case in some future number, as to shame every man living, our two selves excepted. I told my visitor I considered him a character well worthy of notice, & that he should be on my account forgotten;—that I hoped, however, to find people not quite so bad as he represented them—but that if, on due enquiry, it should appear, that he was the only worthy man to be found, I would readily join him in a warfare against all the world. He took his leave promising to treat me and my family with good, plain, substantial fare, whenever we might call at his house.

I shall forbear giving any remarks of my own upon the character of Mr. Gripe—my readers may judge of him as they please. My sister Matilda pronounces him without hesitation, an ill-natured unprincipled miser, and that his whole discourse was nothing but sheer defamation and falsehood. Evidently, though she has never learned to give breath to one censorious word, does not appear to think much better of him—her pure heart can scarcely give place to any emotions but those of unbounded charity and benevolence; and she looks forward with rapture to the hours of bliss she shall enjoy in the bosom of a virtuous and enlightened community.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson,

An article copied from the Boston Patriot, by "A Friend to Health," appeared in your paper of the 20th instant, in which the writer states, that a vast number of persons in Boston, and some parts of the vicinity, have of late suffered much weakness in their limbs and debilitated systems, and this he endeavors to account for from the circumstances of their having used

"Domestic Cures of Rye." It is certain that people of all ages and all conditions, such as a thing whatever produced in there is about Pennsylvania has been so the city of Philadelphia of families, is not yet apparent. Health? has testimony from cians; on the sometimes b. The writer in which Rye and without fee, not only to manifest stances, per they used it effectual relief has also been of this article.

Within a committed under the p. rassments. a moral won written agnitions of Hol spired writ just, the men so we to hear up frowns of fi presence of pointed, u which are our existence obligations if the worl honor, and light and tr. Men who pursue any ever prepar title & res pursuit which & dangers. on shore S venturer; a the mercha a friend fa are the ne happen in t participate i yet shrink i If we are in the hand "that they why rebel resist his d penations grateful le biter of the moral effi suicide, th act itself, and shrin resort to the inter assuage h Suicide tunity of you cann al obligat dor for th the propo kind of this stat is never ing to an creditor all that The wal cases, as poorest trifling law wh We hav of fortu to-morr plunge not shi have n minds firmes perity that de

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"Domestic Coffee," consisting of "equal parts of Rye and imported Coffee." It is certainly a laudable employment to put people on their guard against physical as well as moral evils, but there may be such a thing as unfounded apprehensions. Whatever may be the properties of the rye produced in the neighborhood of Boston, there is abundant reason to believe that the Pennsylvania Rye may be safely used as a substitute for imported Coffee. That it has been so used for a long time, both in the city of Philadelphia and throughout the State of Pennsylvania, by a great number of families, is a well known fact, and it has not yet appeared that the injurious consequences mentioned by "A Friend to Health," have been produced. No such testimony has been adduced by our Physicians; on the contrary, Rye Coffee has sometimes been recommended by them.

The writer of this knows many families in which Rye Coffee has long been used, and without any mixture of imported Coffee, not only without proving injurious, but to manifest advantage, for, in various instances, persons subject to vertigo while they used imported Coffee, have found effectual relief by using Rye Coffee. Such has also been the experience of the writer of this article.

Within a week, two suicides have been committed in our city, one of which was under the pressure of commercial embarrassments. This is a shocking example to a moral world. Much has been said and written against this crime, the denunciations of Holy Writ, the anathemas of inspired writers, the opinion of the wise and just, the frowns of society, still we find men so weak, so rash, yet timid, unable to bear up in a manly manner against the frowns of fortune, rushing into the presence of their God, uncalled for, unappointed, unprepared. If the obligations which are due to the Divine Author of our existence, are thus sported with; if the obligations due to society are disregarded; if the world to come; if future fame and honor, and life everlasting are held thus light and trivial, what is to become of us?

Men when they enter into public life or pursue any business of hazard, should be ever prepared to meet the reverses with fortitude & resignation. There is scarcely any pursuit which has not its corresponding risks & dangers. A gale of wind drives a vessel on shore & destroys the hopes of the adventurer; a fire consumes the warehouse of the merchant; a pestilence stops his trade; a friend fails, owing him money. These are the natural consequences which may happen in trade; shall we then joyfully participate in the blessings of a golden harvest, yet shrink appalled from the frowns of fate? If we are to believe that our destinies are in the hands of an all seeing Providence, & that they are, all nature cries aloud, why rebel against his will, why attempt to resist his decree? Submit humbly to his dispensations, and with chastened humility & grateful feelings bow before the supreme arbiter of the universe. Apart from the immoral effect and pernicious tendency of suicide, there is something cowardly in the act itself. Man fears to face misfortune, and shrinks from trouble and calamity; he resorts to the pistol or poison for relief as the intemperate man flies to liquor to assuage his woes.

Suicide, committed to avoid the importunity of creditors, is dishonorable. If you cannot pay your debts, there is a moral obligation for you to live, in order to labor for that purpose; the life of a debtor is the property of his creditor, and the worst kind of fraud is to deprive him of it. In this state, an unfortunate man in business is never driven to despair. If he fails owing to any cause, he has only to call his creditors together, and share among them all that he has left, and be a free man again. The walls of a prison have no terrors in such cases, as the inmates of our prison are the poorest class, and confined for the most trifling sums. There is no terror in the law which can drive a man to despair. We have daily instances of the fickleness of fortune, which smiles to day and frowns to-morrow. With as much reason may we plunge into the sea because the sun does not shine, as to commit suicide because we have no money to pay our debts. Weak minds may be victims to such despair but firmness in adversity, and mildness in prosperity, qualifies a man for all the changes that flesh is heir to.—Nat. Adv.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Santa Fe de Bogota, dated in June last.

"General D'Evereaux is shortly to set off for the United States, to be joined with Torres in an important mission from this government."

We do not think it improbable, now that the war in Quito is brought to an end, that some of the Colombian Generals, who possess the requisite talents, may be employed on diplomatic missions. The great urbanity of General D'Evereaux's manners, and his well known character in the United States for probity and honor, would be very auspicious to his reception in this country. But it is to be hoped he will not join the illustrious Torres for a thousand years, as there remains no more of that great man than the memory of his virtues.

N. F. Daily Adv.

A soldier afraid of a woman!—A London paper mentions that a soldier had made application to his commanding officer to be transferred from the regiment to which he was attached, to another about to embark for India. The reason he assigned was, that he was a married man, and had heard that his wife was about to pay him a visit. This item will no doubt excite a smile in all those who live in a state of single blessedness.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31.

The oldest inhabitants among us do not remember so distressing and excessive a drought as the one we are now labouring under—all the latter corn is entirely destroyed, and will produce nothing but a little fodder—the forward Corn, in good ground, will make a pretty good crop, but it is contrary to reason and common sense to suppose that there can be any great crops with a seven weeks drought, commencing about the middle of July.—The average crop will be short, and this article must be dear again for another year.—The Hay crop is indifferent, generally speaking—the pastures have been barren for some time, and great inconvenience and loss is felt for the want of water for Stock—fallow grounds can't be got in order, the fruit is diminished in size for the want of moisture, and we don't recollect ever to have known when the ill effects of drought were so little alleviated by the aid of night dews as during the present one.—We have had small dews, often none at all, for six weeks past.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

The Proclamation of the President of the United States published in the Gazette of to-day is one of those important state acts which will be highly interesting to every man in this nation—it places our trade with Great Britain now on the highest and most liberal footing—the war of restriction and prohibition is at an end, and frank and friendly policy occupies the ground where monopoly and contest existed.

The effect of this opening of the West India Trade will be salutary to both parties—to the West India planters it will afford wealth and plenty, and be most serviceable to their negroes.—To us it will enlarge the field of enterprise and industry, enhance the market for many of our superabundant products, and afford to our foreign necessities more abundantly & at a cheaper rate. The accomplishment of this measure is one of the happiest omens of the modern time, and whilst every part of our country enjoys the advantages that it will yield them, it will look with admiration and gratefully utter applause to the name of that distinguished Statesman,* to whose sagacity and persevering firmness the happy result is to be attributed.

* Rufus King, who was the father and defender of the Navigation Act of 1818.

We have the pleasure to give our readers to-day one of the simplest, cheapest, and most efficient machines for the improvement of a considerable portion of our lands, that has ever come under our notice—many of the enterprising farmers of Talbot have already most satisfactorily experienced the fertilizing effects of turf and mud taken from the margins and heads of our innumerable creeks and coves.—And those, who have it not out of water, may now obtain the mud almost as easily even where it is covered by water of three feet in depth. Where the mud is taken from water fresh, or only brackish, it may be immediately applied to crops of any kind, or left on the field in cart loads as convenient.—But if taken from salt marshes, or from under water sufficiently salt to grow good oysters, then a little caution is advised. Were this salt mud deposited on a field in the summer or autumn in heaps of a cart load each, and suffered to remain so till the next spring, the spots under the loads, says one of our farmers of experience in this matter, would be apt to receive an over portion of salt.—His opinion is, that it ought either to be heaped convenient to the field to be dressed, and to be carried on, and spread after having thus laid for several months; or better, that the double loading may be saved by hauling it on the field at once in the summer, fall or winter, and spreading the cart loads regularly and equitably over the ground within a few days after hauling out.—In this way the ground receives the full benefit without danger of an over dose of salt to any spots; and the benefit has been proved to be not only great on the corn crop, but very superior to all other manures in a drought.—Most other manures increasing the tendency to burn; while this keeps the crop green and vigorous.

We think without increasing the expense a great deal of those, who choose it, might improve on Mr. Wilson's machine by one that would work more handily, particularly in sending the mud ashore, and loading

into the carts. Though we think Mr. W.'s plan excellent, and that he richly deserves the thanks of the community, we would venture to suggest the following—A light, well built flat or scow, about 14 feet long and 7 feet wide—the gallows light, and the side posts of it to run into two strong cleets on each side of the scow; the cleets about 3 feet from one end; one on the inner side of the gunwail, the other of that pair at the junction of the bottom and side perpendicularly under the first—the other pair opposite and corresponding.—Into these the gallows would ship and unship easily, and be perfectly firm and steady when in.—A few planks laid across on the top of the other end of the scow would form a platform for the man to stand to work on—and his shovel or scoop would operate freely beyond and around the other end of the scow.—We now want something, in which to deposit the mud and send it on shore.—For this purpose, we would have two smaller flat vessels, that would contain well each a cart load—say 8 feet long and 4 feet wide, constructed flat, and to draw as little water, as possible.—The labourer would then be easily able to manage all three of his vessels.—He would stake his large vessel, and then one of his small ones at the scoop end of the larger, and exactly where it would be most convenient to throw the mud into her out of the scoop—when loaded, he will send her on shore with a push where the cartman will be ready to receive her—and will unload her while the boat man is filling the second.—The boat man will then send his full one on shore, and the cart man will send out the empty one.—Should the wind blow, a current set, or the distance from the shore be too far to send the little flats alternately ashore and back by a push; warping lines might be made use of.

We think the advantages of our suggestions will at once be seen; these vessels will be not only much more easily managed but taken care of—being much more handy to haul up, and dry, and preserve.—To those, who might be desirous of going still farther in saving labour, we would suggest that a simple crane upon a small platform, moveable upon truck wheels, might be placed at the landing place. This crane might be made to hook on to a swivel beam, placed across the top of each of the little flats, and thus hoist them loaded, steadied by a check rope from one end, sufficiently high for the cart to drive under; and the flat load by losing the check rope be emptied out into the cart.—This would save almost the whole time in loading the carts, and the labour and waste of loading the soft mud by shovels.

Col. Henry Kemp, Dr. William Bantz, John Hoffman, John Thomson Brooke, Patrick McGill, Jr. John Fisher, Christian Kemp, John Cockey, Beal C. Stinchcomb, Dr. Henry Baker, Abraham Blessing and Robinson Eastburn, have been announced as candidates for the Assembly in Frederick county. It is not improbable that a nomination may be made previous to the election. But four can be elected. John P. Kennedy, Alexander C. Bullitt, Robert Pervance, R. W. Gill, E. S. Cummins and David Stewart, have been announced in Baltimore city. But two can be elected.—Md. Rep.

WASHINGTON, August 26. Election of Representatives to the Eighteenth Congress in Kentucky. We have already announced the election of Mr. Clay, Mr. J. Speed Smith, Mr. J. T. Johnson, and Mr. Metcalfe. In addition to these, we now learn that Francis Johnson is re-elected without opposition; that David Trimble is re-elected by a majority of more than twelve hundred votes over Thomas Fletcher, who opposed him; that Charles A. Wickliffe is elected from a part of the district now represented by J. D. Breckenridge; that David White, Jr. is elected from another district, and Thomas P. Moore from another. The three other districts are not yet heard from.

PHILADELPHIA Aug 22. The following has been handed to us as an accurate list of all the dogs killed in this city, since May the 20th.—May 20th, 32; 25th, 41; June 1st, 57; 8th, 52; 15th, 64; 24th, 64; July 3d, 48; 13th, 43; 21st, 42; 27th, 33; August 18th, 40; 19th, 30. In all five hundred and fifty two; yet notwithstanding this care of our police officers to prevent that dreadful affliction hydrophobia coming on the citizens, another small child, as we are informed, was bitten yesterday morning, in Ninth street, the dog believed to be mad.—Union.

LORD BYRON. We have heard this day at Bolsters, that there will be shortly published a volume by Lord Byron, containing "Werner, or The Inheritance," a Drama, in five acts; and "Heaven and Earth," a Mystery, founded on the following passage in Genesis, Chapter VI.—"And it came to pass that the sons of God saw the daughters of men; that they were fair; and they took them wives of all whom they chose.

Our naval service has in a time of profound peace and in a short space of seven months, (since the first of January last) as the rolls of the navy will testify, lost no less than FIFTY TWO OFFICERS, from death or resignation. A state of the most active hostility could have scarcely produced a like result, and yielded fairer prospects of promotion.—Boston D. Adv.

FROM RUSSIA. Capt. Lithgow, who left Cronstadt so late as the 6th ult. informs that the Emperor Alexander was reposing at one of his Country Palaces, and the troops were returning from the frontiers. Boston Palladium, Aug. 23.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday in the barque Garland from St. Petersburg, which place he left June 28, informs that it was the general opinion that there was not the most remote prospect of war between Russia and the Turks. Most of the Imperial Guards had arrived near there, and many of the officers were already in the city.—Daily Adv.

A letter from Augusta, Georgia, dated August 10, after mentioning the report that McDuffie and Cumming were to have another fight in the course of next week, says that nothing certain is known, save that a second challenge has been given and accepted. The writer adds, 'they are to fight sitting on stools, as McDuffie is unable to stand any length of time from his former wound having affected his hip.'—Union.

The following is an extract of a letter from a well informed American gentleman in Gibraltar:—

GIBRALTAR, July 11. We have very serious accounts from Madrid. The Anti-Constitutional party are taking measures to reinstate the old order of things—an unlimited Monarchy, privileged Clergy, &c. The country is in a state of anxious inquietude, and much blood is about to be shed in civil strife. Spain is in a wretchedly forlorn condition; and her capitalists are getting their property out of jeopardy. Nearly a million of dollars have been remitted to this place within a fortnight.—Bost. Cent.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16. Extract of a letter from a mechanic in Tampico, to his correspondent in this city, dated June 21.

An express just arrived from Mexico brings information that the Emperor Iturbide has seized on a convoy which was about setting out for Vera Cruz, with \$900,000, and appropriated the same towards paying the current expenses of his government; thus you see the poor Gachupins pay for the roast. In Mexico, the discontent is general, and many of the creoles even, have, or intend to emigrate, from disaffection to Iturbide and through fear of the Holy Inquisition, which is about to be restored.

RARE MUNIFICENCE. President Adams has recently given in immediate possession to his native town, Quincy, nearly two hundred acres of land, containing in a part of it an inexhaustible quarry of stone for building houses, the whole proceeds to be appropriated to religious and literary purposes from generation to generation. He has also given to the town his whole library consisting of highly valuable books, in various languages.—This has already come into possession of the town. Boston Centinel.

Mr. Stone of the New York Commercial Advertiser, with some other northern Editors, have made several remarks on the necessary and every way proper example set, in the execution of insurgent blacks at Charleston. The Editor of the Charleston Courier keenly rebukes this ill judged interference; and adds the following.

Yet as an historical fact, worthy to be remembered, particularly at this time, and which Mr. Stone, of the N. York Commercial Advertiser, appears to have forgotten, we would remind him, as we had occasion once before to remind another editor of New York, that in the year 1741, in the city of New York, thirteen Negroes were BURNED ALIVE for insurrectionary efforts.

A LOSING CONCERN. A west India planter, writing to the editor of the London Courier, states that the amount of produce of an estate he has at Montego Bay, Jamaica, was last year, 160 hogheads of sugar, and 123 puncheons of rum. The sugar sold at Glasgow for £6524, 12, 11, from which 14251 11, 8 had to be deducted, for duties and other charges. The sum netted him £1615. The total neat proceeds of this crop was £2888, 11, 3, and the total expense of the plantation, £2868 giving him eighty pounds one shilling and three pence, for his labor, and the interest on a capital which cost him thirty five thousand pounds sterling! It is this state of things, which has produced the recent modification of the British trade and navigation laws.

A gentleman, travelling in the west, a few days since, had the curiosity to count the number of waggons which he passed from Schenectady to Utica, and found them to exceed 350, loaded with flour from 12 to 14 barrels each—making the quantity transported by land in one day to exceed 4300 barrels. That transported by water was still greater. Albany Daily Advertiser.

Marriages here are at present contracting in greater numbers than ever before known. In some of our churches the pub-

lication of the bans for marriage has, on the Sabbath of late, occupied about half as much time as the sermon. Last night, we really began to think that the whole of the laboring classes were going to be called. All the streets, coaches and noddies in the town were in full activity. At every corner in our way home we met a wedding.—Glasgow Courier.

BALTIMORE, August 28. PRICES CURRENT. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wharf	86 23
Howard-street, wagon	6 75 a 6 91 1-4
Wheat—Red per bushel	2 13 a 1 18
Do white do	1 22
Rye, bushel	cts 50
Indian Corn, bushel	63 a 65
Oats do	25
Bran do	15
Shorts do	20

TOBACCO.

Fine yellow, per 100 lbs	15 00 a 20 00
Do yellow and red do	9 00 a 12 00
Do red do	7 00 a 10 00
Do brown do	6 00 a 8 00
Red do	5 00 a 6 00
Do common do	3 00 a 5 00
Common dark or green	2 00 a 4 00
Seconds do	1 00 a 5 00

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

WOOL.

Merino, full blood, lb	cts 35 a 40
do mixed	28 a 30
Common Country	20 a 30

About 12 1-2 a 18 3-4 cents advance for dis. sorted and cleaned.

COMMUNICATED. OBITUARY. Departed this transitory life on Monday morning the 5th inst. at the residence of his Father, in Dorchester county, Mr. AAVILLA, third son of Col. John Jones, in the 27th year of his age.—The sudden and unexpected demise of the subject of these lines affords us a striking and impressive proof of the delusive uncertainty of human events.—Glowing with youthful vigour fresh and strong, promising length of days & usefulness: he was suddenly snatched from the converse and embrace of a numerous & respectable circle of relations and friends to the cold embraces of the grave.—As a friend sincere, warm and true; and in all the social relations of life valued and esteemed, and deeply deplored, now gone to vast uncertainty.

DIED. In this county, this morning SARAH ANN, daughter of Mr. Charles Goldsborough, Jr. aged 8 months.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr. of Talbot, offers himself as a candidate to his fellow citizens of Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot counties (the seventh Congressional District of Maryland) and will faithfully represent them in the next Congress of the United States, should he meet with their suffrages on the first Monday of October next. Easton, August 31st, 1832.—le

To Rent, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, That large and commodious THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING, situated on the corner of Washington and Cabinet Streets, now in the occupation of Mrs. Thompson.

ALSO, THE CARRIAGE MAKERS SHOP, adjoining, occupied by Mr. Samuel Hopkins.

ALSO, THE FRAMED HOUSE on the corner of Cabinet and West Streets, in the occupation of the Misses Vincent.

ALSO, The new BRICK STORE HOUSE second door on the East side of Washington Street, now in the occupation of Mr. William Cox. For terms apply to the Editor, or to the subscriber near Easton. J. CALDWELL.

August 31—tf

Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the county court of Dorchester county, and to me directed, at the suit of Sarah Hooper, executrix of Samuel Hooper, for the use of Gabriel Wood, against James Sullivan, senior, deceased, the following parcel of Land will be exposed to sale and sold on Thursday the 26th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of that day, at the house of John Sterling, in the village of New Market in the said county; that is to say, a tract or parcel of Land, called New Market, situate, lying and being near or adjoining the said village, with the buildings and appurtenances to the same belonging, except three acres thereof already sold; which said tract of Land was the property of the said James Sullivan; and was taken in execution and will be sold as aforesaid to satisfy the balance of the debt, interest, and costs recovered by the said plaintiff against him in the said county court.

THOMAS ENNALLS, late sheriff of Dorchester county. August 31—ts

Notice.

I wish to employ a single man to live in my family for the next ensuing year, who understands the Tanning and Currying business; if not a single man, a man with a small family can be accommodated with a House and Garden. None need apply who cannot come well recommended, for their industry and sobriety; to such liberal wages, will be given.

WILLIAM HUTSON, Dorchester county, Md. August 31—3w

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Farm on which Vincent Frampton now resides. Apply to SAM'L T. KENNARD. August 24—

REGISTRARS' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

FROM CLIO—No. II.

By J. G. PERCIVAL.

The wave is resting on the sea,
Or only ripples into smiles,
That curl and twinkle silently
Around the cocoa-tufted isles;
Beneath the Moro's frowning walls
The faintest chime of ocean falls,
As if the rolling tempest-swell,
Subdued by moonlight's magic spell,
Were murmuring its last farewell;
And now the distant-breath of flutes,
Or tinkling of the light guitars,
The mellow sound of love, that suits
The silent winds and drowsy stars,
When each discordant note is still,
And all the hum of day at rest,
And tender tones more inly thrill—
The yet unstain'd and virgin breast—
These sounds, that tell the heart's devotion,
Come floating upward from the ocean,
As skimming through the flaky foam
The light canoes are calmly driven
By winds, that send them to their home
So soft, they seem the gales of heaven.

But yet the reckless pirate keeps
His tiger watch, while nature sleeps,
And in his thirsting hope unsheathes
The sword, that glares with sullen flame,
With firm-set teeth he sternly breathes
His curse on each better name;
Careless he stands, prepar'd to strike
Friend, stranger, foe, for gain, alike;
As wolves, who gather in the wood,
And lurk till chance their prey has given,
Then burning in their thirst for blood,
With fiendlike yells are madly driven;
So cowers the pirate in his cave,
Till far away the snowy sail
Moves calmly o'er the mirror'd wave,
And flutters in the dying gale;
Then, with a demon swell of heart,
He hurries from the guilty shore,
And stealing on it, like a dart,
He dies that snowy sail in gore.

Piano Fortes.

L. RICKETTS, PIANO FORTE MAKER,

From Baltimore, respectfully informs the
Citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has
brought on some Piano Fortes of very super-
ior tones and quality which he offers for
sale on the most reasonable terms to persons
inclined to purchase.

N. B. Persons living in the vicinity wishing
to have their Pianos repaired, will please to
make immediate application at the Easton
Hotel.

August 24—3w

\$50 REWARD.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living in
Talbot County, on Saturday the 17th instant,
a Negro Woman named EVE, calls herself
EVE BLAKE,

Dark complexion, five feet four or five inches
high, 24 or 25 years of age. Took with her a
Striped Kersey Petticoat and Jacket, Striped
Lacey ditto, and a number of other clothing
too tedious to mention. She ran off with her
husband PERRY BLAKE, who belongs to Mr.
Christopher Cox, living in Queen Anne's county.
The above reward will be given if taken
and lodged in Easton jail so that I get her a-
gain and all reasonable charges paid. Fifty
cents will be given for apprehending and se-
curing the above named Perry Blake.

JAMES DENNY, Jr.

August 24—1f

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

All my Lands in Caroline county, consisting of

Six Plantations

In Hunting Creek Neck, and THREE in
Poplar Neck.

AMONG THE LATTER IS THE
LARGE PLANTATION

on Choptank River, now in my own occu-
pation. The above Farms are situated within a
few miles of Dover Bridge, and are of various
sizes so as to suit the circumstances of Ten-
ants of large or small capital. For terms apply
to the Subscriber.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal creek, near Cambridge, }
July 13th, 1822—8w

Postponed Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Kent county court
sitting as a court of Chancery, I will offer at

Public Auction,

On Monday 9th day of September next,
At Mr. Peacock's Tavern in Chester Town, at
the hour of 12 o'clock, A. M. the following
Valuable Real Estate, all that Farm & premi-
ses, being part of the Real Estate of Charles
Tilden, deceased, situate on Massachus River,
at the mouth of Turner's creek, in Kent county,
and being part of a tract of land called
Bennett's Lower. (now in the possession of
Henry Sullivan as tenant.) The said Farm,
contains 318 acres of land; has an abundant
supply of valuable timber, and vessels can
anchor and take in grain within 30 yards of
the shore. The soil is rich and fertile, and
it is believed this Farm offers greater in-
ducements to purchasers than are often to be
met with on this shore. Possession will not
be delivered till the first of January next.
The terms of sale are, four hundred dollars to
be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder
of the purchase money in one, two and three
years. In equal payments the purchaser to
give bond with approved security for the pay-
ment thereof, with interest on the whole sum
from the day of sale. Further particulars will
be made known on the day of sale.

HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Chester Town, August 3, 1822—6w

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE, ON CONVENIENT
CREDIT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That by virtue of a sufficient power granted
by a covenant contained in a deed of Inden-
ture, executed by William Hayward, Esq., to
the President, Directors and Company of the
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, the following
Lands, Tenements and Premises, will be ex-
posed to Public Sale on TUESDAY the 24th
day of September next, at the Court House in
Easton, between the hours of one and five
o'clock in the afternoon of that day; that is
to say, all and singular those several tracts
or parcels of Lands and Tenements situate,
lying and being near or upon the branches of
St. Michael's Creek and on the Road towards
Abbott's Mill in Talbot county, respectively
called New Mill, Partnership and Marsh Land,
and containing the quantity of five hundred
and fifty-six and one half acres of Land more
or less; and also all those other Lands and Ten-
ements situate and being on the roads leading
to Parson's Landing and to White Marsh
Church in the county aforesaid, respectively
called Goldsborough, Gurlington, Goldsbo-
rough's Addition, Lord's Gift and Pitt's
Range, and containing the quantity of four
hundred and fifty seven acres and sixty per-
ches of Land more or less. These Lands are
situated in the neighbourhood of White
Marsh Church, and of Cox's Mill, and Abbott's
Mill, and comprehend a fine body of Wood
and Branch Lands, and originally a good and
kindly soil for all sorts of grain. They may
be laid off in three or more farms, or other-
wise divided to suit persons inclined to pur-
chase. Possession may be had on the first of
next January, and the privilege of sowing
grain during the autumn will be allowed.
Those who are disposed to purchase will view
the premises, and a Plot in the hands of the
Cashier will afford the necessary explanations.
A very convenient credit will be given to the
purchasers; for the terms of which, and for
the security to be required, all persons dispo-
sed to buy are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

Branch Bank at Easton, } 2m.
July 20, 1822.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell the following lands,
(formerly the property of Catharine Bruff,
deceased) on very low and accommodating
terms, viz. one Farm (a part of the Indian
purchase) containing 300 acres more or less,
lying and being in Dorchester county, and
situated on the road leading from Ennalls'
Ferry to Cord Town, and within about two
miles of the waters of the Great Choptank.
There is about 70 acres cleared, and well
adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c.
the remainder is very heavily timbered, and
may justly be called the first qualified land.
From the convenience to navigation it is be-
lieved that the timber and cord wood, which
would come off that part of the land that
might be cleared to make it a good farm
would more than pay for the tract.

ALSO, one other tract (a part of the Indian
purchase) containing 40 acres more or less,
lying and being in Dorchester county, and
situated on the road leading from Cambridge
to Hiccksburgh, and immediately in front of
Henry H. Edmondson's dwelling—this is
nearly all cleared, and well adapted to the
growth of the country.

Likewise, that beautifully situated farm,
Town Point, containing 185 acres more or
less, lying and being in Cecil county, and
situated on the Bohemia river—this land is
thin but capable of improvement, and there
is perhaps few farms more advantageously
situated respecting the benefits arising from
the water. For terms apply to the subscri-
ber near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 13

Notice.

By virtue of a decree of Kent county Court
at March term 1822, sitting as a Court of e-
quity, the subscriber will expose to public
sale, on the 10th day of September next, be-
tween the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. at
the house of Joshua Pennington, at the Head
of Chester, all the lands lying in said county,
which Daniel Turner died possessed of, the
number of acres not yet correctly ascertained.
Said land is bounded by the Delaware line on
the East, on other sides by the lands of John
Turner, Solomon Smith and George Hazel,
the road leading from the Head of Chester to
Smyrna running through said land.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser or
purchasers pay forty dollars on the day of sale,
& the residue in one year from the day of sale,
to be secured by bond with good security and
interest thereon from the day of sale.

The creditors of Daniel Turner, deceased,
are hereby directed to file their claims with
the vouchers thereof, with the Clerk of Kent
County Court, within six months from the day
of sale.

EDWARD EUBANKS, Trustee.

Head of Chester, }
August 17, 1822—3w

FOR SALE,

On a long Credit to suit Purchasers,

That fine Row of BRICK BUILDINGS, sit-
uated on Washington street, in Easton, oppo-
site the Court House, and now in the occu-
pation of Messrs. Stevens, Edmondson and
Jones.

These are known to be of the best situations
in Easton for business, and in the most agree-
able and healthy parts of the town for places
of residence—These Buildings with their re-
spective Lots and comfortable back Buildings
are offered for Sale together, or separately,
upon the most accommodating terms.

The Houses and Lots are advantageously
situated for investments of money, as they produce a good
interest, and are always in demand—To men
of business they will for ever be an object.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

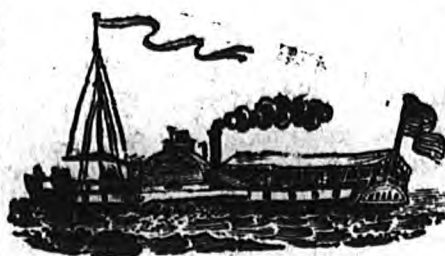
August 17—1f

Notice.

Observing that my Husband, Mr. Samuel
Stevens, declared that I have left his Bed and
Board, and forwarned all persons from trusting
me on his account—"Dire necessity compels
the measure, and hear me for I will speak"—
He has neither Bed or Board, if being mine,
and the fact is he left it—And as to running
him in debt, I am sorry to say he has no credit.
I have credit myself, it being known I am
punctual, honest and industrious.

CELLA STEVENS.

August 10, 1822—3



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on
Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis
and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past
12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the
7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point,
the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore,
leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and
continue to leave the above places as follows:
Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wed-
nesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sun-
days and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first
of November, and then leave the above
places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before
dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to
Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the
same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers
wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be
put on board the Union Line of Steam-Boats,
in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by
9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route
from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chester-
town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving
Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every
Monday, and Chesterstown every Tuesday
at the same hour for Queenstown and Balti-
more, during the season—Horses and car-
riages will be taken on board from either of
the above places. All Baggage at the risk of
the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or
other freight, will send for them when the
Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—1f

Fountain Inn.

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

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

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber having commenced the
Coach, Gig and Harness Making Business, at
the head of Washington street, Easton, in-
tends keeping on hand a constant supply of
materials necessary to carry it on, and to em-
ploy the best workmen. He pledges himself
to finish, at the shortest notice, Coaches, &c.
on reasonable terms. He returns thanks to
his friends and the public, for the encourage-
ment he has received, and from his attention
to business, expects to receive a share of
public patronage.

FRANCIS PARROTT.

Easton, August 17—1f

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Dwelling House and Store on Wash-
ington Street, directly opposite the Court
House, now in the occupancy of Mr. John
Tomlinson. For terms apply to

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, August 3 1f

To the Voters OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The Subscriber offers himself a Candi-
date for a seat in the next General Assem-
bly of Maryland, and solicits the suffrages
of his fellow-citizens—Should he be so far
honored as to be elected, he will endeavor
to do his duty, honestly and faithfully.

The Public's Obed. Serv't.

STEPHEN DARDEN.

Talbot county, Md. }

August 10, 1822. }

FOR RENT.

To be rented, for the ensuing
year, that commodious Two-story
Brick Building, now occupied by Mr.
John D. Green, nearly opposite the
Bank. The Store and back room and front
cellar are now for rent, and possession may
be had immediately.

ALSO,

That well known place, called Kingston,
being an excellent situation for the Crafting
business, having a good dwelling house, store-
house and granary. For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

August 17

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

Female Academy

AT EASTON.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to this
village, takes this mode of informing the in-
habitants of Talbot, and the adjacent counties,
that she will open a Seminary for the education
of Young Ladies on the 2d of September next,
at the corner of Harrison and Goldsborough
streets.

The Institution, at first, will be conducted
by the Subscriber only, whose first and prin-
cipal efforts will be to eradicate the false, and
impress the just, and at present, the most
accurate and universally approved pronuncia-
tion of the English language.

The Subscriber has the confidence to assert,
that the literary advantages to be obtained at
her School in the several departments, viz.
Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,
English Grammar, History, ancient and modern,
Geography demonstrated by Maps and Globes of
the most modern engraving, will be, if not su-
perior, at least, equal to those in any female In-
stitution on the Eastern Shore.

Parents and Guardians, who may think
proper to favor her Academy, may be assured,
that every exertion will be made to facilitate
the moral and literary progress of those, in-
trusted to her care, and that nothing shall be
omitted to merit public approbation with con-
tinuance of character and patronage here-
tofore liberally bestowed on her Seminary.

Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c. &c.
will be taught. For those desirous to learn
Music, an eminent Professor can be procured.

SUSAN QUINN.

August 10—

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

The Parents, Guardians and Friends of the
Pupils attending the Miss Harris's Academy
(and the public in general) are hereby in-
formed that the vacancy occasioned by the re-
cent death of Miss Susan Harris, will be sup-
plied by a younger sister who is well qualified
to discharge the duties of that station. The
Seminary will therefore in future be con-
ducted under the superintendence of Sarah and
Juliana Harris, and will be opened again on
the second day of September next.

Easton, August 17—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas,
issued out of Talbot county Court to me di-
rected, against James Benson, at the suits of
Andrew Orem and Passie Lloyd, will be sold
on Tuesday 3d September next, at the Court
House Door in Easton, between the hours of
1 and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the fol-
lowing property, to wit: Four Lots in the
town of Oxford, the property of the said Ben-
son, seized and will be sold to satisfy the a-
bove claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON Shff.

August 10—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas
issued out of Talbot County Court, to me di-
rected, against Thomas Harrison and Jacob
Harrison, at the suit of Shadrack Leademham,
will be sold on Tuesday the 3d September
next, at the Court House Door in Easton, be-
tween the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. of
the same day, the following property, to wit:
All their right title interest and claim, in and
to their farm in Dirty Neck, purchased by
them of Jno. Tilghman, where Wm. Harrison
now resides, also one small Sloop.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

August 10—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me
directed at the suit of Elizabeth Sullivan a-
gainst John Craw, will be sold on Tuesday the
17th of September next, on the Court House
Green, between 11 and 4 o'clock, the follow-
ing property, viz: A House and Lot, situate
on the Post Road leading from Easton to Cen-
treville, also, one negro Man named Cluce,
one new Gig and one Sorrel Horse, seized &
taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

August 17—1f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas,
issued out of Talbot county court, to me di-
rected, against Nicholas Owens, at the suit of
Peter Harris use of Thomas Stevens, and a
fieri facias at the suit of William Bromwell,
trustee of Robert Spencer, against said Owens;
will be sold, on Tuesday the 17 day of Sep-
tember next, at the court house door, between
3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property,
to wit: The Lot or parcel of Land and all the
improvements thereon, now occupied by
William Sewell, lying on the Road from
Easton to Dover Bridge, seized and will be
sold to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

August 24—ts

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of James
Corkrill, deceased, are hereby requested to
make immediate payment to the Subscriber,
as further indulgence will not be granted—
Those having claims against the said deced-
ed's estate will produce the same properly au-
thenticated.

RACHEL CORKRILL, Adm'r.

August 17—3w

JOHN NICOLS,

Hair-Dresser and Coat Scourer.

Respectfully informs his customers and the
public generally, that he has removed his Shop
from Washington street to the House former-
ly occupied by Dr. Kemp as an Office, situate
on Court street, directly opposite the Market
House—where he hopes by his strict attention
to business to merit a share of the public pa-
tronage—Gentlemen who prefer being dressed
at their lodgings will be attended to by ap-
plying as above.

Easton, August 17—

Last Notice.

All persons indebted for Officers' Fees are
requested to make immediate payment to my
Deputies when called on. No more indulgence
can be given. The Fees for the last year have
been due since the 10th inst.

The Notes passed for the property purchas-
ed at the Sale of the late Allen Bowie's Per-
sonal Estate will be due on the 27th inst.
They are all in my Office, in the Court House,
where those indebted are requested to call.

E. N. HAMBLETON,

Adm'r. of A. Bowie, deceased.

August 24—4w

New Fall Goods.

THOMAS & GROOMER

Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS,

Which added to those before received, ren-
ders their Assortment very general and com-
plete, and to which they respectfully invite
the attention of their customers and the pub-
lic generally.

Easton, August 24—1f

TOBACCO.

Benj'n. Townsend,

No. 45, Bridge Street, O. T.

BALTIMORE.

Takes this opportunity of returning his un-
feigned thanks to his friends and the public
for their patronage, and informs them that he
still continues to MANUFACTURE TOBAC-
CO of all kinds

He has on hand an extensive supply of the
following articles, which he will sell at the
annexed reduced prices, viz.
Spun Tobacco & Small Twist at 13 cts pr. lb.
Spanish Segars at \$8 50 pr. m.
Half Spanish do 4 50 pr. m.
Common do 1 50 pr. m.
Rappee Snuff of the best quality at 20 cents
per pound.

Baltimore, August 24

Notice.

The Stockholders of the Farmers Bank of
Somerset and Worcester, are hereby notified
that an election for Directors will be held at
the Banking House in Snow Hill, on Friday
the 18th day of October next, between the
hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Per order,

JOHN P. DUFFIED.

August 24—4w

10th August, 1822.

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The UNION TAVERN in Easton,
at the corner of Washington and
Goldsborough streets, now occupied
by Mr. Charles W. Nabb. This val-
uable stand for a Public House, requires only
an active and agreeable man to occupy it, and
make it the most profitable one on the East-
ern Shore. For the accommodation of a
permanent tenant, every necessary repair and
improvement of the premises shall be im-
mediately made; and it is probable that Mr. Nabb
would give immediate possession if desired.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

STRAYED

From the Subscriber a BAY COLT, be-
tween three and four years old, pretty well
formed and grown, with a blaze face and sev-
eral white feet—it is not recollected if all his
feet were white—his tail was long, his colour
rather a light bay—he was turned into the
woods, and not having been seen for two or
three weeks, it is supposed, from his fre-
quenting the grounds about the mouth of the
Neck and Potts' Mill, that he may have gone
into the Long Woods or turned off towards
the Old Chapel—if intelligence is given of the
COLT, or he is secured and delivered, so that
I get him in either case, I will give a liberal
Reward.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 6th, 1822—1f

FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chan-
cery, will be sold at public sale, at Lowry's
Tavern in Easton, on Tuesday the 17th of
September next, at 12 o'clock, one half of a
tract of Land called Dolans, lying in Talbot
county, which part of said land belongs to the
estate of Charles Hobbs, deceased, and con-
tains about 325 acres.

The improvements are a large brick DWEL-
LING HOUSE, and an excellent Brick Quar-
ter, with the usual farm buildings. The
terms of sale are, that the purchaser
shall give bond with approved security, to
pay the purchase money within twelve
months from the day of sale.