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## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

(Abstract of Proceedings.)

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

The House proceeded to the second  
reading of the report and resolution rela-  
tive to Mr. Kerr's agency, as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the  
Memorial of John Leedes Kerr, the agent ap-  
pointed to liquidate and settle with the Gen-  
eral Government the necessary expenditures  
incurred by this State in providing for the  
common defence during the late war, with the  
accompanying documents, beg leave to report:  
That they have had the subject of the said  
memorial under their mature deliberation and  
conceiving themselves to have been specially  
intrusted by the House of Delegates with the  
necessary investigation of the nature and ex-  
tent of the services rendered by the Agent, in  
the prosecution of the highly important inter-  
est of the State, which was committed to his  
charge, they have entered into a full examina-  
tion of the various difficulties which have  
stood in the way of an adjustment of the  
State's claim; and of the course and proceed-  
ings pursued by the agent in asserting and  
maintaining the justice of the State's demand,  
and in obviating the many difficulties and ob-  
jections which presented themselves, in dif-  
ferent stages of the business. Your committee  
are fully satisfied that the statements contain-  
ed in the memorial of the agent, present, a  
just and true representation of the intrinsic  
difficulties, both as to the principles and detail  
of his negotiation, and adjustment of the  
State's claim, but by no means an adequate  
view of his anxious, expensive and responsible  
services, nor of his private sacrifices neces-  
sarily incurred, by the devotion of so much of  
his time and attention to this public concern  
during the last four years. The Committee  
find that the long period of time in which the  
agent has been engaged in obtaining an as-  
sumption of the State's claim, by the General  
Government, and in establishing those equita-  
ble principles for its adjustment by the opera-  
tion of which he has been enabled to bring  
the object of his appointment to so prospective  
an issue, cannot in the slightest degree be  
charged upon him, but, on the contrary, was  
in the ordinary course of such applications to  
the General Government, amidst its vast ex-  
penditures, and was unavoidable. The com-  
mittee find that in the first effort of the agent  
to obtain an assumption of the State's claim &  
to get it admitted to an audit in the United  
States Treasury, as one recognized by the  
Executive authority of the General Govern-  
ment, he was met by an offer of a rule of as-  
sumption, which would have excluded every  
part of the expenses claimed to be reimbursed,  
except the trifling amount advanced for the  
pay and subsistence of the drafted militia,  
called out under the express recognition of  
the President, & some other expenses for ser-  
vices before expressly adopted by him; but the  
agent very properly declined acceding to such a  
principle of settlement, whereby he would  
have thrown the State's claim into the same  
uncertainty of its obtaining a special recogni-  
tion by Congress, which still exists as to that  
of another state, and prudently resolved on  
the patient, persevering course, by means of  
which he at last induced the assumption of the  
claim by the Executive Authority of the U. S. &  
has gradually brought into the State Treas-  
ury, almost the entire demand originally plac-  
ed in his hands. The Committee will not  
attempt to detail to the House the process by  
which either the General assumption of the  
State's claim was induced by the arguments  
and representations of the agent in support  
of the peculiar case of the State, or a settle-  
ment of equitable rules of adjustment in the  
detail, was from time to time obtained by him,  
and the difficulties and objections arose, but beg  
leave to read the particular attention of the  
House, as to the first, to the documents  
marked A & B and as to the last to the docu-  
ment marked C, which has already been  
presented with the memorial of the agent.  
The committee are decidedly of opinion that  
the agent, in every respect & at every stage of  
his engagement, has steadily pursued the only  
proper course & used the only means by which  
the claim of the state could have been brought  
to a successful issue, and that he has prudently  
conformed himself to the convenience & good  
pleasure of the war department in their pro-  
gress in the adjustment, and has at no period  
omitted any fit occasion for urging a speedy  
settlement of the state's demand, nor spared  
himself any trouble or expense in attending to  
his engagements therein. The committee  
further find from the documents referred  
to them, that the agent has at all times  
been attentive to the exigencies of the state,  
and has by his zealous solicitations obtained  
from the authority of the Secretary of War,  
such advances of money, in part of the claim,  
during the progress of the adjustment, as the  
necessity of the state imperiously demanded.  
Your committee feel it a duty which they  
owe to the agent, to call the particular at-  
tention of the House to that large portion of  
the State's claim which was rejected or sus-  
pended by the accounting officer, and to the  
zealous and persevering exertions of the  
agent, during the last year, in obtaining from  
the Secretary of War a relaxation of the strict  
rules of his department in favour of the  
equitable claims of the state, the labour and  
services of the agent in making a classification  
of the multifarious objections of the account-  
ing officer, and his successful appeal to the  
Secretary of War, for the settlement of equita-  
ble rules of adjustment fully appear in the  
document marked C, already before the  
House from which it is shown that the exertions  
of the agent, during the last year, have reduc-

ed the items of the claim, which were sus-  
pended or rejected by the accounting officer,  
according to his abstract thereof, sent to the  
agent in January 1820 amounting to the sum of  
\$124,761.08 down to the small comparative  
amount of \$19,283.23. When the committee  
took up the question of compensation submit-  
ted to the General Assembly by the mem-  
orial of the agent, and in reference thereto,  
brought into their mature consideration the  
importance and responsibility of the trust re-  
posed in him, in being charged with the pro-  
secution of a doubtful claim, actually deemed  
hopeless by a large portion of the citizens of  
the state. The whole course and proceedings  
of the agent in the management of the busi-  
ness confided to him; the real difficulties and  
obstacles which have been obviated and  
removed by his exertions, and representations  
of the peculiar nature of the case, the actual  
personal expenses which must have been nec-  
essarily incurred by him, in pursuing the  
business of his agency abroad, & the successful  
event of an actual payment into the treasury  
of so large a portion of the claim as \$274,710.21,  
they cannot hesitate to report their opin-  
ion that the agent has a just claim upon the  
state, for a liberal reward of his services, & in  
their view of the case, are of opinion and do  
report that a settlement of his compensation at  
the rate of two per cent on the portion of the  
claim, which has been actually recovered, will  
be no more than just and reasonable; the com-  
mittee therefore beg leave to recommend to  
the house the adoption of the following resolu-  
tion.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western  
Shore pay to John Leedes Kerr, the agent ap-  
pointed to liquidate and settle with the Gen-  
eral Government the necessary expenditures  
incurred by the state during the late war, the  
sum of twenty-one hundred and ninety-four  
dollars, in addition to the sums heretofore ad-  
vanced to him in part, as a com-  
pensation for his services rendered the state.

On motion of Mr. B. Forrest, the ques-  
tion was put on so much of the report as  
expressed the opinion of the committee  
as to the zeal, ability and success, with  
which Mr. Kerr had performed his trusts,  
and the difficulties and labour which he  
had encountered. General Marriott re-  
marked that with respect to the portion  
of the report under consideration, he hoped  
the house would give an unanimous  
vote of approbation. That all must admit  
the very zealous and able manner in  
which the agent has discharged his duty,  
and the very great difficulties which he  
had to encounter and the extreme labour  
and attention necessary to remove them.  
He has been successful, too, beyond the  
expectations of even the warmest friends  
of the State's claim; and, surely, said he,  
whatever difference of opinion may pre-  
vail, as to the extent of pecuniary com-  
pensation which Mr. Kerr should receive,  
no citizen of Maryland, will withhold  
this meed of approbation.

The question was taken and decided in  
the affirmative.

The other part of the report being read,  
which fixed the compensation of Mr. Kerr  
at 2 per cent. on the portion of the state's  
claim which had been actually recovered.

Mr. S. Stevens moved to strike it out,  
for the purpose of inserting the expres-  
sion of an opinion that the money already  
received by Mr. Kerr, was a sufficient  
compensation. A division of the question  
was called for; and the question was taken  
on striking out and carried in the affirma-  
tive. The question then occurred on the  
other portion of Mr. Stevens' amendment,  
which was as follows:

Resolved, That the three thousand  
three hundred dollars which has been paid  
to John L. Kerr, as agent to the state to  
prosecute the claim or claims of this state  
against the United States be and is hereby  
considered as full compensation for all  
duties performed or to be performed in  
relation to the above claim or claims.

This amendment was opposed by Mr.  
Maulsby, of Harford, in a very elaborate  
speech. He gave a very full and particu-  
lar detail of the great labour and respon-  
sibility of the task which the agent had  
assumed and of the discouragement and  
obstacles which he was compelled to en-  
counter, from the very commencement of  
his negotiation, and he concluded with an  
animated exhibition of the zealous, able  
and successful manner in which he had  
performed the trust reposed in him by the  
state. Mr. Maulsby said, that he was bound  
in candour to acknowledge, that his opinion  
had undergone a very great change, with  
respect to the services of Mr. Kerr, since  
his attention had been particularly drawn  
to the subject by being a member of the  
committee to whom his memorial was re-  
ferred. That so soon as he had discovered  
the mistake under which he laboured, he  
had repaired, in one instance, what might  
seem to some to have been an act of injus-  
tice to Mr. Kerr. He alluded to the  
amendment which he had caused to be  
made in the report of the committee of  
ways and means, of which he was chair-  
man, expressing the sense of the commit-  
tee and of the house of the distinguished  
merits and active, laborious and valuable  
services of that gentleman.

Mr. Maulsby also said that he was now  
willing to go farther and not only to say  
that Mr. Kerr had not received a suffi-  
cient compensation, but to make him an  
additional compensation. The addition,  
he thought just and reasonable was one  
thousand dollars.

Mr. Allen, of Harford, followed on the

same side. He said he warned gentlemen  
against suffering their minds to be preju-  
diced, in this matter, by the unfounded  
and unjust representations which had  
been incessantly made from the very com-  
mencement of the session in relation to it,  
that the most insidious means had been  
used to poison the minds of the mem-  
bers. He had really been induced to be-  
lieve that the agent had done nothing or  
next to nothing; and so far had gentlemen  
gone in their misrepresentations of the  
conduct of Mr. Kerr, that they had even  
attempted to impose a belief, that Mr. Kerr  
had neglected to do, all that he could  
have done, for the recovery of the state's  
claim, for the purpose of producing em-  
barrassment in the finances of the state,  
and to affect injuriously the democratic  
party. Mr. A. said he was now satisfied  
that all these representations were wholly  
unjust and groundless—yet he had no  
doubt they had an influence upon the  
minds of many gentlemen who heard him.  
To such an influence he ascribed the omis-  
sion of Mr. Kerr's name in the report  
of the committee of ways and means, as  
one of the persons whose agency was use-  
ful in the recovery of the state's claim,  
and in which the sole credit was given by  
that committee to the present executive  
& Mr. Pinkney, the clerk of the council.  
Mr. Allen said that he was happy that  
the candour of his friend and colleague  
had induced him to repair this injustice.

Mr. Barney rose and said he was as-  
tonished at the remarks of the gentleman;  
he has suffered his credulity to be sport-  
ed with, and thinks that others have been  
equally imposed upon. Mr. B. said he  
was a member of the committee of ways  
and means and as such had given his con-  
currence to the expression of approbation  
of the conduct of the executive and  
Mr. Pinkney. The services of Mr. Pink-  
ney all must admit; as it respects the ex-  
ecutive he had learned from an undoubted  
source that a member of it had, during  
the present year, interfered personally  
with a view to the early adjustment of our  
claim—that this act was not required of  
the executive and he thought for doing of  
it, they were entitled to an expression of  
approbation. That he was willing to  
award to Mr. Kerr the credit that was  
due him for the able and successful man-  
ner in which he had executed his trust  
and he was ready to make him an addi-  
tional compensation, for he did not be-  
lieve he had been rewarded according to  
the labour and value of his services. Mr.  
Allen again spoke. He appealed to the  
members of the majority to say if his state-  
ment of the attempts to prejudice  
Mr. Kerr's case and services was not  
correct. He said he was satisfied  
that he was not the only person im-  
posed upon. Mr. A. said he had taken  
pains to investigate the facts and had sat-  
isfactorily ascertained that the agent has  
been most industriously and persever-  
ingly engaged in the performance of the  
work confided to him. That success has  
crowned his efforts—and that at his soli-  
citations alone the payments of money  
from time to time have been made into  
the public treasury. Thus showing con-  
clusively the gross injustice, which has  
been attempted to be done this gentle-  
man. He was happy to find a dis-  
position prevailing to repair this injus-  
tice.

Mr. S. Stevens then rose in support of  
his proposition. He admitted the zeal,  
fidelity and ability with which the agent  
had performed his duty—and the obliga-  
tion of the Government to reward him lib-  
erally—but he thought he had been al-  
ready sufficiently rewarded. That his  
services were neither very laborious, or  
very serviceable to the state. That the labour  
of recovering the claim of the State, in  
the main, had been performed by Mr.  
Pinkney the Clerk of the Council.  
I hold in my hand, said Mr. S. a docu-  
ment made out by that gentleman by  
which in the language of the Executive  
in their communication, he "has brought  
light out of darkness"—that had obviated  
the objections in great degree of the War  
Department to our claim.

That there was another document re-  
ferred to by Mr. Kerr, in his memorial,  
which would show that his services were  
but of little avail—he alluded to the ar-  
gument of Mr. Kerr, upon the objections  
made by the Secretary of War, to sundry  
items of our claim amounting to nearly  
\$125,000—this argument contains a clas-  
sification of the objections and occupies  
seven sheets of paper. Mr. S. said upon  
examining this document it would appear  
that the Secretary of War, in the margin  
of the argument under each head of classi-  
fication with his own hand, had written  
"J. C. C. allowed." That therefore it was  
evident that this argument could have had  
no influence upon him. The distinguished  
ability and known liberality of the Secre-  
tary, was a sufficient assurance, that no  
arguments to induce him to do what was  
right were necessary. He was always  
ready to do justice to the State, and did  
not require any body to inform him  
what justice required to be done. He  
said the gentleman from Harford had  
talked about the agent having been com-  
pelled to wait in the Anti-Chamber, &c.

He said he knew that could not be so—  
That the politeness of the Secretary of  
War, was an ample assurance to the con-  
trary—at all events that he knew Mr.  
Kerr, who was a sensible and high spir-  
ited gentleman, would not have suffered  
such indignity—Mr. S. concluded by ob-  
serving that under Toll view of all the  
circumstances, he could not believe that  
Mr. Kerr, was entitled to any greater  
compensation than he had received—un-  
der this impression he had submitted his  
resolution.

Mr. LeCompte replied. He said he was  
surprised at the singularly strange state-  
ments & remarks made by the gentleman  
from Talbot. He admits that the agent  
has faithfully performed his duties, but  
he denies that those duties were either  
laborious or difficult, or serviceable to  
the state. He appears to think that  
the whole duty was performed by Mr.  
Pinkney, the Clerk of the Council, and  
that Mr. Kerr had nothing more to do  
than to present our accounts to the Gen-  
eral Government,—an act which any lack-  
ey driver, might have done. As to explana-  
tions of the justice & propriety of our claim  
or arguments to obviate objections, he  
seems to have no idea that any necessity  
for them could have ever existed. Now let  
us inquire, said Mr. LeCompte, what were  
the services performed by Mr. Pinkney?  
At the extra May session of 1813, an act  
was passed to provide for the settlement  
of claims arising from the employment of  
our Militia, and the Governor and Coun-  
cil were directed to appoint an Accountant  
for each shore, who was charged with the  
settlement of these claims against the  
State. The Accountants made out the  
statements and settlements of these claims  
and reported them, with the vouchers,  
to the Governor and Council, for their re-  
vision. When such accounts, with the  
vouchers, were presented to and finally  
passed by the Governor and Council, the  
Governor drew warrants on the Treasur-  
er of the Western Shore for the respec-  
tive amounts, so passed. By the 8th  
Section of this Act it was expressly made  
the duty of the Clerk of the Council, for  
the time being, carefully to preserve the  
vouchers accompanying the respective  
settlements & to record the several war-  
rants, which should be signed by the Gov-  
ernor. Mr. P. as Clerk of the Council,  
did not away and preserve these vouchers  
and recorded the warrants drawn by the  
Governor, as the act required him to do.  
But these accounts and vouchers had been  
all before made out by the militia officers  
and the militia accountants, and Mr.  
Pinkney had nothing more or less to do  
with them than to keep them safely in  
the Council Chamber, after they were ac-  
cepted by the Executive & left there in  
his care.

Of these vouchers, thus preserved by  
the direction of this act, Mr. P. made a  
plain simple list or account, charging  
them to the United States, and added up  
the amount. This he did with the care  
and accuracy, for which he is so much  
distinguished; but this was his duty not  
Mr. Kerr's. Mr. Kerr was appointed  
to adjust and settle our claim with the  
General Government. It was therefore  
necessary that a statement of this claim  
and the vouchers to sustain it should  
be placed in his hands. Mr. P. therefore  
under the direction of the Governor and  
Council, barely stated the account and  
collected together and numbered the  
vouchers in his possession and packed  
them up for the use of the agent at Wash-  
ington. Here Mr. Pinkney's labour  
closed and at the same point Mr.  
Kerr's services commenced. It is true  
whenever in the progress of the ne-  
gotiation, any additional vouchers, or  
evidence were required if they were in  
the Council Chamber or could be procured  
from the hands of militia officers or others,  
Mr. P. was always ready and prompt to  
furnish or procure them, and to transmit  
them to Mr. Kerr or the War Office. As  
an illustration of the labour and services  
of Mr. P. the gentleman from Talbot, has  
told you that he held in his hand a docu-  
ment, made out by that officer, by which he  
had brought light out of darkness! Now  
Sir, what is the fact? the document referred  
to by the gentleman, is a statement made  
not by Mr. P. but by the 3d Auditor of  
the War Department & transmitted to Mr.  
Kerr, last winter, of the several claims  
presented by the state, which were deem-  
ed inadmissible or required explanations,  
amounting to the sum of nearly \$125,000;  
in fact a statement of the objections a-  
gainst this important portion of our claim.  
Mr. P. most probably never saw it unless,  
indeed, Mr. Kerr should at any time have  
shown it to him. It was sent on by the  
War Department to Mr. Kerr & it was his  
duty, as he has done, to prepare to meet  
and to obviate the objections so present-  
ed to him.

But Mr. L. said, the gentleman from  
Talbot thinks that the labours of the  
agent had no effect in removing any ob-  
jections of the War Department to any  
portion of our claim and as evidence of  
the correctness of his opinion refers the  
house to a document accompanying Mr.  
Kerr's memorial. This document con-

tains the arguments used by Mr. Kerr,  
during the last year, to obviate the ob-  
jections contained in the before mention-  
ed statement of the 3d Auditor, occupying  
seven sheets of paper—the gentleman  
from Talbot says, upon looking over this  
document, it will be perceived, that in  
the margin of each argument the Secre-  
tary of War has written with his own  
hand—"allowed J. C. C." or "disallowed  
J. C. C." and therefore he concludes that  
the Secretary must have been satisfied  
from his own sense of justice and right,  
what ought to have been done with the  
several accounts, & that the arguments of  
Mr. Kerr were altogether nugatory. Now  
what is the fact? The Secretary of War,  
or his Auditor, had suspended or disal-  
lowed sundry items of our account a-  
mounting to upwards of 124,000 dollars.  
A list of those suspended or disallowed  
items was sent to Mr. Kerr, with the  
reasons for such suspension or disap-  
provement. Mr. Kerr makes this argu-  
ment by way of appeal to the discre-  
tionary powers of the secretary of war  
and to obviate those reasons and objec-  
tions.

The secretary of war takes this argu-  
ment into his mature consideration and, as  
appears by the documents on your table,  
deliberately sends to Mr. Kerr, at East-  
on, for additional explanations, which  
were from time to time furnished, and  
finally, out of this very amount, before  
suspended or rejected, he admits so  
much of the equitable grounds and prin-  
ciples insisted on by the agent, in his ar-  
guments and appeal to him, as to au-  
thorise the auditor to report as a bal-  
ance due to the state \$94,710.21.  
And upon this admission the matter has  
actually been lately paid into the  
treasury of the state; yet, from these facts,  
the gentleman from Talbot concludes, that  
the labours of Mr. Kerr were altogether  
unavailing, and that he never secured  
ever such a conclusion. Now, Sir, what are  
the premises? Is it possible that the  
Secretary of War, who is so much of a  
man of justice, would so grossly misrepre-  
sent the labours of Mr. Kerr? No one can  
believe so.

There can be no doubt that the objec-  
tions were at first seriously considered  
against the several accounts, and that  
Mr. Kerr, was so fortunate as, in some  
degree, to remove them.

Mr. LeCompte said that the gentle-  
man from Talbot seems quite indignant at  
some remarks of Mr. Maulsby, stating  
that the agent was compelled to wait in  
the anti chamber, &c. He appears to  
think this could not have happened. That  
the politeness of the secretary and the  
pride of the agent alike forbid the belief  
of it. Why, sir, all that was intended by  
the remark of Mr. Maulsby, was simply  
this; that in the multifarious concerns  
which required the attention of the se-  
cretary, Mr. Kerr was often compelled to  
wait his turn, and that his time and pa-  
tience were thus exhausted. No super-  
ciliousness was intended to be ascribed to  
the secretary—nor any unbecoming servil-  
ity to the agent. It was only meant to  
show the troublesome nature of the em-  
ployment he was engaged in. The  
remarks should have been at once so un-  
derstood.

Mr. L. said he would now briefly recall  
to the attention of the house the nature of  
the office, which Mr. Kerr had undertak-  
en; its responsibility and the labour of it,  
and the numerous difficulties he was com-  
pelled to encounter.

He was appointed by the Executive,  
under the act of November session 1816,  
for the purpose of obtaining a reimburse-  
ment of the expenses incurred by calling  
out the militia during the war. Our finan-  
ces were greatly deranged by the expendi-  
ture of large sums of money which became  
indispensable in defence of the state, and  
it was of the utmost importance to obtain  
a reimbursement of them by the general  
government; and I ask gentlemen to re-  
flect what would have been the situation  
of our finances had not this money been  
recovered for the state. Yet it is per-  
fectly certain that there were great diffi-  
culties in the way of a recovery of any  
part beyond the expenses of the draughted  
militia. The great bulk of our expendi-  
tures were made in cases of calls of the  
militia without any requisition by the U.  
nited States government and it was at  
first made a doubt whether the executive  
power of the President and the war de-  
partment were competent to assume them  
without an act of Congress. Moreover,  
said Mr. L. there were certain prejudices  
supposed to stand in the way of our claim  
till they were properly removed. The  
Massachusetts claim had been just re-  
jected absolutely, at the War Department,  
as our agent commenced his negotiation  
for a settlement of our claim, and there  
was perhaps a disposition at first to treat  
them alike. The utmost which was at  
first promised to the agent, in the role of  
adjustment suggested by the former ad-  
ministration or rather by the then acting  
secretary of war, would have only secured  
the trifling amount expended in sup-  
port of the draughted militia, for the great  
mass of our claim was founded on calls



u would be better understood, to mete to him his reward. In the confidence that justice would be done him, he engaged zealously in the work. For four years has he constantly devoted his attention to the accomplishment of this business—going to Washington with a great sacrifice of time and money—whenever his presence could in any manner be deemed requisite to the furtherance of our interests. His work is now done, or nearly so. He has succeeded beyond the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the state claim, and all admit the zeal, industry and ability which he has displayed. *We have received the value of his labours and his toils—But we have him now completely in our power—He has no special contract by which he can demand his reward. He can only appeal to our sense of justice and right.* Mr. LeCompte said, in conclusion, that he would appeal to the members of the house, whether it comported with the magnanimity of the legislature to permit a claimant circumstanced as Mr. Kerr is—admitted by all to have been a faithful and successful agent—to go away dissatisfied.

The question was then taken on Mr. S. Stevens' resolution refusing any additional compensation to the agent and it was rejected by a vote of 41 to 23.

Mr. T. Kennedy of Washington, then moved a resolution giving to the agent one and three fourths per cent. upon all monies now received, or which may hereafter be received from the general government, into the Treasury in virtue of his agency, deducting what he has already received in part of compensation.

Mr. Maulsby moved to amend the resolution by giving the agent the sum of one thousand dollars—this amendment was rejected.

Mr. Alderson moved to strike out one and three fourths per cent. and insert one and one fourth. This was rejected.

Mr. Becket moved to strike out and insert one and a half per cent. This was rejected.

The question was then taken on the proposition as submitted by Mr. T. Kennedy, and determined in the affirmative.

Besides the gentlemen before named Messrs. T. Kennedy, B. S. Forrest, Hayward and Wright engaged in the debate and supported the claim of Mr. Kerr.

**WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.**

The bill for the more effectual prevention of crimes and reformation of offenders which originated in the senate, was read a second time and rejected. This bill provided that no person should be sent to the penitentiary for a less period than five years, and that as far as practicable, the prisoners should sleep in separate rooms. It subalterned fines, imprisonment, pillory or whipping for offences, of minor enormity.

Mr. Cressap's bill to provide for the safe custody of the property of habitual drunkards, was read a second time and rejected.

The bill entitled an act to provide for the support and maintenance of debtors actually confined in prison, was read a second time and passed. *It is now a law.* Hereafter, when debtors are sent to prison, the person at whose suit or execution they are sent, must pay the sheriff the sum of *eighty seven and a half cents weekly* for their support—payment to be made in advance; or the prisoner to be immediately discharged.

Mr. Millard reported a bill, entitled an act to promote the happiness of the people and the strength and power of the state. It proposes to lay a tax of one dollar annually on every unmarried male between the ages of 25 and 50, and appropriate the proceeds of the tax to the education of indigent orphan females.

On motion of Mr. King, the house reconsidered the vote on the resolution directing the recording of the muster roll of the Maryland line—the house again refused to pass the resolution.

The bill authorising justices of the peace for Frederick county, to grant licenses to retailers and ordinary keepers and for other purposes, was read a second time and rejected.

The resolution in favor of Elizabeth Gordon, the widow of an old revolutionary soldier, was read a second time. Its passage was opposed by Mr. Maulsby and Mr. S. Stevens, they said that it was true that the legislature had put the widow of some officers on the pension list; but would be opening the door too wide to place on that list the widows of private soldiers of the revolution; they thought that the house would be next called on to put the grand children of revolutionary soldiers upon the list.

Mr. B. S. Forrest replied and said, that he was surprised at the objections to more as they came from a quarter which had always boasted of its exclusive republicanism. He said that it was a peculiar privilege to live under a republican form of government, and for that privilege we were indebted to the exertions of the man, (and his associates) whose widow now asked the scanty pittance a soldiers half pay. We boasted that our manners and habits were republican. And if they were justly so, doubted whether the distinction which was now attempted to be drawn between the wife of an officer and a soldier could be consistent insisted upon. He asked, if the soldier did not sleep as cold as the officer—he were not as often in the front of the hour of battle—if his blood did not as freely flow? He said for one, he was prepared to admit a justness of the distinction—the if the first application of an officers widow was now to be passed upon, the propriety of giving a pension to any more was a question now open, he hoped justice would be accorded to all—he con

continued for some time fortifying the present application by a warm and animated appeal to the justice and liberality of the legislature; when he was done the resolution passed.

The house also passed a resolution giving the half pay of a private to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the widow of Thomas Thompson, late of Dorchester county, deceased.

## A List of Laws

*Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at December Session, eighteen hundred and twenty.*

(Concluded.)

121. *An supplement to the act entitled, "An act for the benefit of the University of Maryland," passed at December session, 1916, chapter 78.*

122. *An supplement to an act entitled, "An act for the relief of John King and certain other securities of Wm S. Handy," late collector of Somerset county.*

123. *An act authorising the transcribing & binding of records, in the Office of Register of Wills in Anne Arundel county and for other purposes.*

124. *An supplement to the act entitled "an act laying duties on licenses to retailers of dry goods and for other purposes."*

125. *An act respecting an application for a road in Baltimore county court by Thomas Owings.*

126. *An act relative to the making of a public landing place and road in Somerset county.*

127. *An act to exempt a lottery there in mentioned from the tax imposed thereby.*

128. *An supplement to an act to erect a bridge over the Narrows of Kent Island, Queen Anne's county.*

129. *An act to empower Thomas Chase, of Anne Arundel county, to sell the property therein mentioned.*

130. *An act for the benefit of the Baltimore General Dispensaries.*

131. *A further additional supplement to an act entitled, "an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Chester River at Chestertown.*

132. *An act for the benefit of the executors of Joseph Thoruburg of Baltimore county.*

133. *An act for the relief of Sarah Cahall of Caroline county.*

134. *An act to incorporate the Trustees of Taylor's Island Seminary in Dorchester county.*

135. *An act to alter the names of Nathaniel Mortimer Magruder, Margaret Ellen Magruder, Roderick Magruder, Henry Magruder, & Alaric Magruder, into Nathaniel Mortimer M'Gregor, Margaret Ellen M'Gregor, Roderick M'Gregor, Henry M'Gregor, & Alaric M'Gregor.*

136. *An act to provide for the erecting of a wharf at the Town of Queen Anne in Prince George's county.*

137. *An act respecting certain roads in Prince George's county.*

138. *An act for the relief of the Library Company of Baltimore,*

139. *An act to authorise Mary Young of the city of Baltimore, to import and bring into the state, from the state of Virginia, a certain negro slave.*

140. *An act for the relief of Charlotte W. field of Montgomery county.*

141. *An act for the relief of Anthony Yeakess.*

142. *An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Dicks of the city of Baltimore.*

143. *An act for the relief of Hector Perkins and James M'Cann of the city of Baltimore.*

144. *A further supplement to the act entitled "an act to authorise a lottery or lotteries in the city of Baltimore," passed at December session, 1811, chapter 37.*

145. *An act to incorporate the Medical Society of Baltimore.*

146. *An act for the Benefit of Joseph Jarman and Frederick Johnson, of Baltimore.*

147. *An act to declare void certain deeds therein mentioned and to confirm the same.*

148. *An act for the benefit of Henry Fitzhugh now of the city of Baltimore.*

149. *An act to incorporate a Lutheran Church in Reisterstown, Baltimore county.*

150. *A supplement to an act entitled "an act to prevent the issuing of small bank notes."*

151. *An act to authorise James Stevens and Mary Ann alias Ann Maria, his wife, to lease the lot or parcel of ground therein mentioned.*

152. *An act for the benefit of All-Hallow Parish, in Anne Arundel county.*

153. *An act relating to the Crier of Baltimore county court.*

154. *An act to confirm and make valid an ordinance of the city of Baltimore.*

155. *An act to alter and change the name of George Charles Townes to that of George Charles Thompson.*

156. *An act to change the names of James Woodard and Harriet Woodard of Anne Arundel county to that of James Claggett & Harriet Claggett.*

157. *An act to authorise the Levy Court of Charles county, to rebuild a tobacco warehouse at Cedar Point, in William and Mary Parish, in said county.*

158. *An act relating to causes removed trial within the sixth, fifth and third Judicial Districts.*

159. *An act for changing the name of Chaptown in Charles county to Port Tobacco, securing the titles of proprietors of lots & houses therein, and for the regulation and improvement of the said town.*

160. *An act to confirm and make valid acts & proceedings of Jesse Bodle as a Justice of the Peace for Kent county.*

161. *An act for the better regulation of Chancery proceedings in certain cases.*

162. *An act to punish certain breach of trust.*

163. *An act to enable Hezekiah Niles of the city of Baltimore to dispose of certain books in the manner mentioned.*

164. *An act incorporating into one, the several acts relating to constables fees.*

165. *A further supplement to the act entitled "an act for the distribution of a certain sum for the purpose of establishing free schools in the counties therein mentioned."*

166. *An act to continue in force the act Assembly which would expire with the next session.*

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170. *An* act authorising Edmund H. Cooper to remove certain negroes into the state of Maryland.

171. *An* act to pay the civil list and the expenses of civil government.

173 An act for the relief of Job Smith, of Baltimore county, to remove a certain mulatto girl into the State of Maryland.

176 An act to confirm the appointment of collector of the tax of Charles county and for other purposes.

177 An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.

178 An act authorizing the making of a public landing at Dockery's Point, Somerset county.

179 An act for the benefit of John Barnes, clerk of Charles county.

180 An act for the relief of Lewis Helms, of the city of Baltimore.

181 An act for the relief of Maria W. Beckwith of Talbot county.

182 A further supplement to the act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore.

183 An act to authorize the Levy Court of Cecil county, to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

184 An act to extend the power of the levy court of Baltimore county in the case therein mentioned.

185 An act to restrain the evil practices of constables.

186 An act to provide for the support and maintenance of debtors actually confined in prison.

187 An act for the relief of Littleton Dennis Teackle of Somerset county.

188 An additional supplement to an act entitled "an act to regulate the inspection of tobacco."

189 An act for the benefit of the Havre De Grace bank.

190 An act for the benefit of the bank of Somerset in Somerset county.

191 An act to amend and reduce into one system the laws to direct descents.

192 An act for the relief of Harriet Matthews of Baltimore county.

193 An act for the relief of Sally Handy of Dorchester county.

194 A further supplement to an act entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" passed at November session 1805.

195 An act relative to the making of a public landing place in Somerset county.

196 A further additional supplement to the act entitled "an act to regulate the inspection of salted fish."

197 An act respecting the bond to be given by the register of the Court of Chancery.

198 An act for the relief of poor and distressed families in cases of execution for debt and distress for rent.

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## CONGRESS.

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### IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.

The resolution offered by Mr. Roberts declaring the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union, was read a second time.

The report of the committee, adverse to the reduction to the compensation of members of Congress, with the amendment, going to alter the tenor of the report, was next on the order of the day.

Mr. Barbour moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Roberts, considering this motion as proposing a final disposition of the subject for the present session, required the yeas and nays on the question and

The yeas and nays on the question were taken accordingly, as follows:

Yeas 17—Nays 19.

U. S. BANK.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the charter of the Bank of the United States—the question still being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Roberts.

Was rejected—7 to 30.

On motion of Mr. Lowrie, the following provision being the last on the bill, and amongst the penalties for defrauding the Bank, was stricken out verbatim:

"And by a standing in a pillory no more than three times, in open day, some public place during one hour at a time, which standing in a pillory, when inflicted more than once, shall be on different days."

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, as amended and read a third time by the following vote.

Yeas 20—Nays 26.

The engrossed bill to establish a uniform system to Bankruptcy, was read a third time, (which reading consumed nearly two hours,) and passed by the following vote.

Yeas 22—Nays 19.

The bill was ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence; and

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business,) with closed doors, of course,) and so continued until 4 o'clock; when

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

The bill to amend the act "to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of U. States," was read a third time, passed and sent to the house for concurrence.

The resolution of Mr. Roberts, taken up, and was modified by the motion so as to read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House Representatives of the United States America in Congress Assembled, That the state of Missouri shall be, and is hereby declared, one of the U. States of America, & is admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever: *Provided*, That the following be taken as fundamental conditions and terms upon which the state is admitted into the Union, namely that the fourth clause of the twenty

section of the third article of the constitution, submitted by the people of Missouri to the consideration of Congress, shall, as soon as the provisions of said constitution will admit, be so modified, that it shall not be applicable to any description of persons who may now be or hereafter shall become citizens of any state in this Union; & that, until so modified, no law, passed in conformity thereto, shall be construed to exclude any citizen of either state in this Union from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States.

After some debate, this resolution was, at the motion of Mr. Eaton, seconded by Mr. Van Dyke and Mr. Southard, postponed to and made the order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Talbot and Mr. Johnson of Ky. at first opposed the postponement, but, when time was asked by members in order to examine more fully the resolution, they ceased their opposition.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.

The following resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr. Barbour was taken up:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him of his re-election to the office of President of the United States.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Barbour and King of New York were appointed the committee in pursuance thereof.

The following resolution, also submitted yesterday by Mr. Barbour, was considered and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the President be requested to cause to be transmitted to Daniel D. Tompkins, Esq. of New York, Vice President of the United States, a notification of his re-election to that office.

MISSOURI.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, Mr. King, of Ala. in the chair, the consideration of the following resolution, offered by Mr. Roberts.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the State of Missouri shall be, and is hereby declared, one of the United States of America, and is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever: *Provided*, That the following be taken as fundamental conditions and terms upon which the said state is admitted into the Union, namely; that the fourth clause of the 26th section of the third article of the constitution submitted by the people of Missouri to the consideration of Congress, shall, as soon as the provisions of said constitution will admit, be so modified, that it shall not be applicable to any description of persons who may be, or hereafter shall become, citizens of any new state in this Union; and that, until so modified, no law, passed in conformity thereto, shall be construed to exclude any citizen of either state in this Union from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States.

Much debate took place on the merits of the resolution, as well as on the expediency of now acting on it, in the course of which, Mr. Barbour moved to strike out the proviso, but subsequently withdrew the motion. The resolution was advocated by Messrs. Roberts, Lowrie and Barbour, and was opposed by Messrs. Smith and Van Dyke.

The question was then put on ordering the resolution to be engrossed and read the third time: and was decided by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas 19—Nays 24.

So the resolution was rejected.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill from the other House to reduce the army, and the amendments proposed thereto by the committee on Military Affairs.

The bill was after some debate laid on the table—and

The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business—and

Then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

The day was occupied in the discussion of the bill to reduce the army.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

A bill was introduced and read to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States, in the state of Missouri. The bill for the reduction of the army with some amendments; was ordered to a third reading. The bill to reduce the army was passed. Messrs. Holmes of Maine, Roberts, Morrill, Barbour, Southard, Johnson of Ky. and King of N. Y. were appointed to meet a committee from the other house, on the subject of the admission of Missouri. A bill was reported and twice read, for the adjudication of claims arising under the Spanish Treaty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.

Mr. Clay, from the committee (himself and Mr. Allen of N. Y.) appointed to wait on the President of the United States with the resolution declaring the feelings of this house in regard to the Spanish provinces of South America, reported that the committee had, according to order, presented the resolution to the President; that the President assured the committee that, in common with the House of Representatives, he felt a great interest in the success of the provinces of Spanish America which are struggling to establish their freedom and independence; and that he would take the resolution in

*IN SENATE.*

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The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, with closed doors, of course, and so continued until 4 o'clock; when

The Senate adjourned.

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The resolution of Mr. Roberts, taken up, and was modified by the motion so as to read as follows:

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perfect respect for the distinguished body from which it had emanated.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to fix the compensation of the officers of the army.

After debate, and various amendments being offered, all of which were rejected, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for third reading.

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.

The bill entitled "An act to fix and equalize the pay of the officers of the army of the United States," was read the third time, and passed, by a vote of 106 to 39, Yeas and Nays. And the bill was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The committee of the whole house on the State of the Union was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to reduce the salaries, and fix the maximum of the compensation of certain officers and other persons employed in the civil departments of the government.

The House then proceeded to consider the said bill, and the remainder of the day was spent in the discussion of the many amendments proposed to the bill.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.

Mr. Brown of Ky. submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be directed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the 8th section of the act of Congress, approved March 6, 1820, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories," said 8th section imposing a prohibition and restriction upon the introduction of slaves in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, not included in the state contemplated by that act.

The preliminary question being put—"Will the house now proceed to consider this resolution?" It was decided in the negative, 79 yeas to 43. So the resolution lies on the table.

Mr. Sergeant from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States, reported the same without amendment—and, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, the bill was ordered to lie on the table, with a view to being called up hereafter.

Mr. Clay rose to give notice to the house, that he should on to-morrow make a motion, the ultimate object of which was the declaration of the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union.

Reduction of Salaries, &c.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill to reduce (on an average, by 20 per cent.) the salaries of the officers of the government, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Campbell the object of which was to reduce the pay of the members from eight dollars to six dollars per diem.

The questions which arose, and the decisions thereon were as follow.

Mr. Anderson moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. This motion was rejected by yeas and nays 106 to 49.

Mr. Clay with the expressed intention of putting the bill and amendment to sleep, as one which would be productive of nothing but a useless consumption of time, moved to lay the bill on the table.

And this motion was agreed to 84 to 62.

So the bill was laid on the table.

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Gouverneur, his private Secretary.

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

The Treaty of Amity, Settlement and Limits between the United States and Spain, signed on the 23d of February, 1819, having been ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications having been exchanged, it is herewith communicated to Congress, that such legislative measures may be taken as they shall judge proper for carrying the same into execution.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 22d, 1821.

The message was read and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Clay made his expected motion respecting Missouri, which was in the following shape:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this House, jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report to the House, respectively, whether it be expedient or not to make provision for the admission of Missouri into the Union on the same footing as the original states, and for the due execution of the laws of the United States within Missouri; and, if not, whether any other, and what provision adapted to her actual condition, ought to be made by law.

On this motion there took place a debate of about an hour's length, which resulted in the adoption of the resolution by a vote of 101 to 55.

On motion of Mr. Clay, with the expressed wish of the Speaker in favor of that course, it was ordered that the committee on the part of this house, consisting of twenty-three members (corresponding with the number of states) should be appointed by ballot. And this day at twelve o'clock was fixed upon as the time for appointing the committee.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

The names of 22 members of the committee of conferences were announced—

the other member not being chosen in consequence of an equal number of votes being given for Messrs. Randolph and Baldwin.

Washington Feb. 20.

The Senate of the United States yesterday gave its consent and advice to the ratification of the Treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded in the City of Washington on the 23d day of February, 1819. It is understood, that the votes against the Treaty did not exceed more than four or five in number.

The completion of this long suspended transaction has afforded us great satisfaction. We felicitate our readers generally that Florida now attached to the territory of the Union; and we congratulate our merchants, having claims on Spain, that they are in a fair way to obtain at least a partial indemnification of their losses.

The official publication of the Treaty will, we presume, not be delayed any longer than is necessary for the exchange of ratifications. The provisions of the Treaty are so well and generally known, it having been published some time ago among the documents transmitted to Congress, that we do not think it necessary to anticipate the official publication of it by any detailed account of its contents.—We know it gives us Florida, and that it provides for indemnifying our merchants for claims on Spain; these are the main points; the garb in which these agreeable objects present themselves is not so important. *Nat. Int.*

Washington, Feb. 23.

Mr. Clay has made another attempt to untie the Gordian knot into which the Missouri controversy has been woven. We wish him most sincerely all the success which we think he deserves. It is the last attempt, we presume, which will be made to accomplish the object at the present session. If Missouri be not allowed to be within the Union during this session, legislation of some sort, to secure the rights of the United States, and the due administration of its laws, within that country, will be indispensable.—*ib.*

HOPEFUL PROSPECTS.

The Hope of the United States outlawed.

A report of a committee of the legislature of Ohio, which has been accepted by both branches, contains, amongst other things, the following proposition:

"For this purpose the committee recommend that provisions be made by law forbidding the keepers of our jails from receiving into their custody any person committed at the suit of the Bank of the United States, or for any injury done to them—prohibiting officers from taking acknowledgments of conveyances, where the bank is a party, or when made for their use, and our recorders from receiving or recording such conveyance—prohibiting our courts, justices of the peace, judge and grand juries, from taking any cognizance of any wrong alleged to have been committed upon any species of property owned by the bank, or upon any of its corporate rights or privileges, and prohibiting our notaries public from protesting any notes or bills, held by the bank or their agents, or made payable to them.

The adoption of these measures will leave the bank exclusively to the protection of the federal government, and its constitutional power to preserve it in the sense maintained by the supreme court, may thus be fairly, peaceably, and constitutionally tested. Congress must be called to provide a criminal code to punish wrongs committed upon it, and to devise a system of conveyance to enable it to receive and transmit estates; and being thus called to act, the national legislature must be drawn to the serious consideration of a subject which the committee believe demands much more attention than it has excited. The measures proposed are peaceable, and constitutional; conceived in no spirit of hostility to the government of the Union, but intended to bring fairly before the nation great important questions, which must one day be discussed, & which may now be very safely investigated."

From the Norfolk Beacon, Feb. 17.

We are authorized to state, that the application of Commodore James Barron to the government, for active service, has been answered by an intimation, that a prerequisite to a compliance with his wishes, in this respect, would be an investigation of his conduct from the year 1807, and that while the government was not disposed to call a court for this purpose, a demand from that effect from him, would meet with immediate attention. The offer has been promptly accepted by the commodore. For ourselves we must say, that reluctant as we have ever been to dissent from the measures of the present administration, we are entirely at a loss to discover either the justice or expediency of the course which they have thought fit to adopt towards this valuable officer. If the conduct of Commodore Barron has been culpable in the view of the government—is it not a duty which it owes to the people as well as to him, to call an investigation of it before a proper tribunal; but, if unable to point to any act, which should disqualify him for a command, by what semblance of justice are the privileges of his rank still withheld from him?

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

LOST on Saturday evening the 11th February, supposed in Easton, an old red morocco pocket book, containing a variety of papers, of no use to any one but the owner. The finder by leaving the same at the bar of the Easton Hotel, shall receive a reward of Two Dollars.

JOSEPH DARDEN.

March 3 3w

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

Debate on the per centum to be allowed the State's Agent.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the debate and report in our first page, (for which we tender our thanks to our correspondent) as things worthy perusal and reflection. They not only clearly shew, even from the best democratic authority, who has performed the duties and is entitled to the good fame of having served the state, in recovering for her Treasury the money expended by State Authority in the common defence during the last war—but the debate in the House of Delegates proves from the same democratic authority, that the most unfair and secret means were plotted and made use of against the Agent, Mr. Kerr, to rob him of the credit due to his labours and of the reward which in justice they ought to have received. Mr. Allen boldly avowed this on the floor of the House, and we leave the miserable intriguers in this disgraceful transaction to the tortures of their own malevolence and defeat.

We are favoured by Thomas Light, Esq. Deputy Marshall, with the following Census of Dorchester County, Maryland.

White Males	5363
Do Females	4964
Coloured Males	3891
Do Females	3790
	18,008

The Town of Cambridge contains 1220.

For the Easton Gazette.

Industry & Economy in Caroline County.

The following instance of industry and economy in an Old Maid, who lately died in Caroline County, in this state, is worthy of note.

The writer of this being appointed by the legal authority to appraise the estate of a deceased Old Maid, was called on by his venerable neighbour to perform the duty assigned him—an inventory of the goods, &c. of the deceased were taken, among which was the following article, viz. A Red Morocco Trunk, which being opened by the honourable Administrator, was found to contain Cash to the amount of upwards of 1100 dollars and Maryland Bank Stock amounting to \$3,000. The greater part of the above sum was the earning and saving of this respectable Maiden lady.

NO BACHELOR.

Our democratic rulers of this state have not proved themselves as grateful for the exertions of one of our city Editors, in support of the party, as the new council of appointment for the state of New York. Mr. Noah, the very able editor of the National Advocate in New York, has recently been appointed Sheriff of that city.

Our patriotic editor has been disappointed in one of his expected offices, of which he very justly and energetically complained.—*Fed. Gaz.*

BEL-AIR, (Md.) Feb. 15.

On Sunday night last, all the prisoners that were confined in our gaol, (six in number,) cut their way through a back window, and although but one of the gang was a Frenchman, they all took—*French leave!*

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

As furnished by Paul Bentley Esq. Marshal of the District of Maryland.

Recapitulation, exhibiting the general aggregate amount of each description of persons in the state of Maryland by classes, on the first Monday or 7th day of August, 1820, viz.

Free white males under 10 years of age	41,511
Do do of 10 and under 16	18,902
Do do of 16 to 26	26,484
Do do of 26 to 45	27,916
Do do of 45 and upwards	16,967
Free White Males	131,780
Free white females under 10 years of age	39,454
Do do of 10 and under 16	19,605
Do do of 16 to 26	27,293
Do do of 26 to 45	26,347
Do do of 45 and upwards	15,785
Free White Females	128,484
Slaves—Males, under 14 years of age	24,630
Do of 14 and under 26	14,726
Do of 26 to 45	10,718
Do of 45 and upwards	6,973
Male Slaves	56,233
Do Females, under 14 years of age	22,740
Do of 14 and under 26	15,443
Do of 26 to 45	9,362
Do of 45 and upwards	5,630
Female Slaves	51,065
Free colored males under 14 years of age	7,889
Do of 14 and under 26	5,613
Do of 26 to 45	3,726
Do of 45 and upwards	1,568
Free colored males	18,766
Do Females, under 14 years of age	7,855
Do of 14 and under 26	4,461
Do of 26 to 45	4,732
Do of 45 and upwards	3,914
Free colored females	20,982
Total population	407,300

In the foregoing male population there are young men from 16 to 18 years of age, 6,271 Foreigners not naturalized, 3,776 Persons engaged in agriculture 79,135 Do in commerce 4,872 Do in manufactures 18,636

The following exhibits a comparative view of the third Census taken in the year 1810, and of the fourth Census taken in the year 1820, with the aggregate amount of persons in the city of Baltimore, and in every county of the state of Maryland, alphabetically arranged with the increase and decrease of each separately, viz.

City of Baltimore and counties.	Number of persons in 1810.	Number of persons in 1820.	Increase.	Decrease.
Allegany county	6,909	8,634	1,745	
Anne Arundel co.	26,668	27,165	497	
City of Baltimore	46,555	62,738	16,183	
Baltimore county	29,285	33,463	4,208	
Calvert do	8,005	8,073	68	
Caroline do	9,453	10,108	655	
Cecil do	13,066	16,048	2,982	
Charles do	20,245	16,500	3,745	
Dorchester do	18,108	17,739	349	
Frederick do	34,437	40,459	6,022	
Harford do	24,258	15,924	5,334	
Kent do	11,450	11,453	3	
Montgomery do	17,980	16,400	1,580	
P. Georges do	20,589	20,216	378	
Queen Ann's do	16,648	14,952	1,695	
St. Mary's do	12,794	12,974	180	
Somerset do	17,195	19,572	3,849	
Talbot do	14,233	14,389	159	
Washington do	18,730	23,075	4,345	
Worcester do	16,971	17,371	400	
Grand Total	380,546	407,300	26,754	

TURN OF THE WHEEL.

In the state of New York. It appears there is to be a complete revolution of office, the majority in the council of appointments being adverse to the administration of Governor Clinton. We feel a greater interest in this matter than we should do because among the persons removed & appointed are some who are personally known to us. The following are the leading appointments of which we have seen any notice.

Jul. n. Savage, (lately a representative in Congress,) comptroller, vice Archibald, McIntire removed.

Alexander M. Muir, commissary general, vice Anthony Lamb, removed.

Samuel A. Talbot, attorney general vice Thomas J. Oakley, (formerly in Congress,) removed.

William L. Marcy, adjutant general, vice Solomon Van Rensselaer, (now a representative in Congress,) removed.

M. M. Noah, (editor of the National Advocate, (Sheriff of New York, vice J. L. Bell.—*Nat. Int.*

Baltimore, March 1, 1821.

PRICES CURRENT.

Wheat	72 cents
Corn	25 cents
Tobacco, (Md.) 1st quality	\$5

OBITUARY.

Departed this life at her residence, Prospect Hill, near Queens Town, on the 20th inst. Mrs. Mary Griffin, consort of Captain Greenbury Griffin, in the 48th year of her age; after a long and severe illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation. She has left a disconsolate husband and eight children to deplore their irreparable loss.

At his residence, in this county, on Thursday evening last, Daniel McGiney, aged 36 years after a lingering illness of upwards of three months which he bore with christian fortitude. He has left a disconsolate widow and one daughter to lament the loss of a kind husband and a tender parent.

His languishing head is at rest, His thinking and aching are o'er, His quiet immovable breast Is heav'd by affliction no more.

STEAM-BOT MARYLAND.

Will commence her Regular Rout, on Monday 5th inst. from Easton for Annapolis, and Baltimore; and from Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. till further notice.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 3

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot County, will meet at the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th instant, to appoint Constables and a Keeper of the Court House.—And on the third day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in said County. By order.

JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

March 3

Brick-Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he continues the Brick-Making business, and solicits their patronage. Gentlemen who may be in want of Bricks, will find it to their advantage to employ him, as he is now prepared to make Bricks either in this or the adjacent counties.

THOMAS SKINNER.

Easton, March 3 3w

MARYLAND.

In Somerset County Court, at November Term, 1820.

On application of Littleton Dennis Teackle, by his petition to the said court for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this state, it is ordered that the said Littleton Dennis Teackle be discharged, and that he appear before the said court on the first Saturday of May term next, to obey the further order of the said Court, in respect to his petition aforesaid, as is required by the said laws.

JOHN DONE, Clk. of S. C. C.

March 3—4w

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, Feb. 21, 1821.

Ordered, That the act entitled, "An act for supplement to the act entitled, 'An act for regulating the mode of Staying Executions, and for other purposes,'" be published twice a week, for three successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, for three successive weeks, in all the weekly papers in the state, and in all the papers in Baltimore City three times a week, for three successive weeks, and the same in the National Intelligencer.

By order

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

An Act entitled, A further Supplement to the Act entitled, "An Act for regulating the mode of Staying Executions, and for other purposes."

Whereas, great doubts have arisen, whether Justices of the Peace of the respective Counties within this State, are authorised to issue Executions on Judgments rendered by the Justices aforesaid, and superseded under the act, entitled "An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the regulating the mode of staying executions and regulating the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and nineteen, for remedy whereof

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the clerks of the several counties of this state, or any justice of the peace of the same county, respectively, be, & they are hereby, authorised and empowered, on the application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her, or their attorney, or some person authorized by him, her, or them, in writing, and none other, to issue executions in the case or cases before mentioned, according to the provisions of the said act, passed December Session, eighteen hundred and nineteen, from the supersedeas filed in their office, in case application shall be made to the clerk, or if to a justice of the peace, then from their respective dockets, such dockets containing an entry of the supersedeas & persons superseding, or from a short copy from the clerk's office, containing the amount of the judgment superseded, the costs and the names of the securities or persons superseding, and other material part of said judgment.

And be it enacted, That for furnishing said copy, the clerk be entitled to the sum of twelve cents and a half, as a compensation for each and every copy so furnished, and for every execution twenty-five cents.

And be it enacted, That all executors and administrators may supersede and stay execution issued against the goods and chattels, rights and credits of their testators or intestates, in the same manner as if the said executions had issued against them in their own right, according to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the form of the supersedeas to be used in such case, shall be as nearly similar to the form prescribed in the said act, as the circumstances of the case will admit.—Provided always, That supersedeas shall render the executors and administrators so superseding liable to be proceeded against on the said supersedeas in the same manner as if the debt or claim on which said act a supersedeas is required to be taken before two justices, one shall hereafter be sufficient therefor.

By the House of Delegates, January 30th, 1821.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the House of Delegates on the 10th day of December 1820, was this day read and assented to.

By order

JOHN BREWER.

In SENATE, February 1st, 1821.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate on the 23d day of December, 1820, was this day read and assented to.

By order

J. N. WATKINS, Clk.

SEAL.

SAMUEL SPRIGG.

March 3 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two venditionis exponas to me directed, from the Court of Appeals, at the suits of Westley Woods and Richard Cockey, and Charles Warfield, against Richard and David Robinson, will be sold on the Court House green, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on the 3d day of April, to wit, All the right, interest, claim and title of the said Richard Robinson, in and to all singular that farm or plantation situated lying and being in Oxford Neck, in Talbot county aforesaid, consisting of a part or parcel of a tract of Land called "Long Point" wherein certain Elizabeth Robinson now resides, and whereof the said Elizabeth Robinson, in and by virtue of the last will and testament of a certain David Robinson, late of the said county deceased, is seized in her demesne as of freehold during the time of her natural life, with the remainder thereof to the said Richard Robinson and his heirs in fee, and containing by estimation the quantity of One Hundred & twenty-eight Acres of land, be the same more or less, subject to the Mortgage of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. dated the 26th of January 1819, also, one other vendition from the County Court, to me directed at the suit of David Warfield and James Pogue against Richard Robinson, will be sold on the above 3d day of April at 3 o'clock on the Court House green the following property viz. 4 bedsteads, beds & furniture, 1 pair of mahogany dining tables, half dozen of Windsor chairs half dozen flag bottom ditto, 1 cupboard and contents, 1 bay Mare and Colt, 1 Horse, 1 Cow and Calf, 2 Heifers and 1 Cart—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above venditions.

ALLEN BOWIE Shff.

Feb 17

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Young High-Flyer.

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable, near Easton, on the following terms, to wit; 5 dollars the season, but if paid by the 20th of August 4 dollars will discharge the debt—Ten dollars insurance—Two dollars the single leap, and twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case.

YOUNG HIGH-FLYER

Is 13 years old, an elegant dapple grey, sixteen hands high, is proportioned in size, and his figure equals any horse in the county, moves pleasant to the rider and handsome to the viewer, and his quality excels any stud on the continent. Old High-Flyer was the sire of Young High-Flyer which is a sufficient recommendation—he at twelve years old sold for fourteen hundred dollars. Further information will be given on enquiry, and every attention paid by the subscriber.

WILLIAM BARNES.

March 3.



## POETRY.

### THE WIDOWED MOTHER.

Beside her babe, who sweetly slept,  
A widow'd mother sat and wept.  
O'er years of love gone by,  
And as the sobb'd child gathering came,  
She murmur'd her dear husband's name  
Mid that sad lullaby.

Well might that lullaby be sad,  
For not one single friend she had.  
Oh this cold hearted earth,  
The sea will not give back its prey—  
And they were wrapt in foreign clay  
Who gave the orphan birth.

Steadfastly as a star doth look  
Upon a little murmuring brook,  
She gaz'd upon my bosom  
And the fair brow of her sleeping son—  
"O merciful heaven! when I am gone  
Thine is this earthly blossom!"

While thus she sat—a sunbeam broke  
Into the room—the babe awoke,  
And from his cradle smiled!  
Ah, me! what kindling smiles met there!  
I know not whether was more fair,  
The mother or the child!

With joy fresh sprung from short alarms,  
The mother stretched his rosy arms,  
And to her bosom leapt—  
All tears at once were swept away,  
And said a face as bright as day—  
"Forgive me! that I wept!"

Sufferings there are from nature sprung,  
But hath not heard, no poet's tongue  
May venture to declare;  
But this as holy writ is sure,  
"The griefs she bids us here endure  
She can herself repair!"

### Philadelphia, February 1. HONEST THIEVES!

On Friday night the store No. 15, N. Front street, was entered, and articles to a trifling amount stolen therefrom, besides fifty dollars Augustus Bridge Notes, and a few five dollar Silver Lake Notes, believed to be spurious—Also halves of 150 dollars sundry Bank Notes. This morning a letter inclosing the latter was received through the Post Office, of which the following is a copy:

"Friday evening, 12 o'clock at night.  
Sir—I am very sorry that your notes were stolen, as I was very much in want of money, as they would not suit me I think proper to return them back, so if you are satisfied I would much rather they would be returned to me."  
RINALDO RINALDINI,  
No. 15, North Front street.

The owners of the half notes consider themselves bound to return their thanks to Rinaldo Rinaldini for his polite attention—he has furnished proof that he did not wish to inflict injury without any corresponding advantage to himself. If the Post Office thieves who stole the corresponding halves (but who are no doubt above the suspicion of entering a Store for the purpose of robbery) would do the same from their inferiors in the profession, remaining halves, which can be of no use to holders, would be thankfully received and greatly acknowledged.

The letter and inclosure alluded to, was put into the Raskaskia Post Office some months ago, addressed to a house in this city, but has never come to hand.

Feb. 19, 1821.

The following picture of a field of battle, is from an animated and eloquent address, delivered on the 25th of December last, to the Massachusetts Peace Society, by the Hon. Josiah Quincy.

"Imagine one of these celestial spirits, bent on this great purpose, descending upon our globe; and led, by chance, to an European plain, at the point of some great battle; on which to human eye, reckless and blind to overruling heaven, the fate of states and empires is suspended.

"On a sudden the field of combat opens on his astonished vision. It is a field which men call 'glorious.' A hundred thousand warriors stand in opposed ranks. Light gleams on their burnished steels. Their plumes and banners wave. Hill echoes to the noise of moving ranks and squadrons; the neigh and tramp of steeds; the trumpet, drum and bugle call.

"There is a momentary pause—a silence like that which precedes the fall of the thunder bolt; like that awful stillness which is precursor to the desolating rage of the whirlwind. In an instant, flash succeeding flash pours columns of smoke along the plain. The iron tempest sweeps—heaping man, horse and car, in undistinguished ruin. In shouts of rushing hosts—in shocks of boasting steeds—in peals of musquetry—in artillery's roar—in sabres' clash—in thick and gathering clouds of smoke and dust, all human eye, and ear, and sense are lost. Man sees not, but the sign of onset. Man hears not but the cry of—'onward!'

"Not so the celestial stranger. His spiritual eye, unobscured by artificial night, his spiritual ear, unaffected by mechanic noise, witness the real scene, naked in all its cruel horrors. He sees lopped and bleeding limbs scattered—gashed, dismembered trunks, outspread, gore clothed, lifeless; brains bursting from crushed skulls; blood gushing from sabred necks; severed heads, whose mouths mutter rage, amidst the palaying of the last agony. He hears the mingled cry of anguish and despair, issuing from a thousand bosoms, in which a thousand bayonets turn—the convulsive scream of anguish from heaps of mangled, half expiring victims, over whom the heavy artillery wheels, lumber and crush into mass, bone, and muscle, and sinews; while the felloes of the war-horse drip with blood, starting from the last palpitation of the burst heart on which his hoofs pivot.

"This is not earth"—would not such a celestial stranger exclaim—"This is not earth."—"This is hell! This is not man! but demon, tormenting demon!"

### "THE DEAD ALIVE."

A gentleman, now a public officer, and formerly an officer in the Navy of the United States, has just stepped in and shewn me the Report of the Fourth Auditor, made to Congress, of Defaulters in the Navy Department—Among the Defaulters who are reported "Dead" is my informant. A gentleman of the Bar to whom I handed the report laughed heartily, and advised our friend not to dispute the point with the Auditor, for inasmuch as parole testimony will not be received in opposition to the record, he must be content to consider himself "dead" for the remainder of his life. Whether this advice will be followed, or how the matter in dispute shall terminate we may hereafter inform the public.

Demo. Press.

There is a case now in Chancery in which the executors of a person lately dead resist the payment of a doctor's bill, partly on the ground of its enormous amount. The following items, read in Court, certainly show an uncommon fondness for physic in the deceased; fifteen visits in the day-time, and nine visits at night, at a guinea each time, five thousand, seven hundred and twenty eight draughts; one hundred and sixty-eight mixtures; one hundred and nineteen boluses; sixty-eight lotions; seventy-eight liniments; two hundred and fifty-eight boxes of pills; and other doses of various descriptions to the amount of seven hundred!!—London paper.

**Clerical Distress.**—The clergyman of a market town in Craven, used his utmost influence to prevent the ringing of bells celebrating the Queen's victory, but was overruled by the church wardens, on which he expressed himself thus—"Surely no person was ever so unpleasantly situated as I am; my clerk is a presbyterian, my sexton a methodist, my organist a papist, and the church wardens, constables, and overseers, all radicals!"

### A TENDER WIFE.

Dr. Mouncey, of Chelsea college, was once quarrel with his wife. Returning from Fulham he was overtaken by a terrible storm; a return hearse came up, going to Chelsea. Any port in a storm. The doctor crept in with the pall and plumes for his companions. The hearse stopped at his door; his lady looked out: "Who have you got there, coachman?" "The doctor, Ma'am, 'Thank heaven,' says she, 'he's safe at last.' 'Thank you my love,' says the doctor (getting out of the hearse) for your kind anxiety for my safety.—ib

### ANECDOTE OF GEORGE IV.

The two Owyhee chiefs were introduced to his majesty the other day at Carlton-house. The king was amused with their conversation through an interpreter, and asked a good many questions. Among other things, the elder chief said he had six wives; upon which his majesty, good humouredly observed, "Notwithstanding which you left your country? Well, I have but one, and I find that enough to manage!"—ib

## CAUTION.

Whereas certain individuals in and about the town of Easton, (either from ignorance of the law, or from a supposition that such practices are allowed by me) are in the habit of employing and dealing with my servants. Notice is hereby given, to all such persons and others that such practices are not permitted, and that I shall prosecute every individual who shall hereafter employ, baster, trade, or in any manner deal with either of my servants without my express permission. And the more entirely to prevent such employment and dealing by night or by day, I hereby offer a reward of twenty dollars to any person who shall inform me thereof so that the parties offending in the premises be prosecuted and fined according to law.

NS. HAMMOND.

St. Aubin, Jan. 13, 1821.—2m.

## To be Rented, AT REDUCED RENTS,

The Houses and Store Rooms now occupied by Dr. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr. Scull, and possession given the first of January next—Enquire of the Rev. Mr. Warfield or of the Subscriber.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dec. 23—

## BOARD.

The Subscriber having removed to Easton, will accommodate a few young gentlemen with BOARD the present year.

WM. THOMAS.

Easton, Jan. 13—1f.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry Fi fa's to me directed at the suits of the following persons, to wit: John LeCompte use of Vincent Moore, John LeCompte use of Herndon Haralson, William Robinson, Jesse Shanahan, Benjamin Denny, Samuel & Alexander B. Harrison, Lott Warfield, Levin Stewart—against James Colston, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday, the 20th of March, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the right, interest, claim and title of the said James Colston in and to a tract or parcel of land called "Clays Hope & Bachelors' Neglect," also 10 head of cattle 2 yoke of oxen, 25 head of sheep and 4 head of horses. Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the above Fi fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 17—ts.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two venditioni exponas one at the suit of Perry Spencer and the other at the suit of Isaac Brooks and also three fieri facias one at the suit of Alfred Hambleton one at the suit of Henry Hambleton and the others at the suit of Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison against Thomas Hambleton, will be sold on Thursday the 29th of March, on the premises the following property, to wit, a tract or part of a tract of land, called Hambleton's Discovery, containing one hundred acres more or less, two dressing glasses and one crib Sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 24—ts.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following Fi Fa's to me directed against William I. Battle, at the suits of William Jenkins, Benjamin Wilnot, use of Thomas P. Bennett, Samuel Wright, use of Francis Arlett, and one other at the suit of John Hyatt, use of John Perry, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 20th day of March, 1821, all the right, interest, claim and title of the above Wm. I. Battle, in and to the following parcels or tracts of lands, called Newman's Lot, Noble's Chance & Farmer's Delight—be the quantity what it may.—Sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Fi fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 24—4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three venditioni exponas, at the suit of the following persons—Henry P. Waggaman, administrator of Henry Hoskins use of Maloney & Co. also Patrick McNeal use of Thomas B. Baker; also John Kennard use of John Edmondson, Lambert W. Spencer and Samuel T. Kennard, and one Fi. Fa. at the suit of Nicholas Layton against Sophia Harrison, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th day of March, between 10 and 4 o'clock on the Court House Green, the following property, to wit, The dwelling plantation on which the said Sophia Harrison now resides, it being her dower of her late husband. Land being part of a tract of Land called Dover, containing Two Hundred and Twenty-three Acres, more or less, seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 17

## IN COUNCIL,

FEBRUARY, 15, 1821.

Ordered, That a supplement to an act, entitled "An act to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes," be published twice a week for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, for four successive weeks in all the weekly papers of the state; and in all the papers of Baltimore city, three times a week for four successive weeks, and the same in the National Intelligencer.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

A Supplement to the Act, entitled "An act to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes."

Whereas, by the act to which this is a supplement, the several banks then, or thereafter incorporated, or where charters should be renewed or extended within the state, are prohibited from issuing bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any denomination between five and ten, which prohibition has been in sundry instances violated to the great inconvenience & loss of the community; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the commencement of this act, it shall not be lawful for any bank or other corporation within this state, to issue or pay out any note, or bill, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of such bank or any other bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any officer or servant of any bank or corporation in this state, should as such, issue or deliver in payment any note or bill of such bank, or the note or bill of any other bank, corporation or company, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten dollars, such officer or servant shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by indictment and conviction in the county court of the county where the offence shall have been committed, or in the city court of Baltimore, if the offence shall have been committed in the city of Baltimore.

And be it enacted, That a note or bill by, or in the name of any officer of any bank, corporation or company as such, purporting to be by or in the name of any officer of any bank, corporation or company, as such shall and the same is hereby declared to be within the provisions of this law, and subject to the enactment herein contained.

And be it enacted, That from and after the commencement of this act, if any person shall pass or offer to pass, receive or offer to receive, any note, or bill, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever not chartered by this state, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of five dollars, current money, to be recovered in the manner herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in operation from and after the first day of June next.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several courts in this state and of the city court of Baltimore, to give this act especially in charge to the grand juries of their respective courts.

True copy from the original, passed by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December Session, 1820.

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

House of Delegates.

Feb. 24—4w

## CASH

## Given for Negroes.

The Subscriber will remain through the Spring and Summer at Cagle's Tavern, Baltimore, and the Union Tavern Easton, for the purpose of purchasing Negroes—He is at any time prepared with current bank notes to buy twenty, and with three days notice can be ready to take fifty. Persons wishing to sell will please give me a call before they sell.

DAVID ANDERSON.

February 24, 1820—tf.

## A List of Land,

With the names of the owners thereof. Situate, lying and being in Talbot county, on which the County Charges for the year 1819, remain due and unpaid, together with the respective sums due thereon, to wit:

Names of the Land. Owners Names. Sums due.

Lot on Washington street in Easton, 200 ft. front, running back to West street

Mark Benton's hrs. \$10 4

Pt. Matthews purchase, Bloomsbury, & part Jacobs Beginning

Moses Butler, seignr. 1 49

Part Bugby Matthias Freeman's hrs. 2 67

Pt. Dunns Range—Matthew Kirby's hrs. 80

Part Highfields Addition, part Berry's Range

William Turner 3 34

Part Nobles Chance, and pt. other tracts

James Battie 10 63

Part Liberty and Paica Resurveyed

Zebulon Skinner 1 27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That if the County Charges due on the above lands, for the year 1819, shall not be paid to the subscriber before Tuesday the 13th day of March next, together with a proportionable part of the cost for advertising, &c. the same or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, will on that day, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, on the public square in Easton, be sold to the highest bidder.

STEPHEN DENNY,

Collector of the Tax for Talbot county for the year 1819.

Talbot county, Feb. 17 4w

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

### THE SCHOONER

## Jane & Mary.

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

### THE JANE & MARY

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

## IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1820.

On application of William K. Austin, 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, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the 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 William K. Austin, 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 Wm. K. Austin, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for 4 successive weeks, 3 months before the first Saturday in May term next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the first Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Wm. K. Austin, ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the directions of the act of Assembly aforesaid.

Test,

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

of Talbot County Court.

Feb. 10—4w

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county will meet at their office in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and on Thursday and Saturday of the same week, &c. will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property, as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order,

JOHN STEVENS, Clk.

to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.

Feb. 17

## MRS. ANN MARIA CAMPBELL,

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

Cambridge, December 5, 1820.

## Dr. Saml. T. Kemp,

Having removed to the dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. Cray, continues respectfully to offer his professional services to the public

Easton, Dec 30

## TAYLORING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the

in a part of the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Rue, as a Tavern, next door to Mr. Graham's, Printing Office, where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches, and from his long and strict attention to the business, he flatters himself that he can please, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

PETER L. DUBROW.

Easton, Jan. 20

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

### THE SLOOP

## Edward Lloyd.

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton Point, Feb. 17—1f.

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Dorchester county court, as a court of equity sitting, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at Mrs. Douglass' Tavern in the town of Vienna on Saturday the 17th day of March next between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all the real estate of Moses W. Nesbitt, late of Dorchester county deceased, situate lying and being in said county. It is not deemed necessary to give any particular description of the property proposed to be sold, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase, will view and examine the same for themselves.

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

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTE, Trustee.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**  
The creditors of the said Moses W. Nesbitt, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims in the Clerk's office of Dorchester county, within twelve months from the day of sale, with the vouchers therefor.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTE, Trustee.

Cambridge, Feb. 10, 1821.

## Valuable Land

### FOR SALE.

For sale (500 Acres) the half of that large and valuable Farm, which was lately in the possession of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Fennalls, deceased, and now in the possession of Mr. Samuel Keene, as a tenant.

This Farm is about eight miles from Cambridge, situated on Transquin river, in Dorchester county, and is prime high land and is known to be well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco—Persons disposed to purchase are referred for terms and a further description of the premises to Dr. Joseph E. Mize, of Cambridge, or to the subscriber, living at Clara's Point, Talbot county.

SAML. CHAMBERLAINE.

Feb. 3—1f

## FOR SALE

### ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

The elegant brown bay Horse YOUNG TOP-GALLANT—now in high stud condition—five years old, 20th June next—nearly sixteen hands high—equal if not superior to any young Stud Horse of his age and blood in these parts—and of a beautiful bay-dappled colour in the spring and summer season.

The sire of him was the celebrated full blooded turf Horse, Top-Gallant, whose great character in his many racing performances, excels any running turf horse in Virginia—his dam was got by a completely handsome bay Narganset Stud, out of a stately Chickasaw Filly.

Young Top-Gallant's Pedigree is three quarters running blood—a strain recommending itself for the saddle, as the breed generally incline to rack—supposed equal to any stock of horses in this country of their grade.

He was put to fifty mares last season, and what is remarkable for a young horse of his age, every mare without exception is in foal—whence it may be concluded, he is a good & sure foal getter.

GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH.

Feb. 3—4w

## Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of Charlotte Polk and Elvate Ruess, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the judges of Worcester county Court, on the first Saturday of the second Monday of May next, to show cause why they should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of their Creditors.

Feb. 10. 3w

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**  
To the creditors of Hamilton Muir, late an imprisoned debtor of Somerset County, that on application of the said debtor, by petition in writing to the honourable Charles Jones, one of the Judges of the orphans' court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, the said judge on the 30th day of January, in the year of eighteen hundred and twenty-one granted to the said debtor a discharge from imprisonment, and appointed the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of May next, for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court, at the court house in Princess Anne, for a hearing before said court, on said petition, and to answer interrogatories which his creditors may propose to him—dated the 30th day of January, 1821.

HAMILTON MUIR.

Feb. 10—4w

## BOARDING.

The subscriber having removed to Hillsborough, will accommodate four or five Boys with Board & Lodging—Parents or Guardians who send Boys to the Hillsborough Academy, will find his house very convenient, being situated in the vicinity of that institution.

JOHN L. ELBERT.

Hillsborough, Jan. 20



# EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1821.

NO. 170.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

*Cheap food for that necessary animal the Hog; or the full value of a well known esculent, but just discovered.*

March 1st, 1821.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

SIR,  
The intelligent editor of the *American Farmer* has requested information of the best mode of preserving pumpkins, &c. I have always found it difficult to keep them longer than till Christmas in any quantity, & should an unlucky early frost catch them out, three fourths of the crop will rot on hand before the end of November, unless sooner eaten up. I have never made a tolerably abundant crop, but what they have plagued me having been generally obliged when they showed the first symptoms of decay to feed them, not as I would, but in profusion and waste in order to save, as it is called, all that we could. When they are gone, this profuse feeding cannot be kept up, and the stock inevitably fall off. But I can inform him of a superior food; one that comes earlier, and may be preserved longer with the most trifling care; and that does not require as rich ground, or as much manure.

Many farmers of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and particularly of Caroline County, have long known the value, and reaped the benefit (very partially however) of a good crop of that well known vegetable, the Cymbin, or Squash. They have found them to be easily raised, not requiring more than two or three workings, and in tolerable ground, yielding a good crop. I have known upwards of six hundred measured bushels gathered from a measured acre of rich earth, in the course of seven weeks, between the last of July and the 20th of September. When a large crop is desired from a small plot, (it must of course be rich) prepare it nicely, and at the ploughing immediately preceding the planting, any time in May, lay the ground in ridges of 8 or 9 feet wide, and drill the seed down the centre of each bed, so as to be 8 or 9 feet apart between the rows, and to give single plants 2 feet apart in the drill. When they have leaves as large as a half dollar, with the thumb and finger nail pinch out carefully the little bud from the centre of each plant. This topping is easy, and may appear trifling; but is very useful. It strengthens and enlarges the stem, and makes it throw off runners horizontal and vigorous. In these wide drills, they are more easily ploughed or harrowed, and with a little training you get among them more readily, and gather them with less injury to the vines.

From the middle of July the gleanings of the harvest field affords a rich pasture for the stock of hogs for two or three weeks. For half a dozen years past my Cymbin patch has come upon the heel of my wheat stubble, and an acre and a half of rich ground has afforded plentiful feed for a hundred hogs and shoats from early in August till the middle of September, and made them grow handsomely during that time. They have been gathered and fed in the soft state, in which we use them as a table vegetable, averaging from half a pound to a pound in weight. About the last mentioned period the vines commonly cease to bear in plenty, and the season of this food has been considered as ended.

In feeding my hogs, I had frequently observed, when by chance a Cymbin had got too hard for them to get into, if I would break it for them, it would be at once seized with avidity; a preference being given not only to the more advanced seed, but also to the more solid substance of the ripe vegetable. A warm moist week, towards the end of last September, revived the vines; they threw out new fruit; and ripened off a good set before there was a frost. During the month of October, I frequently observed some shoats, that were getting into every place, seize upon these Cymbins, whenever one was accidentally broken, and devour it. The 6th of November I collected all the Cymbins I could find for seed, and after culling the best, took the refuse to my pen of hogs, that were in high feeding on corn, and as I broke them by a throw upon the earth, they eat them up greedily. The most of the Cymbins reserved were cast in a heap in the garden. A few were taken out of the weather to enable me to see the difference, and to determine the best mode of keeping them. All in the exposed pile, that got ripe were still sound and in good eating order at Christmas. Those on the top of the pile, from the more immediate action of the frost and wet, had become

discoloured, but were unharmed. Those protected from the weather, looked nearly as fresh as on the day when they were put away. On the 6th of November I weighed several—Weights from one and a half to four and three quarters of a pound. One month after, on the 6th December, I again weighed the same set—Those protected from the wet and frost for the last month lost only an average of a 14th of their weight—Those exposed lost very little more. The average weight of the cymbin, as fed in their young and soft state is about three quarters of a pound. The average weight of the ripe, is more than a pound and a half, of much more nourishing food. On the 15th of January the protected Cymbins were still in as good order as the day they were gathered. Those exposed had begun to look weatherbeaten, but were still good, and were eaten greedily by the hogs—On the first of February those protected had changed colour a little but had not lost one fifth of their weight, and were sound, excellent food—Those exposed had been thoroughly frozen and were hurt. On the last day of February I took a Cymbin from the under part of the exposed pile, and carried it to my hogs, that are in good order, and accustomed to a seed of corn morning and evening. The inside had become soft and pulpy, and I presume there was very little nourishment left except in the seed; the hogs however eat at once all but the hard, weather beaten shell.

The above statement of facts warrants the following conclusions. That the cymbin is an excellent food for hogs, easily attainable, and well worthy the attention of the farmer. That by far the most valuable part of the cymbin season commences at the time, when it has been supposed the whole season was ended—That they are excellent hog feed from the first of August till the last of January—That from the first of October they are much more nourishing than before; and that the ripe cymbin is as superior to the green, as hog food, as a ripe peach is to a green one for our own eating. That it would be best to collect the ripe crop towards the end of October, separate the perfect from the imperfect, and put them under shelter; a common fodder house with a little straw or corn husks under and over them would be all sufficient, and use the imperfect first—That they may be made in abundance, collected and preserved with less labour, care and trouble, than almost any other crop of any value—That in fattening a set of hogs, a plenty of ripe cymbins would be equal to a plentiful crop of acorns; and to those, who have not this resource of forest food, that full feeding of ripe cymbins from the first of October till within three weeks of killing would save in the common mode of pen feeding, at least 25 bushels of corn for every thousand weight of pork made fat; and that from the first of August to the last of January they will keep breeders and young hogs in thriving condition without a grain of corn or any thing else, but attention and common pasture room.

In 1820, from the 20th of January till the 10th of April, by way of experiment I kept shoats, 6 months old at the first period, not only alive but growing on 2 quarts of cut up ruta baga per head per day. They were in a close sty and could get, & did get nothing else, save water. And these same shoats made good hogs, averaging from 160 to 170 weight at the killing in the December following. A quart of corn per day during the winter will keep shoats of the same age not only growing, but in fine condition. The above quantity of turnips and one fourth of the above quantity of corn would, I believe, effect the same object. Cymbins may be raised in abundance, and will, I have no doubt, keep young hogs growing and thriving till the latter end of January, & then the best season for feeding the ruta baga commences. The substance within the rind of the ripe cymbin appears to be equal to the substance of the ruta baga, and the ripe oily seed will supply the place of corn. They are fed too with very little trouble, requiring no washing—no cutting—nothing but a little crack with the but of a hand maul after they are poured down at the feeding place. A good kind will have meat from a half to five eighths of an inch thick, and the roundish sort without necks are most convenient; as one stroke will break them sufficiently; the long necked often requiring two or more. If cymbins be suffered to ripen they check the flourishing growth of the vine. The vines should be kept closely gathered till about the end of the first week in September—after which, unless they have been very much injured by tramping, they will ripen off a larger crop, than if they had not been gathered at all.

The same ground that will raise twenty bushels of corn per acre would ripen off a greater measure of cymbins, after having yielded soft food for a month—and if every other hill of corn was planted with cymbins as it was dressed with the hoe the first of June, the two last workings of the corn would sufficiently

cultivate the cymbins; the corn would be laid by before the cymbins had run in the way of the plough, and an abundant crop of hog food for six months, would be provided at very little more cost, than the trouble of collecting it. Nor do I see any reason, why they are not as fine cow food, as pumpkins or ruta baga. The hog has become famous as a faster, and from repeated trials by myself and others the fact has been over and over ascertained, that he uniformly prefers the cymbin to the pumpkin; and among other advantages of the former over the latter, it is not the least, that this food is less liable to waste, than perhaps any other. Mischievous cattle, sheep or hogs may get to your cymbin heap; but locked up in their to them impenetrable case, they are safe. The trespass of stock is immediate destruction to nice pumpkins, and unless under very safe keeping they are, too, ever moving off, and suffering transformation into mush, pies, or fritters; Cymbins, like the acorn, though among the best food for hogs, are not subject to pillage.

## A MARYLAND FARMER.

From the Charleston Times.

The Early Comfort Bush Beans.

These excellent beans are of an oval shape, and of moderate size; of a color chiefly white, tinged with a lively red, especially about the eye. The culture of them originated, after various experiments, in cool comfort garden, near this city, and it was there successfully continued for some years, and their product widely disseminated. They have now taken the name of *early comfort beans*, to distinguish them from all other sorts, both native and imported, over which, it is presumed, from long experience, they may fairly claim a decided superiority. They were originally called the *early stringless beans*, because the young ones, when gathered in due time, do not require stringing. When boiled they are peculiarly tender and well tasted, and may be justly ranked with the first order of choice esculents. They will resist the summer's heat; and, if planted in due proportions, and at proper intervals, will afford an ample supply for the table, (in ordinary seasons) five or six months in the year, and at a time too when there may be a general deficiency of other vegetables.

But, exclusive of their excellence for culinary purposes, these valuable beans possess another latent intrinsic property, which, when generally known, cannot fail to ensure a ready introduction of them to numerous families, who wish to augment their domestic comfort. Strange as it may seem, this property consists in their astonishing efficacy in *destroying* those very loathsome insects called the *chinks* or *bed bugs*!

In seasons when there is no prospect of an approaching frost let a quantity of these beans be planted—when they are well advanced in their growth, so that the leaves be properly expanded, let a requisite number of the plants be taken green and fresh (but not wet) in the evening, and placed thickly about the bed and bedding, or in those parts of the bed-room where the bugs are most numerous; this done, you may expect to obtain a comfortable night's repose, free from the annoyance of those troublesome intruders, however great it might have hitherto been; for in the morning you will find most of them closely adhering to the leaves and stalks of the plants, where they will continue in a torpid motionless state, without the ability of escaping. Let the plants be replaced with fresh ones a few times, and you will be no longer infested with these detestable purloiners of your comfort.—*Probatum est, by*

## A SUBSCRIBER.

A most extraordinary curiosity in Natural History is now exhibiting at Winant's Tavern in this city, viz. a hog of the Grass Breed, two years and eight months old weighing 1133 lbs. and measuring about ten feet from the end of the snout to the tip of the tail, and about seven feet round the body. We have had a portrait taken of this animal, which we shall have engraved for the *Plough Boy*.

## PRODIGIOUS GOOSE.

A short time since, was sold in New York, the largest GOOSE, it is believed, that was ever brought to market. When dressed, it weighed 17 pounds 5 ounces. It was purchased by an old veteran of the revolution, for the express purpose of preservation till the celebration of Washington's birthday. It was raised on the farm of Thomas Thomas, Harrison town, Westchester county.—*Columbian*.

Stephen Merrill Clark, a lad aged 17 years, has been recently tried at Salem, Mass. for setting fire to a barn in August last, by which several dwelling houses were burnt. The jury found him guilty, and on the 16th inst. Judge Parker pronounced sentence of DEATH on the prisoner. The time and place of execution will be appointed by the governor and council.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

Mr. Sandford, having obtained leave, introduced, agreeably to notice, a bill to continue in force the act of April 18, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fixing the compensation of the officers and clerks of the two Houses of Congress; which bill was read.

The bill to continue the charters of certain Banks in the District of Columbia was, taken up, and having been amended so as to provide for the consolidation of the Bank of Alexandria and the Bank of Potomac into one bank (according to their own request) the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to reduce the military peace establishment was read the third time, as amended, passed, and returned to the other house for concurrence in the amendments.

Mr. Barbour, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill providing for the adjudication & payment of claims arising under the treaty just ratified between the United States and his Catholic Majesty; and the bill was twice read by general consent.

The Senate then again went into the consideration of Executive business; after which

The Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.

Mr. Holmes of Maine, from the joint committee of the two Houses of Congress, appointed on the subject, reported a resolution for the admission of Missouri into the Union—which was read, and, on the motion of Mr. H. ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Barbour, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill authorizing the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein—and the bill was twice read, by general consent.

The engrossed bill to confirm the title of the Marquis de Maison Rouge, on the application of Daniel W. C. x, to a tract of land, (held by him under a Spanish grant, recommended by the American commissioners to confirmation, and covering a tract of about thirty leagues square,) in Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, was read the third time.

The question being taken on the passage of the bill, it was decided by yeas and nays, in the affirmative, yeas 25—noes 8.

The Senate then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Horsey, in the chair, on the bill providing for the adjudication and payment of the claims arising under the treaty with Spain—and proceeded to fill the blanks therein.

In moving to fill the blank left for the compensation of the Commissioners to be appointed under the act, Mr. Barbour said it appeared to be the common impression that men of the first standing for character and abilities ought to be selected, and to induce such men to accept the office, a liberal salary ought to be allowed. He therefore moved that the sum be fixed at 3,000 dollars each—which motion was agreed to without objection. The salary for the Secretary of the Commissioners was fixed at 2,000 dollars—and, on the motion of Mr. King, of New York, an amendment was inserted requiring that the person filling the office of Secretary shall be skilled in the French and Spanish languages.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Pinkney communicated to the Senate, a report adopted by the Legislature of Maryland in favour of allowing to those states which have had no appropriations of public land, for the purposes of education, such appropriations as will correspond in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favor of the other states, with resolutions requesting the Senators and Representatives of Maryland, in Congress, to endeavour to procure the passage of an act to carry the views of the report into effect—and the said document was laid on the table.

The Senate then again went into the consideration of Executive business. And the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

Mr. Barbour, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him of his reelection to that office, reported that they had performed that duty & that the President informed the committee he would take the oath prescribed by the constitution, on Monday next.

The bill providing for the settlement and payment of certain claims arising under the treaty with Spain was passed and sent to the other house for concurrence.

### MISSOURI.

The resolution which passed the other house last evening, to admit the state of Missouri into Union; was received, and read twice by general consent.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the said resolution.

After an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. Macon to strike out the condition and proviso, which was negatived by a large majority, and a few remarks by Mr. Barbour, in support of the expediency of harmony and concession on this momentous subject.

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

Yeas—Messrs. Barbour, Chandler, Eaton, Elliott, Gaillard, Holmes, Me. Holmes, Miss. Horsey, Hunter, Johnson, Ken. Johnson, Lou. King, Ala. Lowrie, Morrill, Parrott, Pleasants, Roberts, Southard, Stokes, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker, Ala. Williams, Miss. Williams, Ten—26.

Nays—Messrs. Dana, Dickerson, King, N. Y. Knight, Lanman, Macon, M. L. Noble, Otis, Palmer, Ruggles, Sandford, Smith, Tichenor, Trimble—15.

A motion was made to read the resolution a third time forthwith but it was objected to, and under the rule of the Senate, of course it could not be done.

The Senate then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

The resolution declaring the admission of Missouri into the union received its last reading, and was passed.

The amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill for the relief of the public land debtors, were agreed to.

The bill for the relief of the family of the late Oliver H. Perry was finally passed.

The amendments to the bill for the reduction of the army from the House of Representatives, were agreed to.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

Mr. Randolph, was appointed, in addition to those already named, to be one of the joint committee on the Missouri subject.

The engrossed bill to continue in force the bill to establish trading houses with the Indian tribes, was read a third time.

A motion was made by Mr. Randolph to recommit the bill to the committee on Indian affairs, with instructions to report a bill for winding up the present establishments on the 1st day of September next.

On this motion there took place a debate, in which Messrs. Southard and Walker opposed the motion, and Messrs. Storrs, Tracy, and Floyd supported it.

The motion to recommit, as above, was decided in the affirmative, by a majority of fifty votes.

### Duty on Sales at Auction.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to take into consideration the bill laying a duty on sales of merchandise at auction.

Out of the bill grew a debate, which lasted the whole day. Mr. Smith, of Md. moved to strike out the proposed duty of two per cent. in order to insert a duty of one per cent.

This motion was supported by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, Mr. Silbee, and Mr. Gorham, and opposed by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Meigs, and Mr. Foot.

Mr. Nelson of Va. being hostile to the whole bill, moved to strike out the first section; and then

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.

Mr. Clay, from the joint committee appointed on the Missouri subject, reported the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause of the twenty sixth section of the third article of the constitution submitted on the part of said state to Congress shall never be construed to authorise the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States. *Provided*, That the legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the 4th Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act—upon the receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact—whereupon, & without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into this Union shall be considered as complete.



The said resolution was twice read and ordered to lie on the table, on motion of Mr. Clay, with the avowed intention of calling for its consideration in the course of this day.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of certain purchasers of public lands. After which, on motion of Mr. Clay, the bill was laid on the table, with a view of taking up the Missouri resolution, which he hoped there was a general wish to see acted upon this day.

The motion was agreed to. The House then took up the resolution as above reported by the joint committee on the Missouri subject.

Mr. Clay briefly explained the views of the committee, and the considerations which induced them to report the resolution. He considered this resolution as being the same in effect as that which had been previously reported by the former committee of thirteen members—and stated that the committee on the part of the Senate was unanimous, and that on the part of this House nearly so, in favor of this resolution.

Mr. Allen of Miss. next obtained the floor, and delivered his sentiments with much earnestness, and pretty much at large in opposition to the resolution, on the ground as well of its terms as of hostility to the toleration of slavery in any shape or under any pretence by the legislation of Congress.

Mr. Allen concluded by moving to amend the resolution by striking out the word *citizens* wherever it occurs in the resolution, as above printed, and to insert in lieu thereof "free negro or mulatto."

Mr. R. Moore of Penn. then required the Previous Question, believing that this subject had been so long debated as to require that it be decided in one way or another, without further consumption of the time of the house.

Ninety-five members having risen to second this motion and the Yeas and Nays having been required thereon by Mr. Randolph:

The question was stated in the following form: "Shall the main question be now put?" and was decided as follows:

For the previous question 109

Against it 50

The main question was then accordingly put viz: "Shall the resolution be engrossed and read a third time?" and decided as follows:

For the third reading 86

Against it 82

The resolution was then ordered to be read a third time this day, but not without considerable opposition.

The resolution was accordingly read a third time and put on its passage.

The final question was then taken on the resolution and decided in the affirmative as follows: Yeas 87—Nays 81.

So the resolution was passed and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

And the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

Mr. Culbreth presented to the House the Report and Resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, concerning the public lands, which were yesterday laid before the Senate by Mr. Pinkney—and they were ordered to lie on the table.

THE RELIEF BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and, with the bill, be read a third time to-morrow.

The bills which passed the Senate yesterday and to day, were severally twice read and referred to committees.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill for carrying into execution the recent treaty between the United States and Spain—which was twice read and committed.

WEDNESDAY Feb. 28.

DISTRICT BANKS.

Mr. Kerr, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported, without amendment, the bill from the senate for continuing the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

[This bill provides for the continuation of the charters of the bank of the Metropolitan, the bank of Washington, the Patriotic bank, in the city of Washington; the Union bank, the Farmers' & Mechanics' bank, the bank of Columbia, in Georgetown; the bank of Alexandria, and the Farmers' bank, in Alexandria, until the year 1836. It authorizes the consolidation of the Union bank of Alexandria with the bank of Potomac, and extends the charter of the said united bank to the same term as the others. The Central bank is allowed to proceed forthwith to liquidate and close all the concerns of the corporation, and for that purpose its corporate authority is continued for five years.]

The bill was ordered to be read a third time this day, and was subsequently read a third time and passed.

SPANISH CLAIMS.—We have received from our Correspondent at Washington, a printed list of claims against the Spanish government for spoliation on our commerce; but its extreme length precludes its entire insertion. It appears by this document, that the number of claims is nine-hundred and ten, of which one hundred and forty-two only have furnished their statements, averaging the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars, which would form an aggregate of six millions three hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars. Taking this average for the whole number of claims, the grand total will be forty seven millions three hundred and twenty thousand dollars.—*Helf.*

To the Editor of the "Easton Gazette."

Sir—

I was much gratified with a perusal, in your last paper, of the debate and proceedings, in the House of Delegates, on the question of Mr. Kerr's compensation for the important services rendered by him to the State, in the prosecution of the Militia Claim. I was the more pleased to find that, with your usual attention to every matter of general interest, you had thus given to the public so much light on this subject, because I had before seen no intelligible notice of it in any public newspaper, although it had been for some time a topic of discussion, in private as well as political circles, and of course had become one of no ordinary interest at least with the personal friends of Mr. Kerr.

From the import of certain official papers, which were published at the commencement and in the early part of the late session of the General Assembly, one might, indeed, have apprehended that the sore pressure of calamity or an undue devotion to other concerns had wholly withdrawn the attention of the Agent from the Militia Claim, during the last year, or that some other cause had dulled the edge of his accustomed assiduity and ensnared him into a gross neglect of duty in that important interest of the State; and, where the easy ear of credulity was lent to the idle tales of detraction, it might well have been believed by many an honest but uninformed person, that the high commendation, which had been, from time to time, bestowed upon him by every department of the State Government, for his successful operations at Washington in the pursuit of this business, was but a delusive imposition; and that, in truth, Mr. Kerr's claim to any merit in those transactions was but the shadow of a pretension.

I rejoice indeed, sir, that the Agent has come out of the crucible, through which he has been forced to pass, even *uncondemned*; for it is a hard thing for an individual to withstand a combination, and, as has been said by one of our political sages, who was much given to sententious aphorisms, *men often feel power & forget right*.

When I came fresh from the report and debate, with which you have favoured us, and was ruminating in my own mind on all that I had seen and heard from various sources, it struck me, sir, that this subject deserved a little further elucidation and that justice demanded that it should be well understood. The generous and manly appeal of Mr. Marriott to the magnanimity of his political friends, against that paltry party feeling which he saw enlisted against the Agent (for, in this sense alone can his remarks be understood)—the frank and warm retributions of Mr. Mauley and the clear and unanswerable statements of Mr. LeCompte will surely be enough to satisfy every intelligent and unprejudiced mind upon this subject; but all do not so quickly discern the truth, when it has been for a time obscured by error or misrepresentation, and many, perhaps, are unwilling to be undeceived. I have therefore, in my round, unvarnished way, put together a few desultory reflections and remarks upon it and send them for your consideration and, if they meet your favour, for the satisfaction of your readers.

In these remarks, sir, I speak of facts incontrovertible, and when motives are discussed my conclusions are hypothetical. It is not for me, sir, to answer for the effect of appearances and constructions, of which ill advantages have been taken, or for the propagation of tales, whose point, it seems, has been turned on the inventors' heads: experience should have better taught them, what wisdom has declared, that

"Evil on itself shall back recoil."

Mr. Kerr, it appears, accepted of the appointment to this agency in the winter of eighteen hundred and seventeen, without any fixed compensation and proceeded in the business with a reliance only on the faith of the state and upon the chances of justice and liberality in the legislature, for a suitable reward of his services and an indemnification of his expenses; and it has so turned out that he has gradually succeeded in getting into the State Treasury a reimbursement of about \$275,000. After he had incurred very considerable personal expenses and had so far succeeded as to obtain an assumption of the State's Claim and to secure its admission to an audit at the Treasury Department, by the authority of the Secretary of War, our Legislature began to make advances to him and he received, from time to time, by resolutions of the General Assembly, sundry payments in part of the compensation to be given for his services; and of that *tenor* was the resolution of 1819-20, at a period when upwards of \$124,000 of our claim stood suspended or rejected. The faith of the State was, by such a resolution, expressly pledged to the Agent for a further proportionable compensation for his continued exertions to secure as much of the suspended balance as possible; and it appears that his attention was assiduously applied to the subject, during the last year, and that he succeeded in obtaining actual payment of very nearly \$95,000, out of that balance. Under these circumstances, I understand, Mr. Kerr went to Annapolis, during the late session, for the further prosecution of this business and to obtain the proper compensation for his services, in the manner before used by the Legislature; but from certain indications he soon discovered that an opposition had been raised against him and that it was indispensable not only to assert his right to a just reward from the state, but to protect himself from the effects of misrepresentations of his conduct & of the nature of his services.

With these views, I suppose, he submitted to the House of Delegates his memorial and documents, and they were referred to a committee, composed of Messrs. Hayward, Marriott, Wright, Mauley and LeCompte, (four democratic gentlemen and one federalist,) whose report you have very properly published at large with the debate thereon.

We perceive from this report that Mr. Kerr had, at all times, faithfully discharged the duties of his appointment and, notwithstanding the difficulties of the case and the obstacles, which had presented themselves, had so successfully managed his business as to have brought into the State Treasury almost the entire claim, which was originally confided to him for a recovery from the General Government. This report was made by democratic gentlemen, who cannot be supposed to have had any other influence operating on their minds than a sense of justice and of duty; they were free, at least, from any party inducements to favour Mr. Kerr. They of course felt, the responsibility of the trust reposed in them by the House, in an investigation of this matter, and they stood upon their honor, between the Agent and the State, for the propriety and justice of the report they should make upon the case. They have made a plain, intelligible and dignified report of facts and necessary inferences, without the display of any ridiculous and unmeaning puff, which, I am very well assured, Mr. Kerr had neither the vanity to desire nor needed at their hands. They gave, in short, all that could be expected from honorable men, in their situation, and all that a man of any standing could wish to receive. These gentlemen were all, doubtless, aware of the unfavorable intentions of some members of the House in relation to Mr. Kerr and of the *prejudication* of his case by many, and one of them even stood in a very high degree committed against him. They could not but see in the Executive Message, at the commencement of the Session, and the recent report of the committee of ways and means, a strong but indirect intimation that the services of the Agent were not very highly estimated by the present Governor and his Council; for, the one document was the immediate act of that Honorable branch of the Government and it was irresistibly to be inferred that the other was founded on information imparted by them. It is true, not a word was said, in either of these documents, against Mr. Kerr, but the meaning was so plain that he who *ran might read*; and the high-wrought—high sounding Executive description of their Clerk, Mr. Pinkney, drawing light out of darkness and extracting system from chaos, was echoed back to the Council Chamber from the complainant committee on the ways and means, with the soothing flattery of an expression of "their sense of the great ability, activity and energy displayed by the Executive of the State in bringing to a close the Claim against the General Government."

Amidst this *din* of compliments, sir, Mr. Kerr might well have been forgotten but for some folks, as silly as they were malignant, who, not content with his total exclusion from all credit for the recovery of the claim, which had been always left to his sole management, occupied themselves with secretly propagating a charge that he had neglected to do all that he could have done, and that he had kept back the settlement of the claim, in order to produce embarrassment in the finances of the State and so to injure the democratic party; and, at the same time, with that glaring inconsistency, which usually attends the prosecution of base designs, they whispered about a foolish tale that he had despaired of the recovery of the balance and that the Governor had to take up the matter.

All these contemptible misrepresentations were completely frustrated and exposed by the documents, which accompanied the Agent's memorial and conclusively proved his zealous and unceasing efforts, in behalf of the State; and it seems that not the slightest intimation was made, in the discussion before the House, of any defect in the discharge of his duty. Nevertheless, sir, we find that the impression made some weeks ago by the Executive message and the Report of the Committee of ways and means, as at first given and published, is difficult to be removed: official statements, however erroneous, or the intimations of authority, however indirect or equivocal, have an imposing influence, and when these things first appeared the friends of Mr. Kerr looked around with solicitude for a solution of the mystery by which his hard-earned reputation was spirited away. The injustice done to Mr. Kerr has been repaired as far as it was in the power of the Chairman of the Committee of ways and means to do it; but I confess, sir, I cannot yet understand or conceive how the Governor could ever bear in the estimation of his most partial friends the credit of bringing the State's Claim against the General Government to a close. It could only be brought to a close, as I imagine, favourably to the State, by obtaining from the authority of the Secretary of War the establishment of equitable principles for its adjustment, contrary to the strict rules of his department, and the Governor is, I presume, perfectly conscious that he had nothing to do with that matter. I should have supposed indeed, sir, that holding his high station and possessing true magnanimity, he might have frankly disavowed the unjust ascription to him of the merit of another's labours. We could not have been insensible of the effect, whether originally designed or not, of the marked exclusion of Mr. Kerr from any credit in an affair, in which he knew that Mr. K. alone had been the efficient Agent; and I think he should have said to his friends,

who tendered him this fulsome adulation,—"Gentlemen, I regret that you have so overrated my interference in this business. My anxiety that whatever balance of the State's Claim the General Government might determine to allow, should be brought into the Treasury before the opening of the Session of the General Assembly, to eke out our poor finances, prompted me, when lately at Washington, to call on the Secretary of War and manifest to him my wishes that he would urge the Auditor to get through with the adjustment of the accounts as soon as possible. This I did merely in aid of Mr. Kerr's exertions, which I had every reason to believe were perseveringly continued; but I never attempted to enter into arguments or discussions with the Secretary or the Auditor, nor ever entered the office of the Auditor to examine a single paper or a document; for that was the peculiar province of the Agent and he had been actively engaged in it till he had brought every question to hang on the decision of the Secretary: therefore, I cannot possibly take to myself the compliment you have paid to 'the great ability, activity and energy, displayed by the Executive' in the prosecution of this business, because 'great ability, activity and energy,' as every body will know, cannot consist in a mere visit of ceremony to the Secretary of War and a polite request that he would expedite the final settlement of our claim. Besides, gentlemen, Mr. Kerr is a professional man, *dependant* on his profession and the public opinion of his capacity and fidelity in the discharge of any important business specially confided to him, and it may do him an essential injury thus, by *indirection*, to censure him; and, indeed, since it will plainly appear that before I came into office or had ever dreamed of the station I now hold, he had succeeded in getting an assumption of this claim, and that he had actually procured a payment of two thirds of it before my installation; and after the commendation which has been heretofore bestowed upon him by my predecessors, in the progress of his negotiation, and even, last year, by a Democratic Committee of ways and means, it may appear to the world like a malevolent party trick and a juggle between this committee and myself to decry and injure a man, who has rendered to the state so profitable a service, merely because he is not one of our political cast."

If the Governor had looked a little ahead he might also have reflected that this report, ascribing to himself this "great ability, activity and energy," would soon or late come to the sight of the Secretary of War and the Auditor, through the public papers, and inasmuch as they knew and the Clerks in their offices knew that no one but Mr. Kerr had ever any thing to do with the adjustment of the claim, and that he, Governor Sprigg, had never attempted to interfere with the management of it, it would inevitably expose him to ridicule in that quarter. Moreover, he ought to have taken it for granted that Mr. Kerr would never submit to the unjust operation of any measures, from any quarter, calculated to put him down in the public estimation and to deprive him of his just reward, without a full exposition to the Legislature of the whole course of his proceedings in the agency; and that such an explanation, if ever offered, would effectually defeat any design to injure him, even if a dead party majority in numbers though not in weight, should cut him off from a just pecuniary compensation.

Whether such designs as these, sir, ever really existed or not, or whether the *eo-incited* chime of the Governor's message to the House and the report of the Committee of ways and means, in the puffing farce, to the total exclusion of the Agent, was the effect of mere accident or a want of better information, it was not the less his duty to himself to appeal at once to the Legislature, who had the ascertainment of his compensation entirely in their power, and to justify himself by a full explanation of the whole course of his proceedings with the General Government. For, these things had gone forth and their injurious tendency was flagrant to the public mind; and such, it seems, was the industrious management of certain persons that the minds of members of the House had been poisoned with the grossest falsehoods. It will be in vain now, sir, to deny that such base means were actually used against the Agent by some person or persons, since a Democratic member, finding that he had been the dupe of those artifices, felt it a duty to rise in his place to proclaim the deception and to acknowledge his conviction of the falsehood of the tales, which had been circulated. Such, it seems, was the honorable course pursued by Mr. Allen, of Hartford; and what, sir, but such arts or at least some *deceptions* colourings of this business could have so blinded Mr. Mauley to the light of truth, in which Mr. Kerr's conduct and services afterwards appeared to him, as to induce him to insert in the report on the ways and means, which was drawn up by him, such an absurd notice of the incidental interference of the Governor in this business, and to echo the excluding Executive Message, as it related to the only Agent, who had ever in fact been engaged in its negotiation? What but a sense of honor, in that gentleman, and of the gross injustice which Mr. Kerr, could have induced him, publicly on the floor of the House of Delegates, to acknowledge his error and move so to amend his report as to commit it to the record with an assertion of what he then perceived and declared to be only a just need of commendation for Mr. Kerr's exertions in the cause of the State? What, but a high-minded frankness of character

and a moral anxiety to atone for an injury done to a Fellow-Citizen and a zealous public Agent, could have induced Mr. Mauley, in afterwards discussing Mr. Kerr's case before the House, to express, in the strongest and most complimentary language, his opinion of the services which had been rendered by him and of his title to an additional compensation?—I am for one, sir, at least well disposed to attribute to such dispositions and motives the conduct of Mr. Mauley, in the course which this affair took, after a full investigation of the subject; and I resign, with frigid indifference, to folks, more ingenious than myself and more interested in the matter, the task of unravelling the mystery of "the great ability, activity and energy displayed by the Executive of the State," and of discovering the source from which that imagination was derived. There is, sir, one pleasant little anecdote, which I cannot forbear mentioning, in relation to this subject, as it was going the rounds in our Democratic circles, before the result of a fair investigation of Mr. Kerr's subject was known, and it would doubtless have been still treasured up by some of his good friends, as an excellent *bon mot*, had things turned out differently.—On the 20th of November, it appears, the Auditor, agreeably to the favorable decision of the Secretary of War on the equitable principles of adjustment insisted on by the Agent, had suddenly closed his examination of the State's Claim and reported it to the 2d Comptroller. On this same day, without doubt at the particular request of Governor Sprigg, Mr. Hagner, the Auditor, simply wrote to him that he had reported his final statement of the claim to the Comptroller and promised further to inform him of the final result. The official letter of Mr. Hagner to Mr. Kerr bore a subsequent date & was not received by him at Easton, I presume, for some days after, when, it appears, he immediately apprized the Governor of the information he had obtained. Mr. Hagner, as any politician would naturally do, paid his first respects to the High Dignitary of the State, who had condescended to ask so small a favour from him, and when he had got through with the little bustle of this affair of etiquette, he sits himself down leisurely to the affair of business and informs the Agent of the progress he had made: And from this difference in the dates of Mr. Hagner's letters to the Governor and the Agent, barely stating that the claim had gone up to the Comptroller for his revision, (so mighty important as it was) arises the *quintessence* of this *bon mot*; for, it was facetiously repeated by some friends of the Governor, as a very smart and severe thing, that, when he received Mr. Kerr's letter, he laughed most significantly, and said, "why, Mr. Kerr has told me a thing I knew before!!!" Now, Governor Sprigg was either guilty of this silly piece of impotent malice or his friends have grossly trifled with him: it is not for me, sir, to decide the point between them. It serves, however, in one additional instance, to verify the old maxim that a man's friends are sometimes his worst enemies.

The Report of the Committee and the debate thereon, which you have given to us, sufficiently exhibit to the public the triumph which Mr. Kerr has gained from the necessity imposed on him, by the sly and disingenuous treatment he received, of bringing to the view of the Legislature a full and true representation of the nature and efficiency of his services to the state; but I should be glad, sir, to see the memorial of the Agent published with the accompanying documents, as by that means alone the public can be fully informed of the nature of the questions of assumption & equitable adjustment of the State's Claim, on which the agent has been so successful in his discussions & efforts with the present head of the War-Department, contrary to the narrow rules, at first laid down to him, as stated in the report of the Committee in his case, and in defiance of the prophecies and ill-boding fears of the foes or friends of the Agent and the State. It is notorious that at the commencement of the negotiation for a settlement of this claim, a large portion of the community deemed it utterly a forlorn hope; and many chose to class it with the *Massachusetts Claim*, which they contended ought never to be paid. Into this error even the intelligent Editor of "Niles' Register" had fallen till, as he afterwards frankly avowed, he had received, by more correct information, a conviction of his mistake; and I know, sir, that some persons from the worst motives of faction and personal considerations denied the justice of the claim and were deeply chagrined at the success of Mr. Kerr in obtaining an assumption of it by the General Government: And so far was this feeling of hostility carried against the agent, personally, and the true interests of the state that when he had reported to our Executive the assumption of the claim by the Government and a payment of \$40,000 had been actually agreed to be made in part, the affair was treated, in the electioneering campaign of 1818, as a juggle between the agent and the Federal Governor of that time, and it was roundly asserted that the claim would never be recovered! But when the blunder was manifest and it was too clear that Mr. Kerr had really got the claim into favour, at Washington, it made new friends, every day, & some wizards found out that they always knew the General Government would pay our demands!

I will venture to affirm, sir, that if all the little things, which I have stated or alluded to, spring from a formed design against the fame & interests of an individual, who, for aught that appears, had given

no cause successful in him! dishonored their author, have had, cess, and if not to honor, whilignity wasgarbage the discom But if so accident really unagent, inscalculated ascribed to and folly minded c in the triu Although lished in Executive of the Esmittee of amiss to view, apyou. I report of from the Mr. Mau that it is Kerr in, stowed, y slip him ecutive a mount the merrily would n tie; that to serve tors and and beas but obsc modern suggests, altogether. I rangeame cates, buance of is fond o suspect the prec good na to his fi that, on the reins ter taking snugly b ecutive" Oh, s make! he run to the would o "The- Tra- All v I offer grave an if you pl fashion t rather welcome under th

Extrae the Gene 1820—"To partmen industry drawn d syste vouch heretof jectio der the work o count o involve compli untrinc votedn Extrae Ways a "Yo port w great e ed by ing to gainst full o mende please Pinkn range induc All Mean Le date, a mos of the of the which vision "Th coun prim per o pota ple; 6d, ley, 21s, that bour land ber men also equ A liver up ship



no cause of offence, unless it were the successful performance of the trust reposed in him by the state, they were mean & dishonorable and cannot fail to reflect on their authors indelible disgrace. They have had, however, their ephemeral success, and have doubtless served to excite, if not to wound the feelings of a man of honor, whilst the low-bred hounds of malignity were looking up wishfully for the garbage they were taught to expect in the discomfited character of the agent. But if some of those things arose from accident or misapprehension and were really unmeaning, as they regarded the agent, inasmuch as they were so directly calculated to work injustice, they can be ascribed to nothing better than weakness and folly, and every liberal and high minded citizen, on every side, will rejoice in the triumph over them.

Although, sir, you have heretofore published in your valuable paper, both the Executive message, at the commencement of the Session, & the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, it may not be amiss to bring them again to the public view, and I therefore transmit them to you. I have never yet seen the amended report of that committee, which resulted from the frankness and magnanimity of Mr. Maubly, but as it is now notorious that it was so amended as to let Mr. Kerr in for a share of the praises it bestowed, you cannot go amiss, Sir, if you slip him in any where between the Executive and the Clerk of the Council, & mount them all together and send them merrily down the road of fame. It would not do, sir, to let them ride and tie; that sensible device, which used once to serve the convenience of our Ancestors and afford such relief both to man and beast, is now not only old-fashioned but obsolete, and you must adopt the modern style, which this singular report suggests, of packing off these gentlemen, altogether, in this renowned competition.

I would venture to propose an arrangement which justice plainly indicates, but I fear the courtly complaisance of the agent would reject it. Mr. K. is fond of good company and though I suspect he is generally willing to take the precedence due to him, he has much good nature and often yields his place to his friends. I should think, however, that, on this occasion, he might fairly seize the reins and leap into the saddle, and after taking up his honest friend, Mr. P. snugly behind him, dash off with "The Executive" lumbering on the crupper.

Oh, sir, what a rattle they would make! how the women and children would run to the gates to see! how the Dogs would open upon them—

"The little Dogs and all,  
"Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart,"—  
"All would bark at them!"

I offer you, sir, these suggestions, both grave and gay, that you may mould them, if you please, into any other form and fashion them to your will; or, if you had rather take them as they are, you are welcome to publish them to the world under the name of

MARCUS SCAURUS.

Extract from the Executive communication to the General Assembly on the 4th of December 1820—

"To Mr. Pinkney, the clerk of this department, much praise is due for the great industry and ability with which he has drawn light out of darkness, and extracted systems from chaos, in so arranging the vouchers and proofs of some of our claims heretofore suspended as to obviate the objections of the accounting officers, and render them ultimately admissible; it was a work of great labour and difficulty on account of the confusion in which they were involved, and could only have been accomplished by unwearied perseverance, untiring efforts, and a warm feeling of devotedness to the interests of the state."

Extract from the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in January 1821—

"Your Committee cannot close this report without expressing their sense of the great ability, activity and energy displayed by the Executive of the state, in bringing to a close the last mentioned claim against the General Government, and their full concurrence in the justness of commendation the Department has been pleased to express toward, Mr. Ninian Pinkney, for his able and indefatigable arrangement of the vouchers and documents inducing that adjustment.

All which is submitted. By order,  
JASON MOORE,  
Clerk of the committee of Ways and Means."

Letters from Ireland of a very recent date, present the state of that country in a most melancholy point of view. Most of the farmers are ruined in consequence of their land being held at the war rents, which, from the extreme low price of provisions, they are wholly unable to pay.

The following are the prices in the country markets:—Beef and mutton, prime pieces, 3d. per pound; pork, 25s per cwt.; butter, 3l. 10s. to 4l per cwt.; potatoes, 1d. per stone; fowls, 1s. per couple; turkeys, 3s. 4d. per couple; geese, 2s. 6d. per ditto; wheat, 24s. the barrel; barley, 9s. 6d.; oats, 10s.; hay, from 20s. to 25s. per ton. To this must be added that several of the small farmers are bound by their leases to furnish to their landlords, when required, a certain number of what are styled, "duty horses and men," that is to say, to work gratis; and also a stipulated number of duty fowls, turkeys, or geese, or in lieu thereof an adequate compensation in money.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania granting upwards of nine hundred thousand dollars for improving its roads and internal communication.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

### STATES' AGENT AGAIN.

The commentary, which we publish to-day, upon the Debate & Report of the House of Delegates on the subject of the remuneration of the agent for his recovery of the money advanced during the late war, is a temperate and lucid exposition of the whole affair, well interspersed with good hits and strong remarks. Evidences like these ought to go home to the heart of every man, and convince the sincere well-wishers of the state that they have nothing to hope for from Party. Who can hesitate, after reading the evidence in our last paper and the commentary in this, to believe that party formed that conspiracy which we have seen, embracing the highest and the humblest, to impugn and defeat Mr. Kerr, the Agent? But there were, it seems, disinterested & fair men enough in the House to uphold him, and he obtained justice even in defiance of an attempt to reconsider and revoke it.

### INAUGURAL SPEECH.

We have been politely and unexpectedly furnished with this Speech which is crowded out of the Gazette by matter previously arranged—we shall endeavour to lay it before our readers in an extra tonight.

This paper, like all others from President Monroe, is a plain, clear and frank view of things—If it wants interest, that must be ascribed to the state of the times rather than to the author, but it embraces all the topics that now present themselves without recurring to matters that are worn out and have become insipid.

The view taken of the policy which has guided the councils of the country, since we got out of the late war, is satisfactory and pleasing, and the provisions which are making to preserve the peace of the country, or if obliged to have recourse to hostilities to render it more formidable and efficient, are such as good sense and a provident attention to the future would approve.

The course indicated towards Spain and her revolted colonies is one, that every prudent man must admire and every just man applaud, and may be classed among the strong evidences of the generally correct course which has marked the administration of President Monroe in the management of our Foreign Relations.

He well remarks "that the conduct of the government, in what relates to Foreign powers, is always an object of the highest importance to the nation"—for it was most particularly for the management of such concerns, and for the union of power in the common defence, that the confederacy was entered into.

In speaking of the pirates who have been condemned, the principles laid down by the President as the rules of his conduct in pardoning or in suffering the judgment of the law to take place, are plausible and theoretically just; but we rather fear, and we ascribe it to inefficiency or incorrectness of information furnished, that some have escaped who ought to have been examples of the violated law, and that others have fallen victims who were mere instruments, perhaps deluded ones, of the villainy and violence of men who themselves ought to have appeased the wounded majesty of the law, in their stead. The judicial tribunals of our country are celebrated for temperance, patience, ability, justice—nor have those in whose hands the executive power has been lodged, been less remarkable for tenderness or humanity—perhaps indeed it may be imputed to the latter that they have shewn an unfortunate abundance of the "milk of human kindness." The mildness of our laws requires energy in those who execute them—There is nothing sanguinary in them to shudder at, nothing of ferocity in them to soften.

The President's observations on the late treaties with Spain & G. Britain, the transferred negotiation with France from Paris to Washington, and the policy pursued towards the Barbary powers, are pleasing and interesting; nor are we less gratified with his plans of protecting the commerce of the Pacific Ocean and of suppressing the odious slave trade.

We admire the frankness with which the subject of finance is treated—but we fear from the general tenor of remark upon the matter that recourse will be had to taxes the next year—This is not so much to be deprecated as a system (if found necessary) as the present deplorable condition of individuals renders it formidable and distressing; for every additional atom of pecuniary oppression will be seriously and deeply felt—The concluding sentence upon this subject, viz. "That internal duties and excises, with corresponding imposts on foreign articles, without being seriously burdensome, would enhance the price of produce, promote manufactures and augment the revenue," is a position we dissent to altogether—That it might temporarily benefit some manufacturers, by granting them a monopoly, may be true, but we are well assured by the experience of other nations, that it would not tend to enhance the price of produce, and of our own, that it would not aid to increase the general revenue. No nation has ever tried this system more effectually than Great Britain, whose agriculture is now beginning to languish because her agriculturists are impoverished—and our own revenue has been regularly declining with the increase of our Tariff and the multiplication of commercial restrictions.

Let recourse be had to this system when it may, we will venture to predict, that it will be found by comparison with former times, that moderate imposts and the least possible restricted commercial intercourse will furnish the most ample revenue and the highest price for our

internal produce. The reasons are too obvious to recount, too clear to be refuted.

The address concludes with a glance at the present agitated state of Europe, and rather anticipates the commencement of hostilities there, in which case a strict neutrality on our part is wisely insisted on—a brief comparative view is then taken of our form of Government with that of the republics which have existed before, pointing out the essential differences between them, and the principle in our own most likely to give it perpetuity.—The expansion and growth of the Physical advantages, and power of our country, are treated on with gratulatory feelings; the complete possession of the Mississippi; the path of the Great Western World to the high way of nations—the arondissement of our territory by the possession of the Florida—and the wonderful augmentation of our population, together with the addition of New States to the Union upon equal terms with those first confederated, constitute altogether rather a glowing picture of the facilities, the energies, and the future destiny of this rising empire.

Upon the whole, we admire the address, and sincerely wish that President Monroe may retire at the end of this Presidential grace with as much commendation as he entered it.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, to his friend in this town, dated 4th of March 1821.

"Congress adjourned last night about one o'clock, after passing the appropriation bill and authorizing the President to borrow Four Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. Knowing they must adjourn at 12 they set the clock back several times."

"A Duel was fought yesterday at the old ground near Madensburgh, between Majors Miller and Smith of marines. The latter received the ball through his thigh, near the groin, which hit the bone and glanced a little; the former had a part of one of his whiskers shot off—Smith's wound is very severe, though not considered mortal. Miller is stationed at this place and Smith, at New York."

BALTIMORE, March 7, 1821.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Wheat	72 a 73 cents
Corn	26 cents
Tobacco (E. S. Md)	\$5 to 6

## Notice.

The Co partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BURCHENAL & YOUNG, and conducted by Thomas Burchenal, at Greensborough, in Caroline county, was this day dissolved by mutual consent—All persons having claims against the said firm are desired to call on the said Thomas Burchenal for payment, and all those indebted to the said firm are requested to settle the same with Thomas Burchenal, who alone is fully authorised to settle and adjust the same.

THOMAS BURCHENAL.

WILLIAM S. YOUNG.

Greensborough, 5th March 1821.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed at the suit of James Wilson, jun. vs. of Keeler & Pogue, vs. of Edward McDaniel against Benjamin Roberts, will be sold on the Court House Green between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 3d of April the following property viz. one mahogany secretary desk, seven Windsor chairs, one breakfast table, three feather beds, one straw bed, one bedstead, one pair of andirons, one tea board, one carriage, one negro man Daniel, the goods and chattels of said Roberts taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest & costs of the above venditioni.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

March 10—ts.

## PLOUGHS.

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

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

50 Carey Ploughs, price from 5½ to 10 dollars. These are valuable for stumpy, stoney or sandy soils; the largest size will bear the draft of four horses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

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

Baltimore, March 10.

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

## New Spring Goods

The Subscribers, at their stand opposite the Court House in the Town of Easton, have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome assortment of

## Spring Goods,

suitable to the present & approaching Season, they will be offered on very low terms for the ready money; the Public & their Friends generally are solicited to give them a call & view their Assortment. (They beg leave further to observe that from this date they have declined selling any more goods on a Credit,) those that wish to purchase for the Cash will find much to their advantage by an immediate call and examine for themselves.

JENKINS & STEVENS.

March 10, 1821—3w

N. B. Also a quantity of good choice Tow Linens, just received with other Coarse Linens.

J. & S.

## DRUMMER.

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

## Drummer

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

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

JAMES DENNY.

March 10—tf

## NOTICE

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

## JAMES,

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

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

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.

Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.

March 10—8w

## Sale of Lots.

The subscriber will offer for sale, by public auction, on Thursday 22d of March, inst. between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

### TWO UNIMPROVED LOTS,

Situate on Cabinet street, and extending to Port street, containing thirteen sixteenths of an acre each. Also that valuable parcel of Land, commonly called Marsh Lot, situate on the Bay Side Road, containing seventeen acres and an eighth. Also other Lots, situate on the Landing Road or Port street extended—on the following terms, viz. on a credit of twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security to be approved by the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money and interest thereon.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.

Easton, March 10

## In Council.

Annapolis, February 21, 1821.

ORDERED, That the act entitled, "An Act to prevent the destruction of Oysters in this State," be published for three successive weeks in the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; the American, and Patriot, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton, and the Easton Gazette. By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

### An Act to prevent the Destruction of Oysters in this State.

WHEREAS, it is represented, to the General Assembly, that a great number of large vessels from the northern and middle States frequent our waters, for the purpose of transporting Oysters to those States, and whereas well grounded apprehensions are entertained of the utter extinction of Oysters in this state as well in consequence of the immense quantity thereof exported as the destructive instruments used in catching them, therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any person or persons shall use any drag, scoop, or other instrument, except tongs or rakes such as have been generally used for the purpose of catching Oysters within the waters of this state, every person so offending, and being thereof convicted before a Justice of either of the counties adjoining the water course in which the offence has been committed, shall forthwith pay the sum of twenty dollars, or in case of failure so to do, shall be committed, by such Justice of the Peace, to the public jail of the county, there to remain without bail or mainprize, for sixty days, unless such fine of twenty dollars be sooner discharged; one half of which fine shall go to the state, and the other to the use of the informer, in case the evidence without his or her testimony was sufficient to convict the offender, and if not the whole of such fine shall go to the state; Provided, nothing contained herein shall be construed to extend to the use of drags on the Western Shore, such as has been generally used on said shore.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no person or persons whatsoever, shall put Oysters caught or gathered in the waters, bays, rivers, or creeks of this state, on board of any canoe, flat, scow, boat or any other vessel, not wholly belonging to and owned by, some person or persons who have resided within this state twelve months previously to such Oysters being so put on board of such canoe, flat, scow, boat or vessel, and every person offending and being thereof convicted, before a Justice of the Peace of either of the counties adjoining the water, bays, rivers, or creeks in which the offence has been committed,

shall forthwith pay the sum of twenty dollars, or in case of failure so to do, shall be committed by a Justice of the Peace to the public jail of the county, there to remain without bail or mainprize for sixty days, unless such fine of twenty dollars be sooner discharged, one half of which fine shall go to the state and the other to the use of the informer, in case the evidence, without his or her testimony, was sufficient to convict the offender, if not, the whole of such fine shall go to the state, provided, nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to the basin and harbour of the City of Baltimore.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every Justice of the Peace upon his own view, or the information of any person on oath, to issue his warrant to one or more Constables in his county, commanding him, her or them to require such and so many persons as he or they shall deem necessary to aid and assist him or them, in apprehending every person or persons, offending against all, or any of the preceding sections, in any of the bays, rivers, creeks, or waters of this state, and forthwith to bring such offender, when apprehended, before any Justice of the Peace to be proceeded against in the manner herein before directed.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons who hath or have not resided within this state twelve months previously thereto, to carry Oysters out of this state, and if any master or skipper of a vessel who has not resided within this state twelve months previous thereto, shall hereafter transport any quantity of Oysters taken from any place within this state to any place beyond the limits thereof, every such master or skipper, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in any court of record by any person who will sue for the same. In all actions, which shall be brought against any master or skipper of any vessel in pursuance of this act, such master or skipper shall be required to give appearance bail; Provided, the plaintiff shall make affidavit before a Justice of the Peace of the case of such action, to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Court wherein the suit shall be prosecuted. Whosoever any person shall make affidavit that he has good cause to believe that any master or skipper of a vessel, not resident as aforesaid, of a vessel, has received on board such vessel, Oysters for the purpose of transporting them out of this state, contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the Justice of the Peace before whom such affidavit shall be made, and within whose jurisdiction such vessel may be, to issue his warrant for the immediate apprehension of such master or skipper, or for bringing him before such Justice of the Peace, or before any another Justice of the same county, and the Justice before whom such person shall be brought, upon having such evidence as may be adduced before him, if there be no good cause to believe, that the violation of the provisions of this act is intended, shall discharge from further custody such master or skipper, but if it shall appear to such Justice, that there is good cause to believe that a violation of the provisions of this act is intended by such master or skipper, he shall be the duty of such Justice to commit such master or skipper to the jail of the county, wherein such Justice resides, unless he shall enter into recognizance, with sufficient security, in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars upon condition to appear at the next court to be held in such county, and to abide and perform such order or orders as shall be made by the said court, if upon all the circumstances of the case the court shall judge that there is good cause to believe, that such master or skipper is about to violate the provisions of this act, by transporting Oysters out of this state, the said court shall require of such master or skipper to enter into recognizance with sufficient security, in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, upon condition, that such master or skipper shall not within one year thereafter, be guilty of the violations of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That no person who has not previously resided twelve months in this state, shall gather, or catch Oysters, in any of the bays, rivers, creeks, or waters of this state, and put them on board of any canoe, boat, scow, flat, or other vessel not wholly belonging to, and owned by some person or persons, who hath or have resided twelve months in this state previously to such Oysters being so put on board of such canoe, boat, scow, flat, or vessel, under the penalty of forfeiting such canoe, scow, flat or vessel, together with all the oysters, oyster tongs, tackle furniture and apparel in and belonging to the same.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That any person who shall seize and secure any such canoe, flat, scow, boat, or other vessel aforesaid, shall immediately thereafter give information thereof to any one Justice of the peace of either of the counties contiguous to such bays, rivers, creeks or waters where such seizure shall have been made, who is hereby empowered and required to meet at such time and place as he shall appoint for the trial thereof, and the same, if condemned shall, with all things thereunto belonging, be sold by the order and under the direction of the said Justice, who after deducting all legal costs and charges, shall pay one moiety of the proceeds to the collector of the said county for the use of the county, and the other moiety to the person who seized and prosecuted the same.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons on board of any such canoe, scow, boat, flat or other vessel, shall refuse, and not suffer to enter, or resist before or after entering, any officer or officers, or otherwise resist them or any of them, in the execution of their office, then every person so offending shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs by action of debt by such officer in any of the county courts of the respective counties of this state, the one moiety to the use of such prosecutor, and the other moiety to the collector of the county where the offence was committed, for the use of such county.

Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall prevent the taking and transporting of oysters as heretofore from the waters of the Potomac and Pocomoke, where those rivers are common territory to the states of Maryland and Virginia, nor to prevent oysters taken from any part of the said rivers or creeks thereof, from being transported to any place whatsoever; And provided also, That nothing in this act contained, shall be so construed as to prevent any person residing in Washington county, in the District of Columbia, from using the waters of Maryland as fully and freely as any citizen of Maryland is authorized by law to do.

Sec. 8. Be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of April next.

By order,

JOHN BREWER, CLK.

March 10—3w

## Printing,

Neatly Executed at this Office.



## POETRY.

### THE PALE CHEEK OF LOVE.

By the late John Finlay.

I heed not Love, the rosy cheek  
That burns with an impassioned glow;  
Dearest is thine, whose wan hues speak  
Of feelings that have made it so.  
Yet once the rosy cheek I blest,  
In days that long are past and gone,  
When all voluptuously it prest,  
And breathed its warmth upon my own,  
When thou didst chide my forward will,  
That made its tinge a deeper still.

I mark'd o'er grief thy roses shed,  
Like blooms on an untimely wind;  
But lovelier as the roses fled,  
I deem'd the lilies left behind.  
Of thine own grief thou ne'er didst speak,  
Yet well could I the cause divine;  
The sorrows that did blanch thy cheek,  
Were sorrows that arose from mine,  
And hence I love the hue of woe,  
That tells me thou hast loved me so.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7

### CHARIVARI.

On Saturday and Monday last, after dark, a number of young men assembled in the streets of this city, disguised, and accompanied with every instrument of noise, to Charivari a couple newly married, which ceremony according to a Canadian custom, takes place generally on a young man being married to a widow, as in the present case, or a young woman to a widower.

The watchmen, on Monday, last, thinking it their duty to interrupt this amusement, being contrary to the regulations of the Police, seized some of the disguised and conducted them to the watch-house. The others engaged in the Charivari hearing what had happened, repaired thither, and after forcing the door & breaking the windows of the watch-house, set their companions at liberty. The Police, on Tuesday afternoon, posted up hand bills to forbid such nightly rambles.

The Charivari however assembled last night again and in greater numbers than before—but on being told that Mr. and Mrs. Lunn were to give 50l. for the use of the female Benevolent Society, and as much for that of the Emigrant Hospital, they dispersed with loud cheers well satisfied with the generous conduct of the donors and wishing them much conjugal happiness.

A young lady in Montreal attempted to hang herself by tying a handkerchief about her neck and fastening the same to a bolt in the window—but was discovered in time to prevent any injury. She was in love it appears, and her father refused his consent to her marriage, and being thus desperate she attempted suicide.

In all extremes, we would recommend amputation instead of hanging, being the sensible method of attaining the point. She was a foolish girl. Men do not hang themselves for love—why should women be so desperately smitten?  
Nat. Adv.

### ANECDOTE.

A clergyman who had run much in debt among his parishioners, who were rather troublesome for their money, took for his text these words, *Have patience with me; and I will pay you all!* He divided his discourse into two general heads; first, *Have patience with me; secondly, and I will pay you all.* He expatiated very learnedly and energetically on patience and christian forbearance. Having finished that part of his discourse, he said, "Now, my brethren, we come to the second general head, and *I will pay you all; but I must defer it till another opportunity.*" A happy conclusion, which so pleased the auditors as to induce them to give him time.

### MARYLAND.

In Somerset County Court, at November Term, 1820.

On application of Littleton Dennis Teackle, by his petition to the said court for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this state, it is ordered that the said Littleton Dennis Teackle be discharged, and that he appear before the said court on the first Saturday of May term next, to obey the further order of the said court, in respect to his petition aforesaid, as is required by the said laws.  
JOHN DONE, Clk. of S. C. C.  
March 3—4w

## Brick-Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he continues the Brick-Making business, and solicits their patronage. Gentlemen who may be in want of Bricks, will find it to their advantage to employ him, as he is now prepared to make Bricks either in this or the adjacent counties.  
THOMAS SKINNER.  
Easton, March 3 3w

## Notice

Is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot County, will meet at the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th instant, to appoint Constables and a Keeper of the Court House—and on the third day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in said County. By order,  
JACOB LOOCKERMANN, Clk.  
March 3

## Printing,

Neatly Executed at this Office.

## IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, Feb. 21, 1821.

Ordered, That the act entitled, "An act for regulating the mode of Staying Executions, and for other purposes," be published twice a week, for three successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; for three successive weeks in all the weekly papers in the state, and in all the papers in Baltimore City three times a week, for three successive weeks, and the same in the National Intelligencer.

By order

NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

An Act entitled, A further Supplement to the Act entitled, "An Act for regulating the mode of Staying Executions, and for other purposes."

Whereas, great doubts have arisen, whether Justices of the Peace of the respective Counties within this State, are authorised to issue Executions on Judgments rendered by the Justices aforesaid, and superceded under the act, entitled "An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the regulating the mode of staying executions and regulating the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and nineteen, for remedy whereof

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the clerks of the several counties of this state, or any justice of the peace of the same county, respectively, be, and they are hereby, authorised and empowered on the application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her, or their attorney, or some person authorized by him, her or them, in writing, and none other, to issue executions in the case or cases before mentioned, according to the provisions of the said act, passed December Session, eighteen hundred and nineteen, from the supersedeas filed in their office, in case application shall be made to the clerk, or if to a justice of the peace, then from their respective dockets, such dockets containing an entry of the supersedeas & persons superseding, or from a short copy from the clerk's office, containing the amount of the judgment superseded, the costs and the names of the securities or persons superseding, and other material part of said judgment.

And be it enacted, That for furnishing said copy, the clerk be entitled to the sum of twelve cents and a half, as a compensation for each and every copy so furnished, and for every execution twenty-five cents.

And be it enacted, That all executors and administrators may supercede and stay execution issued against the goods and chattels, rights and credits of their testators or intestates, in the same manner as if the said executions had issued against them in their own right, according to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the form of the supersedeas to be used in such case, shall be as nearly similar to the form prescribed in the said act, as the circumstances of the case will admit.—Provided always, That such supersedeas shall render the executors or administrators so superseding liable to be proceeded against on the said supersedeas, in the same manner as if the debt so superseded had been his, her or their own personal debt.

And be it enacted, That in cases where by said act a supersedeas is required to be taken before two justices, one shall hereafter be sufficient therefor.

By the House of Delegates,

January 30th, 1821.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the House of Delegates on the 15th day of December 1820, was this day read and assented to.

By order

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

In Senate, February 1st, 1821.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate on the 22d day of December, 1820, was this day read and assented to.

By order

J. N. WATKINS, Clk.

SEAL

March 3 3w



### STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND,

Will commence her Regular Rout, on Monday 5th inst. from Easton for Annapolis and Baltimore; and from Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. till further notice.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 3

## A List of Land,

With the names of the owners thereof, Situate, lying and being in Talbot County, on which the County Charges for the year 1819, remain due and unpaid, together with the respective sums due thereon, to wit:

Names of the Land.	Owners Names	Sums due
Lot on Washington street in Easton, 200 ft. front, running back to West street	Mark Benton's hrs.	\$10 41
Part Mathews purchase, Bloomsbury, & part Jacobs Beginning	Moses Butler, senr.	1 49
Part Bugby	Matthias Freeman's hrs.	2 67
Part Dunns Range	Matthew Kirby's heirs	80
Part Highfields	William Turner	3 34
Part Berry's Range		
Part Nobles	James Battie	0 83
Chance, and pt. other tracts		
Part Liberty and Padu Resurveyed	Zebulon Skinner	1 27

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That if the County Charges due on the above lands, for the year 1819, shall not be paid to the subscriber before Tuesday the 13th day of March next, together with a proportionable part of the cost for advertising, &c. the same or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, will on that day, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, on the public square in Easton, be sold to the highest bidder.

STEPHEN DENNY.

Collector of the Tax for Talbot County for the year 1819.

Talbot county, Feb. 17 4w

## IN COUNCIL.

FEBRUARY, 15, 1821.

Ordered, That a supplement to an act, entitled "An act to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes," be published twice a week for four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, for four successive weeks in all the weekly papers of the state, and in all the papers of Baltimore City, three times a week for four successive weeks, and the same in the National Intelligencer.

By order.

NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

A Supplement to the Act, entitled "An act to prevent the issuing of small Bank Notes."

Whereas, by the act to which this is a supplement, the several banks then, or thereafter incorporated, or where charters should be renewed or extended within the state, are prohibited from issuing bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any denomination between five and ten, which prohibition has been in sundry instances violated to the great inconvenience & loss of the community, therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the commencement of this act, it shall not be lawful for any bank or other corporation within this state, to issue or pay out any note, or bill, or any paper, purporting to be the note or bill of such bank or other bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any officer or servant of any bank or corporation in this state, should as such, issue or deliver in payment any note or bill of such bank, or the note or bill of any other bank, corporation or company, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten dollars, such servant or officer shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by indictment and conviction in the county court of the county where the offence shall have been committed, or in the city court of Baltimore, if the offence shall have been committed in the city of Baltimore.

And be it enacted, That a note or bill by, or in the name of any officer of any bank, corporation or company as such, purporting to be by or in the name of any officer of any bank, corporation or company, as such shall and the same is hereby declared to be within the provisions of this law, and subject to the enactment herein contained.

And be it enacted, That from and after the commencement of this act, if any person shall pass or offer to pass, receive or offer to receive, any note or bill, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation or company whatever not chartered by this state, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five dollars and ten dollars, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of five dollars, current money, to be recovered in the manner herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in operation from and after the first day of June next.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several courts in this state and of the city court of Baltimore, to give this act especially in charge to the grand juries of their respective counties.

True copy from the original, passed by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December Session, 1820.

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

House of Delegates.

Feb. 24—4w

## To be Rented,

AT REDUCED RENTS.

The Houses and Store Rooms now occupied by Dr. Dawson and the Rev. Mr. Scull, and possession given the first of January next—Enquire of the Rev. Mr. Warfield or of the Subscriber.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dec. 23—

## CAUTION.

Whereas certain individuals in and about the town of Easton (either from ignorance of the law or from a supposition that such practices are allowed by me) are in the habit of employing and dealing with my servants. Notice is hereby given to all such persons and others that such practices are not permitted and that I shall prosecute every individual who shall hereafter employ or barter trade or in any manner deal with either of my servants without my express permission.—And the more entirely to prevent such employment and dealing by night or by day I hereby offer a reward of twenty dollars to any person who shall inform me thereof so that the parties offending in the premises be prosecuted and fined according to law.

NS. HAMMOND.

St. Aubin Jan. 13 1821.—2m.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county will meet at their office in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and on Thursday and Saturday of the same week, & will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and abatements in the assessment of property, as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order.

JOHN STEVENS, Clk.

to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.

Feb. 17

## Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

For sale (500 Acres) the half of that large and valuable Farm, which was lately in the possession of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Ennalls, deceased, and now in the possession of Mr. Samuel Keene, as a tenant.

This Farm is about eight miles from Cambridge, situated on Transquakin river, in Dorchester county, and is prime high land and is known to be well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco—Persons disposed to purchase are referred for terms and a further description of the premises to Dr. Joseph E. Muse, of Cambridge, or to the subscriber, living at Clara's Point, Talbot county.

SAML. CHAMBERLAINE.

Feb. 3—1f

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry Fi fa's to me directed at the suits of the following persons, to wit: John LeCompte use of Vincent Moore, John LeCompte use of Herndon Haralson, William Robinson, Jesse Shannahan, Benjamin Denny, Samuel & Alexander B. Harrison, Lott Warfield, Levin Stewart—against James Colston, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 20th of March between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the right, interest, claim and title of the said James Colston in and to a tract or parcel of land called "Clays Hope & Bachelors Neglect," also 10 head of cattle 2 yoke of oxen, 25 head of sheep and 4 head of horses Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the above Fi fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 17—1s.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following Fi fa's to me directed against William L. Battie, at the suits of William Jenkins, Benjamin Wilnot, use of Thomas P. Bennett, Samuel Wright, use of Francis Ariett, and one other at the suit of John Hyatt, use of John Perry, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 20th day of March, 1821, all the right, interest, claim and title of the above Wm L. Battie, in and to the following parcels or tracts of lands, called Newman's Lot, Noble's Chance & Farmer's Delight—be the quantity what it may.—Sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above fi fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 24—4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three venditionis exponas, a the suit of the following persons—Henry P. Waggaman, administrator of Henry Hoskins use of Maloney & Co. also Patrick McNeal use of Thomas B. Baker; also John Kennard use of John Edmondson, Lambert W. Spencer and Samuel T. Kennard, and one Fi. Fa. at the suit of Nicholas Layton against Sophia Harrison, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th day of March, between 10 and 4 o'clock on the Court House Green, the following property, to wit, The dwelling plantation on which the said Sophia Harrison now resides, it being her dower of her late husband. Land being part of a tract of Land called Dover, containing Two Hundred and Twenty-three Acres, more or less, seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 17

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two venditionis exponas one at the suit of Perry Spencer and the other at the suit of Isaac Brooks and also three fieri facias one at the suit of Alfred Hambleton one at the suit of Henry Hambleton and the others at the suit of Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison against Thomas Hambleton, will be sold on Thursday the 29th of March, on the premises the following property, to wit, a tract or part of a tract of land, called Hambleton's Discovery, containing one hundred acres more or less, two dressing glasses and one crib Sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 24—1s

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two venditionis exponas to me directed, from the Court of Appeals, at the suits of Westley Woods and Richard Cockey, and Charles Warfield, against Richard and David Robinson, will be sold on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on the 3d day of April, to wit, All the right, interest, claim and title of the said Richard Robinson, in and to all singular that farm or plantation situated lying and being in Oxford Neck, in Talbot county aforesaid, consisting of a part or parcel of a tract of Land called "Long Point" whereon a certain Elizabeth Robinson now resides, and whereof the said Elizabeth Robinson, in and by virtue of the last will and testament of a certain David Robinson, late of the said county deceased, is seized in her demesne as of freehold during the time of her natural life, and the remainder thereof to the said Richard Robinson and his heirs in fee, and containing by estimation the quantity of One Hundred & twenty-eight Acres of land, be the same more or less, subject to the Mortgage of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. dated the 26th of January 1819, also one other vendition from the County Court, to me directed at the suit of David Warfield and James Pogue against Richard Robinson, will be sold on the above 3d day of April at 3 o'clock on the Court House Green the following property viz. 4 bedsteads, beds & furniture, 1 pair of mahogany dining tables, half dozen of Windsor chairs half dozen flag bottom ditto, 1 cupboard and contents, 1 bay Mare and Colt, 1 Horse, 1 Cow and calf, 2 Heifers and 1 Cart—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above venditionis.

ALLEN BOWIE Shff.

Feb 17

## THE CELEBRATED HORSE

### Young High-Flyer.

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable, near Easton, on the following terms, to wit: 5 dollars the season, but if paid by the 20th of August 4 dollars will discharge the debt—Ten dollars insurance—Two dollars the single leap, and twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case.

### YOUNG HIGH-FLYER

Is 13 years old, an elegant dapple grey, sixteen hands high, is proportioned in size, and his figure equals any horse in the county, moves pleasant to the rider and handsome to the viewer, and his quality excels any stud on the continent. Old High-Flyer was the sire of Young High-Flyer which is a sufficient recommendation—he at twelve years old sold for fourteen hundred dollars. Further information will be given on enquiry, and every attention paid by the subscriber,

WILLIAM BARNES.

March 3.

## CASH

### Given for Negroes.

The Subscriber will remain through the Spring and Summer at Cugle's Tavern, Baltimore, and the Union Tavern Easton, for the purpose of purchasing Negroes—He is at any time prepared with current bank notes to buy twenty, and with three days notice can be ready to take fifty. Persons wishing to sell will please give me a call before they sell.

DAVID ANDERSON.

February 24, 1820.—1f.

## TAYLORING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the

### Tayloring Business

in a part of the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Rue, as a Tavern, next door to Mr. Graham's, Printing Office, where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches, and from his long and strict attention to the business, he flatters himself that he can please, and solicits a share of the public patronage.  
The Public's Obedient Servant,  
PETER L. DURBOROW.  
Easton, Jan. 20

## BOARDING.

The subscriber having removed to Hillsborough, will accommodate four or five Boys with Board & Lodging—Parents or Guardians who send Boys to the Hillsborough Academy will find his house very convenient, being situated in the vicinity of that institution.  
JOHN L. ELBERT.  
Hillsborough, Jan. 20

### MRS. ANN MARIA CAMPBELL,

Having removed to a Large and Commodious House, in Cambridge, in a convenient part of the Town, in respect to the Academy and other Schools, will Board a few Girls and Boys, on moderate terms.  
Cambridge, December 2, 1820.

## BOARD.

The Subscriber having removed to Easton, will accommodate a few young gentlemen with BOARD the present year.  
WM. THOMAS.  
Easton, Jan. 13—1f.

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Dorchester county court, as a court of equity sitting, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at Mrs. Douglas's Tavern in the town of Vienna on Saturday the 17th day of March next between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all the real estate of Moses W. Nesbitt, late of Dorchester county deceased, situate lying and being in said county. It is not deemed necessary to give any particular description of the property proposed to be sold, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase, will view and examine the same for themselves.

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

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTE, Trustee.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The creditors of the said Moses W. Nesbitt, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims in the Clerk's office of Dorchester county, within twelve months from the day of sale, with the vouchers thereof.  
BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTE, Trustee.  
Cambridge, Feb. 10, 1821.

### EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

### Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton Point, Feb. 17—1f.

### EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER

### Jane & Mary.

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

### THE JANE & MARY

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

### POCKET-BOOK LOST.

LOST on Saturday evening the 11th February, supposed in Easton, an old red morocco pocket book, containing a variety of papers, of no use to any one but the owner. The finder by leaving the same at the bar of the Easton Hotel, shall receive a reward of Two Dollars.

JOSEPH DARDEN.

March 3 3w



# EASTON GAZETTE-Extra.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1821.

## Inaugural Speech.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, on taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the following Speech was delivered by JAMES MONROE, President of the United States:

Fellow-Citizens,

I shall not attempt to describe the grateful emotions which the new and very distinguished proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, evinced by my reelection to this high trust, has excited in my bosom. The approbation which it announces of my conduct, in the preceding term, affords me a consolation which I shall profoundly feel through life. The general accord with which it has been expressed, adds to the great and never-ceasing obligations which it imposes. To merit the continuance of this good opinion, and to carry it with me into my retirement, as the solace of advancing years, will be the object of my most zealous and unceasing efforts.

Having no pretensions to the high and commanding claims of my predecessors, whose names are so much more conspicuously identified with our revolution, & who contributed so pre-eminently to promote its success, I consider myself rather as the instrument than the cause of the union which has prevailed in the late election. In surmounting, in favor of my humble pretensions, the difficulties which so often produce division in like occurrences, it is obvious that other powerful causes, indicated the great strength and stability of our Union, have essentially contributed to draw you together. That these powerful causes exist, and that they are permanent, is my fixed opinion: that they may produce a like accord in all questions, touching, however remotely, the liberty, prosperity, and happiness, of our country, will always be the object of my most fervent prayers to the Supreme Author, of all Good.

In a government which is founded by the people, who possess exclusively the sovereignty, it seems proper that the person who may be placed by their suffrages in this high trust, should declare, on commencing its duties, the principles on which he intends to conduct the administration. If the person, thus elected, has served the preceding term, an opportunity is afforded him to review its principal occurrences, and to give such further explanation respecting them as, in his judgment, may be useful to his constituents. The events of one year have influence on those of another, and, in like manner, of a preceding on the succeeding administration. The movements of a great nation are connected in all their parts. If errors have been committed, they ought to be corrected; if the policy is sound, it ought to be supported. It is by a thorough knowledge of the whole subject that our fellow-citizens are enabled to judge correctly of the past, and to give a proper direction to the future.

Just before the commencement of the last term, the United States had concluded a war with a very powerful nation, on conditions equal & honorable to both parties. The events of that war are too deeply impressed on the memory of all, to require a development from me. Our commerce had been in a great measure, driven from the sea; our Atlantic and inland frontiers were invaded in almost every part; the waste of life along our coast, and on some parts of our inland frontiers, to the defence of which our gallant and patriotic citizens were called, was immense; in addition to which, not less than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars were added at its end to the public debt.

As soon as the war had terminated, the nation, admonished by its events, resolved to place itself in a situation, which should be better calculated to prevent the recurrence of a like evil, and, in case it should recur, to mitigate its calamities. With this view, after reducing our land force to the basis of a peace establishment, which has been further modified since, provision was made for the construction of fortifications at proper points, through the whole extent of our coast, and such an augmentation of our naval force, as should be well adapted to both purposes. The laws, making this provision, were passed in 1815 and 16, and it has been, since, the constant effort of the Executive, to carry them into effect.

The advantages of these fortifications, and of an augmented naval force, in the extent contemplated, in point of economy, has been fully illustrated, by a report of the Board of Engineers and Naval Commissioners, lately communicated to Congress; by which it appears, that in an invasion by twenty thousand men, with a correspondent naval force, in a campaign of six months only, the whole expense of the construction of the works

would be defrayed by the difference in the sum necessary to maintain the force which would be adequate to our defence with the aid of those works, and that which would be incurred without them. The reason of this difference is obvious. If fortifications are judiciously placed on our great inlets, as distant from our cities as circumstances will permit, they will form the only points of attack, and the enemy will be detained there by a small regular force, a sufficient time to enable our militia to collect, and repair to that on which the attack is made. A force adequate to the enemy, collected at that single point, with suitable preparation for such others as might be menaced, is all that would be requisite. But, if there were no fortifications, then the enemy might go where he pleased, and, changing his position, and sailing from place to place, our force must be called out and spread in vast numbers along the whole coast, and on both sides of every bay and river, as high up in each as it might be navigable for ships of war. By these fortifications, supported by our navy, to which they would afford like support, we should present to other powers an armed front from St. Croix to the Sabine, which would protect, in the event of war, our whole coast and interior from invasion—and even in the wars of other powers, in which we were neutral, they would be found eminently useful, as, by keeping their public ships at a distance from our cities, peace and order in them would be preserved, and the government be protected from insult.

It need scarcely be remarked, that these measures have not been resorted to in a spirit of hostility to other powers. Such a disposition does not exist towards any power. Peace and good will have been, and will hereafter be, cultivated with all, and by the most faithful regard to justice. They have been dictated by a love of peace, of economy, and an earnest desire to save the lives of our fellow citizens from that destruction, and our country from that devastation, which are inseparable from war, when it finds us unprepared for it. It is believed, and experience has shown, that such a preparation is the best expedient that can be resorted to, to prevent war. I add, with much pleasure, that considerable progress has already been made in these measures of defence, and that they will be completed in a few years, considering the great extent and importance of the object, if the plan be zealously and steadily persevered in.

The conduct of the government, in what relates to foreign powers, is always an object of the highest importance to the nation. Its agriculture, commerce, manufactures, fisheries, revenue, in short its peace, may all be affected by it. Attention is, therefore, due to this subject.

At the period averted to, the powers of Europe, after having been engaged in long and destructive wars with each other, had concluded a peace, which happily still exists. Our peace with the power with whom we had been engaged, had also been concluded. The war between Spain and the colonies in South America, which had commenced many years before, was then the only conflict that remained unsettled. This being a contest between different parts of the same community, in which other powers had not interfered, was not affected by their accommodations.

This contest was considered, at an early stage, by my predecessor, a civil war, in which the parties were entitled to equal rights in our ports. This decision, the first made by any power, being formed on great consideration of the comparative strength and resources of the parties, the length of time, and successful opposition made by the colonies, and of all other circumstances on which it ought to depend, was in strict accord with the law of nations. Congress has invariably acted on this principle, having made no change in our relations with either party. Our attitude has, therefore, been that of neutrality between them, which has been maintained by the government with the strictest impartiality. No aid has been afforded to either, nor has any privilege been enjoyed by the one, which has not been equally open to the other party; and every exertion has been made in its power, to enforce the execution of the laws prohibiting illegal equipments, with equal rigor against both.

By this equality between the parties, their public vessels have been received in our ports on the same footing; they have enjoyed an equal right to purchase and export arms, munitions of war, and every other supply—the exportation of all articles whatever being permitted under laws which were passed long before the commencement of the contest; our citizens have traded equally with both, and their commerce with each has been alike protected by the government.

Respecting the attitude which it may be proper for the United States to maintain hereafter between the parties, I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion, that the neutrality heretofore observed, should still be adhered to. From the change in the government of Spain, and the negotiation now depending, invited by

the Cortes and accepted by the colonies, it may be presumed that their differences will be settled on the terms proposed by the colonies. Should the war be continued, the United States, regarding its occurrences, will always have it in their power to adopt such measures respecting it, as their honor and interest may require.

Shortly after the general peace, a band of adventurers took advantage of this conflict, and of the facility which it afforded, to establish a system of buccaneering in the neighboring seas, to the great annoyance of the commerce of the United States; and, as was represented, of that of other powers. Of this spirit, and of its injurious bearing on the United States, strong proofs were afforded by the establishment at Amelia Island, and the purposes to which it was made instrumental, by this band in 1817, and by the occurrences which took place in other parts of Florida, in 1818, the details of which, in both instances, are too well known to require to be now recited. I am satisfied, had a less decisive course been adopted, that the worst consequences would have resulted from it. We have seen that these checks, decisive as they were, were not sufficient to crush that piratical spirit. Many culprits, brought within our limits, have been condemned to suffer death, the punishment due to that atrocious crime. The decisions of upright and enlightened tribunals fall equally on all, whose crimes subject them, by a fair interpretation of the law, to its censure. It belongs to the Executive not to suffer the executions, under these decisions, to transcend the great purpose for which punishment is necessary. The full benefit of example being secured, policy as well as humanity, equally forbids that they should be carried further. I have acted on this principle, pardoning those who appear to have been led astray by ignorance of the criminality of the acts they had committed, and suffering the law to take effect on those only, in whose favor no extenuating circumstances could be urged.

Great confidence is entertained, that the late treaty with Spain, which has been ratified by both the parties, and the ratifications whereof have been exchanged, has placed the relations of the two countries on a basis of permanent friendship. The provision made by it for such of our citizens as have claims on Spain, of the character described, will it is presumed, be very satisfactory to them; and the boundary which is established between the territories of the parties, westward of the Mississippi, heretofore in dispute, has, it is thought, been settled on conditions just and advantageous to both. But to the acquisition of Florida, too much importance cannot be attached. It secures to the United States a territory important in itself, and whose importance is much increased by its bearing on many of the highest interests of the Union. It opens to several of the neighboring states a free passage to the ocean, through the province ceded, by several rivers having their sources high up within their limits. It secures us against all future annoyance from powerful Indian tribes. It gives us several excellent harbors in the Gulf of Mexico for ships of war of the largest size. It covers, by its position in the Gulf, the Mississippi & other great waters within our extended limits, and thereby enables the United States to afford complete protection to the vast and very valuable productions of our whole western country, which find a market through those streams.

By a treaty with the British government, bearing date on the twentieth of October one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the convention regulating the commerce between the United States and Great Britain, concluded on the third of July, one thousand eight hundred & fifteen, which was about expiring, was revived & continued for the term of 10 years from the time of its expiration. By that treaty, also, the differences which had arisen under the treaty of Ghent, respecting the right claimed by the U. States for their citizens, to take and cure fish on the coast of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, with other differences on important interests, were adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.

No agreement has yet been entered into respecting the commerce between the U. States and the British dominions in the West Indies, and on this continent. The restraints imposed on that commerce by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the United States, on a principle of defence, continue still in force.

The negotiation with France for the regulation of the commercial relation between the two countries, which, in the course of the last summer, had been commenced at Paris, has since been transferred to this city, and will be pursued, on the part of the U. States, in the spirit of conciliation, and with an earnest desire that it may terminate in an arrangement satisfactory to both parties.

Our relations with the Barbary powers are preserved in the same state; and by the same means, that were employed when I came into office. As early as 1801 it was found necessary to send a squadron to the Mediterranean, for the protection of

our commerce, and no period has intervened, a short term excepted, when it was thought advisable to withdraw it. The great interest which the United States have in the Pacific, in commerce and in the fisheries, have also made it necessary to maintain a naval force there. In disposing of this force, in both instances, the most effectual measures in our power have been taken, without interfering with its other duties, for the suppression of the slave trade, & of piracy, in the neighboring seas.

The situation of the U. S. in regard to their resources, the extent of their revenue, and the facility with which it is raised, affords a most gratifying spectacle. The payment of nearly sixty-seven million of dollars of the public debt, with the great progress made in measures of defence, & in other improvements of various kinds, since the late war, are conclusive proofs of this extraordinary prosperity, especially when it is recollected that these expenditures have been defrayed, without a burthen on the people, the direct tax and excise having been repealed soon after the conclusion of the late war, & the revenue applied to these great objects having been raised in a manner not to be felt. Our great resources, therefore remain untouched, for any purpose which may affect the vital interests of the nation. For all such purposes they are inexhaustible. They are more especially to be found in the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence, of our fellow citizens, and in the devotion with which they would yield up, by any just measure of taxation, all their property in support of the rights and honor of their country.

Under the present depression of prices, affecting all the productions of the country, and every branch of industry, proceeding from causes explained on a former occasion, the revenue has considerably diminished; the effect of which has been to compel Congress either to abandon these great measures of defence, or to resort to loans or internal taxes, to supply the deficiency.

On the presumption that this depression, & the deficiency in the revenue arising from it, would be temporary, loans were authorized for the demands of the last and the present year. Anxious to relieve my fellow-citizens in 1817, from every burthen which could be dispensed with, & the state of the Treasury permitting it, I recommended the repeal of the internal taxes, knowing that such relief was then peculiarly necessary, in consequence of the great exertions made in the late war. I made that recommendation under a pledge that, should the public exigencies require a recurrence to them at any time while I remained in this trust, I would, with equal promptitude, perform the duty which would then be alike incumbent on me. By the experiment now making, it will be seen, by the next session of Congress, whether the revenue shall have been so augmented, as to be adequate to all those necessary purposes. Should the deficiency still continue, and especially should it be probable that it would be permanent, the course to be pursued appears to me to be obvious. I am satisfied that, under certain circumstances, loans may be resorted to with great advantage, I am equally well satisfied, as a general rule, that the demands of the current year, especially in time of Peace, should be provided for by the revenue of that year. I have never dreaded, nor have I ever shunned, in any situation in which I have been placed, making appeals to the virtue and patriotism of my fellow citizens, well knowing that they could never be made in vain, especially in times of great emergency, or for purposes of high national importance. Independently of the exigency of the case, many considerations of great weight urge a policy, having in view a provision of revenue to meet, to a certain extent, the demands of the nation, without relying altogether on the precarious resource of foreign commerce. I am satisfied that internal duties and excises, with corresponding imposts on foreign articles of the same kind, would, without imposing any serious burthens on the people; enhance the price of produce; promote our manufactures, and augment the revenue, at the same time that they made it more secure and permanent.

The care of the Indian tribes within our limits has long been an essential part of our system, but unfortunately, it has not been executed in a manner to accomplish all the objects intended by it. We have treated them as independent nations without their having any substantial pretension to that rank. The distinction has flattered their pride, retarded their improvement, and in many instances, paved the way to their destruction. The progress of our settlements westward, supported, as they are, by a dense population, has constantly driven them back, with almost the total sacrifice of the lands which they have been compelled to abandon. They have claims on the magnanimity, & I may add, on the justice of this nation, which we must all feel. We should become their real benefactors, we should perform the office of their Great Father, the endearing title which they emphatically give to the Chief Magistrate of our Union. Their sovereignty over vast territories should cease, in lieu of which the right of soil should be secured to each individual, and his posterity, in competent portions, and for the territory thus ceded by each tribe, some reasonable equivalent should be granted, to be vested in permanent funds for the support of civil government over them, and for the education of their children, for their instruction in the arts of husbandry, and to provide sustenance for them until they could provide it for themselves. My earnest hope is, that Congress will digest some plan, founded on these principles, with such improve-

ments as their wisdom may suggest, and carry it into effect as soon as it may be practicable.

Europe is again unsettled, and the prospect of war increasing. Should the flame light up, in any quarter, how far it may extend, it is impossible to foresee. It is our peculiar felicity to be altogether unconnected with the causes which produce this menacing aspect elsewhere. With every power we are in perfect amity, and it is our interest to remain so, if it be practicable on just conditions. I see no reasonable cause to apprehend variance with any power, unless it proceed from a violation of our maritime rights. In these contests should they occur, and to whatever extent they may be carried, we shall be neutral, but, as a neutral power, we have rights which it is our duty to maintain. For light injuries it will be incumbent on us to seek redress in a spirit of amity, in full confidence that, injuring none, none would knowingly injure us. For more imminent dangers we should be prepared, and it should always be recollected that such preparation, adapted to the circumstances and sanctioned by the judgment and wishes of our constituents, cannot fail to have a good effect, in averting dangers of every kind. We should recollect, also, that the season of peace is best adapted to these preparations.

If we turn our attention, fellow citizens, more immediately to the internal concerns of our country, and more especially to those on which its future welfare depends, we have every reason to anticipate the happiest results. It is now rather more than 44 years since we declared our independence, and 27 since it was acknowledged. The talents and virtues, which were displayed in that great struggle were a sure presage of all that has since followed. A people who were able to surmount, in their infant state, such great perils, would be more competent, as they rose into manhood, to repel any which they might meet in their progress. Their physical strength would be more adequate to foreign danger, and the practice of self-government, aided by the light of experience, could not fail to produce an effect, equally salutary, on all those questions connected with the internal organization. These favorable anticipations have been realized. In our whole system, national and state, we have shunned all the defects which unceasingly preyed on the vitals and destroyed the ancient republics. In them, there were distinct orders, a nobility and a people, or the people governed in one assembly. Thus, in the one instance, there was a perpetual conflict between the orders in society for the ascendancy, in which the victory of either terminated in the overthrow of the government, and the ruin of the state. In the other, in which the people governed in a body, and whose dominions seldom exceeded the dimensions of a county in one of our states, a tumultuous and disorderly movement, permitted only a transitory existence. In this great nation there is but one order, that of the people, whose power, by a peculiar happy improvement of the representative principle, is transferred from them without impairing, in the slightest degree, their sovereignty, to bodies of their own creation, and to persons elected by themselves, in the extent necessary for all the purposes of free, enlightened, and efficient government. The whole system is elective, the complete sovereignty being in the people, and every officer, in every department, deriving his authority from, and being responsible to, them for his conduct.

Our career has corresponded with this great outline. Perfection in our organization could not have been expected in the outset, either in the national or state governments, or in tracing the line between their respective powers. But no serious conflict has arisen; nor any contest but such as are managed by argument, and by a fair appeal to the good sense of the people; and many of the defects which experience had clearly demonstrated, in both governments, have been remedied. By steadily pursuing this course, in this spirit, there is every reason to believe that our system will soon attain the highest degree of perfection of which human institutions are capable, and that the movement, in all its branches, will exhibit such a degree of order and harmony, as to command the admiration and respect of the civilized world.

Our Physical attainments have not been less eminent. Twenty-five years ago, the river Mississippi was shut up, and our western brethren had no outlet, for their commerce. What has been the progress since that time? The river has not only become the property of the United States from its source to the ocean, with all its tributary streams, (with the exception of Red River only,) but Louisiana, with a fair and liberal boundary on the west side, and the Floridas on the eastern, have been ceded to us. The United States now enjoy the complete and uninterrupted sovereignty of the whole territory from St. Croix to the Sabine. New States, settled from among ourselves in this, and in other parts, have been admitted into our Union, in equal participation in the national sovereignty, with the original states. Our population has augmented in an astonishing degree, and extended in every direction. We now, fellow citizens, comprise within our limits, the dimensions and faculties of a great power, under a government possessing all the energies of any government ever known in the old world, with an utter incapacity to oppress the people.

Entering, with these views, the office which I have just solemnly sworn to execute with fidelity, and to the utmost of my ability, I derive great satisfaction from a knowledge that I shall be assisted in the several departments by the very enlightened and upright citizens from whom I have received so much aid in the preceding term. With full confidence in the continuance of that candour, and generous indulgence, from my fellow citizens, at large, which I have heretofore experienced, and with a firm reliance on the protection of Almighty God, I shall forthwith commence the duties of the high trust to which you have called me,

## BOARD.

The Subscriber having removed to Easton, will accommodate a few young gentlemen with BOARD the present year.

WM. THOMAS.

Easton, Jan. 13—18.



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# EASTON GAZETTE,

## And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1831.

NO. 171.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an-  
num, payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square in-  
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty  
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry Fi fa's to me directed  
at the suits of the following persons, to wit,  
John LeCompte use of Vincent Moore, John  
LeCompte use of Herndon Haralson, Wil-  
liam Robinson, Jesse Shannahan, Benjamin  
Denny, Samuel & Alexander B. Harrison,  
Lott Warfield, Levin Stewart—against James  
Colston, will be sold on the Court House Green,  
on Tuesday the 20th of March between the  
hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the right, inter-  
est, claim and title of the said James Colston  
in and to a tract or parcel of land called "Clays  
Hope & Bachelors' Neglect," also 10 head of  
cattle 2 yoke of oxen, 25 head of sheep and  
4 head of horses. Taken and sold to sat-  
isfy the debt, interest and cost of the above  
Fi fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.  
Feb. 17—ts.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following Fi Fa's to me di-  
rected against William I. Battie, at the suits of  
William Jenkins, Benjamin Wilmot, use of  
Thomas P. Bennett, Samuel Wright, use of  
Francis Aslett, and one other at the suit of  
John Hyatt, use of John Perry; will be sold on  
the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 20th  
day of March, 1831, all the right, interest,  
claim and title of the above Wm. I. Battie, in  
and to the following parcels or tracts of lands,  
called Newman's Lot, Noble's Chance & Farm-  
er's Delight—be the quantity what it may.—  
Sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of  
the above fi fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.  
Feb. 24—4w

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two venditioni exponas one at  
the suit of Perry Spencer and the other at the  
suit of Isaac Brooks and also three fieri facias  
one at the suit of Alfred Hambleton one at the  
suit of Henry Hambleton and the others at the  
suit of Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison  
against Thomas Hambleton, will be sold on  
Thursday the 29th of March, on the premi-  
ses the following property, to wit, a tract or  
part of a tract of land, called Hambleton's Dis-  
covery, containing one hundred acres more  
or less, two dressing glasses and one crib  
Sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.  
Feb. 24—ts

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two venditioni exponas to me  
directed, from the Court of Appeals, at the  
suits of Westley Woods and Richard Cockey,  
and Charles Warfield, against Richard and  
David Robinson, will be sold on the Court  
House Green, between the hours of 12 and 2  
o'clock, on the 3d day of April, to wit,  
All the right, interest, claim and title of the  
said Richard Robinson, in and to all singular  
that farm or plantation situated lying and be-  
ing in Oxford Neck, in Talbot county afore-  
said, consisting of a part or parcel of a tract  
of Land called "Long Point" whereon a cer-  
tain Elizabeth Robinson now resides, and  
whereof the said Elizabeth Robinson, in and  
by virtue of the last will and testament of a  
certain David Robinson, late of the said county  
deceased, is seized in her demesne as of free-  
hold during the time of her natural life, with  
the remainder thereof to the said Richard  
Robinson and his heirs in fee, and containing  
by estimation the quantity of One Hundred &  
twenty-eight Acres of land, be the same more  
or less, subject to the Mortgage of Nicholas  
Hammond, Esq dated the 26th of January  
1819, also, one other venditioni from the  
County Court, to me directed at the suit of  
David Warfield and James Pogue against  
Richard Robinson, will be sold on the above  
3d day of April at 3 o'clock on the Court  
House Green the following property viz 4  
bedsteads, beds & furniture. 1 pair of mahog-  
any dining tables, half dozen of Windsor chairs  
half dozen flag bottom ditto, 1 cupboard and  
contents, 1 bay Mare and Colt, 1 Horse, 1 Cow  
and Calf, 2 Heifers and 1 Cart—Taken and  
sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of  
the above venditioni.

ALLEN BOWIE Shff.  
Feb 17

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me  
directed at the suit of James Willson jun. use  
of Keeler & Pogue use of Edward McDaniel  
against Benjamin Roberts will be sold on the  
Court House Green between the hours of 11  
and 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 3d of April the  
following property viz. one mahogany secre-  
tary desk, seven Windsor chairs, one breakfast  
table, three feather beds, one straw bed, one  
bedstead, one pair of andirons, one tea board,  
one carriage, one negro man Daniel, the goods  
and chattels of said Roberts taken and sold to  
satisfy the debt interest and costs of the a-  
bove venditioni.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.  
March 10—ts.

### MARYLAND, In Somerset County Court, at November Term, 1820.

On application of Littleton Dennis Teackle,  
by his position to the said court for the bene-  
fit of the Insolvent laws of this state, it is  
ordered that the said Littleton Dennis Teack-  
le be discharged, and that he appear before  
the said court on the first Saturday of May  
term next, to obey the further order of the  
said Court, in respect to his petition a-  
foresaid, as is required by the said laws.

JOHN DONE, CLK. of S. C. C.  
March 3—4w



**STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND,**  
Will commence her Regular Rout, on Mon-  
day 5th inst from Easton for Annapolis and  
Baltimore, and from Baltimore for Annapolis  
and Easton, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 8  
o'clock, A. M. till further notice.

CLEMENT VICKARS.  
March 3

### PLOUGHS.

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

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

50 Carey Ploughs, price from 5 to 10 dol-  
lars. These are valuable for stumpy, stoney  
or sandy soils; the largest size will bear the  
draft of four horses.

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

Doxble Mould Board Ploughs, one of which  
is of small size, well suited for laying off To-  
bacco hills, ploughing the same, making fur-  
rows for Potatoes, hilling them, &c.

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

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

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

A small Hand Drill, to sow turnip seed in  
rows; Hinge Harrows, light and heavy, Cultiv-  
ators, Seeders, as used by M. G. Alexander  
Reardon, in his new system of cultivation.  
Other implements made to order with punc-  
tuality and dispatch. A share of public pa-  
tronage is solicited by

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

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

R. S.  
Baltimore, March 10.

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

### DRUMMER.

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

### Drummer

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

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

JAMES DENNY.

March 10—tf

### THE CELEBRATED HORSE

### Young High-Flyer,

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's  
Stable, near Easton, on the following terms,  
to wit, 5 dollars the season, but if paid by the  
20th of August 4 dollars will discharge the  
debt—Ten dollars insurance—Two dollars  
the single leap, and twenty-five cents to the  
Groom in each case.

### YOUNG HIGH-FLYER

Is 13 years old, an elegant dapple grey, sixteen  
hands high, is proportioned in size, and his fig-  
ure equals any horse in the county, moves  
pleasant to the rider and handsome to the  
viewer, and his quality excels any stud on the  
continent. Old High-Flyer was the sire of  
Young High-Flyer which is a sufficient recom-  
mendation—he at twelve years old sold for  
fourteen hundred dollars. Further informa-  
tion will be given on enquiry, and every at-  
tention paid by the subscriber.

WILLIAM BARNES.

March 3.

### Notice.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing un-  
der the firm of BURCHENAL & YOUNG, and  
conducted by Thomas Burchenal, at Green-  
borough, in Caroline county, was this day dis-  
solved by mutual consent—All persons having  
claims against the said firm are desired to call  
on the said Thomas Burchenal for payment,  
and all those indebted to the said firm are re-  
quested to settle the same with Thomas Bur-  
chenal, who alone is fully authorized to set-  
tle and adjust the same.

THOMAS BURCHENAL.  
WILLIAM S. YOUNG,  
Greensborough, 5th March 1831.

WASHINGTON, March 9.  
A few cursory remarks on the late Ses-  
sion of Congress.

We need not remind our readers, how  
truly the prediction has been realized,  
that the agitation of the Missouri subject  
to so late a period of the late session of  
Congress, would defeat much useful leg-  
islation. It has been said, that we wronged  
the opponents to the admission of Mis-  
souri by such intimations. To this we  
reply, that we only stated facts, and an-  
ticipated consequences that could not but  
result from them. When men individu-  
ally are in a state of agitation, they are  
not in a condition to do business, and  
still less when congregated.—When the  
ocean is vexed by raging winds the mar-  
iner of necessity lies by, content to furl  
his sail when it requires all his skill to  
keep his good ship from foundering un-  
der bare poles. With respect to the  
blame of what is past, we have said no  
more than that, if the admission of Mis-  
souri into the Union had not been opposed  
this state of things had not happened.

To those who conscientiously opposed the  
admission of Missouri, we should be the  
last to shew any thing like disrespect.  
We believe, indeed, that such as opposed  
the admission of Missouri, in order to  
compel her, by refusing to admit her on  
any other terms, to introduce into her  
constitution a clause inhibiting slavery,  
labored under the disadvantage of incor-  
rect information, and of a misapprehen-  
sion of the effect of the course which they  
proposed. The private letters from Mis-  
souri ought not so much to have been re-  
lied on as the unanimous declaration of  
her authorized agents; and, whatever Mis-  
souri might have done had no attempt  
been made to coerce her, we are persuad-  
ed she would never, under compulsion,  
have introduced such a feature into her  
constitution. The whole affair, however,  
is now happily settled, and we only ad-  
vert to it as preliminary to a few obser-  
vations on the late session of Congress.

Of the acts which passed, we have pub-  
lished a list; and we shall in a day or two  
present our readers with a general view of  
the effect of their provisions.  
Of bills reported, and not finally acted  
upon, there were left on the table of the  
House of Representatives alone more than  
one hundred—not to speak of measures  
which were not reported upon. All these  
bills must be introduced *de novo* at the  
next session, which does not commence  
until the 1st Monday in December next,  
as all bills pending, in whatever stage of  
their progress through either house, fall to  
the ground of course, on the termination,  
not of every session, but of each Con-  
gress.

The great subject of the proposed al-  
teration of the tariff of duties on the im-  
portation of foreign goods, was not once  
touched during the session, though re-  
peatedly pressed by the author of the  
measure. The bill of kindred origin, for  
laying duties on sales of merchandise at  
auction, occupied the attention of the  
House of Representatives one day, under  
rather favorable auspices, and was then  
put to sleep, to wake no more. We do  
not know that it can be considered a na-  
tional misfortune that the first of these did  
not become a law; but it is certainly a par-  
ticular grievance to an important class of  
the community, that it was not seriously  
taken up, with a view to a decision on it  
in one way or other.

The bill which passed the Senate, for  
amending in one or two particulars the  
charter of the Bank of the U. States, was  
not even looked at by the House of Rep-  
resentatives.  
Two or three bills concerning invalid  
pensioners were passed over, as also were  
two or three respecting the fisheries and  
fishing vessels.  
The collectors and other officers of the  
customs, and postmasters, and public offi-  
cers of all grades and descriptions, are  
indebted to the press of other business for  
escaping without being shorn of a part at  
least of the beams of office.

The proposed occupancy of the mouth  
of Columbia river, so far as the bill re-  
ported in the House of Representatives had  
any thing to do with it, was postponed to  
a more convenient season.

There cannot be any court of the United  
States, nor any officer of the United  
States, within the state of Missouri for  
the present year, the bill for extending  
the laws of the U. States to that state hav-  
ing received the go-by, as it is familiarly  
said. Let us hope these people have no  
disposition to violate the laws of the U.  
nion, and that no citizen of any other  
state has any ground whereon to com-  
mence a suit against any one of them. If  
he has, patience is his only remedy for the  
present.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for  
debt on process issued from the Courts of  
the United States, the passage of which  
would alone have shed a lustre over  
the present Congress, was not so much as  
read in the House in which it was re-  
ported by a committee. We have no  
doubt, however, that the proposition will  
be revived at the next session.

Owing to the hurry of business on the  
last day or two of the Session, at least one  
bill, for carrying into effect the stipula-  
tions of treaties with the Indian tribes,  
was not passed—in consequence of which  
no Agent can be appointed to the Cho-  
taws, who by a late Treaty, are to be turned  
over from this side of the Mississippi to  
the other. It is possible that the delay  
of their migration for a twelvemonth will  
be the consequence.

These are a few of the measures not  
finally acted upon, to which we will add,  
although we have before spoken of it, the  
bill to establish a Uniform System of  
Bankruptcy. We mention this subject  
again, for the purpose of frankly stating,  
to the friends of that measure, our views  
of it. We have sincerely desired the pas-  
sage of a law on this subject, because it  
was so earnestly called for by the com-  
mercial interest, and because, under the  
decisions of the highest Judicial Tribunal,  
it has been made almost indispensable.  
We were not unaware, that there are dif-  
ferent opinions, even among mercanti-  
men, on the policy of such a law—and  
that there is an invincible repugnance to  
it, on the minds of many of our legisla-  
tors, from its applying, though applying  
uniformly, to a limited class of our fellow-  
citizens. We perceived, however, that  
there was no probability of its passing in  
any other shape, and we were willing it  
should pass in the shape in which only it  
could have passed. Indulgence has been  
extended by the Congress to the people  
in the South and West, in regard to their  
land debt, and we thought the debtors, and  
creditors too, on the Atlantic border, were  
entitled to an experiment to the measure  
which they believed would be to many  
individuals a blessing, and to the country  
generally an useful regulator of mercan-  
tile transactions. But, we now forewarn  
the advocates of that measure, that the  
golden moment has been let slip—that  
powerful supporters of this measure, in  
the late Congress, are no longer members  
—and, that, if the interest lately excited  
on the subject be suffered to rust  
in apathy now, it will be in vain to  
expect that the next Congress will legis-  
late on the subject. Let the aim of the  
people of the commercial cities be, to shew  
to the farmers, planters, and mechanics of  
this country, that such an act will not in  
any manner operate to the prejudice of  
their interests. It is the opposition of  
the Representatives of these classes, on  
honest views of this subject, that is to be  
depreciated, and must be overcome before  
such a law can pass. It is true, much  
light had been shed on this subject, by the  
speeches in Congress—but it is also true,  
that other arguments are necessary—such  
as come home to "the business and bo-  
soms" of a class of men who do not pin  
their faith on the sleeves of any body.

It is not, however, by what it has left  
undone, but by that which it has done, that  
the memory of a Congress will be valued.  
There is much of good to be remembered  
of the late Congress, including its two  
sessions. The act to change the mode of  
disposing of the public lands, passed at  
the first session, and allied to it, the act  
of the present session, to relieve the pub-  
lic debtors, possess in themselves enough  
merit to redeem the character of the Six-  
teenth Congress. During that Congress,  
also, two stars, Maine and Missouri, (one  
east, the other west,) have been added to  
our glorious constellation—and, in admit-  
ting one of them, has been decided, hap-  
pily decided, the most dangerous ques-  
tion that has ever arisen in the Republic.  
The act of the first session for the further  
prevention of the Slave Trade, is another  
measure of which the nation may be justly  
proud. In our foreign relations, the late  
Congress cautiously acted; and wisely ab-  
stained. Provision has been made for the  
further protection of our navigation, in  
competition with that of England and  
France, at the same time that a disposi-  
tion has been shewn to reciprocate the  
most liberal policy as to both countries.  
In this Congress, when it has acted, has  
acted with caution. It has refrained from  
offensive measures towards Spain, pend-  
ing our differences with that nation, and  
from measures of compromise in regard  
to the South American war. In this  
it has wisely abstained. If we add to this  
general view of the measures of the late  
Congress, that the annual expenditure has  
been, by its measures, reduced more than  
two millions of dollars, we must allow, if  
the record of its acts be not brilliant, that  
it affords, on retrospection, much to ap-  
prove, and little to regret.—*Nat. Int.*

**TITLES OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS.**  
Titles of the [public] Acts and Resolu-  
tions passed and approved during the  
second session of the sixteenth Con-  
gress.

To incorporate the Columbian College in  
the District of Columbia.

To extend the time for locating Virgin-  
ia Military Land Warrants, and return-  
ing surveys thereon to the general Land  
Office.

To reduce and fix the military peace es-  
tablishment of the United States.

Resolution providing for the admission  
of the state of Missouri into the Union on  
a certain condition.

An act for the relief of the purchasers  
of public lands prior to the first day of Ju-  
ly 1820.

Extending the time for issuing and lo-  
cating military land warrants to officers  
and soldiers of the revolutionary army.

Further to regulate the entry of mer-  
chandise imported into the United States  
from any adjacent territory.

For the relief of the family of the late  
Oliver Hazard Perry, Esq.

To release French ships and vessels,  
entering the ports of the United States  
prior to the 30th of September, 1820, from  
the operation of the act, entitled "An act  
to impose a new tonnage duty on French  
ships and vessels, and for other purpo-  
ses."

Making appropriations for the support  
of government for the year 1831.

Resolution authorizing the President  
of the United States to cause astronomi-  
cal observations to be made to ascertain  
the longitude of the Capitol in the City of  
Washington, from some known meridian  
in Europe.

An act to revive and continue in force  
"An act fixing the compensations of the  
Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the  
House of Representatives, of the Clerks  
employed in their offices, and of the Li-  
brarians;" approved the 18th day of April,  
1818.

Making appropriations for the public  
buildings.

To amend the act, entitled "An act to  
provide for taking the fourth census, or  
enumeration of the inhabitants of the U-  
nited States, and for other purposes."

Resolution providing for jails in certain  
cases, for the safe custody of persons com-  
mitted under the authority of the United  
States.

An act to extend the time for unloading  
vessels arriving from foreign ports in cer-  
tain cases.

To authorize the collectors of customs  
to pay debentures issued on the exporta-  
tion of loaf sugar and spirits distilled from  
molasses.

Making appropriations for the support  
of the Navy of the United States for the  
year 1831.

Establishing the salaries of the com-  
missioners and agents appointed under  
the treaty of Ghent.

To authorize the President of the U.  
S. to borrow a sum not exceeding  
millions of dollars.

To continue in force an act entitled  
"An act regulating the currency within  
the United States, of the gold coins of  
Great Britain, France, Portugal, & Spain,"  
passed on the twenty-fifth day of April,  
1816, so far as the same relates to the  
crowns and five franc pieces of France.

For carrying into execution the treaty  
between the United States and Spain,  
concluded at Washington on the 22d of  
February, 1819.

Making appropriations for the military  
service of the United States for the year  
1831.

To continue in force for a further time  
an act entitled "An act for establishing  
trading houses with the Indian tribes."

To amend an act, entitled "An act for  
regulating process in the courts of the U-  
nited States."

To amend the act entitled "An act for  
the gradual increase of the navy of the U-  
nited States."

The number of persons imprisoned in  
Paris, civil and military, in November,  
last year, was 4429. This appears from  
a statistical table on population publish-  
ed in the Moniteur.

Of 199 suicides, or attempts at suicide,  
lately in Paris and its environs, within  
three months, 137 were of men and 62 of  
woman. Of married persons were 102,  
and of those in celibacy, 97. As to the  
motives, they have been ascertained to be  
connected, for the most part, with bad con-  
duct, on account of gaming and lotteries  
28; the fear of r. p. 6; from domestic  
chagrin, &c. 65; from disappointments in  
love, 17, from bad circumstances, 47; mo-  
tives unknown, 36.—146 actual suicides;  
53 attempts.

**OYSTERS.**  
The Athenians held oysters in great  
esteem. They were not common at  
Rome, and consequently fetched a very  
high price, yet Macrobius assures us, that  
the Roman Pontiffs never missed to have  
them every day on their tables. From  
the fourth century to the reign of Louis  
XIV. they were nearly forgotten; but  
they soon came again into vogue, and from  
that time have kept up their reputation.

Gastronomers, we know, can swallow  
three or four dozen before dinner, and  
then sit down to eat heartily, and per-  
haps better than if they had abstained  
from them. They clear the stomach of  
accidental phlegm, increase the gastric  
juices, and, by their natural coolness,  
condense the air which may be fixed in  
the organs of digestion. When good  
they are wholesome, but poisonous when  
bad.

**Printing,**  
Neatly Executed at this Office.



## FOREIGN.

### FROM LATE FOREIGN PAPERS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The extraordinary scene at Troppau has given rise to the curiosity of the public to learn all the particulars of the fracas. Report says, that on the first representations made by the Austrian court to the British government, for co-operation and pecuniary assistance in suppressing the Revolutionary movement in Naples the answer was so far favourable, that though we could not afford them any pecuniary aid, they might rely on our countenance in their exertions to maintain the existing order of things, and to bring back the Neapolitans to their former obedience. But when the ferment which the ministers had excited in this country, by their unconstitutional proceeding against the Queen, had rendered their own situations in office precarious, and when questions were put to them by patriotic members in the house of Peers, on the subject of their interference in public disputes, they found it dangerous to persevere in this course, and they sent new and contradictory instructions to Lord Stewart. Upon these he acted, to the utter astonishment of the allied Powers, and ministers assembled at Troppau. They could scarcely credit the new tone that the British Ambassador had taken, and the Prince de Meternich held a conference with his Lordship on the subject. Warm words arose at this interview, on an expression of the Prince as to the truth of the instructions, which produced a challenge from Lord Stewart. This challenge the Austrian Prince submitted to the assembled Council who decided that he ought not to meet him. Upon this being made known to the noble lord, that he might compel the Austrian minister to fight, he insulted him by a blow. This also the old Nestor bore, and the assembled ministers wrote a declaration, which they all signed, that they could not again meet Lord Stewart in council. These documents are said to have been transmitted by his Imperial Majesty to be laid before our King—and it is said, as a matter of course, that Lord Stewart is recalled. This is the substance of the report, current in the diplomatic circles, and which we have had transmitted to us by a correspondent from Paris; but we cannot pledge ourselves for the entire accuracy of the narrative.

Morning Chronicle.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

We are without any fresh arrivals from France. A Flanders mail, however, with Brussels papers to the 18th inclusive, their contents are of no political importance. An article from Turin, of Dec. 18, speaks of the positions of the Austrian army, but it is a mere repetition of what we received several days ago. By a private letter from that capital, dated three days later than the account in the Brussels papers, we learn that nothing new had transpired there as to the intentions of Austria, but that the king of Sardinia had given great offence to the emperor by his refusal to take part in the proceedings which are contemplated by the Allied Sovereigns. All who know the peculiar situation of that monarch, will approve of the decision which he has made; for there is perhaps in the States of Piedmont more combustible matter than in any other part of the Continent.

A letter from Rome says "Amid the warlike preparations which surround our country, we continue to indulge the hope that we shall not be embroiled. A report was in circulation for a short time, that in the event of a war between Austria and Naples, the Neapolitan troops would attempt to strike the first blow, and enter our territory before the Austrian troops could arrive; but these apprehensions are happily removed by an assurance that the Allied Sovereigns are unanimous in their wish to open a negotiation with the king of Naples, which, it is to be hoped, will supersede the necessity of an appeal to the sword."

LONDON, Jan. 5.

#### DUBLIN AFFAIR.

A meeting of the Freeholders was called by the High Sheriff, for voting an address to the King. After the address had been read, the Sheriff, who was in the chair, called for the vote, and without giving time for the assembly to speak, he declared it was accepted. The decision excited the most lively sensations among the party opposed to the address. Instead of answering them, the Sheriff declared the meeting dissolved, without taking the usual motion for adjournment, and immediately quitted the chair. At this moment, on motion of Mr. O'Connell, (recently appointed the Queen's Attorney General), the assembly called Lord Cloncurry to the chair. The Sheriff protested against this proceeding, but the noble lord took the chair. The Sheriff then told them he should call on the military to enforce his orders to dissolve the meeting. Lord C. answered, that force alone would compel him to quit the honorable post to which he had been called by the almost unanimous voice of the large assembly before him. The Officers of Police, were directed to disperse the assembly; but they refused to act. The Sheriff then called in the military, and immediately the 23d regiment appeared and a number forced their way into the hall. Lord C. kept firm in his chair until the commanding officer stepped up and laid his hand on his Lordship, when he submitted to the superior force that was brought against him. An attempt was made to resist the military force, but Lord C. addressed them, and advised them to give up quietly, and apply to another authority for redress. The Assembly then broke up.

A Yorkshire paper, says, that the Talow Chancellors are getting up an address of thanks to such gentlemen as have been distinguished for their efforts to throw light upon the character of her Majesty, by promoting illuminations.

During the illumination at Wakefield, York, the following handbill made its appearance:—

"ILLUMINATION.—To the friends of the Queen.—The Gentlemen who are promoters of the intended illumination this evening, in honor of Queen Caroline's triumph; earnestly request that all ladies who join with them in thinking her conduct deserving of imitation, and are desirous of being thought like her, will make a point of appearing at their windows, during the illumination, in order that gentlemen may know their female friends."

The benefit of Fulton's genius is felt in every part of the world. Navigation by steam is now in operation in almost every state in Europe. Such are the inestimable advantages, which a single great man may confer upon the world. The name of Fulton will hereafter be associated with the greatest benefactors of the human family, and will be a noble part of that heritage of honor, which belongs to our countrymen.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Mr. Canning leaves town in the morning for Paris. He has written a long letter to Mr. Bolton, of Liverpool, in which he fully explains his motive for resigning his office. He states that in the month of June last he tendered his resignation, but that the King requested him to withhold it; and that in consequence of his differing in opinion with his colleagues on the subject of the bill of pains and penalties, he left England for some time. On his return, finding that his colleagues had not abandoned the prosecution against the Queen, and always differing with them in opinion on this subject, and on this subject alone, he had, after taking their advice, offered again his resignation; that the King had accepted of it, and had complimented him on his conduct.

The Courier says, that the report of the Prince Leopold having given up Malborough House to the Queen, & that he was to become an inmate of the same with her Majesty, is not true. His Royal Highness knows too well the sentiments of the inhabitants of Pall Mall to be guilty of such an act.

Jan. 8.

The foreign papers received this day are crowded with speculations on the departure of the King of Naples. Most of them are of opinion, that the affairs with that country will be amicably settled.

Jan. 13.

A great number of addresses were presented this day, requesting that her Majesty be restored to all her rights and privileges. Not a day passes without numerous petitions being received for the same purpose. The Statesman gives a list of those addresses which have been presented within ten days—they are upwards of one hundred. The Prince Leopold it appears has been notified from high authority, that his visits to Brandenburg House are too frequent, and that he must decide whether he prefers that establishment to Carlton House. We understand that he has communicated this information to the Queen, who answered with much promptitude that his Royal Highness ought to consult his best interest and decide forthwith—she wished him to exercise his own opinion in this delicate business.

Statesman.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The mails due this day have arrived, they contain no event of importance since our last advices. However, great events may soon be expected to take place on the Continent. We wait for them with an impatience, difficult to describe. We know not on what point to cast our eyes. Italy, France, Spain and Portugal, are looking with as much anxiety as ourselves.

PARIS, Jan. 9.

The Congress of Laybach will be more numerous than that of Troppau. The Prussian Troops are ordered on the war establishment.

PARIS, Jan. 17.

The Austrian Observer of the twelfth of December, has the following articles:—

The conference at Troppau began by mutual declaration between the three allied monarchs, on the view which they entertained of the situation of the Kingdom of Naples. It appears that a unanimous conviction was entertained by the allied Sovereigns, that the revolution of Naples was brought about by a fanatical sect, and executed by insurgent soldiery, and has caused the overthrow of all good government, and substituted in its place a government of anarchy and confusion, which is in opposition to the principles of good order, justice and morality—and that the other Italian states, and the peace of Europe, have been jeopardized by their wicked proceeding.

Unanimously convinced of those truths, the Allied Sovereigns have concluded to unite their forces to dissolve the actual political state of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, which has no legitimate basis. At the same time, the Allied monarchs will not take this step, unless the extreme state of the case requires it—they will omit no means to bring about the former state of affairs without resorting to force.

LAYBACH, Jan. 6.

Prince Meternich is here since the 4th instant, with the first division of the Chancery of State. At this moment all

the population of our city and the environs is in the streets and upon the roads, in spite of the bad weather, to witness the entry of the Emperor & Empress. Their Majesties alight at the Chateau, the ordinary residence of the governor. Tomorrow we shall have the Emperor Alexander. The Episcopal Palace is prepared for him. The great quantity of snow which has fallen for some days back, retards the journey of the King of Naples. The number of the carriages of the emperor of Austria amounts to 22 and that of his horses to 180—There are yet more to arrive. Every thing then make us think, that the new Congress will last longer than the first.—We expect the king of Prussia on the 15th instant.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.

The Emperor arrived yesterday from Troppau. The Emperor Alexander is expected tomorrow. The King of Prussia is daily expected to proceed with the two Emperors to Labach.

January 5.

The king of Naples was yesterday at Konigiani, and will arrive at Laybach tomorrow.

Augsburg, Jan. 12.

The greater part of the Ministers from the Great Powers left Vienna on the 4th and 5th for Laybach. From the preparations at that place it would seem that the stay of the Austrian court would be of some length of time.

The King of Prussia left Berlin on the 6th Jan. for Labach, and would arrive on the 18th.

Nuremberg, Jan. 12.

All eyes are fixed on the proceedings about to take place at the Congress of Laybach. It is said the King of Naples will immediately upon his arrival deliver to the allied sovereigns an important declaration on the political situation of his states. We are persuaded that the negotiation concerning Naples will be promptly terminated.

Turin, Dec. 18.

The preparations for war proceed with increased activity, and it is the general opinion here that hostilities will commence within a month after the arrival of the king of Naples at Laybach, it being understood that the emperor of Austria will admit of no modification of the condition which prescribes the appointment of a Legislative Chamber of Nobility in Naples, which the Neapolitans seem particularly averse to. The Austrian army has, within the last fortnight, made several movements, and it is expected to pass the Po almost immediately.—The actual force now embodied does not amount to 100,000 men, but reinforcements daily arrive from Lombardy and Venice; and when all the troops are assembled they will amount to more than 200,000 only one half of which will be employed against Naples, the other will remain as an army of observation at the foot of the Alps, beyond the rivers which separate us from Lombardy. Whatever may be the issue of the differences between Austria and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and of the events which threaten the south of Italy, our Court seems to abide by its resolution of maintaining a strict neutrality.

Spain is certainly in a very unsettled state.—A courier arrived at Madrid from Cadiz 21st Dec. bringing intelligence of the serious misunderstanding which existed between the magistrates and the people, the latter of whom paraded the streets in bodies, and called out for vengeance upon the authors of the massacres which took place in March last. A riot of a very serious complexion had also broken out at a place called Hueos, in Arragon. The law students of the place were the ringleaders. In Madrid, the intention of increasing the number of exiles for public offences, has given great offence. The Duke del Infantado refuses formally to submit to the order of exile, which has been served upon him, and insists upon a trial by his peers. It is thought that government will not pay any attention to his remonstrances. The king is in good health, but in low spirits, on account of the disturbed state of the provinces, and the suspicion with which he is still regarded. An order was given a few days since, not to allow groups of persons to assemble on the steps of the palace when his majesty went in and out. A courier arrived at Madrid on the 20th Dec. from Naples, but the object of the mission was a profound secret. Lists have been opened at Madrid for volunteers to serve in the cause of Naples, and the number enrolled very considerable.

A private letter from Brussels, dated December 29, says, "at this moment the Prince Royal's Palace is almost burnt to ashes; and great fears are entertained for the Stadhouse."

"Mr. Brougham, attorney-general to the Queen of England.—This acute, learned, and eloquent advocate, who may, perhaps, in a few years become Lord Chancellor, is a mean looking figure, as lean as a broomstick, yellow, and fallen away, with a flat nose, a wide mouth, and unpleasant contours; but he has large sparkling eyes, which flash fire, and as soon as he begins to speak, his countenance is lighted up with a degree of animation, understanding, and self-possession, the effect of which, is not weakened by a bad habit (perhaps a nervous affection) of every moment stretching his nostrils, distorting the closed mouth on both sides, and at the same time, winking with the eyes. The charm of his eloquence is irresistible to an unprejudiced person, and there is in his manner, something which the English call gentleman-like, by which he is favorably distinguished from the violent fury of his colleague, Mr. Denman, the Queen's solicitor-general, who with a terrible bass

voice, roars in the hall, at the thumping on the bar."

Extracts from Belzoni's Narrative.

His Searches in the Egyptian Sepulchres.

"Of some of these tombs many persons could not withstand the suffocating air, which often causes fainting. A vast quantity of dust rises, so fine that it enters the throat and nostrils, and chokes the nose and mouth to such a degree, that it requires great power of lungs to resist it and the strong effluvia of the mummies. This is not all the entry or passage where the bodies are roughly cut in the rocks, and the falling of the sand from the upper part or ceiling of the passage, causes it to be nearly filled up. In some places there is not more than the vacancy of a foot left, which you must contrive to pass through in a creeping posture like a snail, on pointed and keen stones, that cut like glass. After getting through these passages, some of them two or three hundred yards long, you generally find a more commodious place, perhaps high enough to sit. But what a place of rest! surrounded by bodies, by heaps of mummies in all directions—which, previous to my being accustomed to the sight, impressed me with horror. The blackness of the wall, the faint light given by the candles or torches for want of air, the different objects that surrounded me, seeming to converse with each other, and the Arabs with the candles or torches in their hands, naked and covered with dust, themselves resembling living mummies, absolutely formed a scene that cannot be described. In a such situation I found myself several times, and often returned exhausted and fainting, till at last I became inured to it, and indifferent to what I suffered, except from the dust, which never failed to choke my throat and nose; and though, fortunately, I am destitute of the sense of smelling, I could taste that the mummies were rather unpleasant to swallow.

"After the exertion of entering into such a place, through a passage of fifty, a hundred, three hundred, or perhaps six hundred yards, nearly overcome, I sought a resting place, found one, and contrived to sit; but when my weight bore on the body of an Egyptian, it crushed it like a hand-box. I naturally had recourse to my hands to sustain my weight; but I found no better support; so that I sunk altogether among the broken mummies, with a crash of bones, rags, and wretched cases, which raised such a dust as kept me motionless for a quarter of an hour waiting till it subsided again. I could not remove from the place, however, without increasing it, and every step I took I crushed a mummy in some part or other. Once I was conducted from such a place to another resembling it, through a passage of about twenty feet in length, and no wider than that a body could be forced through. It was choked with mummies, and I could not pass without putting my face in contact with that of some decayed Egyptian; but as the passage inclined downwards, my own weight helped me on; however, I could not avoid being covered with bones, legs, arms and heads rolling from above. Thus I proceeded from one cave to another, all full of mummies piled up in various ways, some standing, some lying, and some on their heads.

"The purpose of my researches was to rob the Egyptians of their papyrus; of which I found a few hidden in their breasts, under their arms, in the space above the knees or on the legs, and covered by numerous folds of cloth, that enveloped the mummy. The people of Gournou, who make a trade of antiquities of this sort, are very jealous of strangers, and keep them as secret as possible, deceiving travellers by pretending, that they have arrived at the end of the pits, when they are scarcely at the entrance. I could never prevail on them to conduct me into these places till this my second voyage, when I obtained admission into any cave were mummies were to be seen."—p. 156, 158.

"The tombs in the Beban el Molook were more capacious. The first that was opened had a staircase eight feet wide and ten feet high, at the foot of which were four mummies in their cases, flat on the ground, with their heads towards the stairs; further on were four more in the same direction; one of them had a covering thrown over it exactly like the pall on the coffins of the present day.

"I went through the operation of examining all these mummies one by one. They were much alike in their foldings, except that which had the painted linen over it. Among the others I found one, that had new linen; apparently, put over the old rags; which proves, that the Egyptians took great care of their dead, even for many years after their decease. That which was distinguished from all the rest, I observed was dressed in finer linen, and more neatly wrapped up. It had garlands of flowers and leaves, and on the side over the heart I found a plate of the metal which I have already described, soft like lead, covered with another metal, not unlike silver leaf. It had the eyes of a cow, which so often represents Isis, engraved upon it; and in the centre of the breast was another plate, with the winged globe. Both plates were nearly six inches long. On unfolding the linen, we still found it very fine, which was not the case with other mummies; for, after three or four foldings, it was generally of a coarser kind. At last we came to the body, of which nothing was to be seen but the bones, which had assumed a yellow tint. The case was in part painted; but the linen cloth covering it, fell to pieces as soon as it was touched, I believe owing to the paint that was on it, which consisted of various devices and flowers."—p. 223, 224.

### SINGULAR PRESERVATION.

An interesting article upon the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, appears in a late English periodical work, in which the emigrants are about to settle—portraying its advantages and disadvantages, with the situation the emigrant is likely to be placed in, on his first arrival. In noticing the unerring skill of the grazier, [or keboor] colonist with his Musket—the writer of the article relates the following little narrative—the hero of which was a man of the name of Van Wyk—and the story of his "perilous and fearful shot" is given in his own words.

"It is now," said he, "more than two years, in the very place where we stand, I ventured to take one of the most daring shots that ever was hazarded. My wife was sitting within the house, near the door—the children were playing about her—and I was without near the house, busied in doing something to a wagon, when, suddenly, though at mid-day, an enormous lion appeared, came up and laid herself quietly down in the shade, upon the threshold of the door. My wife either frozen with fear, or aware of the danger of any attempt to fly, remained motionless in her place, while the children took refuge in her lap. The cry they uttered attracted my attention, and I hastened towards the door—but my astonishment may well be conceived when I found the entrance to it barred in such a way. Although the animal had not seen me, unarmed as I was, escape seemed impossible; yet, I glided gently, scarcely knowing what I meant to do, to the side of the house up to the window of my chamber, where I knew my loaded gun was standing. By a most happy chance I had set it in the corner close by the window, so that I could reach it with my hand; the opening being too small to admit of my having got in, and still more fortunately the door of the room was open, so that I could see the whole danger of the scene.

The lion was beginning to move, perhaps with the intention of making a spring. There was no longer any time to think, I called softly to the mother not to be alarmed, & invoking the name of the Lord, fired my piece. The ball passed directly over the hair of my boy's head, and lodged in the forehead of the lion immediately above the eyes, which shot forth, as it were, sparks of fire, and stretched him on the ground, so that he never stirred more."

### Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.

The following, extracted from the National Gazette, from the elegant pen and chaste mind of Mr. Walsh is so strong, so just, and withal so highly characteristic of what should be the feelings and conduct of an Editor of a Public Journal, that we will give it all the publicity in our power as a corrective of vitiated taste, and as a Whip of Scorpions Tail to the groveling hirelings & their auxiliaries who have nothing of their own to offer but the filth of vulgar blackguardism and the odium of malevolence.

From the National Gazette.

The piece signed "Aristarchus" is, in admissible. We can insert no personal invectives on account of opinions on subjects of national policy, domestic or foreign. Nothing seems to us more unjust and unseemly, than to arraign the private character and invade the domestic life of any individual, because his public course and sentiments are at variance with certain doctrines and views, and have a tendency to thwart certain interests and passions. There is always great danger that false estimates may be formed; wholly erroneous representations given, and thus one of the greatest of sins, that of slander, incurred, and one of the most pernicious of examples set. If the opinions and allegations of the obnoxious party are erroneous, they are susceptible of refutation; and the refutation of them must be sufficient for every public end—defamatory recitals and the imputation of base motives can answer no salutary purpose. These expedients wear a particularly odious complexion, where no attempt is, or can be, successfully made, in the way of contravention of doctrine and assertion.

Our correspondent must either be ignorant or heedless of the system we have pursued. We do not recollect that we have ever mentioned the name of the editor of a newspaper, in criticising or repelling what our brethren may have uttered. We know only the public man in such cases; we have nothing to do with the private individual. So with respect to every politician or actor in a public sphere; we have considered him as amenable in the capacity in which he appeared, and in none other. Every mind, imbued with the least generosity and delicacy, must detest the practice, so commonly allowed in our American newspapers, of blackening, in anonymous communications, private and public character; of heaping the grossest contumelies and gravest charges upon men in whatever stations of trust and dignity; however distinguished for patriotic services and pure domestic conduct. Cowardice and vulgarity are the first and undeniable traits with which such attacks may be reproached; what is uttered, would not be hazarded but in the dark, and under a mask; or if the assailant could venture forth undisguised, it would be, perhaps, under the protection of that equal immunity which is afforded by his own personal insignificance or infamy. In the latter case he would be yet less despicable, as nothing is truer than



the saying of Mr. Burke that a thief or a libeller, with a crane on his visage, is much worse than a bare-faced knave.

All means of defence are withheld from the objects of this anonymous vituperation. When thus lampooned, they are left in uncertainty as to the point whether their aggressors have that kind of standing or consideration in society, which would entitle them to the least notice, or add the least weight to their charges; or if so, whether they could be discovered and dragged forth, to be convicted as libellers. The lines of Swift suit the case:

Yet what avails it to complain?  
You try to take revenge in vain.  
A rat your utmost rage defies  
That safe behind the wainscot lies."

It is a cunning device, too, of the hidden "ensconced" railers, to mix up with their obloquy, accusations so heinous, or suggestions so ridiculous, that they cannot be repelled or touched consistently with self-respect on the part of the accused or his friends. Should there be scope for real injury by the venom discharged, it must be left to work. Fortunately, however, by the frequency and indiscriminate nature of this scheme of abuse, little mischief can result from it to men of probity and merit. We might add—but as a bad consequence and one of the many which should make it hateful to society at large; that it is scarcely less harmless as to persons of a different stamp—that the salutary, guarded censorship which the press might exercise over vice or baseness, or irregularity or folly, connected with public functions, is almost wholly defeated.

While it makes no real impression upon intelligent readers to the disadvantage of any one, it vitiate the public palate; feeds the depraved appetite for coarse invective and scurrilous sarcasm, which every where prevails too widely, and panders to low envy and wanton malevolence, the vilest and most active of the enemies to virtue and concord.

#### IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

We see, as well as in our own state, the exterminating hand of anger and revenge, "Principles not men" is the appealing, pretended, apologetic cry—then for "Havoc, and let slip the Dogs" of vengeance. What principle we ask is involved in such work, but the principle of party intolerance & party aggrandisement? There is still some sentiment of shame left, where few are so profligate as to applaud the indiscriminate destruction from office of worth beyond suspicion & worthlessness without a crime—Hence the hypocritical adage "principles not men" is introduced as a mask to conceal a flagitious scheme. But such falsehood will blister the tongue which utters it—men alone are the object of these *Narcophagus Politicians*, who, not satisfied with the sacrifice of a father whose inflexible integrity would not bend to their plans, desire also to render houseless & to starve the little innocents who depend on that father's labour for bread. The case of Mr. McIntyre, the comptroller in N. York, is a signal though not a singular instance of this intemperate violence—a man of decided & long tried republican principles, whose integrity and ability in office has for fifteen years past defied and disarmed the various and successive powers which have ruled in the numerous convulsions which that distracted state has suffered is now hurled from office for no other reason, than because he administered the same justice to the second officer in the government that he did to the poorest citizen. He was too honest to bend to power—and that power became too wrathful to permit him to retain his station. He fell a victim to revengeful persecution, a memorable example of unpromising probity.

Such is the conduct of the full blooded democrats, the friends of Vice President Tompkins—disappointed in electing him Governor of the state, and having the Council of Appointment in their hands, they mark out their victims with the unerring eye of the Western savage, and give an unbridled indulgence to a desperate vindictiveness. Will the Yeomanry of our country give their countenance to such proceedings? For their sake and our country's sake, we hope not—If they do, they will be equally the slaves of power and of passion, for surely neither common sense or common reason can have anything to do in such a matter. We may talk of independence, and republicanism and freedom of opinion and all other fine things, but if we support men in power who thus prostitute official prerogative for vengeance and for party, Government, however constituted, will become practically worse than the veriest despotism upon earth.

We select from Mr. Coleman's able paper, the "Evening Post" where we always find much to interest us, the chaste and pathetic address of Mr. McIntyre, delivered at a very large dinner, given to him by a great number of intelligent & respectable gentlemen in & about Albany, upon the occasion of his being turned out of

office, together with the dignified and courtly reply of Mr. Granger. These will shew, on the one hand, the serene & manly firmness of conscious integrity though buffeted by malevolence and injury; and, on the other, the generous sympathy, the exalted respect, and general admiration for a man, whose "dismissal from office was not in consequence of misconduct, but inflexibility"—and whose "only legacy that he can probably bequeath to his children" is the approbation and confidence of good men.

The last toast given at dinner was "Archibald McIntyre—The vigilant sentinel of the public treasury, and the faithful guardian of the people's rights."

Notwithstanding the injunction to the contrary, this toast was received with nine cheers, and drunk standing by the company. After the acclamations of approbation and applause had subsided, Mr. McIntyre made the following address.

"Unaccustomed as I am, sir, to address a public meeting on any occasion, you may conceive the peculiar embarrassment, which a scene like the present is calculated to produce. Words wholly fail me to express the deep sense of gratitude which fills my heart, at this distinguished mark of respect from such an assembly.

Next to an approving conscience, the esteem and confidence of the wise and good, afford the most pleasing sensations. Surrounded as I am at this moment, and on such an occasion, by so large a number of my worthy, intelligent, and respectable fellow citizens, among whom I have resided for twenty years, and by so many gentlemen from every part of the state, distinguished for their talents, their wisdom and public services, I cannot but feel these sensations in their greatest extent.

The recollection of your approbation & confidence will animate my future life; & whatever may be my destiny, this will console me in the hour of adversity, and give additional enjoyment to prosperity. It will probably go as the only legacy I can bequeath to my children.

"It would ill become me to speak of my public services. That I have to the utmost of my power endeavored faithfully to discharge the duties, which have been so long confided to me, is the only merit I claim. Good intentions, and an ardent zeal for the welfare of my country, have sustained me under the severest labors; and, combined with the encouraging approbation which this meeting has been pleased to bestow on my public services, will continue to sustain me under every reverse of fortune.

Be pleased, sir, for yourself individually, and I pray the gentlemen present to accept my heartfelt thanks for this honour, which is so very far above my merits. To which the president replied, as follows:

Sir—Every embarrassment you feel, is exceeded by the regret we entertain in consequence of your removal from office. This is truly the feast of mourning; yet, our sorrows are mitigated by the general approbation of your conduct, proclaimed by a great portion of the intelligent and virtuous part of the community, and by a firm confidence that you will receive justice from the people of the state, before you become a subject for history.

We know that in various trusts you have been an undeviating republican for twenty-three years, the last fifteen of which, have been devoted to the preservation and advancement of the finances of the people.

We know that in all struggles for political power, the office of comptroller had been held sacred, and that never in the national government, & rarely in this, or in any other state government, has there been an instance of dismissing a faithful and able officer at the head of that department, until the passions of the present moment made you a sacrifice.

We know that your opponents admit your integrity, your fidelity, and your patient and persevering industry; and that your removal only bespeaks their determination to maintain consistency in error.

Your dismissal is in consequence, not of your official misconduct, but of your inflexibility.

The public are deprived of your services, and you are cast on the world, for venturing to apply to the great the same rules of even handed justice, which are always applied to the undistinguished. But you will leave to your posterity the noblest legacy—the evidence of your virtue, honor industry; and unlimited devotion to the people.

We yield to a painful separation from you as a public officer, but we shall always bear in our minds a deep conviction of your value and usefulness, and for you, carry in our bosoms an unchanging friend.

It is impossible to describe the instantaneous effect of these addresses on the audience. The voice of hilarity and joy no longer echoed through the hall; but all was still and silent as the grave. When Mr. McIntyre pronounced the words "It will go probably as the only legacy I can bequeath to my children," with faltering accents which manifested the poignancy of his feelings and the fulness of his heart, an involuntary tear gathered in every eye, and bore witness to the unaffected eloquence of nature, truth and sincerity. Mr. Granger acquitted himself in the most dignified, impressive, and appropriate manner; the sympathies of the company were so wrought up by the whole scene, that some time elapsed before

mirth & merriment again circulated round the board.

**GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON**  
Is appointed, by the President, Governor of the Territory of Florida, and, it is understood, will accept the appointment.—*Nat. Int.*

**DANIEL D. TOMPKINS**  
Took the constitutional oath, on entering his second term of service in the office of Vice President of the United States, at his own residence, on Saturday the 3d instant.

#### LAW CASE.

STATE OF MARYLAND, vs. THOS. WHITE.

##### Indictment of Misdemeanor.

The circumstances of this case are briefly these. Mr. Frey, a Jew converted to the Christian faith, and a Minister of the Gospel, was invited by the trustees of Mr. Duncan's church to preach in said church, on the night of Monday, the 12th of February. On the same day a piece had appeared in the "Baltimore Patriot," signed "Calm Observer," in which sundry questions were propounded to the minister, calculated indirectly to throw an imputation on his character. To these questions Mr. Frey undertook to reply from the pulpit, in the interval between the singing & the preaching. Immediately after he had closed these remarks, the traverser arose and asked him one or two questions relative to the subject to which Mr. Frey had just adverted. It appeared to be doubtful, whether these questions were propounded before or after the text. Immediately after the interrogatories, the cry of "out with him," was echoed through the church which produced great confusion. The case after an elaborate argument, which occupied the whole morning, was referred to the jury who returned a verdict of GUILTY. Messrs. McMahon and Tyson for the defendant—Mr. Kell for the state.—*American.*

[In the above case the Court pronounced their judgment, that Thomas White pay fifty dollars fine and costs of prosecution and suffer one month's imprisonment.]

##### The Age of Rhetorical Figures.

One of the most pleasant sallies of the pre-vailing trope-mania, which we have noticed, is the following, copied from a northern gazette of recent date.

"The British people are fermenting and fermenting without producing any thing but froth. An injured Queen is a powerful yeast in the great political beer barrel."

Mr. Kean, the actor, continues to excite, at Boston, the fiercest paroxysms of the epidemic. In the Boston Palladium, which has heretofore borne the character of a discreet paper, we read this language, in relation to Mr. Kean's "Mortimer" in the Iron Chest. "A momentary shock suspended all breath, and held each pulsation, as it were, in petrified bondage! The audience seemed to start as from a thralldom; and to simultaneously burst into a fever of admiration."—*Nat. Gaz.*

#### FLORIDA.

The territory now ceded to the United States, is about 400 miles long by 340 broad, at its widest part. Part of it forms a large tongue of land projecting into the Atlantic, and extending to within 150 miles of the island of Cuba. Its interior boundaries are on the States of Georgia and Alabama. The population is not supposed to exceed 30,000, besides wandering Indians. *St. Augustine*, *Pensacola* and *St. Marks*, are the three largest towns. The harbor of Pensacola is said by seamen to be one of the safest in the world; but vessels drawing more than 21 feet of water cannot pass the shoal at the entrance. The first occupants of the territory were the Spaniards; but they were frequently expelled by French and other adventurers. In 1763 it was ceded to England, in exchange for Cuba, which, with Yankee aid, she captured in the preceding war. During the American war the Spaniards repossessed themselves of a part of the country, and at the peace of 1783, it was ceded to Spain. It is now part of the U. States, and its mutations have ceased. The possessor of the Florida holds the key of the West Indies, and commands the Gulf of Mexico. Full possession of the territory is to be given to the United States within six months from the exchange of ratifications. *But. Centinel.*

During the month of January, the American Bible Society received the sum of three thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-one cents; and issued, during the above period, in Bibles, Testaments, &c. the sum of two thousand five hundred and fifty-two dollars and ninety-eight cents.

The number of New York militia employed in the late war is stated at 77,666; for which the pay allowed her by the U. S. was 1,871,188 dollars. The number of Virginia militia employed is stated at 88,584, pay allowed \$2,544,697.—The whole number of militia belonging to Virginia, as returned about that time, is said to have been 85,976. It would thus appear, if there is no error, that Virginia drew pay for 2608 more than all the militia she possesses. *N. E. Palladium.*

#### FREDERIC-TOWN, March 3.

Yesterday, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the penalties of the law were inflicted on negroes Peter and Kitty, convicted in October last of the murder of the wife of Mr. Baker of this county.

As usual on such occasions, the crowd that attended to witness this awful warning to all evil doers, was immense, consisting of several thousand persons, of all ages, sexes, colours and conditions.—*Herald.*

#### CONCORD, (N. H.) March 5.

##### "Justice promptly and without delay."

The Superior Court for the county of Strafford rose last evening, after sitting ten days. The number of actions was as follows:

On the old list of the Superior Court	170
On the new list of do.	660
On the list of State prosecutions,	35
On the list transferred from the Common Pleas	266
	1131

Of these eleven hundred and thirty one cases, the Court finally disposed of more than eight hundred, and about three hundred were continued. Of the continued actions many were under reference and continued for report, many were continued by the consent of parties, to be defaulted at the next term. In several cases questions of law had arisen and the cases were continued, that the Court might advise thereon. In all cases where the parties were ready, a trial was had. The court proceeded very deliberately; there was no hurrying of business. The counsel's took their own time in laying the causes before, and in addressing the jury.

##### Anecdote of the late Gen. Kosciusko.

Kosciusko once wished to send some bottles of good wine to a clergyman at Solothurn; and as he hesitated to send them by his servant lest he should smuggle a part, he gave the commission to a young man of the name of Zeltner, and desired him to take the horse which he himself usually rode. On his return young Zeltner said that he would never ride his horse again, unless he gave him his purse at the same time. Kosciusko asking him what he meant, he answered, 'as soon as a poor man on the road takes off his hat and asks for charity, the horse immediately stands still, and won't stir till something is given to the petitioner; and as I had no money about me, I was obliged to make believe to give something, in order to satisfy the horse.'

BALTIMORE, March 14, 1821.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

Wheat	62 1-2 cents
Corn	25 cents
Tobacco (E. S. Md.)	\$5 to 6

#### OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at the House of John Goldborough, Esq. in Easton, on Wednesday 14th inst. about 9 o'clock, A. M. Mrs. Mary Goldborough, widow of Doctor Howes Goldborough of Cambridge.

#### NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DAYS.



#### THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton, March 17, 1821.

#### SPRING GOODS.

##### Clark & Green,

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY & STAPLE

#### GOODS,

Adapted to the present and approaching seasons, which in addition to their former stock on hand, renders their assortment very general and complete—all of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to give them an early call.

Easton, March 17.

#### FOR SALE

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

March 17

#### Sheriff's Sale.

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

ALLEN ROWIE, Sheriff.

March 17—ts.

#### Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

#### POCKET-BOOK LOST.

LOST on Saturday evening the 11th February, supposed in Easton, an old red morocco pocket book, containing a variety of papers of no use to any one but the owner. The finder by leaving the same at the bar of the Easton Hotel, shall receive a reward of Two Dollars.

JOSEPH DARDEN.

March 3 3w

#### CASH

##### Given for Negroes.

The Subscriber will remain through the Spring and Summer at Cugler's Tavern, Baltimore, and the Union Tavern Easton, for the purpose of purchasing Negroes—He is at any time prepared with current bank notes to buy twenty, and with three days notice can be ready to take fifty. Persons wishing to sell will please give me a call before they sell.

DAVID ANDERSON.

February 24, 1820—tf.

#### New Spring Goods

The Subscribers, at their stand opposite the Court House in the Town of Easton, have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome assortment of

#### Spring Goods,

suitable to the present & approaching Season, they will be offered on very low terms for the ready money, the Public & their Friends generally are solicited to give them a call & view their Assortment. (They beg leave further to observe that from this date they have declined selling any more goods on a Credit,) those that wish to purchase for the Cash will find much to their advantage by an immediate call and examine for themselves.

JENKINS & STEVENS.

March 10, 1821—3w

N. B. Also a quantity of good choice Tow Linens, just received with other Coarse Linens.

J. & S.

#### MRS. ANN MARIA CAMPBELL.

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

Cambridge, December 2 1820.

#### Sale of Lots.

The subscriber will offer for sale, by public auction, on Thursday 22d of March, inst. between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises

#### TWO UNIMPROVED LOTS.

Situate on Cabinet street, and extending to Port street, containing thirteen sixteenths of an acre each. Also that valuable parcel of Land, commonly called Marsh Lot, situate on the Bay Side Road, containing seventeen acres and an eighth. Also other Lots, situate on the Landing Road or Port street extended—on the following terms, viz. on a credit of twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security to be approved by the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money and interest thereon.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.

Easton, March 10

#### Notice.

The Co partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BURCHENAL & YOUNG, and conducted by Thomas Burchenal, at Greensborough, in Caroline county, was this day dissolved by mutual consent—All persons having claims against the said firm are desired to call on the said Thomas Burchenal for payment, and all those indebted to the said firm are requested to settle the same with Thomas Burchenal, who alone is fully authorised to settle and adjust the same.

THOMAS BURCHENAL.  
WILLIAM B. YOUNG.  
Greensborough, 5th March 1821.

#### NOTICE

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

#### JAMES,

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

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

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

March 10—8w

#### Notice

Is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot County, will meet at the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th instant, to appoint Constables and a Keeper of the Court House—And on the third day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in said County By order.

JACOB LOCKERMANN, Clk.

March 3

#### Brick-Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he continues the Brick-Making business, and solicits their patronage. Gentlemen who may be in want of Bricks, will find it to their advantage to employ him, as he is now prepared to make Bricks either in this or the adjacent counties.

THOMAS SKINNER.

Easton, March 3 3w

#### BOARD.

The Subscriber having removed to Easton, will accommodate a few young gentlemen with BOARD the present year.

WM. THOMAS.

Easton, Jan. 13—tf.



## POETRY.

Mr. Walsh's paper furnishes us with the following satirical parody to which we prefix his own remarks.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

We thank the friend who communicated the amusing parody of Wordsworth. So excellent a specimen of this kind of composition is rarely seen; its humour will be enjoyed by all who are acquainted with the works of the British poet, who strain here so happily ridiculed in a close imitation. He is often childish and preposterous beyond the reach of caricature; and for the most part drivels and pules in a manner which excites pity for the infatuation of his admirers. Among these, however, may be reckoned, in Great Britain and perhaps in the U. States, some literati of no slender pretensions to taste and judgment. The American press is not fruitful of good poetry, but we believe it has brought forth nothing which has obtained applause and popularity, so nonsensical as many of the pieces of Wordsworth.

### SPECIMEN OF AN Unpublished Work without a Name, WRITTEN ON A Nameless Occasion.

BOOK FIRST.  
The book's half ended and I am well pleased,  
Not with the Book exclusively—but that  
It is half ended—An unwieldy volume,  
Like other ponderous thing, is wearisome,  
And this seems heavy in more ways than one.  
Now I do mightily affect a book  
Of such convenient and minute dimensions  
As may be held between the thumb and finger,  
And read reclining in an elbow chair.

A great book some one said is a great evil,  
But when the book is half made up of margin  
The evil is in that proportion lessened;  
Thanks to the London printers who provide  
A comfortable breadth of vacant paper  
On which the mind may rest itself, fatigued  
With the bewildering simpleness that creepeth  
Turbid and deep sometimes and sometimes  
shallow  
With even page thro' the capacious pages,  
Like a dark gutter thro' a field of snow.

And who knows said I to myself, but I  
Might also make a book? a goodly quarto.  
The world is full of readers, patient souls  
Who may endure my tediousness perhaps  
As well as that of others.—I'll afflict them  
With a few lines by way of specimen;  
And thus they may begin. I gat me up  
And wash'd my hands and face and ate my  
breakfast

And comb'd my head—I use the common par-  
lance

Because 'tis common tho' it is improper,  
For I did comb my hair and not my head;  
And this I did before I ate my breakfast,  
And should have so recorded it for events  
Of any moment should be chronicled  
Precisely in the order of their occurrence.  
But let that pass.—Well, I did eat my breakfast,  
And then I sat me in my elbow chair  
And gazed most intently at the window—  
But tho' my eyes were on the window fix'd  
I noted not the outward forms of things  
Or aught enacting in the external world—  
No—in profound abstraction I did gaze  
Into the "dun obscure" of my own mind,  
If haply I might spy and seize for use  
Some tiny stragglers of the ideal world.  
But gaz'd on vacancy for nought was there.  
Even so abideth in a barn, an owl,  
The bird of wisdom, and with look sedate  
Watcheth, and he too watcheth off in vain  
For the small cattle that inhabit there.

Paring thus meagerly I walk'd me forth  
To inhale the freshness of the morning air  
And read the features of surrounding things;  
So other wise men when their homes are ren-  
der'd.

By whatsoever cause, uncomfortable  
Direct their meditative steps abroad.

I love not early morning walks, I love not  
To get my feet wet, and the Bard who wrote  
The silly trash of brushing dew away  
To see the sun rise, hardly knew I fancy  
What dew was made of, or the vile effect  
That frequent soaking hath upon shoe-leather;  
And yet he was a man who might have known  
Once in his life perhaps, unlike the run  
Of Bards, the comfort of a pair of shoes.  
Well, I did walk me down a quiet lane  
In which was little to distract the thoughts  
Of the wayfarer man, or lead him forth  
From deep and dark communion with himself:  
It was not a green lane—a grassy lane—  
And I have noted, that at certain seasons,  
Particularly in the dead of winter,  
But little Green is met with any where,  
Except indeed upon Venetian blinds  
And the dried skins of murder'd Katydid's.  
On either side and in the midst appear'd,  
In proud defiance of marauding swine,  
A goodly growth of Jemson weeds and Poke—

Now one who had pick'd up a farthing's  
worth  
Of learned Jurgon, would embrace the occasion  
To show his knowledge of outlandish terms  
For common things, and say that in this lane  
Stramonium and the Phytolacca grew—  
But I, who write for dwellers in the fields,  
Write in the language of the land they live in,  
And therefore write I—Jemson weed & Poke.

\*Wordsworth's Excursion—the large London quarto edition.

Oh! it hath smil'd me—that is, made me  
smile.  
When I have seen an honest man endeavour  
To pass himself for more than he was worth  
Of mental treasure—in and out of season  
Larding his lean and favourless discourse  
With certain words of uncouth learned length  
Which like the Parrott he had got by rote

As I did journey in this lane, beneath  
A wither'd Poke Bush, I beheld a Beast—  
A little Beast he was and had no Tail—  
A Toad they call'd him, & he seem'd in years  
An ancient Toad who had seen better days  
I lean'd my back against the Fence and stood  
Under the shade of an old Apple tree:  
That had been dead for years, my hose un-  
garter'd  
Hung ruefully in wrinkles at my ankles,  
And my slouch'd Hat, my forehead's old com-  
pandion,  
Would have flapped mournfully about my  
Ears

If there had been a breath of air to flap it.—  
With both hands in my pockets thus I stood  
Resembling much a statue, (not of Greece)  
And mus'd upon the Toad, and he too seem'd  
As he were musing, and that recollection  
Of by gone ups and downs had mov'd him,  
For ever and anon he raised his foot  
And wip'd his eye withal.—'Tis wonderful  
What curious thoughts unlook'd for will arise  
Of in the minds of contemplative men—  
Men who associate with the sticks and stones  
And living Tenants of the Fields and woods.  
Now thought I, if this Toad would get him up  
And stand erect upon his feet as I do,—  
And if it lik'd him lean against the fence—  
This simple exercise of mere violation  
To action moving his somnolent powers  
Might in the reptile work a glorious change;  
But how by what intricate combination  
Obscure or obvious of involved modes,  
Reader, I leave for thy own cogitation—  
I do but start a slumbering thought or two  
And those who like may hunt 'em down for  
me.

By this the Sun rode high, it might be noon,  
But I did not consult my watch—my watch  
Is not wound up so often as it might be,  
And might indeed as well remain unwound  
For it keeps time about as carefully  
As doth a sieve keep water—but no matter;  
The man who stirreth him upon the moun-  
tains

Or in the valleys under open sky  
Needs not the aid of curious instrument  
To warn him how time passes—no—he beareth  
In his own breast a faithful monitor  
Which duly indicates the hour of noon—  
Yea more especially if he should labour,  
And labour by the day, he is most certain  
To hit the hour of noon before the time;  
For the delightful intertwined ideas  
Of noon and dinner in the labourer's mind  
Like man and wife are never to be parted.—  
And why is this? To say the man is hungry  
Is to say nothing, or at best no more  
Than that he longs for something unpos-  
sessed—

A common case—and wherefore longeth he?  
A question this important and abstruse,  
But peradventure it may be resolved  
In some such way as this—we may behold  
In the outward world no vacuum—all is full  
Of life and matter, multiform and mix'd  
Sentient and senseless, and may hence con-  
clude  
That in the little world of man the region  
Called in the Purgatory's vocabulary  
Bread basket—(term significant and neat)  
Escheweth mightily all emptiness.

And further we may readily perceive  
Within us and without us all is motion,  
One spirit of activity pervades  
With pauseless energy all forms of Being,  
And analogically may infer  
That the prime agent in the aforesaid basket  
The Gastric Fluid hateth idleness—  
And finding nothing where withal to work  
Like famish'd Tiger falls upon its keeper,  
And suffereth not the honest man to rest  
Till he hath got his dinner—I'll get mine.  
EXIT

## In Council.

Annapolis, February 21, 1821.  
ORDERED, That the act entitled, "An Act to  
prevent the destruction of Oysters in this  
State," be published for three successive  
weeks in the Maryland Republican, Annapo-  
lis, the American, and Patriot, at Baltimore;  
the Star, at Easton, and the Eastern Gazette.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

### An Act to prevent the Destruction of Oysters in this State.

WHEREAS, It is represented, to the General  
Assembly, that a great number of large  
vessels from the northern and middle States  
frequent our waters, for the purpose of trans-  
porting Oysters to those States, and whereas  
well grounded apprehensions are entertained  
of the utter extinction of Oysters in this state  
as well in consequence of the immense quan-  
tity thereof exported as the destructive in-  
struments used in catching them, therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Ma-  
ryland, That if any person or persons shall  
use any drag, scow, or other instrument, ex-  
cept tongs or rakes such as have been gener-  
ally used for the purpose of catching Oysters  
within the waters of this state, every person  
so offending, and being thereof convicted be-  
fore a Justice of either of the counties ad-  
joining the water course in which the offence  
has been committed, shall forthwith pay the  
sum of twenty dollars, or in case of failure so  
to do, shall be committed, by such Justice of  
the Peace, to the public jail of the county,  
there to remain without bail or mainprize, for  
sixty days, unless such fine of twenty dollars  
be sooner discharged; one half of which fine  
shall go to the state, and the other to the use  
of the informer, in case the evidence without  
his or her testimony was sufficient to convict  
the offender, and if not the whole of such fine  
shall go to the state; *Provided*, nothing con-

tained herein shall be construed to extend to  
the use of drags on the Western Shore, such  
as has been generally used on said shore.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no  
person or persons whatsoever, shall put Oys-  
ters caught or gathered in the waters, bays,  
rivers or creeks of this state, on board of any  
canoe, flat, scow, boat or any other vessel, not  
wholly belonging to and owned by some per-  
son or persons who have resided within this  
state twelve months previously to such Oys-  
ters being so put on board of such canoe,  
flat, scow, boat or vessel, and every person  
offending and being thereof convicted, be-  
fore a Justice of the Peace of either of the  
counties adjoining the waters, bays, rivers or  
creeks in which the offence has been com-  
mitted, shall forthwith pay the sum of twenty  
dollars, or in case of failure so to do, shall be  
committed by a Justice of the Peace, to the  
public jail of the county, there to remain with-  
out bail or mainprize for sixty days, unless  
such fine of twenty dollars be sooner discharg-  
ed, one half of which fine shall go to the state  
and the other to the use of the informer, in  
case the evidence, without his or her testimo-  
ny was sufficient to convict the offender; if  
not, the whole of such fine shall go to the  
state, *provided*, nothing in this section con-  
tained shall be construed to extend to the  
basin and harbour of the City of Baltimore.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be  
the duty of every Justice of the Peace upon his  
own view, or the information of any person on  
oath, to issue his warrant to one or more Con-  
stables in his county, commanding him, her or  
them to require such and so many persons as  
he or they shall deem necessary to aid and as-  
sist him or them, in apprehending every per-  
son or persons, offending against all, or any of  
the preceding sections, in any of the bays,  
rivers, creeks, or waters of this state, and  
forthwith to bring such offender, when appreh-  
ended, before any Justice of the Peace to be  
proceeded against in the manner herein before  
directed.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall not  
be lawful for any person or persons who hath  
or have not resided within this state twelve  
months previously thereto, to carry Oysters  
out of this state, and if any master or skipper  
of a vessel who has not resided within this  
state twelve months previous thereto, shall  
hereafter transport any quantity of Oysters ta-  
ken from any place within this state to any  
place beyond the limits thereof, every such  
master or skipper, shall forfeit and pay one  
hundred dollars for every such offence, to be  
recovered in any court of record by any per-  
son who will sue for the same. In all actions  
which shall be brought against any master or  
skipper of any vessel in pursuance of this act,  
such master or skipper shall be required to  
give affidavit before a Justice of the Peace of  
the county of the case of such action, to be trans-  
mitted to the Clerk of the Court wherein the  
suit shall be prosecuted. Whenever any per-  
son shall make affidavit that he has good  
cause to believe that any master or skipper of  
a vessel, not resident as aforesaid, of a vessel,  
has received on board such vessel, Oysters for  
the purpose of transporting them out of this  
state, contrary to the provisions of this act,  
it shall be lawful for the Justice of the Peace  
before whom such affidavit shall be made, and  
within whose jurisdiction such vessel may be,  
to issue his warrant for the immediate  
apprehension of such master or skipper &  
for bringing him before such Justice of the  
Peace, or before any other Justice of the  
same county, and the Justice before whom  
such person shall be brought, upon having  
such evidence as may be adduced before him,  
if there be no good cause to believe, that the  
violation of the provisions of this act is in-  
tended, shall discharge from further custody  
such master or skipper, but if it shall appear to  
such Justice, that there is good cause to be-  
lieve that a violation of the provisions of this  
act is intended by such master or skipper, then  
it shall be the duty of such Justice to commit  
such master or skipper to the jail of the county  
wherein such Justice resides, unless he  
shall enter into recognizance, with sufficient  
security, in a sum not exceeding one hundred  
dollars upon condition to appear at the next  
court to be held in such county, and to abide  
and perform such order or orders as shall be  
made by the said court, if upon all the circum-  
stances of the case the court shall adjudge  
that there is good cause to believe, that such  
master or skipper is about to violate the pro-  
visions of this act, by transporting Oysters out  
of this state, the said court shall require of  
such master or skipper to enter into recogni-  
zance with sufficient security, in a sum not  
exceeding one hundred dollars, upon condi-  
tion, that such master or skipper shall not  
within one year thereafter, be guilty of the  
violations of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That no person  
who has not previously resided twelve months  
in this state, shall gather, or catch Oysters, in  
any of the bays, rivers, creeks, or waters of  
this state, and put them on board of any canoe,  
boat, scow, flat or other vessel not wholly  
belonging to, and owned by some person or  
persons, who hath or have resided twelve  
months in this state previously to such Oys-  
ters being so put on board of such canoe, boat,  
scow, flat, or vessel, under the penalty of for-  
feiting such canoe, scow, flat or vessel, to-  
gether with all the oysters, oyster tongs,  
tackle furniture and apparel in and belonging  
to the same.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That any person  
who shall seize and secure any such canoe,  
flat, scow, boat, or other vessel aforesaid, shall  
immediately thereafter give information there-  
of to any one Justice of the Peace of either of  
the counties contiguous to such bays, rivers,  
creeks or waters where such seizure shall have  
been made, who is hereby empowered and re-  
quired to meet at such time and place as he  
shall appoint for the trial thereof, and the  
same, if condemned shall, with all things there-  
unto belonging, be sold by the order and un-  
der the direction of the said Justice, who after  
deducting all legal costs and charges, shall pay  
one moiety of the proceeds to the collector  
of the said county for the use of the county,  
and the other moiety to the person who seized  
and prosecuted the same.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That if any person or  
persons on board of any such canoe, scow,  
boat, flat or other vessel, shall refuse, and not  
submit to enter, or resist before or after enter-  
ing, any officer or officers, or otherwise re-  
sist them or any of them, in the execution of  
their office, then every person so offending  
shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to be recover-  
ed with costs by action of debt by such officer  
in any of the county Courts of the respective  
counties of this state, the one moiety to the  
use of such prosecutor, and the other moiety  
to the collector of the county where the of-  
fence was committed, for the use of such county.

*Provided always*, That nothing in this act  
contained shall prevent the taking and trans-  
porting of oysters as heretofore from the wa-  
ters of the Potomac and Pocomoke, where  
those rivers are common territory to the states  
of Maryland and Virginia, nor to prevent oys-  
ters taken from any part of the said rivers or  
creeks thereof, from being transported to any  
place whatsoever. And *provided also*, That  
nothing in this act contained, shall be so con-

strued as to prevent any person residing in  
Washington county, in the District of Colum-  
bia, from using the waters of Maryland as fully  
and freely as any citizen of Maryland is autho-  
rized by law to do.

Sec. 8. Be it enacted, That this act shall  
commence and be in force from and after the  
first day of April next.

By order,  
JOHN BREWER, Clk.

March 10—3w

## IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, Feb. 21, 1821.

Ordered, That the act entitled, "A further sup-  
plement to the act entitled, 'An act for regu-  
lating the mode of Staying Executions, and  
for other purposes,'" be published twice a  
week, for three successive weeks, in the Ma-  
ryland Republican, at Annapolis, for three  
successive weeks in all the weekly papers in  
this state, and in all the papers in Baltimore  
City three times a week, for three successive  
weeks, and the same in the National Intelli-  
gencer.

By order  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

An Act entitled, A further Supplement to  
the Act entitled, "An Act for regulating  
the mode of Staying Executions, and  
for other purposes."

Whereas, great doubts have arisen, wheth-  
er Justices of the Peace of the respective  
Counties within this State, are authorized to  
issue Executions on Judgments rendered by the  
Justices aforesaid, and superseded under the  
act, entitled "An additional supplement to  
the act, entitled, an act for the regulating  
the mode of staying executions and regulat-  
ing the acts of assembly therein mentioned,  
and for other purposes," passed at December  
session, eighteen hundred and nineteen, for  
remedy whereof

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of  
Maryland, That the clerks of the several  
counties of this state, or any justice of the  
peace of the same county, respectively, be &  
they are hereby, authorized and empowered,  
on the application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs,  
his, her, or their attorney, or some person  
authorized by him, her or them, in writing,  
and none other, to issue executions in the  
case or cases before mentioned, according to  
the provisions of the said act, passed Decem-  
ber Session, eighteen hundred and nineteen,  
from the supersedeas filed in their office,  
in case application shall be made to the clerk,  
or if to a justice of the peace, then from their  
respective dockets, such dockets containing an  
entry of the supersedeas & persons supersed-  
ing, or from a short copy from the clerk's of-  
fice, containing the amount of the judgment  
superseded, the costs and the names of the  
securities or persons superseding, and other  
material part of said judgment.

And be it enacted, That for furnishing said  
copy, the clerk be entitled to the sum of  
twelve cents and a half, as a compensation for  
each and every copy so furnished, and for  
every execution twenty-five cents.

And be it enacted, That all executors and  
administrators may supersede and stay execu-  
tion issued against the goods and chattels,  
rights and credits of their testators or intesta-  
tes, in the same manner as if the said execu-  
tions had issued against them in their own  
right, according to the provisions of the act  
to which this is a supplement, and the form  
of the supersedeas to be used in such case,  
shall be as nearly similar to the form prescrib-  
ed in the said act, as the circumstances of the  
case will admit.—*Provided always*, That such  
supersedeas shall render the executors or ad-  
ministrators so superseding liable to be pro-  
ceeded against on the said supersedeas, in the  
same manner as if the debt so superseded  
had been his, her or their own personal debt.

And be it enacted, That in cases where by  
said act a supersedeas is required to be taken  
before two justices, one shall hereafter be  
sufficient thereto.

By the House of Delegates,  
January 30th, 1821.

This engrossed bill, the original of which  
passed the House of Delegates on the 15th  
day of December 1820, was this day read  
and assented to.

By order

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

In Senate, February 1st, 1821.  
This engrossed bill, the original of which  
passed the Senate on the 23d day of Decem-  
ber, 1820, was this day read and assented to.

By order

J. N. WATKINS, Clk.

SAMUEL SPRIGG.  
March 3 3w

## IN COUNCIL.

FEBRUARY, 15, 1821.

Ordered, That a supplement to an act, en-  
titled "An act to prevent the issuing of small  
Bank Notes," be published twice a week for  
four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, for  
four successive weeks in all the weekly pa-  
pers of the state, and in all the papers of Bal-  
timore city, three times a week for four suc-  
cessive weeks, and the same in the National  
Intelligencer.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

A Supplement to the Act, entitled "An  
act to prevent the issuing of small Bank  
Notes."

Whereas, by the act to which this is a sup-  
plement, the several banks, then or thereafter  
incorporated, or where charters should be re-  
newed or extended within this state, are pro-  
hibited from issuing bank notes of a less denomi-  
nation than five dollars, or of any denomina-  
tion between five and ten, which prohibition  
has been in sundry instances violated to the  
great inconvenience & loss of the community,  
therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of  
Maryland, That from and after the commence-  
ment of this act, it shall not be lawful for any  
bank or other corporation within this state, to  
issue or pay out any note, or bill, or any paper,  
purporting to be the note or bill of such bank  
or any other bank, corporation or company  
whatever, of a less denomination than five dol-  
lars, or of any intermediate denomination be-  
tween five dollars and ten dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any officer or ser-  
vant of any bank or corporation in this state,  
should as such, issue or deliver in payment any  
note or bill of such bank, or the note or bill of  
any other bank, corporation or company, or  
any paper purporting to be the note or bill of  
any bank, corporation or company whatever,  
of a less denomination than five dollars, or of  
any intermediate denomination between five  
and ten dollars, such servant or officer shall  
forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for  
every such offence, to be recovered by indi-  
cment and conviction in the county court of the  
county where the offence shall have been com-  
mitted, or in the city court of Baltimore, if the  
offence shall have been committed in the city  
of Baltimore.

And be it enacted, That a note or bill by  
or in the name of any officer of any bank, cor-  
poration or company as such, purporting to be  
by or in the name of any officer of any bank,  
corporation or company, as such shall and the  
same is hereby declared to be within the provi-  
sions of this law, and subject to the enact-  
ment herein contained.

And be it enacted, That from and after the  
commencement of this act, if any person shall  
pass or offer to pass, receive or offer to re-  
ceive, any note or bill or any paper purporting  
to be the note or bill of any bank, corporation  
or company whatever not chartered by this  
state, of a less denomination than five dol-  
lars, or of any intermediate denomination be-  
tween five dollars and ten dollars, he shall for-  
feit and pay for every such offence, the sum  
of five dollars, current money to be recovered  
in the manner herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted, That this act shall com-  
mence and be in operation from and after the  
first day of June next.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty  
of the several courts in this state and of the  
city court of Baltimore, to give this act espe-  
cially in charge to the grand Juries of their re-  
spective courts.

True copy from the original, passed by  
both branches of the Legislature of Maryland  
at December Session, 1820.

JOHN BREWER, Clk.  
House of Delegates.

Feb. 24—4w

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

### THE SLOOP

**Edward Lloyd,**

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY  
the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—  
returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY  
at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave  
Easton and Baltimore on the above named  
days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton Point, Feb. 17—tf.

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

### THE SCHOONER

**Jane & Mary.**

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

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

P. S. They have a large & commodious gran-  
ary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk  
will regularly attend every Monday at Doc-  
tor William W. Moore's Drugist Shop, for  
the reception of orders.

C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

## To be Rented,

### AT REDUCED RENTS,

The Houses and Store Rooms now occupied  
by Dr. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr. Scull, and  
possession given the first of January next—  
Enquire of the Rev. Mr. Warfield or of the  
Subscriber.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dec. 23—

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of the Tax for  
Talbot county will meet at their office in the  
Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 15th  
day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and on  
Thursday and Saturday of the same week, it  
will continue to sit on the same days in each  
succeeding week, for the space of twenty  
days, for the purpose of hearing and deter-  
mining appeals, and making such alterations  
and abatement in the assessment of property,  
as they may deem necessary and proper ac-  
cording to law.

By order,

JOHN STEVENS, Clk.

to the Commissioners of the Tax  
for Talbot County.

Feb. 17

## TAYLORING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his  
friends and the public in general, that he has  
commenced the

## Tayloring Business

in a part of the house formerly occupied by  
Mr. James Rue as a Tavern, next door to Mr.  
Graham's Printing Office, where he intends  
carrying it on in all its various branches, and  
from his long and strict attention to the busi-  
ness, he flatters himself that he can please,  
and solicits a share of the public patronage.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

PETER L. DURBOROW.

Easton Jan. 20

## Valuable Land

### FOR SALE.

For sale (500 Acres) the half of that large  
and valuable Farm, which was lately in the  
possession of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Enalls, de-  
ceased, and now in the possession of Mr.  
Samuel Keene, as a tenant.  
This Farm is about eight miles from Cam-  
bridge, situated on Transquakin river, in Dor-  
chester county, and is prime high land and is  
known to be well adapted to the growth of  
wheat, corn and tobacco—Persons disposed  
to purchase are referred for terms and a fur-  
ther description of the premises to Dr. Joseph  
R. Muse, of Cambridge, or to the subscriber  
living at Clara's Point, Talbot county.

SAM'L CHAMBERLAIN.

Feb. 3—tf



# EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1821.

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## AGRICULTURE, AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the Baltimore Patriot.  
MR. MURDOCK.  
By giving the following extracts from Middleton's Agricultural Survey of the County of Middlesex, (England) a place in your valuable paper, you will render a service to Agriculture, & among the rest to  
A Baltimore County Farmer.

### TARES, VETCHES, OR LENTILS.

Many of the farmers in this county grow a few acres of tares, and the culture of them is extending every year, from the circumstance of their importance becoming better understood. It is a considerable degree of gratification to me, to have been the first who sowed them on a large scale, and publicly recommended them to the notice of farmers, as highly deserving to be introduced in a regular rotation of crops. After a dozen years more experience of their utility, it is impossible for me to say so much in their favor as they deserve. They may be made the principal means of enabling the arable farmer to support as much live stock as the grazier. For during the time they occupy the ground, they produce more green food of the best quality, per acre, than Romney-marsh or Pevensey-level; and the ground may be cleared of them in the month of June, in such good time as to admit a crop of clean turnips, or of potatoes, in the same year; or of being prepared and sown with wheat; & even after the turnips or potatoes are off, the ground may be prepared, and sown with either wheat or other corn.—Tares, support cattle, will make both sheep and bullocks of every size and breed fat; they suit every situation, and will flourish on all the variety of soils in this country.—They do not depend on any particular market; and, above all, they manure the land fit for the immediate reception of turnips; whereby a succession of green crops can be kept up, that would fatten a very increased quantity of live stock, and be the means of raising, in situations the most distant from towns, an abundance of those great sources of fertility, dung and urine. A judicious combination of tares with turnips, clover, and sainfoin, may be the means of rendering our poor sheep-walks, downs, and wastes, of from ten to thirty times their present value to the community.

### SORT.

There are three sorts; the winter tare, the spring tare, and the white tare.—The first is the most sown, and is sufficiently hardy to stand all the changes of weather, even the severest degrees of frost ever experienced in England, or, I believe, in Great Britain.

Seed—(quantity sown).—In the middle of the season about two bushels and a half, on soils moderately rich; but early sowing and rich soils require less seed than poor soils and late sowing.

Many persons sow a little rye among winter tares; and some intelligent men sow a small quantity of barley among spring tares.

### TIME OF SOWING.

From the middle of August till the middle of October. If the land be poor, or the situation exposed, by all means sow early, even in August; and in all cases, it is advisable to sow at different periods—early, medium, and late in order to have a succession of them for feed the ensuing spring.—Spring tares and the white sort, may be sown at any time during the months of March and April.

Tares are of such infinite importance, that not one-tenth of his (Mr. Davis, of Beddingham, Sussex) stock could be maintained without them; horses, cows, sheep, hogs, all feed upon them.—Hogs are soiled upon them, without any other food. This plant maintains more stock than any other plant whatsoever. Upon one acre of Tares, Mr. Davis can maintain four horses in much better condition than upon five acres of grass. Upon eight acres he has kept twelve horses and five cows for three months (June, July and August) and no other food given them.

Those seed of the Tares, above alluded to, may be had at Mr. Thomas' Agricultural Store, opposite this office.

"I vide my Letter to the Society of Arts, &c. in the thirteenth volume of their Transactions, for which communication I was honored with a Medal by that respectable body. And the Board of Agriculture unanimously voted me their thanks for my letter to them on the same subject.—J. J.

"Those sown in August 1794, stood the long and severe frost of the following winter perfectly well on my farm.—J. J.

### From the American Farmer: A STOCK FARM.

Our readers will find below, copies of letters that will explain our intentions in having recently procured a farm in this neighborhood. We have thought that our objects would be better understood from a perusal of these, than from any statement which we alone might give. To the liberality of our neighbours, from whom we shall obtain several imported animals, and to the patriotic co-operation and patronage of two of our most opulent citizens, R. Oliver, Esq. and Maj. Isaac McKim, the public will owe the advantages that may result to American Agriculture from this first attempt to improve the domestic animals of our country upon a settled and permanent plan.

### ON PROCURING A BREED OF HORSES AND CATTLE FOR AMERICA.

LETTER FROM SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

SIR—  
I have been endeavouring to get your wishes carried into effect, respecting the improvement of your breeds of cattle, and Horses in America.

In regard to cattle, I wrote to my friend, Mr. Curwen, member for Cumberland, who had purchased some of Charles Colli- ing's best blood and purest stock; knowing well that I could rely upon his giving animals that might be depended on. His residence also, at Workington at no great distance from Liverpool; any stock, he furnished, stood a better chance of being conveyed in safety on ship board. In his letter, dated November 12th, he stated— "I shall be happy to meet your wishes regarding a bull.—I have one now under engagement for sixty guineas, for two years, as well a bred animal as any in the kingdom, descending from Charles Colli- ing's best blood—remarkably handsome, and a good constitution, three years old. In every point likely to do credit to the short horned stock and your recommendation. The price of him one hundred guineas. Inferior animals are not worth having at any rate, much less sending across the Atlantic. I shall tomorrow be able to speak decisively. I had several bull calves a few months ago, but they were all sold—besides the chance of their turning out well is great, and after the expense of sending one the mortification and disappointment would be great!"

In a posterior letter, however, he says— "the gentleman who had hired the bull, declines relinquishing him; I am not, therefore able to supply such a bull as I would choose to have sent to America."

In regard to horses, I applied to a particular friend of mine, who is remarkably intelligent in those matters—Sir Alexander Don, Bart, Member for Roxburghshire. I subjoin a copy of his answer, as it shows his readiness to promote the plan; and from the great knowledge he has acquired of breeding, the advantages that would be derived from his assistance.

On the whole, I think it would be the best plan to have a Society formed in America, for the improvement of live stock. From five hundred, to one thousand pounds might be sufficient to set the plan on foot; but it would require a larger sum to make it a real national object; so as to accomplish the improvement of your stock on a great scale. Two or three specimens will not be sufficient for that purpose. Several males, and females of the improved breeds must be sent over, and kept distinct; and unadulterated. The public may be assured that my establishment shall be conducted with a strict adherence to this principle. You may then carry on crossing with advantage, having always the pure stock to resort to, for making up any defects. You may depend on every exertion on the part of myself and friends, to procure you stock that may be relied on.

If you think it would materially tend to promote the advantage of America, you are hereby authorized to insert this letter, and Sir Alexander Don's in the American Farmer, as it will explain to your readers, the nature of the society proposed to be formed, and the success that would probably attend its exertions.

I remain,

Your faithful  
and obedient Serv't.  
JOHN SINCLAIR.

133, GEORGE-STREET, EDINBURGH.  
8th December, 1820.

Copy of a letter from Sir Alexander Don, Bart, M. P.—to the Right Honourable Sir John Sinclair, Bart, dated Newton Don, by Kelso, November 20th, 1820.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,

I have perused your extract from the letter of your American correspondent.—

There certainly are plenty of horses to be had of the blood of Flying Childers, or Highflyer; indeed there must be few thorough bred horses who have not a portion of that of either one or the other in their veins.—I should say that any large thorough bred horse, of good shape & sound action would be likely to make a good cross with the mares he alludes to.—Great per-

formances on the turf need certainly be no inducement to purchase for his object. But I must observe that although a strong thorough bred horse will get a handsome and useful produce, out of a mare of coarse texture, commonly called a country mare, which will answer for the draught in some shape, (certainly as a mail coach-horse, or Barouche Leader at worst) yet it does not appear that the animal so begotten, can be by any means depended on, to continue his progeny, so as to give you a succession of the same stock.—In countries where thorough bred Stallions are established, a great number of these horses are produced, from the proprietor, in general, permitting, (his own tenants mares at least) to be covered gratis, but the deterioration of produce resulting from the second cross, having been so perfectly elicited by experience, few think it worth their while, to look for any further return for the expense of rearing them, than their price, or use as a gelding, if a male; if a female the impregnation of a horse of racing blood will suit her, when properly chosen.—I beg to be understood, that it is my decided opinion, that the half bred horse, will get the same kind of produce, from the thorough bred mare, as the thorough bred horse, would out of the half bred mare; it is in leaving the racing blood that the disasters in breeding occur, so that nothing but ill judged economy, ever prevails on the master of a strong useful mare, to have her covered by the "Chapman's Horse."

I should certainly recommend to any foreigner, wishing to introduce a good draught breed into his country, to purchase a good Stallion, and a sufficient number of Mares, of a distinct kind, which have proved themselves good from generation to generation, for that particular purpose, and which have not been crossed, since the breed has been supposed to have arrived, as near perfection as it is at present, and has continued for many years.—I should think the most likely to meet his expectation would be, the Cleveland breed, the Norman, or the Flanders draught horse. Among those of the last mentioned race, he must be cautious to cull such as do not partake of the proverbial clumsiness alleged against it; which I am convinced might be done, so as to silence even London fastidiousness in harness, and the breeders might be expected, to continue their excellence, as far as we can expect it to be transferred to posterity, by those observations, which our limited experience enables us to make.—Our greatest hope in a cross is, that the amalgamation of the desirable points on each side, will make a fine animal, but it is an even chance, that the reprehensible ones are the most conspicuous.—If you have already a good breed, made to your hand, why resort to chance, except in the laudable spirit of speculation?—I know that you, like all others of real information will much more readily excuse my giving my opinion freely, than others would, who have neither profited by your experience or application, and I fully confide in your mercy on one, whose observations on breeding, have been confined within so narrow a pale as mine.

On all occasions, it will give me very much satisfaction to have the honor of hearing from you, and beg you will believe me to be very  
Sincerely, yours,  
Signed, ALEXANDER DON.

Letter from the editor in reply to the Right Honourable Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

BALTIMORE, 6th March 1821.  
SIR,  
I have to acknowledge the receipt of your much esteemed favour of the 5th. of December last, enclosing the copy of a letter addressed to you by Sir Alexander Don, Bart. M. P.

I shall be indebted to the politeness of Mr John Pattieson for the delivery of this letter, and two small packages containing a variety of seeds & some Virginia Thorn quicks and seed of which he obligingly offered to take charge. I send to you in one of the packages, all of the Cherokee rose seed that I have on hand, but more shall follow soon and be accompanied with cuttings. In addition to the Virginia thorn seed and quicks that you will receive from Mr. Pattieson, I have had a box put up by Mr. Caleb Kirk, containing Virginia and New-Castle thorn seed and quicks; this box is now on its way to New York, to be shipped thence by the first vessel to Greenock. The box is addressed to Sir John Sinclair, Edinburgh, & contains a letter of directions from Mr. Kirk, & a mature branch of both kinds of thorn, with their full armour on them. Of the final shipment of this box you will be duly informed.

I feel greatly obliged by your friendly efforts to promote my views in the selection of some choice live stock, and I am very grateful to your liberal friends for their kind disposition to contribute to the success of the design by their advice and services.

If it were practicable, it would no doubt be best to have a society formed,

as you suggest, to improve the breeds of our domestic animals upon a national scale; but at this moment I believe it would be impossible to organize one.—The public attention has not been long enough fixed, nor is it yet sufficiently informed upon the subject of breeding fine animals to justify the attempt upon a plan so large and concentrated. But with the co-operation of some neighbours, I have determined to make a small local, beginning, in the hope of exciting other persons in the different states to rival the example, and thus pave the way to the adoption of your proposal, unless by these incipient measures we secure its objects, and thereby render it unnecessary.

I have for this purpose just procured two hundred acres of good land, situated about four miles from this city, on the great western turnpike road, and otherwise well calculated for a stud farm, having upon it a good tavern, and excellent farm buildings.

The semi annual fairs and meetings of the Agricultural Society of Maryland may be held there in future. At these meetings, I expect to see very many of the best Farmers of the neighbouring States of Virginia, Delaware and Pennsylvania; which will furnish good opportunities to diffuse the pure blood of the imported stock, by selling sexual pairs of their progeny to suitable persons. On the Farm itself, the imported stock shall be preserved in its original purity & excellence, by the best keep, and the retention of the finest offspring; and at the same time the Farmers in the vicinity of the establishment, may enjoy the advantage of crossing their common animals, and soon possess a much improved stock.

The publicity of this importation, a general knowledge of the association by which it is made, and the eclat that it may obtain at the Semi-annual exhibitions of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, may immediately lead persons in the different states to imitate the enterprise. And if similar establishments could be created and sufficiently multiplied, perhaps their effect would equal our wishes, & render any larger importations unnecessary.

I wish to keep at my stock farm, pairs of each of the following breeds of animals—

### OF HORSES.

- No. 1.—The Thorough Bred Racer
- No. 2.—The Cleveland Bay
- No. 3.—The Andalusian.

### OF ASSES.

- No. 4.—The Maltese.

### OF BLACK CATTLE.

- No. 5.—The Alderney
- No. 6.—The Devon
- No. 7.—The Holderness
- No. 8.—The Teeswater.

### OF SHEEP.

- No. 9.—The Merino
- No. 10.—The South Down
- No. 11.—Lancaster.

### OF SWINE.

- No. 12.—The Byfield
- No. 13.—The Bedford
- No. 14.—The Angus.
- No. 15.—The Dishley.

And for this purpose I shall have to import from England, a horse and mare of No. 1, a mare only of No. 2, a cow of No. 7, and a pair of No. 8, and rams and ewes of No. 10 and 11; which I hope to accomplish for about 5000 dollars. Upon this subject I will write to you definitively by the next packet—but in the mean time I wish you to inform yourself when, & how they can be most advantageously procured for me? The Andalusian horse I shall have to import directly from Spain, for which object the king's license is at hand. I have just procured a first rate Maltese Jack, and a Jennet will be obtained from the Mediterranean. The rest of the above named animals have been recently imported into this country, by persons of whom I can obtain them, or they are so near to my establishment as to be accessible in every case, in which I shall at first procure but the female.

Office of the New Albany Chronicle,  
FEBRUARY 17, 1821.

On the claims to the services of Moses, a black man, and to hold him to involuntary servitude for life, together with a relation of the most remarkable events, that transpired on that occasion, in this place.

A black man named Moses, in the month of November, 1820, having abandoned the service of Abraham Fields, near Louisville, Ky. came over the Ohio to reside in this town. On the 1st of February, 1820, Moses was seized by the order of Fields, claiming him as a fugitive from labor, in other words as his slave for life; and according to the statute of the United States, in such case made and provided, brought him before David S. Bassett, Esq. a justice of the peace—a motion was made in behalf of Moses by Messrs. Fitch and Elderkin, his counsel, for the postponement of the trial to the 8th February on the ground of procuring evidence to prove Moses' right to freedom.—This motion was resisted by

Messrs. Denny and Thomasson, counsel for the claimant, alleging the cause before the court was in the nature of an ex parte trial. The justice however on bail being given for appearance, allowed the motion, and the cause stood adjourned accordingly. On the 8th February the parties appeared with their respective counsel, except that Mr. Ferguson supplied the place of Mr. Denny. Claimant's prove right to service gave parole evidence of the sale of Moses on an execution issued on a judgment rendered in Kentucky against Case, the old master of Moses, more than 12 years past. It also appeared in evidence that Moses had repeatedly and generally acknowledged himself a slave to claimant while in his employ. On these grounds it was contended that Moses still owed service to claimant. On the part of Moses, it appeared in evidence that Case had owned him for many years before 1808, when Case had removed with Moses over the river Ohio into the then territory of Indiana, with the intention of making a new home and permanent residence there, and that he had remained there ever since, and that he went there under a belief that by such removal, Moses by law would be entitled to his freedom; that Moses, after remaining with his old master, Case, in Indiana, nearly 12 months, by his own consent and by the advice and direction of Case, (the latter having then little for him to do), was hired to service with a person residing at a place called Man's Lick, in Ky. where he was taken as the property of Case, as before mentioned, on an execution issued on a judgment rendered against Case, after he went to reside in Indiana. On this evidence it was contended that Moses was entitled to freedom.

About the hour at which the court stood adjourned 8th February, forty-three able bodied men accompanied the claimant's agent from Kentucky, over to this place, of whom nine only were sworn as witnesses in the cause. The sheriff for this county having been credibly informed, believed that most of those who passed over the river, before they set off on the other side, had taken the resolution, in case of being unsuccessful in the issue of the trial, to rescue the negro and bear him off by force. This belief the sheriff had formed before the day of trial, and was but too well confirmed on that day, that so large a number, other than witnesses, he supposed could not be drawn hither merely from idle curiosity—the threats by some, the discovery of concealed weapons with others, and the general deportment of the greater part strengthened, as he affirms, his first suspicion. On consultation with, and advice from Judge Woodruff, believing the exposed security of the public peace required the measure, he directed Charles Paxson, Colonel of the militia, to order out a sufficient guard to prevent public disturbance and to enforce the laws. Twenty men under arms, were accordingly ordered out by Col. Paxson, directing them to parade near the court of justice, but in no case to interfere nor use violence, without an evident appearance of disturbance. The trial lasted till about seven o'clock in the evening, when the justice decided that there had not been proof to his satisfaction that service was due from Moses to the claimant, and accordingly ordered that Moses should be discharged out of custody.

After this adjudication, as Moses attempted to go out of the justice's office, in approaching the door some of the claimant's adherents seized on him, and by violence forced him into the public street, apparently determined to carry into execution, in violation of law and public order, their previous resolution of rescuing the negro. A number of citizens feeling this rude proceeding, and insult on the dignity of their state government, resisted the outrage by attempting to reclaim Moses out of their hands, and to afford him the protection of the law.—A scene of uproar & confusion now ensued, in which nearly 100 men, including the combatants of both parties, were engaged; with 200 spectators looking on, feeling all the terrible apprehensions of blood shed and murder. In this alarming scene of angry looks and uplifted deadly weapons, Judge Woodruff stood forth, and with a loud voice commanded the peace; no sooner were his words uttered than he was knocked flat to the ground by a person from the other side of the river, whose name is well known. The Colonel of the militia now ordered them to advance and charge with bayonets, but in no case to fire without special orders, but to resist violence and restore order. The negro man in the mean time was reclaimed and conducted out of the crowd. On giving the orders to charge, Colonel Paxson was insulted by one of the assailants, by most approbrious language, & accompanying his abuse by words, with a violent kick against his thigh. For this insult the aggressor was knocked down with a musket by a soldier and put under guard. The assailants still persevering in their violence, pressing on the militia and insulting them, several were knocked down with muskets, and others picked up



the bayonets, and some badly wounded. In this terrible conflict, between so many combatants, many with arms and most of them wrought up to that state of frenzy which is usually followed by the most desperate acts, it is a matter of wonder that numbers should not have been desperately wounded or killed.

An instance of moderation this, on the part of men, with loaded arms in their hands, basely insulted by aggressors without having given any known provocation, and ordered out under the authority of law, to preserve the peace of society, rarely to be met with under circumstances so aggravating, and deserving of high commendation. Angry looks and threats were exchanged for a good while, but the most tumultuous part of the scene, when confusion and uproar prevailed, & every moment was full of peril, lasted but about 20 minutes. The assailants, compelled to desist from their purpose, finally retired. How many of them were concealed weapons is unknown, but during the contest, two pistols, one dirk and two sharp long knives were taken from them, and a few other pistols and dirks were discovered. Two inhabitants of this place were slightly wounded with dirks or knives.

The writer of this communication aimed to act the part of a dispassionate historian. He supposed himself a candid looker on, almost equally unknown to both parties, not warped as he conceived by local feelings. He had no enmities to revenge, no spleen nor partialities to gratify, nor any other ends to attain but that of the public good. The transaction from its nature seemed to strike his mind, as embracing objects of a wide range in their operation and in their progress, should the business go on, to portend great peril and public mischief. As we live under one general government, we are all countrymen and fellow-citizens. We ought not, therefore to suffer state feelings to pervade our reason, nor permit different conditions in society that have, in a manner, been imposed on us without our own agency, and the effectual alteration of which is beyond our control, to be a cause of schism and dissension, or a standing source of acrimony and recrimination.

## FOREIGN.

### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship *Martha* at Charleston, from London, we are enabled to present our readers with intelligence from that city to the 25d of January.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The news from the continent, contained in these papers, is of great importance. Prince Ruffo, the Neapolitan Ambassador at Vienna, who was disgraced by the Parliament, has been invited by the Allied Sovereigns, to attend the Congress as Ambassador of the King of Naples. This intelligence, if correct, proves clearly the line of conduct which the Allies intend to adopt—certainly, it argues no conclusion of a pacific nature. According to the oath which the King of Naples has taken, he will be expected to disown Prince Ruffo, in the situation which the Allies have appointed him to fill with out the concurrence, & indeed against the declared feelings of the Neapolitan Parliament. Such a proceeding on the part of the King, would actually irritate the two Emperors, and on the other hand, if Prince Ruffo should be recognized by the King of Naples, the Neapolitans will consider the act as a violation of the Spanish Constitution, an essential article of which declares, that the King can make no appointment without the concurrence of his Ministers. Either way, therefore, we may expect some unpleasant consequence.—Another very important feature of this day's news, is, an account of the Assembly of the Spanish Cortes, to deliberate on the invitation given by the Allies to the King of Spain, to attend the Congress.

We were right in our conjectures, that they would not stop at Naples. Let us see what the Spanish Parliament will say to them. There appears but one way to get over the impending troubles—it is for England to offer her mediation between the differing parties. The two Emperors and the King of Prussia, are perhaps too despotical, to allow that a revolution of any sort may be beneficial; and the emancipated nations are too unsettled to appreciate the benefits of a strong controlling power in their rulers. If we could see Naples and Spain subject to the same limited monarchy as Great Britain, then no power on earth could have a right to interfere with their domestic policy.

January 25.

His majesty's determination of opening parliament in person being generally known, the crowd assembled in Waterloo place and the immediate vicinity of the palace, was immense. At half past one his majesty left his palace of Carlton House, and escorted by a large body of horse guards, proceeded in state to the house of lords. The acclamations of loyalty were very loud, though, as the Couriers confesses, there were some manifestations of dislike evinced. "The queen the queen" was continually repeated with enthusiasm; and some were even audacious enough to hiss! Her majesty, it is said, was distinguished among those who applied for tickets of admission for her household, into the house of lords. The house was crowded to excess, and as it should seem, the gentlemen of the house of commons were very unceremoniously squeezed by the crowd of strangers admitted.

His majesty delivered the following:

### My Lords and Gentlemen.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting you that I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

It will be a matter of deep regret to me, if the occurrences which have lately taken place in Italy, should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquillity in that quarter; but it will, in such case, be my great object to secure to my people the continuance of peace.

### Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

The measures by which, in the last session of parliament, you made provision for the expenses of my civil government, and for the honor and dignity of the crown demand my warmest acknowledgements.

I have directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you, and it is a satisfaction to me to have been enabled to make some reduction in our military establishments.

You will observe from the accounts of the public revenue, that notwithstanding the receipts in Ireland have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have affected the commercial credit of that part of the united kingdom, and although our foreign trade during the early part of this time, was in a state of depression; the total revenue has, nevertheless, exceeded that of the preceding year.

A considerable part of this increase must be ascribed to the new taxes; but in some of those branches which are the surest indications of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realized any expectation which could have been reasonably formed of it.

The separate provision which was made for the Queen, as Princess of Wales, in the year 1814, terminated with the demise of his late majesty.

I have, in the mean time, directed advances, as authorized by law, and it will, under present circumstances, be for your consideration what new arrangements should be made on this subject.

### My Lords and Gentlemen.

I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you that a considerable improvement has taken place within the last half year in several of the most important branches of our commerce and manufactures, and that, in many of the manufacturing districts the distresses which prevailed at the commencement of the last session of Parliament have greatly abated.

It will be my most anxious desire to concur in every measure which may be considered as calculated to advance our internal prosperity.

I well know that, notwithstanding the agitation produced by temporary circumstances, and amidst the distresses which still presses upon a large portion of my subjects, firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my person and government, of which I have recently received so many testimonials from all my kingdom, and which whilst it is most grateful to the strongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best and surest safeguard of my throne.

In the discharge of the important duties imposed on you, you will, I am confident be sensible of the indispensable necessity of promoting and maintaining to the utmost of your power a due obedience to the laws, and of instilling into all classes of my subjects, a respect for lawful authority, and for these established institutions under which the country has been enabled to overcome so many difficulties, and to which, under Providence, may be ascribed our happiness & renown, as a nation.

### From the Norfolk Herald.

The following Memorial from the Norfolk Marine Society, in behalf of Commodore Barron, was lately presented to the President of the United States, by Mr. Newton, our representative in Congress. It is proper to remark, that when this Memorial was sent to Washington, it was not known here that Commodore Barron's case was to be made the subject of a Court of Enquiry.

### MEMORIAL.

To the President of the United States.

Sir—The Marine Society of Norfolk takes leave to address you. They offer no apology for doing so; for to you apology would be offensive. Your whole life instructs them, that a direct appeal to their Chief Magistrate, the precious and peculiar privilege of a free people, will never be deemed by you intrusive or improper. The occasion requires frankness. But the reverence in which they hold, as well your personal, as your political character, makes it impossible that their frankness should degenerate into disrespect or indecorum.

They respectfully, but earnestly solicit your attention to Commodore James Barron—one of the oldest officers in the navy, he has long been left without actual rank or active employment; and judging the future by the past, seems doomed to waste his life in inactivity, & to be neglected and overlooked in all distributions of naval service.—Whether this has hitherto resulted from accident or design, they presume neither to enquire or conjecture. But its immediate personal effect is to degrade and impoverish an officer whose private virtue and personal merit are universally admitted. The remote and general tendency is to establish a precedent, under which patronage and not merit is to become the passport to actual employment.

Amid the multiplied and important duties of the high station, to which the ven-

eration of your country has called you, it ought not to be desired nor expected that the ordinary details of service should occupy your mind.—But occasions may arise in which such details involve principles of general and solemn import. Such an occasion is believed now to exist.

The silent and systematic exclusion from all employment, of an Officer, high in rank, of known private worth, of acknowledged professional skill; the practical mutation of a temporary suspension, inflicted by an authorized tribunal, into a perpetual and total annihilation of rank; is virtual cashiering, (without imputation of offence, without enquiry, without trial,) by some invisible, irresponsible and mysterious power, are measures which strike deeply, not merely at the honor and interest of the individual, but at the honor and independence of the general service. It is in this view of the subject, the Marine Society of Norfolk have believed the situation of this Officer not unworthy your attention; and venture to solicit your individual and personal decision on his fate.—For his private integrity and personal worth, this entire community will vouch.

The whole navy cannot but attest his nautical skill and his accomplished seamanship. His personal courage, his coolness and self-possession in action are recorded and extolled by that very Court Martial which condemned him.

Your Memorialists beg leave to recall to your remembrance, that the sentence which condemned him, acquits him of all offence but an error of judgment in a new & trying situation. Dispassionate history may revise that decision, and vindicate his judgment, on the very part in which it was impeached.—But if he erred, he has paid to the utmost farthing the penalty of degradation and poverty, which his sentence inflicted. If he has borne the suffering, justice and magnanimity will deem it an expiation.

Your memorialists therefore venture to solicit his active employment.

Norfolk Va. January, 1821.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

The following selection, furnished by the National Gazette, will no doubt be highly interesting to all our readers, and find favour with many.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of Jan. 15.

The German papers last arrived, contain a declaration by the Allied Powers at Troppau, and a more offensive production, and one which will more powerfully excite the feelings of all the British people against it, we have never had an occasion to record. As respects the existing ministry of England, we say, once for all, that they are unworthy, totally unworthy, to remain the ministers of a free people, and of a people so high-minded, generous, and benevolent, as the community of the British empire, unless they act decidedly in the first place, by influence, and in the ultimate issue by force of arms, to vindicate the independence of nations, and the liberty of mankind. Unless they do so, they are only worthy of being dismissed, with a contempt reduced to compassion in favour of good intentions, accompanied with weak and timid natures.

If any one shall doubt the justice of these terms, we quote only in answer the following passage of this Manifesto:—"Without doubt the Allied Powers have the right to take, in common, general measures of precaution against those states whose reforms, engendered by rebellion, are openly opposed to legitimate governments. In consequence, the Allied Monarchs, &c. have concerted together the necessary measures, and will attain the end desired, either by mediation or force. And these measures they have communicated to the Courts of London and Paris, nothing doubting." &c.

Without doubt, we reply, all governments have a right to take precautions for their own security and tranquility; but these precautions must be taken within their own dominions, and in matters of their own undoubted right, and not by invasion and war upon their neighbors, acting only in the exercise of their own absolute rights of independence and self-regulation. If, of two independent princes, living in the neighborhood of each other, one, by a more intelligent system of government and administration, becomes more powerful than the other, the duty of such other is to become more vigilant, or at least to seek an equal increase by similar means. There would be no end of wars, and no possibility of that gradual improvement in the condition of mankind, which is the law and duty of our nature, if this apprehension of remote consequences justified national war. The independence of nations would be but a name.

There are, indeed, certain interests of mankind so great, so vital, so universal, for example, religion and social order as opposed to irreligion and anarchy, as not only to justify, but to require, all Christian and civilized nations to unite and go forth for the common defence of that upon which they all alike depend. But civil reforms of government are assuredly not of this kind. This is not the proper sense of legitimacy. Legitimacy is the right, if we may so express, of government as opposed to anarchy and sanguinary revolutions, but is in no respect violated by those reforms and changes, which the reason and feelings of mankind from time to time introduce, or superadd to the most established system. Put only one question.—Could the English revolution of 1688

(that of William the Third) have been established under such a system as that of the Alliance at Troppau? And would not the principle here asserted, have compelled and justified all the Sovereigns in Europe to invade England at that time, and enforce us to receive back the Stuarts and their despotism?

Again, we say, let not the people of England tolerate the active execution of these principles or they may expect to see the time when a declaration will be issued against themselves. If the present ministry will not defend the independence of Naples and Spain, let us have ministers that will. We have repeatedly stated that the present ministers possess our best wishes, and our full confidence. They still do so, but it will vanish or continue according to their conduct in this question. The business of the Queen is nothing to the importance of this subject. This business is on one side a mere butt of faction, and on the other a stumbling block and most justly and honourably so, in the way of well meaning and conscientious men. But the common liberty of mankind is concerned in the other. Surely, surely, Europe has not thus become what it is in arms, in arts, and in general civilization, to be rendered in its several divisions of States, Kingdoms, and empires, the patrimony of Princes, Emperors, and Kings; and surely the progress of mankind is not now to stop forever, lest the further profits, personal ease, or personal enjoyment of these feudal possessors, should eventually become diminished and impaired in the gain of their subjects. What would now be the state of Europe, if all the ancient despots had been defended and maintained by this general guarantee.

In a word, is not this Holy Alliance, as it is now about to be asserted in practice, an actual confederacy, of all the Kings in Europe against all the people, and at all times as capable of being directed against the most salutary reforms as against the most sanguinary revolutions? And is not the common sense of mankind opposed to any general confederacy, which proposes as its essential principle and object, to maintain in perpetuity any thing so naturally subject to error and abuse as all human existing institutions—those only excepted (and those only in their first and main principles) which concern revealed religion, in its first truths of the being of God, and the salvation of mankind through our Redeemer.

### REMARKS.

Bell's Weekly Messenger is a paper of much authority, its general character is dispassionate, serious and calm—never considered ministerial, but never wildly in opposition. The above opinions are some of the most ardent we recollect to have seen from that paper, but as the subject to which they relate is a very interesting one, well calculated to appeal to the feelings, we will not undertake to chide the seeming intemperance of remark.

The Messenger decides at once, that the ministry must take side with Naples against the Allies, and by taking side with Naples, pledge themselves also to aid Spain and Portugal in the maintenance of their new order of things.—The business of a nation's entering into a war, is a serious affair, & the result upon her interest ought to be nicely calculated & certainly foreseen, before the blow is stricken. We do not know what entanglements may bind England to the Holy Alliance, or what has been the nature of her late intercourse with those powers, since they have been engaged in deciding what course they shall take in consequence of the Revolutions that have recently occurred in some European Kingdoms; but this much we think we can hazard, that England is now in no condition to go to war on the side of the Allies.—To aid the Allies would give strength and fury to the Radicals at home, whose power at present seems to be quite sufficient to afford the ministry full occupation and some concern.—But supposing England not entangled with the members of the Holy Alliance in this affair, and free and at large to do as she pleases, would not her engaging in the war on the side of Spain and Naples (for we take it for granted a war is inevitable) tend to sink all disquietude at home, and give a new direction to public feeling? If so, could the ministry plan a better *russe de guerre* for the relief of the nation and for their own alleviation? To declare war in behalf of the Revolutionists would be to adopt the principles of the Radicals, who would be obliged, to a man, to support them—and the ministerial party, understanding the necessity of the case, might fall in, and thus this important step would be taken with almost the unanimous voice. The Queen and all her abominations would be lost amidst the din of arms, and the gallantry of the country directed to higher objects than bolstering up her tattered reputation, in taking the part of a people nobly struggling in the holy right of insurrection.

We cannot pretend to say what effect such a step might have at home after the termination of the war, nor what indeed would probably be its results. The junction of England with the Revolutionists, if that is possible, would render them truly imposing, and would call for a full development of the powers and resources of Russia, which has never yet been made. Powerful and efficient as Russia was in the late war with France, she scarcely more than gave a demonstration of what she could do; and if in the course of events other powers should be blended with the Revolutionary Governments, and thus form a serious combination that would merit all her strength, we shall certainly expect to see Russia put forth a power more formidable than any which has hitherto ever appeared in modern Europe.

The observations of the Messenger upon the grounds of the war are very strong, and his positions, abstractedly considered, need not be contested. But we must leave the affair of interference in others concerns to the feelings, the obligations, and the sense of duty of those whose states are in danger, for the condition in which men are placed must always have a powerful influence upon the opinions they form.—Situated as we are, remote from foreign nations, we are consequently less inclined to approve such interferences, as well because there is no necessity in any event for our interfering, and as little chance of any interference with us.—But such is not the case among contemners, or near neighbours.—Among them, the rights of sovereignty are intermeddled with when necessity is considered obvious, as private rights are invaded when the safety of others seems to require it. Thus we have no hesitation in pulling down a man's house, without his consent, under the expectation of arresting from our own a devouring fire, whilst a more calm spectator might doubt, and even deny, the necessity of the measure. As philanthropists, and liberty and equality republicans, we might say, that a revolution upon one of our neighbours farms, where the many should put down the authority of the few, (the Master,) would be no more than an example of a struggle for the rights of man, seeking through such a revolution "their long lost liberty"—Yet as men and as politicians too, in case of such an event, we should fly with alacrity to aid our deposed friend, and to bring to a proper state of subordination his rebellious subjects.—Thus, though it might be abstractly right that the condition of these people should be ameliorated, yet it would be practically wrong in us to tolerate it in that way.

If the wishes of our hearts were consulted, they would all be, that every nation upon earth should enjoy the freest and happiest government that the character of its people could bear.—But that is not the point—it is not what we wish—but we are about enquiring whether one government may not interpose against the revolutions in another, upon the grounds of its own safety. The first impression is against it—but reflection seems rather, at least to create a doubt. In finding apologies for the excesses and crimes of revolution, it has been said by one of the modern apostles of insurrection, that "Revolutions cannot be brought about by the application of Rose water." It may be fancifully retorted, neither do mathematical lines afford a sufficient rampart against the infection of their doctrines and examples. If the deposition of established authority, the confiscation of property, the exile of some, and the slaughter of thousands of others are the necessary or usual means of an ameliorating revolution.—The bayonets, the artillery and the cavalry are the only defences against the wide spreading contagion.

A nation has no right of its own authority to molest the intervening territory of another, lying between it and its enemy—but if the intervening territory becomes the depot of military materials that are used, or that a well grounded belief exists will be used, to her annoyance and injury, the rule of self-preservation will justify an attempt to render such depot harmless.—Thus too, although one nation may have no right to interfere in the changes of government and powers in another, yet if it fully believes, that if such changes take place, they will render her condition unsafe, the right of self-preservation attaches here also.—If it is said that Germany and Prussia, and least of all Russia, are in no danger; it may be replied, that both Germany and Prussia have already felt the sensation of revolutionary symptoms; they have each had within their own limits many and strong demonstrations.—These, no doubt, are the great and leading causes to the course they are taking, nor can it be presumed that if they are in any danger, that Russia is safe, or that Russia, under such circumstances, would not be ready and willing to add her force to their sustenance.



The advocates of revolution have always the prettiest side of the question; they talk nothing but popular doctrine—their groundwork is the rights of man, on which they erect a superstructure of the most harmonious philanthropy—their argument is a platform of delightful axioms, and all their illustrations are but fountains of benevolence. Whilst the anti-revolutionists are constrained to the use of the frigid maxims of prudential caution, the harsher doctrines of necessity, and the more ungracious plans of high state authority—The more magnificent the revolution by the wildness of its tenets, the laxity of its rule, the philosophy of its religion, the parallelism of its orders, and its general absolutism from all law and wholesome restraint, the more rigorous must be the maxims of the anti-revolutionist, the more obdurate his course, the sterner his argument, until he is forced to make use of all that power can controul and necessity can suggest. His last stand is "The plague must be stayed" and blood and treasure must do it.

How unequal do such combatants appear before the world!—It is not fair then to entertain a contest upon this revolution and its adversaries, thus prematurely—We cannot calculate with any certainty upon its course or its results, for revolutions are as incalculable as comets—When we see more done, we shall be better able to judge what is well or ill done.

#### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. EDUCATION.

The Town of Cambridge, in Dorchester County, (Md.) contains a white population, by the late Census of six hundred and thirty-five souls. In this Town, are four schools for males and females, in which are educated about eighty children—or one eighth of the population. Dorchester County (exclusive of the Town of Cambridge) contains a similar population of nine thousand, six hundred and ninety-two souls. The number of schools in the county are twenty, which are attended by about three hundred and fifty children—or a little more than one twenty-seventh of the population!

Now according to the best opinions, the lowest estimate of the means of education for any country requires that there should be schools for one-tenth of the population. A completely effective means, requires a larger proportion. Taking then the one-tenth as the scale, it thus appears that in Dorchester County exclusive of the Town of Cambridge that there are only means of educating a little more than the one-third of the population, leaving the other two-thirds wholly without education!

On Taylor's Island in this County, there has been at all times, a school, and some times two; attended by 25 or 30 children—in the winter season by eight or ten more. This Island contains a white population of about three hundred. This is no doubt the best educated district of Country in the County—very probably in the state. It is not exceeded by the Pays de Vaud in Switzerland—supposed to be the best educated district in Europe. Great credit is due to the inhabitants of that place for the uniform zeal, they have displayed for the instruction of their children.

Should Dorchester County exhibit a fair example of the state of education in the country portions of the state, as it is believed it does, its condition is most deplorable and irresistibly demonstrates that some prompt and effectual measures should be adopted for its improvement.—Our government, is emphatically a government of opinion. The people do and will govern whatever is their deliberate will, that will, will be manifested in the public acts of the government. Hence the necessity for a general diffusion of knowledge,—that the public concerns may be rightfully administered and the people protected from the crafts and demagogues who would use them as instruments to obtain their own ambitious and sinister purposes. Nor is education less important to us as individuals. There is hardly any condition or circumstance of human existence, in which a knowledge of the elements of education, may not be a source of convenience, of profit, or of pleasure. It is a subject of the most painful regret that the importance and value of education, are not sufficiently realised by the mass of the people—or at least a considerable number care much less for the instruction of their children than they ought. Hence one great difficulty of establishing schools in the country. If there are many, or even several persons in any district of country, who seek not the education of their children, their negligence, or unconcern put it out of the reach of those parents who desire to have their children educated; because it reduces the number of scholars below that which can maintain a master. And even if from some accidental excitement, or the extraordinary exertions of some few individuals a school is established, it very often happens that in a single year the school is broken up. It is not furnished with a regular and secure support—then a long time will elapse before another school will be ventured upon in that quarter, where it had so lately failed.—This difficulty should not occur. Parents should know that they cannot more effectually provide for the advancement of their children, their usefulness, respectability and happiness—than by affording them opportunities of education; and they should dispense with a cheerful hand, their money when applied to so important an object.

For the purpose of better appreciating the state of education in this portion of the country, let us briefly attend to its situation in other countries where popular

education has been attended to. In England, according to the report of a late committee appointed to make enquiry into the subject, it appears that the grand total of children educated there is 750,000—in a population of 9,500,000, or a little less than the one thirtieth of the population. This deficiency in the means of education, has awakened the attention of the distinguished men of that country and great & extraordinary efforts are making to remove it. It is proposed to establish by a system of encouragements, schools, which will carry opportunities of instruction to every parents door. In Scotland taking the average of twelve counties, the population of which is 656,000 and making no allowance for the education of the upper classes or for private tuition at all, there are schools where between one-ninth and one-tenth of the population are taught.

In Holland in 1812 there were 4451 schools where 190,000 children were instructed, or one-tenth of the population. In the Pays de Vaud (Switzerland) about one-eighth of the people attend the Parish Schools; and not one person in sixty is to be found, who cannot read. France presents a very different picture. In 1819 the numbers attending schools were 1,070,500, or one twenty-eight of the population! This may excite surprise with those, who know the distinguished heights of knowledge, attained by many of her scientific and literary men—but in this France is consistent; always more anxious for her own glory than the happiness of her people. That in which the French ever have delighted, in all subjects and upon all occasions, is a meteor, a blaze—if they could only dazzle the world into a belief that they were the most enlightened nation of Europe, it was sufficient.—Hence the encouragements to a few distinguished men in arts, science & literature, and the indifference to a general diffusion of education. But a better order of things is about to take place in that country. Great exertions are now making there for the establishment of schools. In the year 1817 and 1818, 7120 schools were planted capable of educating, 204,500 children—previously the proportion having been only one thirty-fifth.

In Wales there are not schools for above the one twentieth—that is, there are only the means of educating half the people of the principality.—(Vide the *Edinburgh Review* for August 1820.)

No subject can be of greater and more permanent importance, than the one, which forms the topic of this article, and surely it should receive the most anxious consideration both from our law givers & from the people.

#### A MARYLANDER.

A late Missouri paper says, a man whose name is Johnson, was lately convicted of forgery. When the verdict was pronounced, the prisoner repeating the word *guilty*, drew a pen-knife and gave himself 3 stabs, which will probably relieve the executioner from an unpleasant office.

#### BALTIMORE, March 17.

Yesterday afternoon, during the gale, a small sail-boat, containing four persons, was upset between the Point and the Lazyaretto; and we regret to state, that a young gentleman by the name of MANSHALL, was drowned, notwithstanding the anxious exertions of his brother, & other gentlemen who put off immediately in a boat from the Revenue cutter to their assistance. The feelings of a brother may be imagined but cannot be described, when it is known that he was enabled to save all but the unfortunate object of his solicitude, who had sunk to rise no more.

### Easton Mail Line.



#### THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

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

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

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

March 24, 1821.—if.

### A CARD.

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

Her terms will be accommodating to the pressure of the times, and all favours gratefully received and acknowledged.

Easton, March 24

### Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

### New Spring Goods.

#### GROOME & LAMBDIN.

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

#### A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

### GOODS,

SUITED TO THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASONS,

#### CONSISTING OF

### DRY GOODS,

#### GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

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

Easton, March 20—24—4w

### THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

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

March 24

### FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

#### BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

March 22, 1821.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of Three per cent, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 2d day of April next.

By Order,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashr.

March 24—

### NOTICE.

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

RICHARD HARRINGTON, Shff.

of Kent County, Delaware.

March 24—3w

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued from the county court of Somerset county, against Littleton Dennis Teackle, of said county, I shall expose to public sale on Wednesday the 18th day of April next, the following property, taken and held to satisfy said writs, viz. One Farm, purchased from John Pershouse, containing seven hundred and fifty acres, more or less. One Farm purchased from John Winder, containing four hundred and sixty-two acres, more or less. One Farm purchased from Benson B. Lowe, containing one hundred and eighty-one acres, more or less. One Farm purchased of William Russum, called and known by the name of Harren Creek Mineral Springs, containing one hundred and twelve acres, more or less. One Farm purchased of Eli Furniss, containing one hundred acres, more or less. That Elegant House and Lot, occupied by said Littleton D. Teackle, containing twenty acres more or less. Five Houses and Lots in Princess Anne town and precincts. Twenty six Negroes, five Horses, thirty head of Cattle, thirty Sheep, fifty Hogs, 1 Gig, 1 Coach, nine Beds, 200 oz. Silver Plate, Carpets, Andirons, Bureau, Bookcase, Settee, Looking Glasses, Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, &c. Sale to commence at nine o'clock, A. M. Terms Cash.

GEORGE DASHEILL, Shff.

of Somerset county, Md.

February 22d, 1821.

March 24—3w—2q—5c

### PLOUGHS.

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

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

50 Carey Ploughs, price from 5 to 10 dollars. These are valuable for stumpy, stoney or sandy soils; the largest size will bear the draft of four horses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

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

R. S.

Baltimore, March 10.

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

#### THE WHOLE IN ONE DAY

30,000 Dollars

5,000 Dollars

5,000 Dollars, &c.

All payable in Cash without deduction!

The Managers of the Cathedral Church Lottery (of Baltimore) have the pleasure to announce to the public that the Splendid

#### CONSOLIDATION DRAWING

Will positively take place on Friday the 27th NEXT MONTH (April)—the whole lottery will be finished on that day and no postponement beyond that day on any account whatever.

#### COHEN'S OFFICES, Balt.

March 12, 1821.

Agreeably to the notice of the Managers, the distribution of the brilliant prizes in the CONSOLIDATION LOTTERY Will take place 37th next month and the whole to be completed

#### In one Drawing.

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

All payable without Discount!

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

In the present instance therefore speedy applications should be made.

Whole Tickets \$25 Fifths 5  
Halves 12 50 Eighths 3 12  
Quarters 6 25 Tenths 2 50

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

### COHEN'S

#### LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES,

114 and 244 Market-st. BALTIMORE

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

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

\* \* \* \* \* Onyx from any part of the United States, enclosing the Cash or prize tickets, post paid, will meet the same prompt attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Secretary

to the Managers—BALTIMORE.

March 24—3w

### Land for Sale.

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

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

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPT, Trustee

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

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The creditors of the said Moses W. Neabitt, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims in the Clerks office of Dorchester county, within twelve months from the day of sale, with the vouchers thereon.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPT, Trustee.

Cambridge, March 24.

### Sheriff's Sale.

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

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

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

March 24—4w

### YOUNG TOM,

A Chestnut Sorrel handsomely marked with white—five years old next July, is in fine condition and will be let to mares, the ensuing season at the moderate price of four dollars the spring's chance and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case—the season to commence the 27th of March and end the 26th of June, money payable the first of September.

### Young Tom

Was got by old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admired on the Western Shore of this State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a half-blooded Canadian Mare—it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree the three grand requisites for either saddle or harness, strength, activity, and invincible spirit. He will be at Easton on Tuesday the 27th instant, at the "Trappe" on Wednesday the 28th, returning home call in Ferry Neck on Friday the 30th, and at St. Michaels on Saturday the 31st, which stands will be attended once a fortnight throughout the season, the residue of his time at the subscriber's stable. Tom was let to a few mares at 3 years old and his colts are much admired; he was let to about thirty mares last season and proved himself a sure foal getter.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.

Talbot County, near St. Michaels,

March 24th, 1821.

### Crab Apple Cider,

#### FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH CHAIN,

Opposite the Easton Hotel.

March 24, 1821.

### Chance Medley

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

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

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

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

### Pedigree.

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

Lurcher, the sire of Chance, the grand sire of the above Chance Medley, was gotten by Dunganon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertumnus, or Eclipse; his grand dam by the Compton Barb out of a sister to Regulus; Vertumnus was by Eclipse out of the Tartar mare, dam of Mercury, Volunteer, &c. Hyder Ally was gotten by Blank; his dam by Regulus; his grand dam (Little Boves) by a brother of Mizbury; his great grand dam by Hutton's Barb; his great, great grand dam by the Byerly Turk; his great, great, great grand dam was Mr. Place's mare by Hantboy; his great, great, great, great grand dam by the Byerly Turk; his great, great, great, great grand dam by Morgan's Dumpy; a son of the Hema; Fly Turk; his great, great, great, great grand dam by Dodsworth; his great, great, great, great grand dam by Whynot, son of Fenwick Barb.

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

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

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

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

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

### JAMES NABB.

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



## POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

The sun that summer's eve had set,  
But his last tinge was lighting yet  
The lately glowing west,  
To yield her brilliancy that night  
The moon beam'd forth in splendor bright,  
All Nature seem'd at rest,  
It was a time when the full soul  
Would burst itself from all controul  
And soar away to heaven;  
When visions, purer than of Earth,  
Whisper'd to man his higher worth,  
And all his sins forgiven.

In that romantic mood of mind  
We sometimes feel when unconfined,  
We leave the maze of thought  
Tray'd along a rural walk,  
When a poor mania female's talk  
My ear in sadness caught.

I look'd and saw beside the way  
A form as touching tender, lay  
Upon the cold bare ground,  
As ever met a human eye;  
A little boy was sitting nigh,  
With flowers his brow was crown'd.

From her wild, unconnected speech,  
I learn'd a tale that might e'en teach  
A marble heart to feel.  
'Twas told at intervals of light  
That stole upon the mind's dread night  
As meteor-flashes steal.

For her life's stream was ebbing fast,  
It seem'd each word would be her last,  
Her parting hour was nigh;  
Her day of life were number'd all,  
Like the pluck'd lily she must fall,  
With'd and worthless lie.

She once had been a father's pride,  
With him a mother too had died  
To rear their daughter fair,  
To make her all their hearts could ask,  
Was their most pleasing, anxious task,  
And she was worth their care.

She grew in beauty, and her heart  
Was all that virtue could impart;  
Love reign'd with friendship there,  
Until a monster cross'd her path,  
A reptile messenger of wrath  
Life's blessings to impair.

The way to gain her heart he knew,  
He feign'd all that was tender, true,  
And talk'd of nuptial joy;  
And who could then the villain tell?  
Alas! she had but loved too well—  
She pointed to her boy.

She call'd him Henry, and she said  
His father's countenance she read  
Upon his little face;  
She scan'd his features o'er and o'er,  
And seem'd more fond to gaze, the more  
She caught the yet-loved trace.

Her mother lived disconsolate,  
Her father sunk beneath his fate,  
She was herself insane;  
She had escaped her keeper's care,  
Unwittingly had wandered there,  
To leave all earthly pain.

But no reproach dwell on her tongue  
Towards the wretch who done the wrong,  
'Twas pity she express'd;  
Something of still remaining love,  
And of forgiveness from above,  
She wish'd she might be blest.

Oh, heaven! can I e'er forget  
That anguish'd moment when I met  
Her last wild look of death?  
Her eyes did to her infant steal,  
Then turn'd on me their last appeal;  
She drew her final breath.

Her spirit quit the mortal frame,  
As from its Maker's hand it came  
As truly, purely fair;  
Unconscious, as she died she smiled,  
And left her poor forsaken child  
A homeless outcast there.

Oh, Woman! when thy virtues wind  
Their silken folds around the mind,  
And all thy beauties warm  
The heart that has thy power confest,  
Can I enough that wretch detect  
Who'd blight the charming form.

## FOR SALE

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

## To be Rented,

AT REDUCED RENTS.

The Houses and Store Rooms now occupied  
by Dr. Dawson, and the Rev. Mr. Sedill, and  
possession given the first of January next—  
Enquire of the Rev. Mr. Warfield or of the  
Subscriber.  
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Dec. 23—

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners of the Tax for  
Talbot County will meet at their office in the  
Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th  
day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and on  
Thursday and Saturday of the same week, &  
will continue to sit on the same days in each  
succeeding week, for the space of twenty  
days, for the purpose of hearing and deter-  
mining appeals, and making such alterations  
and abatements in the assessment of property,  
as they may deem necessary and proper ac-  
cording to law.

By order,  
JOHN STEVENS, Clk.  
to the Commissioners of the Tax  
for Talbot County.

Feb. 17

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two venditioni exponas one at  
the suit of Perry Spencer and the other at the  
suit of Isaac Brooks and also three fieri facias  
one at the suit of Alfred Hambleton one at the  
suit of Henry Hambleton and the others at the  
suit of Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison  
against Thomas Hambleton, will be sold on  
Thursday the 29th of March, on the premi-  
ses the following property, to wit, a tract or  
part of a tract of land, called Hambleton's Dis-  
covery, containing one hundred acres more  
or less, two dressing glasses and one crib-  
sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.  
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 24—1s

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two venditioni exponas to me  
directed, from the Court of Appeals, at the  
suits of Westley Woods and Richard Cockey,  
and Charles Warfield, against Richard and  
David Robinson, will be sold on the Court  
House green, between the hours of 12 and 2  
o'clock, on the 3d day of April, to wit, All  
the right, interest, claim and title of the  
said Richard Robinson, in and to all singular  
that farm or plantation situated lying and be-  
ing in Oxford Neck, in Talbot County aforesaid,  
consisting of a part or parcel of a tract of  
Land called 'Long Point' wherein a certain  
Elizabeth Robinson now resides, and  
whereof the said Elizabeth Robinson, in and  
by virtue of the last will and testament of a  
certain David Robinson, late of the said county  
deceased, is seized in her demesne as of free-  
hold during the time of her natural life, with  
the remainder thereof to the said Richard  
Robinson and his heirs in fee, and containing  
by estimation the quantity of One Hundred and  
twenty-eight Acres of land, be the same more  
or less, subject to the Mortgage of Nicholas  
Hammond, Esq. dated the 26th of January  
1819, also, one other venditioni from the  
County Court, to me directed at the suit of  
David Warfield and James Fogue against  
Richard Robinson, will be sold on the above  
3d day of April at 3 o'clock on the Court  
House green the following property viz. 4  
bedsteads, beds & furniture, 1 pair of mahog-  
any dining tables, half dozen of Windsor chairs  
half dozen flag bottom ditto, 1 cupboard and  
contents, 1 bay Mare and Colt, 1 Horse, 1 Cow  
and calf, 2 Heifers and 1 Cart—Taken and  
sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of  
the above venditionies.  
ALLEN BOWIE Shff.

Feb. 17

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me  
directed at the suit of James Willson, jun. use  
of Keeler & Fogue, use of Edward McDaniel  
against Benjamin Roberts, will be sold on the  
Court House Green between the hours of 11  
and 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 3d of April the  
following property viz. one mahogany secre-  
tary desk, seven Windsor chairs, one breakfast  
table, three feather beds, one straw bed, one  
bedstead, one pair of andirons, one tea board,  
one carriage, one negro man Daniel, the goods  
and chattels of said Roberts taken and sold to  
satisfy the debt interest and costs of the a-  
bove venditioni.  
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

March 10—1s.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me di-  
rected at the suit of Aldren and Foster May-  
nard, administrators of Foster, against Robert  
Dawson, will be sold on Tuesday the 10th of  
April, on the Court House Green, between  
the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the following  
property, viz.: The life estate of the said Rob-  
ert Dawson, in and to one third part of the  
Farm on which he now resides, 2 head of Hor-  
ses and 3 head of Cattle—Taken and sold to  
satisfy the debt interest and costs of the a-  
bove venditioni.  
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

March 17—1s.

## Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

For sale (300 Acres) the half of that large  
and valuable Farm, which was lately in the  
possession of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Ennalls, de-  
ceased, and now in the possession of Mr.  
Samuel Keene, as a tenant.  
This Farm is about eight miles from Cam-  
bridge, situated on Transquah river, in Dor-  
chester County, and is prime high land, and is  
known to be well adapted to the growth of  
wheat, corn and tobacco—Persons disposed  
to purchase are referred for terms and a fur-  
ther description of the premises to Dr. Joseph  
E. Muse, of Cambridge, or to the subscriber,  
living at Gloria's Point, Talbot County.  
SAM'L CHAMBERLAINE.

Feb. 3—1s

## DRUMMER.

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

## Drummer

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

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

March 10—1s

## THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Young High-Flyer,

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's  
Stable, near Easton, on the following terms,  
to wit: 5 dollars the season, but if paid by the  
20th of August 4 dollars will discharge the  
debt—Ten dollars insurance—Two dollars  
the single leap, and twenty-five cents to the  
Groom in each case.

## YOUNG HIGH-FLYER

Is 13 years old, an elegant dapple grey, sixteen  
hands high, is proportioned in size, and his fi-  
gure equis any horse in the county, moves  
pleasant to the rider and handsome to the  
viewer, and his quality exceeds any stud on the  
continent. Old High-Flyer was the sire of  
Young High-Flyer which is a sufficient recom-  
mendation—he at twelve years old sold for  
fourteen hundred dollars. Further informa-  
tion will be given on enquiry, and every at-  
tention paid by the subscriber.

March 3.

WILLIAM BARNES.

## New Spring Goods

The Subscribers, at their stand opposite the  
Court House in the Town of Easton, have just  
received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a  
very handsome assortment of

## Spring Goods,

available to the present approaching Season,  
they will be offered on very low terms for the  
ready money, the Public & their Friends gen-  
erally are solicited to give them a call & view  
their Assortment. (They beg leave further to  
observe that from this date they have declined  
selling any more goods on a Credit,) those  
that wish to purchase for the Cash will find  
much to their advantage by an immediate call  
and examine for themselves.  
JENKINS & STEVENS.

March 10, 1821—3s

N. B. Also a quantity of good choice Tow  
Linen, just received with other Coarse Lin-  
ens. J. & S.

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP  
**Edward Lloyd,**  
EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY  
the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—  
returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY  
at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave  
Easton and Baltimore on the above named  
days during the season.

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

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

Easton Point, Feb. 17—1s

## Notice.

The Co partnership heretofore existing un-  
der the firm of BURCHENAL & YOUNG, and  
conducted by Thomas Burchenal, at Greens-  
borough, in Caroline county, was this day dis-  
solved by mutual consent—All persons having  
claims against the said firm are desired to call  
on the said Thomas Burchenal for payment,  
and all those indebted to the said firm are re-  
quested to settle the same with Thomas Bur-  
chenal, who alone is fully authorized to set-  
tle and adjust the same.  
THOMAS BURCHENAL.  
WILLIAM S. YOUNG.  
Greensborough, 5th March 1821.

## NOTICE

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

## JAMES,

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

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

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.

Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.

March 10—8w

## Notice

Is hereby given, that the Levy Court for  
Talbot County, will meet at the Court House,  
in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th instant, to ap-  
point Constables and a Keeper of the Court-  
House—And on the third day of April next,  
to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in  
said County. By order,  
JACOB LOCKERMAN, Clk.

March 3

MRS. ANN MARIA CAMPBELL,  
Having removed to a Large and Commodious  
House in Cambridge, in a convenient part of  
the Town, in respect to the Academy and o-  
ther Schools, will Board a few Girls and Boys,  
on moderate terms.  
Cambridge, December 2 1820.

## BOARD

The Subscriber having removed to Easton,  
will accommodate a few young gentlemen  
with BOARD the present year.  
WM. THOMAS.

Easton, Jan. 13—1s

MARYLAND,  
In Somerset County Court, at  
November Term, 1820.

On application of Littleton Dennis Teackle,  
by his petition to the said court for the bene-  
fits of the Insolvent laws of this state, it is  
ordered that the said Littleton Dennis Teack-  
le be discharged, and that he appear before  
the said court on the first Saturday of May  
next, to obey the further order of the  
said Court, in respect to his petition a-  
foresaid, as is required by the said laws.

JOHN DONE, Clk. of S. C. O

March 3—4w

## CASH

Given for Negroes.

The Subscriber will remain through the  
Spring and Summer at Cagle's Tavern, Balti-  
more, and the Union Tavern Easton, for the  
purpose of purchasing Negroes—He is at any  
time prepared with current bank notes to buy  
twenty, and with three days notice can be re-  
ady to take fifty. Persons wishing to sell will  
please give me a call before they sell.

DAVID ANDERSON.

February 24, 1821—1s

## Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

## SPRING GOODS.

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

## FANCY & STAPLE GOODS

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

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER

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

## THE JANE & MARY

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
CLEMENS VICKARS.

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

Easton Point, Feb. 17

## NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DAYS.

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

On Monday of every week she will leave  
Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Chestertown and  
arrive there in the afternoon; and on  
Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock she will leave  
Chestertown and return to Baltimore; touching  
in both routes at Queen's Town to take and  
land Passengers.  
She will take freights from and to the re-  
spective places above mentioned as so not  
to incommode the Passengers, their Horses,  
or Carriages.

The Steam Boat has been freshly painted  
and completely fitted up in her Machinery,  
and will be found entirely suited to the con-  
venience and pleasure of every Passenger.  
All Baggage, of which due care will be tak-  
en, will nevertheless be at the risk of the  
owners as heretofore.

CLEMENS VICKARS.

Easton, March 17, 1821.

THE STEAM-BOAT  
**MARYLAND,**

Will continue to run as heretofore until the  
last day of the present month. But after-  
wards she will take her routes as follows: On  
Sunday, the first of April she leaves Easton at  
8 o'clock and will proceed to Annapolis and  
Baltimore, arriving at the latter place at 6  
o'clock the same evening; leaves Baltimore  
on Wednesday at 8 o'clock and returns by  
Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock the same  
evening; And so leaving Easton at the same  
hour and by the same route every Sunday  
and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like  
manner every Wednesday and Saturday. In  
every route, as she passes, she will touch at  
Todd's Point, and at the Mills and Oxford, if  
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Chestertown and return to Baltimore; touching  
in both routes at Queen's Town to take and  
land Passengers.  
She will take freights from and to the re-  
spective places above mentioned as so not  
to incommode the Passengers, their Horses,  
or Carriages.

CLEMENS VICKARS.

Easton, March 17, 1821.

## In Council.

Annapolis, February 21, 1821.

Ordered, That the act entitled, 'An Act to  
prevent the destruction of Oysters in this  
State,' be published for three successive  
weeks in the Maryland Republican, Annapo-  
lis, the American, and Patriot, at Baltimore,  
the Star, at Easton, and the Eastern Gazette.  
By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

## An Act to prevent the Destruction of

Oysters in this State.

WHEREAS, it is represented, to the General  
Assembly, that a great number of large  
vessels from the northern and middle States  
frequent our waters; for the purpose of trans-  
porting Oysters to those States, and whereas  
well grounded apprehensions are entertained  
of the utter extinction of Oysters in this state  
as well in consequence of the immense quan-  
tity thereof exported as the destructive in-  
struments used in catching them, therefore,  
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Ma-  
ryland, That if any person or persons shall  
use any drag, scoop, or other instrument, ex-  
cept tongs or rakes, such as have been gener-  
ally used for the purpose of catching Oysters  
within the waters of this state, every person  
so offending, and being thereof convicted by  
a Justice of either of the counties ad-  
joining the water course in which the offence  
has been committed, shall forthwith pay the  
sum of twenty dollars, or in case of failure so  
to do, shall be committed, by such Justice of  
the Peace, to the public jail of the county,  
there to remain without bail or mainprize, for  
sixty days, unless such fine of twenty dollars  
be sooner discharged; one half of which fine  
shall go to the state, and the other to the use  
of the informer; in case the evidence without  
his or her testimony was sufficient to convict  
the offender, and if not the whole of such fine  
shall go to the state; *Provided*, nothing con-  
tained herein shall be construed to extend to  
the use of drags on the Western Shore, such  
as has been generally used on said shore.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no  
person or persons whatsoever, shall put Oys-  
ters caught or gathered in the waters, bays,  
rivers or creeks of this state, on board of any  
canoe, flat, scow, boat or any other vessel, not  
wholly belonging to and owned by some per-  
son or persons who have resided within this

state twelve months previously to such Oys-  
ters being so put on board of such canoe,  
flat, scow, boat or vessel, and every person  
offending and being thereof convicted, be-  
fore a Justice of the Peace of either of the  
counties adjoining the waters, bays, rivers or  
creeks in which the offence has been com-  
mitted, shall forthwith pay the sum of twenty  
dollars, or in case of failure so to do, shall be  
committed by a Justice of the Peace to the  
public jail of the county, there to remain with-  
out bail or mainprize for sixty days, unless  
such fine of twenty dollars be sooner dischard-  
ed, one half of which fine shall go to the state  
and the other to the use of the informer, in  
case the evidence, without his or her testimo-  
ny, was sufficient to convict the offender; if  
not, the whole of such fine shall go to the  
state; *provided*, nothing in this section con-  
tained shall be construed to extend to the  
basin and harbour of the City of Baltimore.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be  
the duty of every Justice of the Peace upon his  
own view, or the information of any person on  
oath, to issue his warrant to one or more Con-  
stables in his county, commanding him, her or  
them to require such and so many persons as  
he or they shall deem necessary to aid and as-  
sist him or them, in apprehending every per-  
son or persons, offending against all, or any of  
the preceding sections, in any of the bays,  
rivers, creeks, or waters of this state, and  
forthwith to bring such offender, when appre-  
hended, before any Justice of the Peace to be  
proceeded against in the manner herein before  
directed.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall not  
be lawful for any person or persons who hath  
or have not resided within this state twelve  
months previously thereto, to carry Oysters  
out of this state, and if any master or skipper  
of a vessel who has not resided within this  
state twelve months previous thereto, shall  
hereafter transport any quantity of Oysters ta-  
ken from any place within this state to any  
place beyond the limits thereof, every such  
master or skipper, shall forfeit and pay two  
hundred dollars; for every such offence, to be  
recovered in any court of record by any per-  
son who will sue for the same. In all actions  
which shall be brought against any master or  
skipper of any vessel in pursuance of this act,  
such master or skipper shall be required to  
give appearance bail; *Provided*, the plaintiff  
shall make affidavit before a Justice of the  
Peace of the case of such action, to be trans-  
mitted to the Clerk of the Court wherein the  
suit shall be prosecuted. Whenever any per-  
son shall make affidavit that he has good  
cause to believe that any master or skipper of  
a vessel, not resident as aforesaid, of a vessel,  
has received on board such vessel, Oysters  
for the purpose of transporting them out of  
this state, contrary to the provisions of this  
act, it shall be lawful for the Justice of the  
Peace before whom such affidavit shall be  
made, and within whose jurisdiction such ves-  
sel may be, to issue his warrant for the im-  
mediate apprehension of such master or skipper  
& for bringing him before such Justice of the  
Peace, or before any other Justice of the  
same county, and the Justice before whom  
such person shall be brought, upon having  
such evidence as may be adduced before him,  
if there be no good cause to believe, that the  
violation of the provisions of this act is in-  
tended, shall discharge from further custody  
such master or skipper, but if it shall appear to  
such Justice, that there is good cause to be-  
lieve that a violation of the provisions of this  
act is intended by such master or skipper, then  
it shall be the duty of such Justice to commit  
such master or skipper to the jail of the coun-  
ty wherein such Justice resides, unless he  
shall enter into recognizance, with sufficient  
security, in a sum not exceeding one hundred  
dollars upon condition to appear at the next  
court to be held in such county, and to abide  
and perform such order or orders as shall be  
made by the said court, if upon all the circum-  
stances of the case the court shall adjudge  
that there is good cause to believe, that such  
master or skipper is about to violate the pro-  
visions of this act, by transporting Oysters out  
of this state, the said court shall require of  
such master or skipper to enter into recogni-  
zance with sufficient security, in a sum not  
exceeding one hundred dollars, upon condi-  
tion, that such master or skipper shall not  
within one year thereafter, be guilty of the  
violations of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That no person  
who has not previously resided twelve months  
in this state, shall gather, or catch Oysters, in  
any of the bays, rivers, creeks, or waters of  
this state, and put them on board of any canoe,  
boat, scow, flat or other vessel not wholly  
belonging to, and owned by some person or  
persons, who hath or have resided twelve  
months in this state previously to such Oys-  
ters being so put on board of such canoe, boat,  
scow, flat, or vessel, under the penalty of for-  
feiting such canoe, scow, flat or vessel, to-  
gether with all the oysters, oyster tongs,  
tackle furniture and apparel in and belonging  
to the same.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That any person  
who shall seize and secure any such canoe,  
boat, scow, flat, or other vessel aforesaid, shall  
immediately thereafter give information there-  
of to any Justice of the Peace of either of the  
counties contiguous to such bays, rivers,  
creeks or waters where such seizure shall have  
been made, who is hereby empowered and re-  
quired to meet at such time and place as he  
shall appoint for the trial thereof, and the  
same, if condemned shall, with all things there-  
unto belonging, be sold by the order and un-  
der the direction of the said Justice, who after  
deducting all legal costs and charges, shall pay  
one moiety of the proceeds to the collector  
of the said county for the use of the county,  
and the other moiety to the person who seized  
and prosecuted the same.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That if any person  
or persons on board of any such canoe, scow,  
boat, flat or other vessel, shall refuse, and not  
submit to enter, or resist before or after enter-  
ing, any officer or officers, or otherwise re-  
sist them or any of them, in the execution of  
their office, then every person so offending  
shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to be recov-  
ered with costs by action of debt by such officer  
in any of the county courts of the respective  
counties of this state, the one moiety to the  
use of such prosecutor, and the other moiety  
to the collector of the county where the of-  
fence was committed, for the use of such coun-  
ty.

*Provided always*, That nothing in this act  
contained shall prevent the taking and trans-  
porting of oysters as heretofore from the wa-



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AGRICULTURE  
AND  
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.  
ON THE CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

With some observations on its natural history, its medicinal qualities, its introduction into Europe, &c.

The high price which Tobacco has uniformly maintained since the late war, when compared with that of other staple products, has induced many to think of substituting that plant for other objects of culture, especially small grain. This disposition may be the more safely indulged in those districts of southern country, where plaster of Paris is found to have its full effect, because in such situations it may be, perhaps, advantageously made to constitute one link in the chain of rotation for, as it necessarily occasions the ground to be well worked, & shaded & kept free from weeds through the summer, nothing prepares land more handsomely for a succeeding crop of small of grain, than tobacco—we would not presume to read a lecture on the cultivation of this extraordinary plant, to those who have been in the habit of cultivating it; but we have reason to believe that in some districts of country where this paper circulates, a desire exists to employ a portion of their labour & capital on this object; by those to whom the tedious process of cultivating and curing it, has either never been known, or, from long desuetude, is nearly forgotten; under this impression we had intended some weeks past, to have sketched some observations on the subject, founded on actual knowledge, acquired in a tobacco planting country; but uncontrollable impediments have hitherto prevented us.

In the whole vegetable kingdom; perhaps no plant can be found, the propagation and effects of which have attracted as much notice, and produced so much excitement as this disgusting, some would say, fascinating weed. It has been alike the theme of poetical eulogy and the object of secular & political proscription. Popes have let loose their roaring Bulls & Kings have issued their decrees against it, and well would it be if church and state would form alliance only on such occasions.

Like some other narcotic poisons, however, tobacco has made its way against the denunciations of all its enemies, and becomes more dear and indispensable to those who use it, in the ratio of its injury to their constitution.

Tobacco is a native of this country, and was first imported in Europe about the middle of the 16th century by Hernandez de Toledo who sent it into Spain and Portugal.—The Ambassador of Francis II, at the Court of Lisbon, carried it into France in 1560, when it was presented to Catherine de Medicis, as a plant of extraordinary virtues from the new world.—The Ambassador's name was Nicot—hence the botanical appellation *Nicotiana* applied to this genus of plants. The introduction of the custom of smoking it in England, has been ascribed to Sir Walter Raleigh.

We are told that some tribes of the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent, used tobacco as a burnt offering, the smoke of which they supposed to be acceptable to the Gods. Thus we find that different nations address themselves to different senses as the medium for obtaining divine conciliation. While the pious Christian seeks propitiation by vocal or instrumental music, or a concert of both; the poor untutored savage implores favor and happiness through the incense of aromatic gums and the odour of sweet scented tobacco.

"Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate,  
All but the page prescribed, their present state;  
From brutes what men, from men what spirits know;  
Or who could suffer being here below?

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,  
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play?  
Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flowery food,  
And licks the hand just rais'd to shed his blood.

Oh! blindness to the future! kindly giv'n  
That each may fill the circle mark'd by heav'n;  
Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,  
A hero perish, or a sparrow fall,  
Atoms or systems into ruin hurl'd,  
And now a bubble burst and now a world."

It is remarkable, says a learned author, that in the days of its first general introduction into Europe, no man spoke about it with coolness or indifference, but every one warmly espoused its cause or its praise. "Camden in his life of Queen Elizabeth says, that men used tobacco

every where, some for wantonness and some for health sake, and that with insatiable desire and greediness, they sucked the stinking smoke thereof through an earthen pipe, which they presently blew out again at their nostrils; so that Englishmen's bodies were so delighted with this plant, that they seemed as it were degenerated into barbarians."

Dr. Venner in a work entitled *Via recta ad vitam longam*, published at London, in 1638, gives a brief summary of the injuries done by Tobacco. "It drieth the brain, dimmeth the sight, vitiateth the smell, hurteth the stomach, destroyeth the concoction, disturbeth the humours and spirits, corrupteth the breath, induceth a trembling of the limbs, exsiccateth the wind pipe, lungs and liver, annoyeth the milt, scorseth the heart and causeth the blood to be adusted. In a word, it overthroweth the spirits, perverteth the understanding, and confoundeth the senses with sudden astonishment and stupidity of the whole body."

A poetical philippic, called 'Tobacco battered,' was published in the reign of King James by Joshua Sylvester, in which he compares tobacco to gun-powder, and pipes to guns; making the mischief of the two equal. But the most celebrated of all invectives against tobacco was the 'Counterblast' of King James I. That weak monarch gave vent to his prejudices against this herb in a publication, in which he professes to disprove all the alleged grounds for the toleration of tobacco, and warns his subjects in a most earnest manner not to "sin against God, and harm their own persons and goods, and render themselves scorned and contemned by strangers, who should come among them; by persevering in a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose and baneful to the brain."

As to the effect of tobacco, when applied in either of the three modes in which it is generally used—to wit, Smoking, Snuffing and Chewing, the following excellent observations are extracted from Dr. Cullen.

"Smoking, Snuff taking, &c.—Tobacco is a well known drug, of a narcotic quality which it discovers in all persons, even in small quantity, when first applied to it, snuffed up the nose, produce giddiness, stupor, & vomiting; & when applied in different ways, in larger quantity, there are many instances of its more violent effects, even of its proving a mortal poison. In all these instances it operates in the manner of other narcotics; but a long with its narcotic qualities it possesses also a strongly stimulant power, perhaps with respect to the whole system, but especially with respect to the stomach and intestines; so as readily, even in no great doses, to prove emetic and purgative."

"By this combination of qualities all the effects of tobacco may be explained, but I shall begin with considering its effects as they appear in the use of it as an article of living."

"As such it has been employed by snuffing, smoking and chewing; practices which, as having been for two hundred years past common to all Europe, need not be described here. Like other narcotics, the use of it may be introduced by degrees; so that its peculiar effects, even from large quantities employed, may not, or may hardly at all appear; but this does not contradict the account I have given of its quality with respect to persons unaccustomed to it, and even of its tendency to show its power in those much accustomed to it; for even in these the power of habit has its limits; so that persons going but a little beyond the dose to which they have been accustomed, very violent effects are sometimes produced."

"On this subject it is to be remarked, that the power of habit is often unequal; so that in persons accustomed to the use of tobacco, a lesser quantity than what they have been accustomed to, will often have stronger effects than had before appeared. I knew a lady who had been for more than twenty years accustomed to take snuff, and that at every time of day; but she came at length to observe, that snuffing a good deal before dinner took away her appetite; and she came at length to find, that a single pinch, taken any time before dinner took away her appetite for that meal. When, however, she abstained entirely from snuff before dinner, her appetite continued as usual; and after dinner, for the rest of the day, she took snuff pretty freely without any inconvenience."

"This is an instance of the inequality of the power of habit in exerting its effects; but in what cases this may take place we cannot determine and must now go on in marking its usual and ordinary powers.—When snuff is first applied to the nose, it proves a stimulus, and excites sneezing; but by repetition that effect entirely ceases."

"When snuff is first employed, if it be not both in small quantity, and be not thrown out immediately by sneezing, it occasions some giddiness and confusion of head; but by repetition these effects cease

to be produced, and no particular effect of it appears in the accustomed when not taken beyond the usual quantity. But even in the accustomed when it is taken beyond the usual quantity, it produces somewhat of the same giddiness and confusion of head that it did when first employed, and in several cases these effects in the accustomed, depending on a larger dose, are not only more considerable, as they act on the sensorium, but as they appear also in other parts of the system, particularly in the stomach, occasioning a loss of appetite and other symptoms of a weakened tone in the organ."

"With respect to this, it is to be observed, that persons who take a great deal of snuff, though they seem, from the power of habit, to escape its narcotic effects, yet as they are often liable to go to excess in the quantity taken, so they are still in danger from these effects operating in an insensible manner; & I have observed several instances of their being affected in the same manner as persons are from the long continued use of other narcotics, such as wine and opium; that is, by a loss of memory, by a fatuity, and other symptoms of the weakened or senile state of the nervous system, induced before the usual period."

"Among other effects of excess in snuffing, I have found all the symptoms of dyspepsia produced by it, and particularly pain of the stomach, occurring every day. The dependence of these upon the use of snuff became very evident from hence, that upon an accidental interruption of snuffing for some days these pains did not occur, but upon a return to snuffing the pains also recurred; and this alternation of pains of the stomach and of snuffing having occurred again the snuff was entirely laid aside, and the pains did not occur for many months after, nor, as far as I know for the rest of life."

"A special effect of snuffing is its exciting a considerable discharge of mucus from the nose; and there have been several instances of head-achs, tooth-achs, and ophthalmias relieved by this means; and this is to be particularly remarked, that when this discharge of mucus is considerable, the ceasing or suppression of it, by abstaining from snuff, is ready to occasion the very disorders of head-ach, tooth-ach and ophthalmia, which it had formerly relieved."

"Another effect of snuffing to be taken notice of, is, that as a part of the snuff is often carried back into the fauces, so a part of this is often carried down into the stomach, and then more certainly produces the dyspeptic symptoms mentioned. These are the considerations that relate to snuffing, and some of them will readily apply to the other modes of using this drug."

"Smoking when first practised, shows very strongly the narcotic, vomiting, and even purging powers of tobacco; & it is very often useful as an anodyne; but by repetition these effects disappear, or only show themselves when the quantity smoked is beyond what habit had before admitted of; and even in persons much accustomed to it, it may be carried so far as to prove a mortal poison. From much smoking all the same effects may arise which we said might arise from excess in snuffing."

"With respect to the evacuation of mucus which is produced by snuffing, there are analogous effects produced by smoking, which commonly stimulates the mucous follicles of the mouth and fauces, & particularly the excretories of the salivary glands. By the evacuation from both sources, with the concurrence of the narcotic power, the tooth-ache is often greatly relieved by it, but we have not found the smoking relieve head-achs and ophthalmias so much as snuffing often does. Sometimes smoking dries the mouth and fauces, and occasions a demand for drink; but, as commonly the stimulus it applies to the mucous follicles & salivary glands draws forth their liquids, it occasions on the other hand a frequent spitting."

"So far as this is the proper saliva, it occasions a waste of that liquid so necessary in the business of digestion; and both by this waste and by the narcotic power at the same time applied, the tone of the stomach is often weakened, and every kind of dyspeptic symptoms is produced. Though in smoking a great part of the smoke is again blown out of the mouth, still a part of it must necessarily pass into the lungs, and its narcotic power applied there often relieves spasmodic asthma, and by its stimulant power it there also sometimes promotes expectoration, & proves useful in the catarrhal or petuitous difficulty of breathing."

"Smoking has been frequently mentioned as a means of guarding men against contagion. In the case of the plague, the testimony of DeMeerbroek is very strong; but Rivinus and others give us many facts which contradict this; and Chenot gives a remarkable instance of its ineffectuality. We cannot indeed, suppose that tobacco contains an antidote of any contagion, or that in general it has any antiseptic power; and therefore we cannot allow that it has any special use in this case; but it is very probable that this and other narcotics, by diminishing sensi-

bility, may render men less liable to contagion, and by rendering the mind less active and anxious it may also render men less liable to fear, which has so often the power of exciting the activity of the contagion. The antioimic powers of Tobacco are therefore on the same footing with those of wine, brandy and opium."

"The third mode of using tobacco is that of chewing it, when it shows its narcotic qualities as strongly as in any other way of applying it; though the nauseous taste of it commonly prevents its being carried far in the first practice. When the practice, however, is continued, it is very difficult to avoid some part of it dissolved in the saliva from going down into the stomach, so this, with the nausea excited by the taste, makes vomiting more readily occasioned by this than the other modes of applying it. They are the strong, and even disagreeable impressions repeated, that give the most durable and tenacious habits, and therefore the chewing of tobacco is apt to become one of these; and it is therefore in this way that it is ready to be carried to the great extent, and to show all the effects of the frequent and large use of narcotics. As it commonly produces a considerable evacuation from the month and fauces, so it is the most powerful in relieving the rheumatic affection of toothach. This practice is also the occasion of the great waste of saliva; and the effects of this in weakening digestion, and perhaps from thence especially, its noted effect of producing emaciation may appear."

The previous observations and extracts having been introduced, more for the amusement of the reader than for practical use we proceed now to describe minutely the process of cultivation & preparation for market—this description having reference to the practice and opinions of the best planters may be safely relied upon."

A very strong prejudice has been established against this plant, under the impression that its cultivation is necessarily attended with the exhaustion of the land. This prejudice, there is no doubt, was well founded, prior to the introduction of those two powerful agents for recruiting & renovating exhausted land, *Clover* and *Plaster of Paris*. Until then, there was no considerable source of manure, except the cow pen and the dung-hill—which were in their nature very limited and the more so, because it not being possible where there were no natural meadows to provide clover hay, or a large quantity of winter food, it was, of course, not practicable to sustain a large live stock. The tobacco planter was under the necessity of robbing all the rest of his farm, to keep up the fertility of his tobacco lots which called for every cart load of manure that could be collected, to counteract the exhaustion caused by an unceasing cultivation of these lots from year to year. We are inclined, however, to believe, that the use of clover and plaster, where the latter is found to act well, strikes at the foundation of this prejudice which existed against tobacco; previous to the acquisition of these two recruiting agents—by the aid of which, the exhaustion produced by cultivation, once in four years, is more than counteracted; wherever plaster of paris, will take effect upon clover, the whole farm may by the use of them alone, be kept in a state of continually increasing fertility, and it has been found in Prince Georges and Anne Arundel counties, that land worn out by the old murderous three shift system, of corn, wheat, pasture—corn, wheat, pasture; will in these districts, after one or two crops of clover, produce excellent tobacco without any other manure—at all events they will produce fine wheat and corn, leaving the farm pen manure for tobacco land; so that the cultivation of tobacco is no longer confined to particular spots.—The question is no longer, where can I find land, rich enough to make tobacco? It is, where shall I find force sufficient to cure all I can make?

**PREPARATION OF SEED.**  
The seed should be intimately mixed with ashes, which should be previously sifted or otherwise well cleared of coal and other litter—Hickory ashes would no doubt be best, and the proportion of seed and ashes to the size of the bed; should be, say, two tea cups of seed to half bushel of ashes for a bed of thirty yards square. If the bed be made in a moist situation, or on fresh land, a smaller quantity of seed will answer—as a greater number will vegetate."

**BEDS.**  
Beds are usually made, in new land, on warm exposures; most likely to ensure an early and rapid growth of the plant—but the same spots have been found to answer many years in succession, by manuring them from time to time; for this purpose the most approved manure, and that which is perhaps most conveniently applied, is obtained by penning sheep on the spot intended for use; where beds are thus continued, there is no doubt it would be advantageous to cover them thickly as soon as the planting season has passed by; being thus completely shaded nothing would

take root and the beds would be less infested with weeds in the spring. The space intended to be sowed should be well covered with brush, and then burned, and the ground should be then instantly dug up, well pulverized with the rake, and immediately sowed and the surface then made compact by being trodden over to keep out drying winds."

**TIME OF SOWING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE BED.**

It is thought the best practice to commence the first of March—sowing one bed then, one the middle and one the last of that month, or the first week in April—a greater or less number according to the quantity of ground proposed to be cultivated; it is always desirable to have one bed sowed as late as is here mentioned. The weeding of the tobacco bed is done by hand, and is usually commenced when the plant is about the size of the little finger nail, so as to be easily discernable from any other species of vegetation. It will be found necessary to pick over the bed, and clear it of grass and weeds, twice before the plant will be large enough to cover and shade the ground and take care of itself; and experience proves that it is highly advantageous to cover the bed thin immediately after it is sown, with leafless brush. It breaks off the bleak drying winds and frost, and is known to protect the plant from the ravages of the fly."

Of late years much difficulty in providing a good stock of plants has been occasioned by severe droughts—could not this be obviated, where good situations offer for making beds near a stream of water? and would it not repay the labour and trouble, to have a large tub standing near the stream in which there should be placed one or two bushels of fresh manure from the cow-yard, and then filled with water. The beds being occasionally sprinkled over with water, thus impregnated, would ensure to the plant an early & vigorous growth. The whole additional labor which would ensue by adopting this practice, might be performed by one good hand—and when it is considered that on an early supply of good plants as much depends, as on the key-stone of an arch, it must be admitted that, in case of drought—one labourer could not be more profitably employed."

**PREPARATION OF THE GROUND FOR PLANTING.**

If the land proposed to be cultivated in tobacco be in stubble or tough sward of any kind, it will require to be ploughed up as early as possible, & the ploughing should be repeated until the ground is well pulverized, when the custom is to have it "laid off" in hills at the distance of three feet—the stronger the land the more distant, of course, should be the hills."

We cannot but believe that in this stage of the planter's labours, there is room for material change and great improvement. Instead of having the whole field, scraped up into small hillocks, exposed on all sides to the drying powers of sun and wind—why not obtain, by deep ploughing and through harrowing and rolling; the depth and fineness of soil and smoothness of surface, which is now obtained by the tedious operation of making each individual hill, by half a dozen strokes of the hoe? To this suggestion, sometimes made in conversation, we must confess we have never heard any but vague and unsatisfactory objections."

It has been said that the surface being flat, the plant would be in danger of being "drowned"—but that objection presupposes the old practice of shallow ploughing—and is, in that case applicable to every other species of crop. If the plough has run its proper depth, there will be no danger of drowning the plants; the earth will absorb infinitely more rain, and be less liable to the effects of drought in the ratio of the depth, to which the plough has penetrated in this way; under a smooth surface, the plant will be protected from a much more dangerous element, and one which far more frequently overtakes and destroys it—fire or drought. If the land naturally lies so that water would be apt to settle about the plants, that will be guarded against by a method well known to all neat farmers; water furrows, trained with judgment in such direction as to take off the superfluous water."

Another question asked is, how are you to know where to stick in your plant? By a method far more accurate and true than hills; make a sledge to be drawn by one horse, as in the shafts of a sleigh, with a piece across the ends, behind the horses heels; having through it three or more pegs to scribe the marks at the proper distance each way, then dropping the plant in the check."

In old times, it was the custom to plant cabbages in hills, but does any one think of doing it now, any more than of "sending home" to mother Britain for cords to tie the tobacco on the stick, as

"In a French treatise on the cultivation of tobacco—published in Paris in 1791, we find an engraving representing tobacco as being thus tied on the stick."



We are told in Captain Smith's History of Virginia, was formerly the practice in that province? The largest cabbages are to be made by spading up the ground the deeper the better, no doubt—even were it three or four feet, and planting on an even surface. So ground deeply ploughed, well harrowed, and then rolled and marked off in the best state, as we incline to think, for a sure crop of tobacco, the root of which we have known to penetrate into the vault of a grave; that is a deep grave, dug in the good old fashion, in country style, which leaves the tenant no chance of getting out himself, or of being taken out by young "Virginia Doctors," who it is well known whether right or wrong, are made the scapegoats in the city of Brotherly Love, for all sorts of devilment.

The sooner the planting succeeds the last stirring of the land, the better; and it should always be remembered, the freer the hill from clouds, the more thriving will be the growth of the plant. The plant should be inserted in the hill with the root as nearly perpendicular as possible; and those seasons are considered most favourable, when the fall of rain has been just enough to moisten the ground, so that the plant can be well fastened in the hill.

The first operation, after the plant begins to overspread the hill, is with the plough—the hoe then immediately follows, to discomber the plant of too much earth, which may be thrown about it by the plough. The land should be occasionally ploughed each way, harrowed; and a small hill raised about the plant with the hoe. The oftener the ground is stirred, the better, but one general remark, universal in its application, may here be made—*"That nothing is so pernicious as ploughing lands when too wet;"* "clouds" and "bakes" and never recovers, until corrected by the pulverizing effect of the succeeding winter's frost. When the plant begins to "button," that is, when the flower begins to develop and shew itself, it should then be topped, an operation which is usually performed twice on the same plant, and the rule observed is finally, to leave on the stalk 15 or 20 leaves according to the strength of the ground—the stronger the land, of course the greater number of leaves may be left.

Under the colonial government in Virginia, the number of plants cultivated in relation to the number of hands, as well as the number of leaves to be left on each stalk, was regulated by law; from an historical and practical essay on the culture and commerce of tobacco, by William Fatham, published in London in 1800, we extract what he there says about "TOPPING THE PLANT," for the special amusement of our Virginia friends.

"This operation is simply that of pinching off with the thumb nail."

In the progress of its growth—Tobacco requires to be twice "succoured," that is, to have the young shoots removed, which push out just above, and immediately at the junction of the leaf and the stalk. If these shoots were not carefully removed, they would absorb that portion of nutriment which should be reserved exclusively to push forward and increase the size and thickness of the leaf. Pruning being in this respect, similar and more indispensable than the pruning of fruit trees.

#### CUTTING.

The ripening of the plant is indicated by the leaf becoming of a lighter colour, thicker & more gummy; when first cut the leaves are very brittle, pains should therefore be taken to handle it gently and to lay it straight, that it may be as little as possible broken or bruised. Soon after being cut, the leaves fall and become pliant, so that it then may be handled without bruising, or breaking, and it ought to be then put in heaps, the tail of the plant from the sun, and removed to the tobacco house as soon as practicable to keep it from being sunburnt. The better to avoid this evil, it is always preferable to cut after midday if practicable.

#### HANGING.

There are two modes of hanging tobacco, to be cured. One is to split down the stalk through the middle near the bottom; this is done with a "splitting knife," made for the most part out of two or three inches of an old scythe blade, with a long handle. This operation immediately precedes the cutting, and in this case the plant is straddled across the tobacco stick.

The other mode, and the neatest and best one, is, to drive pegs, about four inches long, into & near the bottom part of the stalk, the peg inclining down towards the tail of the plant so as readily to hook on the stick, which generally bears seven or eight plants according to their size. When the plant is considerably cured, for which a few weeks will suffice, the house may then be rehung, when that which at first filled the house, will not occupy more than one half its original space—the sticks being then placed nearer to each other & hung with one third more plants. The balance of the house will remain to be again filled with tobacco from the field.

#### STRIPPING.

This is the next thing to be done, and may be commenced as soon as moist weather offers an opportunity. After the stem of the leaf is thoroughly cured, an

"The one horse shovelling plough is found highly useful in working tobacco."

"Many of the Virginians, let the thumb nail grow long, and handle it in the candle, for this purpose; not for the use of gouging out people's eyes as some have thought fit to in."

"If hung too close it will house burn, and the leaves drop off from the stalk."

experienced hand, first takes the stalks and selects and takes off those leaves which will not pass for crop, or good tobacco, and then throws it to others who tie up the balance separately. The whole is tied up in bundles about as large as the upper joint of a man's thumb. A good labourer will strip of ordinary tobacco one hundred and fifty pounds a day.

#### BULKING.

Immediately after stripping, tobacco is bulked down in bulks the width of two bundles, the tails of each bundle overreaching the other a few inches, and the heads of the bundles of course, forming the outside of the bulk. This task is consigned usually to the overseer or leading workman, who, as he places the bundles with his hands, follows on compressing them with his knees from one end of the bulk to the other. It is curious to see how a good hand will thus rear his bulk, breast high, with perfect perpendicular precision, as if struck with a plumb line. These bulks are left to stand through the winter, but must be closely watched in the spring, or, when they begin to heat, which they generally do in April, or when the sap rises, the tobacco must then be shook out, and hung upon sticks to cool and dry. Being thus dried, the first damp weather, as soon as it begins to give as the planter phrases it, so that it may be handled without breaking it is the custom to re-bulk it, the width of four bundles—from these last bulks it is finally carried to the prize.

#### TOBACCO HOUSES.

The most common size of a tobacco house formerly was 40 feet long by 24 feet wide—and 12 feet pitch—latterly, they are made larger, but it is thought to cure better in smaller houses—one of the dimensions here specified will cure in the common way, without firing, or scaffolding, about seven hogheads and the common weight of a hoghead is in Maryland, from 800 to 1100 pounds weight.

Having spun out this crude sketch to a greater length than we anticipated, we must defer to another number some remarks on pricing, and the manufacturing of chewing tobacco, together with some reflections on selling the article, designed to guard the grower against double dealers.

#### From the American Sentinel. THE NEW JERSEY OX.

But a few years have elapsed since some of the most celebrated philosophers of Europe affected to believe, that nature had been less bountiful to America than to the other quarters of the globe. They publicly asserted, in defiance of evidence that animals degenerated in this country—that they diminished in size and in vigor. It is not necessary, at this time of day, to enter into an elaborate discussion, in order to refute this calumny. A single fact, however, presents itself, which it may be worth while to notice. Among the extracts from British papers received by a late arrival at New-York, it is stated, as a matter of surprise, that an ox had been recently slaughtered in England, "whose length from rump to horn was 9 feet 2 inches, girth 8 feet 6 inches, and who weighed, when living, 2380 pounds." Within a few days, two oxen have been slaughtered in this city by Mr. William White, one of which weighed at least as much, and the other exceeded the English ox in weight, by about five hundred pounds. And I have just been to view an ox now exhibiting at the Indian king, in Market street, which was raised by Mr. Benjamin Woodward of Monmouth county, N. J. which weighed, a few days ago, 3107 pounds, upwards of Seven Hundred Pounds more than the English ox. He is twelve feet long measuring from the nose to the set of the tail; and his girth eleven feet. He is unquestionably the heaviest animal of the kind ever raised in the United States, and probably in the world.

#### GREAT COW.

The following is the weight of a cow fattened and sold by Mr. Josiah Bronson, of Onondaga, to S. Woodruff, of Salina: Hide 153; rough tallow, 172; four quarters, 913. Total 1228. This cow, notwithstanding she was extremely fat, had twin calves the last spring, and gave milk till November; her weight is only 48 lbs. more than one fattened last year, by Mr. Bronson, and sold to Peter Wales. Feb. 27, 1821.—Onondaga Gazette

#### NEW YORK, March 2.

Communication.—A sow and her pig, weighing two thousand and eighty three pounds, is now exhibiting at Albany, and will shortly be brought to this city. The sow is one half the Grass breed, and the other half Welch. She measures nine feet nine inches in length, seven feet three inches round the body, and weighs 1137 lbs.—her age is two years and two months the 8th of February last. Her pig is one year and two months old the first of March inst. and is every way shaped and colored as the mother, except the legs are some larger. He is well proportioned, and his weight is 946 pounds. It is believed by the best judges, should he live to be as old as the sow, he will weigh at least 1500 pounds. These two hogs were raised in the town of Nassau, county of Rensselaer, by Robert Brown, who is a good practical farmer.—E. Post.

#### GOLD MEDAL.

The Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, on the 23d of January, voted a Gold Medal to the Hon. General John Coffin, of St. John, New-Branswick, in consequence of his donation of a valuable stud horse, of the "light cart breed." It appears that Gen. Coffin is a native of Massachusetts, for which he must have an honorable attachment, by thus exhibiting his zeal for the promotion of its interests.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Philadelphia, March 26.

By the fast sailing ship Factor, capt. Shead, from Liverpool, we have received regular files of London papers to the 10th and Liverpool to the 13th of February. From these papers we have made the following extracts.

In the House of Commons on the 31st Jan. lord Castlereagh brought forward a proposition for an allowance to the Queen of 50,000l per annum, which was agreed to without a division. The Queen had, however, given notice to the House, that she would agree to no propositions until her name was restored to the Liturgy. A motion for an Address to the King to that effect was to be discussed in the House on the 13th. The following is the Queen's communication.

"Caroline R.—The Queen, having learned that the House of Commons has appointed this day for taking into consideration the part of the King's most gracious speech which relates to her, deems it necessary to declare, that she is duly sensible of his Majesty's condescension in recommending an arrangement respecting her, to the attention of Parliament. She is aware that this recommendation must be understood as referring to a provision for the support of her estate and dignity; and from what has lately passed, she is apprehensive that such a provision may be una compassed by the possession of her rights and privileges in the ample measure wherein former Queen's Consort, her royal predecessors, have been wont in times past to enjoy them."

"It is far from the Queen's inclination needlessly to throw obstacles in the way of a settlement which she desires in common with the whole country, and which she feels persuaded the best interest of all parties equally require; and being most anxious to avoid every thing that might create irritation, she cautiously abstains from any observation upon the unexampled predicament in which she is placed, but she feels it due to the House and to herself respectively to declare, that she perseveres in the resolution of declining any arrangement while her name continues to be excluded from the Liturgy."

Bradenburgh-house, Jan. 31, 1821.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th lord A. Hamilton introduced a motion—"that the order of council of the 12th of February, 1820, excluding the name of the queen from the liturgy, was ill advised and inexpedient." After a warm debate, the house divided on this motion—for it 209—against it 310.

An important circular dispatch from the British government to its several ambassadors at Foreign Courts, dated 19th Jan. was laid before the House of Lords on the 1st Feb. Lord Castlereagh distinctly announces that his government declines becoming a party to the measures contemplated by the Allies, and combats the right to interfere with the internal affairs of independent states, so long as their views were not subversive of the territorial system of Europe. We shall endeavour to publish this document and a letter from the king of France, to the king of Naples, to-morrow.

Lord Castlereagh alleged in the House of Commons, that the newspapers, which advocated the cause of the Queen, were paid by her. Mr. Hume and Mr. Wood promptly denied the charge, and challenged his lordship to the proof, which was declined.

Petitions were pouring into Parliament, from various parts of England, to restore the Queen's name to the Liturgy. Some of them also petitioned for change of men and measures. They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed, notwithstanding the opposition made on the ostensible ground of the heavy expense of printing. The Bill providing an establishment for the Queen, had been read, a second time in the House of Commons. In the House of Commons, lord George Cavendish presented a petition from 500 persons, occupiers of 47,000 acres of land praying for some relief from the distress under which the agricultural interest of the country was labouring.

Hostilities have not yet commenced between the allied sovereigns and Naples. The Duke de Gallo, prime minister of Naples under the constitutional government, had set out for Laybach after the departure of the king. He was stopped on the road by the Austrian officers, but on representations being made to the allied sovereigns, he was allowed to proceed, and has joined the king of Naples at Laybach.

Capt. Kater had read an interesting paper to the royal society, on the subject of a volcano which he has discovered in the moon.

Capt. Shead sailed from Liverpool Feb. 14, and is the bearer of Despatches from our minister in London.

A debate of two nights continuance took place in the House of Commons, on a proposition to pass a vote of censure on his majesty's ministers for their proceedings against the Queen, on which the ministers were supported by a majority of 145.

In this debate Sir Francis Burdett took a conspicuous part in opposition to the ministers. The question was also taken on inserting the Queen's name in the church liturgy, and lost by a majority of 101.

On the 27th January an attempt was made to assassinate the King of France, by exploding a barrel of powder, in an apartment of the Tuilleries. The circumstance had produced a great excitement at Paris, a communication was made to

the chambers on the subject, and an address was agreed upon expressive of the public sentiment upon the occasion. Paris is kept in a state of continual agitation, by the numerous explosions of Gun-powder in the most public parts of the city.

The elections in Spain appear to have been conducted in a most tumultuous manner.

The Courier of the 7th Feb. gives the following hyperbolic description of the King's reception at Drury Lane theatre:—"The most beloved Monarch that won the affections of a great and loyal people, never received from his subjects, expressions of attachment, of devotion, of almost maddening rapture, surpassing those which burst forth yesterday evening, when the King entered."

The Liverpool Advertiser of January 27, says—"A letter was received here yesterday from a member of parliament who is believed to be much in the secret of parliamentary tactics, and who confidently assures his correspondent; that notwithstanding the unfavourable appearance of the first division, the minister is most perfectly assured of a majority of more than 100 on every question respecting the Queen, and of an overwhelming majority on every other."

PRUSSIA.—Despatches, it is said, were received in London, from the King of Prussia, stating that his majesty did not mean to proceed to the meeting of sovereigns at Laybach, the popular feeling in his own country requiring his presence.

COURT OF KINGS BENCH, Feb. 8

The King vs. Sir Francis Burdett. This morning the Court was more crowded than ever, in consequence of a renewed notice that the defendant in this case would be called upon to receive the judgment of the Court. He appeared in Court about 11 o'clock, accompanied by nearly all the gentlemen who were with him on the last occasion when he was present.

The Counsel for the defence, after putting in affidavits, to shew that the circular sent to the Jury at Leicester who tried the cause was sent by Franklin, otherwise Fletcher, and to state that an unfavorable impression might be excited with respect to the Honorable Baronet, in consequence of its being supposed that such letter was written by some indiscreet friend of the defendant; proceeded to address the Court in mitigation of punishment.

The Attorney and Solicitor General then addressed the Court on the dangerous tendency of the libel in question.

#### THE SENTENCE.

Mr. Justice Bayley, after some observations, sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 2000l. to the King, and to be imprisoned in the Kings Bench Prison for three months.

#### RICHMOND, March 10. AMERICAN GENIUS.

"It is said in one of the London papers, that 50,000 copies of the portrait of the Queen, executed by the American artists Perkins & Co. were sold in London within a few weeks."

This paragraph is going the rounds in the papers and recalls to my mind certain circumstances which I have heard from another quarter about Mr. Perkins and those portraits.

It is well known, that Perkins & Co. have made an attempt to procure the engraving of the new notes of the Bank of England. It is a great desideratum in such work to have the notes as uniform as possible: but as copper engravings are apt to wear out, and as it is impracticable for the artist by the mere use of the graver to re-produce another engraved plate, precisely similar to the old one, some mode for producing uniform metallic plates is a matter of great consideration. Perkins undertook the task and succeeded to the astonishment of the artists of London. He had found out a method, for which he has taken out a patent, of softening steel, then hardening it. He took one of those softened steel plates, and caused some of the best artists to contribute their skill in their different lines in engraving. The plate thus engraved was next hardened, and the impression transferred to a steel cylinder made soft enough to receive accurately the impression. This cylinder was then hardened; and by subjecting it to great pressure, he transferred this impression upon copper plates. The impression struck from these copper plates is uniform with that upon the original plate: even to the imitating of every dot and hair line. The artists of London were astonished. I have seen several of those notes; and they are executed in a masterly style.

It seems evident enough, that there is no known check upon counterfeiting so effectual, as the production of uniform impressions, and from a combination of the first talents in the different lines of engraving upon the plate. No counterfeiter would be likely to try it successfully without enlisting as many talents on the side of vice—a thing, which would be extremely difficult, if not altogether impracticable.—To arrest the rage for counterfeiting, was the great object which the Bank of England had in view, and which carried Perkins to London. He would have most probably succeeded in getting the job, but unfortunately for him, he was an American. It has been given to Sir Wm. Congreve, a man of genius, who made the celebrated rockets going by his name—but Perkins has pledged himself in a fortnight to imitate Sir Wm's note. It is probable, notwithstanding these national prejudices, that Perkins will at last succeed. Indeed if I am not mistaken, intelligence was brought up by the last arrival from London, that he was actually striking for their bank the 21 notes.

A word now of the Queen's portraits.

I have seen one of them, and also a still smaller but more elegantly engraved one of the King's. The former was got up in a hurry—which accounts for its inferior execution. It was got up, in order to gratify the desires of furnishing every one of the thousands, who waited upon her in processions, with a badge to wear at the button holes—this badge to be a portrait of the queen stamped upon a bit of ribbon. To strike off as many as would supply this great demand in so short a space of time, Perkins had recourse to his softened steel. He procured an engraving of the Queen, and transferred it to his cylindrical steel with this improvement, that instead of one portrait being stamped upon it, it was made about one yard in circumference, and six of the portraits were stamped upon it. So that by one revolution of the cylinder, six impressions were taken off at once. The effect of this rapid multiplication was so great, that Perkins was able to sell each portrait at 1/3d a piece, and still clear about 1/11 sterling in every hour. The Queen's portrait is oval, and occupies the space of about a dollar and a half.

It is soothing to the pride of an American to call such men as Perkins his countrymen.

#### PICTURE OF DISTRESSES IN NEW YORK.

We copy the following article from the New York Evening Post of Wednesday last. If what the writer advances be true, it is indeed a deplorable state of things.—We hope the picture is exaggerated.

In all societies, oppressions of a public nature, will occasionally spring into existence. Sometimes they afflict empires, and at other periods, embrace small States, towns, and corporations. They are too frequently produced by the carelessness and timidity of one part of the community, and the subtlety, avarice and boldness of the other. But to all oppressions, especially among a free people, there is a limit, that cannot be passed. Sooner or later the cup of bitterness will be full. An irresistible tone of remonstrance will arise, accompanied with a spirit that neither flattery, evasion, nor menace, can extinguish or subdue. Reason, justice, and self-defence will call it forth.

We have arrived at a state of things, in the city of N. York, that cannot last. It is disgraceful, unparalleled and ruinous. Neither wars nor earthquakes, neither floods nor tempests, have swept away the property of our oldest and wealthiest inhabitants, and yet many of them are plunged into poverty, distress and despair: In the bosom of peace, far from the grasp of foreign tyrants, under the dominion of a free constitution, and amid the blessings of a representative system—in a land where it is almost a moral obligation to huzza for liberty, we have seen, and still continue to see, the estates of old men, women, and orphans, seized upon, in a manner that would not be tolerated on the face of civilized Europe, and this, too, under pretence of advancing the public good. Is this truth or is it vagary of imagination? Stand at the corner of any street in this city, and you can find citizens who will point you to the most overwhelming proofs, in support of their assertions.

We call upon the different cities of the union to look at the condition of real estate in the city of New York. Will they credit the fact, that men, who a few years since, ranked among the richest of our citizens, who could count up their houses and their lots, or convert them into stocks and personal estate, are literally becoming bankrupt, from the exactions of the corporation of this city! Assessment has followed assessment; one improvement, as they call it after another, has been carved out—one contract after another has been continued, until freeholders groan in poverty, who were recently, rich, independent and happy. Will the town of Boston credit the fact, that the corporation of the city of New York may and do assess a house and lot for more than they are worth, under pretence of benefitting such house and lot, by some public improvement, and refuse even to receive such property for the assessment? Can the city of Philadelphia credit the assurance, that many owners of real estate in the city of New York, have, chosen to give up their property rather than to pay the assessment upon it, and that after such property has been sold at auction for less than the assessment, personal action against the former owner have been resorted to, in courts of law, for the balance? Can the city of Baltimore believe the declaration, that one citizen is often assessed twice or three times as much as another citizen, when their property is equal and the pretended benefits conferred are also equal? Can any city in the United States credit the fact, that real property in the city of New York is under a government the most arbitrary and unjust in its practices—that assessments amounting to half a million or more, may, at any day, be sent forth—diffusing penury and distress among hundreds of the most industrious and valuable portion of the community? These things are so, and our condition is daily growing more desperate and insupportable. Real estate is falling continually in its value, from an apprehension of new assessments and new taxes. The creation of new buildings is retarded—Mechanics, of all descriptions, are losing employment—and a set of contractors, office-seekers, and hangers, flourish amid this general wreck of prosperity.

And who are the authors of these calamities? I answer—THE FREE-HOLDERS THEMSELVES! It is in their power to change the charters of this city. It is in their power to plant a wall



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of security and defence around their estates. Let the evils of which they complain, then, be laid at their own doors.

#### FROM THE STAR.

Mr. PRINTER.  
Though little is doing in these days in the way of getting married, yet there is much said; and many who, like Roman Priests, feel that they can only look at the ladies, must still have their say about it. I was the other day in a mixed company, where he ceremony of marriage was largely discussed. One said it was a solemn thing and therefore ought to be done with deliberation: Another thought it was no matter how short the ceremony, so that, the marriage was valid: A third was sure she should never be married with the ring: And a fourth that she could never repeat one word after the minister. "Bless me," said an old maid of forty, "I am sure I could not stand on my feet five minutes in such a case without fainting. I wonder," continued she, "how the Quakers can ever muster courage enough to break silence before such an audience, and perform the whole themselves." Another thought she should like to have all the obligations clearly recited, but was sure she should never promise to obey; she had no notion of a husband's tyrannizing over her.

There happened to be a young lawyer in company; and after listening a while to this entertaining prattle, with all the solemnity of a judge, he proceeded thus: "Marriage is merely a civil contract; the bargain is made in private, & the ceremony is merely the acknowledgment of the deed before a competent authority. It is of little consequence whether it be long or short, the consent of parties being the principal thing." How, thought I, can that be a mere civil contract, which was instituted in Paradise, before civil institutions were needed in the world? In Scripture, God is said to join them together; how then is it a mere civil contract? I, who am a widower of about thirty, sat in silence; for having an intention to marry again, the subject lay near my heart. Thought I, will any of these ladies make the form of marriage which I may choose, a serious objection, though it should be longer than they like? If so, she may deprive herself of a good husband—for such I certainly intend to be. I am for some form, Mr. Printer, on this subject; and such a form as expresses the contract pretty fully. One so short as that made use of by the Parsons of the Church, I can never submit to. The whole form takes up but five or six minutes, and even that is by them omitted, and cut down to two or three, to gratify the foolish bashfulness of parties. I was really shocked to witness a ceremony of this sort, but a few days ago, performed by the Parson in just two minutes and a half. Were I married in this manner, I fear I should feel as a couple did, who thought themselves not married at all, the form was so short; and went to a Methodist Parson to be married over in due form. When I marry again, I intend, as I once have done, to send for a Methodist Clergyman: nor will I have one who cuts off more than half his service, for then I might as well send for the Church Parson himself.

The service published in the Methodist Discipline is about eight or ten minutes long;—short enough, in all conscience, for a couple to enter into an engagement which is to last for life. And to this I am determined to adhere. The young lady who wants a service shorter than this, will never do for me. No, Mr. Printer, such transient fits of matrimony will not suit my purpose: for I am not like the sailor who wanted a little short marriage, only about eighteen pence worth. Tell the girls who intend to look out for the widower, that they must reconcile their minds to be married in due SUM VIDIUS.

#### NEWS, NEWS.

Great complaints are made, that the papers contain so little news at the present time, as to be hardly worth perusing, much less to be worth paying for. Some declare all papers equally destitute of news, because their columns are not filled with accounts of war and bloodshed, of the conflict of armies, and the revolution of empires, while others condemn only those which are not filled with marvelous stories, of murders, "hair-breadth escapes," &c. James Hogg, in a letter to the Reviewer of his Jacobite Relicks, in the Edinburgh Review, which appeared in Blackwood's Magazine for October, says that every body knows, who ever stepped into a printing office, that a certain proportion of what is technically called BALAM, must go to fill up the pages of a periodical work, from the Scotsman to the Edinburgh Review inclusive." In setting up a newspaper, for example, where there is any dearth of public or private intelligence, of interest, the Foreman says to the Editor, "Well Sir, I suppose we must just take enough of Balaam to make out the rest of this column"—and so it is done. Accounts of "enormous turnips grown within a gentleman's garden in 'Surrey'—reports of 'a new mermaid having been discovered in Orkney'—particulars of the 'private life of Bonaparte at St. Helena'—'curious meteorological facts'—distressing accidents in Ireland'—'horrible murder near Rowen'—'spirited behaviour of Henry Brougham, Esq. M.P.'—'charitable disposition of her late Majesty'—'mummy'—'Roman coins discovered near the Watling Street'—'labourer's wife delivered of three male children'—'singular coincidence,' &c. &c. these are all the sorts of things that come under the Balaam department of a newspaper.

We are not aware that the term

Balaam is used in this sense, by printers in this country, although newspapers and Magazine publishers encounter the same difficulties in this country as in England, and yet there is one class of readers, and especially of newspaper readers, who think that a paper is perfectly barren, if it is not filled to overflowing with Balaam, while another class of a higher order of readers will hardly receive the absolute necessity of the case as an apology for a single scrap of him. We could wish that the former would cultivate a higher taste for reading, and be willing to be instructed as well as amused, and that the latter might be a little liberal in their feelings that an Editor might sometimes be excused for what he could not avoid.

Con. Jour.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

In our paper of to-day we have commenced the publication, from that excellent paper, the American Farmer, of a well written essay on the culture and management of Tobacco—As this plant is now almost the only production of the earth which our Agriculturists can convert into cash, we hope it will be found particularly interesting.

The following is borrowed from a publication that made some noise about one hundred and eleven years ago—as the same sort of creatures here alluded to exist in all ages, it is reasonable to suppose they require the same helps.

#### THE RIGHT SPIRIT OF BRAINS

To be had at the corner of — Buildings in — Row—Extracted according to the true receipt from Gresham College—recommended for the handkerchiefs of all young pleaders. It cures or supplies all pauses and hesitations in speech, and creates a general alacrity of the spirit—When it is used as a Gargle, it gives volubility to the tongue, and never fails of that necessary step towards pleasing others, making a man pleased with himself.

Security is taken of the Vender, that he will never raise the price of any of those commodities for these or any other occult qualities in them—That he will not sell the Boxes made for young politicians to Beaux—nor those proper for Lovers to men of speculation. At this time then, to avoid confusion, the best orange for Beaux, and the right musty for politicians.

#### MR. GRAHAM,

If you think the following will be at all interesting to your readers, it is at your service to dispose of as you please.

A. B.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Every thing relating to illustrious men is interesting, and ought therefore to be accurately given.

That part of the life of the celebrated Robert Morris of Philadelphia, contained in Delaphane's Repository, which relates to the abode of his father and the melancholy catastrophe of his death, is marked with uncertainty and inaccuracy—to repair which the following facts are submitted to the world.

The father of Mr. Robert Morris, our eminent Financier and Patriot, was, as has been stated, a Liverpool Merchant, engaged in the Tobacco Trade from this country for many years—He resided at a little village, at the Port of Oxford, beautifully situated upon a rising point of land just at the confluence of the Tread Haven Creek and the Great Choptank River, in the county of Talbot, Eastern Shore of Maryland. It was from this residence that his Son was sent to the care and tuition of the Rev. John Gordon, a Scotch Clergyman, and an accomplished Scholar, who then was and long afterwards continued to be, Rector of St. Michaels Parish in the same county.

It was at the Port of Oxford, and not in the Delaware, that the Tobacco Ship arrived consigned to Mr. Morris the father, from which the fatal shot was fired. A Dinner on board Ship, was a novelty to Landmen, and Mr. Morris had fixed a day and taken several of his associates to dine with the Captain on board the Ship. When about to return in the afternoon, the Captain, desirous to pay every complement in his power to Mr. Morris and his guests, ordered that a Ship's Gun should be fired at their departure, and Mr. Morris was to give the signal by a handkerchief which he held in his hand—Putting off from the Ship, something unfortunately occurred that accidentally oc-

\*The late dwelling house of the Rev. Mr. Gordon is at this moment in sight of the writer of this paragraph.

casioned Mr. Morris prematurely to give the handkerchief a flit, which was taken for the signal and the shot was fired. The Wad from the Gun struck Mr. Morris upon the arm and wounded him mortally—He was taken to his house immediately and died the next day. His remains were deposited in the Church Yard of old White Marsh Church in St. Peters Parish, about five miles from Oxford—

The following Inscription was taken a few days ago from his Tomb Stone.

#### In memory of

Robert Morris, a native of Liverpool, In Great Britain, Late a merchant at Oxford In this Province.

Punctual Integrity influenced his dealings, Principles of Honour governed his actions; With an uncommon degree of sincerity He despised Artifice and Dissimulation. His Friendship was firm, candid and valuable.

His Charity frequent, secret and well adapted. His Zeal for the Public Good active and useful. His Hospitality was enhanced by his conversation.

Seasoned with cheerful wit and sound Judgment. A salute from the Cannon of a Ship, (The Wad fracturing his arm,) Was the signal by which he departed, Greatly lamented as he was esteemed.

In the Fortieth year of his age: On the 12th day of July 1750.

The incident related by Mr. Delaphane as having taken place at the Turtle feast some years after on the Schuylkill, "that Mr. Robert Morris, the son, was overpowered in the midst of the festivity, by the intelligence given him, that the man who had unfortunately killed his father was present," no doubt occurred—But it is scarcely supposable, taking all circumstances into consideration, the intervening time and change of place, &c. that the Sailor who fired the Gun should have been present at young Mr. Morris' Turtle Feast; given to his friends, "The Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia."

#### MARRIED

On Thursday evening the 29th instant, by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. Jesse Delahay to Miss Sarah Bromwell, all of this County.

#### MARYLAND,

Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, March 24th, 1821.

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

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anne's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 28th day of March, 1821.

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

#### PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Gideon Emory, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be barred from all benefit of said estate.

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

JAMES EMORY, Executor of Gideon Emory.

March 31—3w

#### COMMISSIONERS SALE.

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

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

March 31—4t

#### QUEEN ANNS COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Equity at October Term, 1820.

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

March 31

LEMUEL PURNELL.

## Negroes Wanted.

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

NICHOLAS THOMAS.

Oxford Neck, March 31st.

## FOR SALE.

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

NICHOLAS THOMAS.

Oxford Neck, March 31st.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, at the two suits of John Edmonson and the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Col. Wm. Hayward, will be sold at public sale in Easton, on the public square, on Tuesday the 18th day of May next, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock of the same day; the following lands and tenements of the said Col. William Hayward, to wit: one plantation situated in the lower district of this county, whereon Andrew Reed lived, containing by estimation, Five hundred and fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation whereon Samuel Eason lives, situated aforesaid, containing by estimation Four Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation in Tuckahoe, whereon Daniel Frampton lives, containing by estimation Three Hundred Acres of Land. One other plantation on St. Michaels River, whereon Stephen Stutchberry lived, being part of a tract of Land called 'Sheepheads Point.' Also, all that part of a tract of land called 'Theobold's Addition,' on St. Michaels river, containing by estimation two hundred Acres, to satisfy the debt, damages, costs and charges of the above mentioned executions.

WILLIAM THOMAS,

late Sheriff of Talbot county.

March 31.

#### IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT,

at November Term, 1820.

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

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

Test,

JOHN DONE, Clerk of Somerset County Court.

March 26, 1821—(31) 4w

#### IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT,

at November Term, 1820.

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

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

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

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

Test

JOHN DONE, Clk. of Somerset County Court.

March 31—4w

## THE NOTED SPOTTED HORSE

## DIOMEAD,

Is now in high condition and will be let to mares this season at the moderate price of five dollars the Springs chance, two dollars and fifty cents the single leap—but if paid by the 20th of August next, four dollars will be received in full for a Spring's chance—and two dollars for a single leap, if paid in the course of the season, and eight dollars to ensure a foal, but to avoid disputes no insurance will be made only by a special contract with the Subscriber, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case.

## DIOMEAD

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

BENJAMIN BENNY.

March 31—3w

## New Spring Goods.

GROOME & LAMBDIN,

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

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITED TO THE PRESENT AND AP-

PROACHING SEASONS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

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

Easton, March 20—24—4w

## THE WHOLE IN ONE DAY.

30,000 Dollars

5,000 Dollars

5,000 Dollars, &c.

All payable in Cash without deduction!

\*The Managers of the Cathedral Church Lottery (of Baltimore) have the pleasure to announce to the public that the Splendid CONSOLIDATION DRAWING

Will positively take place on Friday the 27th NEXT MONTH (April)—the whole lottery will be finished on that day and no postponement beyond that day on any account whatever.

#### COHEN'S OFFICES, Balt.?

March 12, 1821.

Agreeably to the notice of the Managers, the distribution of the brilliant prizes in the

#### CONSOLIDATION LOTTERY

Will take place 27th next, month and the whole to be completed

## In one Drawing.

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

All payable without Discount!

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

In the present instance therefore speedy applications should be made.

Whole Tickets \$25 Fifts - - \$5 Halves - - 12 50 Eighths - - 3 12 Quarters - - 6 25 Tenths - - 2 50

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

## COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES,

114 and 244 Market-st. B. ALTIMORE,

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

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

\*Orders from any part of the United States, enclosing the Cash or prize tickets, post paid, will meet the same prompt attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Secretary

to the Managers—BALTIMORE.

March 24—3w

## NOTICE.

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

RICHARD HARRINGTON, Shff.

of Kent County, Delaware.

March 24—3w

#### FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

March 22, 1821.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of Three per cent, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 2d day of April next.

By Order,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

March 24—



## POETRY.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

### Black and Blue Eyes.

The eyes that glow with sparkling jet,  
And those that swim in orbs of blue,  
Had long contended which should get  
The palm of beauty's empire due,  
Conflicting claims invol'd dispute,  
Black were too gay, and blue too stupid;  
At length this great important suit  
Was left to Mr. Justice Cupid.  
Descending from the realms above,  
The god his seat in glory took,  
He op'd the statute book of love  
(It was a pond'rous statute book.)  
'Twas fill'd with acts of legislation,  
Done in the state-house of the sky,  
Where Venus sat in consultation,  
With all the deities on high.  
And never was a suit before,  
Involv'd in more complete confusion;  
For never had the long rob'd corps,  
Been fed with such immense profusion.  
The lawyers names I will not tell,  
Suffice to say they did their duty;  
Each plead his cause extremely well,  
In praise of black and blue eyed beauty.  
Some spake, verbose, with ambiguity,  
Something like Mr. ————,  
While others spake with perspicuity,  
Like Mr. ————, full of pith,  
Foremost to both the prize is due,  
The god at once decreed—forebear!  
Woman is fair, with eyes of blue,  
With eyes of jet, is not less fair,  
Black more vivacity impart  
In blue, more tenderness we find;  
Black indicate finesse and art,  
In blue is gentleness of mind.  
Black are too subject to caprice,  
Woe to the gazer's heart! but blue  
Are free from guile or artifice,  
And tender, delicate and true.  
In black I've plac'd my shaft of fire,  
But blue in sweetest languor roll;  
Black, sparkling black, transport inspire,  
But blue, enchanting melt the soul.  
This said, air Cupid shut his book,  
Nonsuited plaintiff and defendant;  
A fee like M. ———— his godship took,  
Adjourned the court, & here's the end on't.  
PEREGRINE, JR.

## DRUMMER.

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

### Drummer

will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and will proceed on to the Head of Wye the first week, and at the Trappe the second, and so on throughout the season.  
DRUMMER is so well-known, as a good and a sure foal-getter that it is deemed unnecessary to say more about him as persons can see and examine for themselves.

March 10—1f

### THE CELEBRATED HORSE

## Young High-Flyer,

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable, near Easton, on the following terms, to wit: 5 dollars the season, but if paid by the 20th of August 4 dollars will discharge the debt—Ten dollars insurance—Two dollars the single leap, and twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case.

### YOUNG HIGH-FLYER

Is 13 years old, an elegant dapple grey, sixteen hands high, is proportioned in size, and his figure equis any horse in the county, moves pleasant to the rider and handsome to the viewer, and his quality excels any stud on the continent. Old High-Flyer was the sire of Young High-Flyer which is a sufficient recommendation—he at twelve years old sold for fourteen hundred dollars. Further information will be given on enquiry, and every attention paid by the subscriber.

March 3. WILLIAM BARNES.

## YOUNG TOM,

A Chestnut Sorrel handsomely marked with white—five years old next July, is in fine condition and will be let to mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of four dollars the spring's chance and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case—the season to commence the 27th of March and end the 20th of June, money payable the first of September.

### Young Tom

Was got by old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admired on the Western Shore of this State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a half-blooded Canadian Mare—it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree the three grand requisites for either saddle or harness: strength, activity, and invincible spirit. He will be at Easton on Tuesday the 27th instant, at the Trappe on Wednesday the 28th; at Mr. Philemon Hemmley's, Head of Wye, on Saturday the 31st; on Monday the 2d April in Perry Neck; and on Saturday the 7th of April at St. Michaels, which stands will be attended once a fortnight throughout the season, the residue of his time at the subscriber's stable. Tom was let to a few mares at 3 years old and his colts are much admired; he was let to about thirty mares last season and proved himself a sure foal getter.

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

## Crab Apple Cider,

FOR SALE BY  
JOSEPH CHAIN,  
Opposite the Easton Hotel.

March 24, 1821.

## Chance Medley

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

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

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

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

## Pedigree.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES NABB.

March 24, 1821.  
P. S. Blank, the great, great, great grand sire of Chance Medley, was out of the little Hartly Mare, who was gotten by Childers, full brother to Flying Childers & Gabriel, (the grand sire of Chance Medley by the dam side, and the sire of Old Oscar who has covered with great success on this shore for several years) was out of a dam gotten by High Flyer; thus by reference to a correspondence in the American Farmer, No. 51, vol. 2, between the Editor (John. S. Skinner, Esq. and the Hon. Sir John Sinclair of Edinburgh, who wrote to Sir Alexander Don, Bart. M. P. on the subject of the best bred horses in Europe, it will be seen, that the celebrated and abovenamed horses Flying Childers and High Flyer, near relatives of Chance Medley, raised by Dennis Boyd, esq. of the Western Shore, are now considered in Europe the best stock in the world.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two venditionis expositas to me directed, from the Court of Appeals, at the suits of Westley Woods and Tichart Cockey, and Charles Warfield, against Richard and David Robinson, will be sold on the Court House green, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on the 3d day of April, to wit, All the right, interest, claim and title of the said Richard Robinson, in and to all singular that farm or plantation situated lying and being in Oxford Neck, in Talbot county aforesaid, consisting of a part or parcel of a tract said, called 'Long Point' whereon a certain Elizabeth Robinson now resides, and whereof the said Elizabeth Robinson, in and by virtue of the last will and testament of a certain David Robinson, late of the said county deceased, is seized in her demesne as of freehold during the time of her natural life, with the remainder thereof to the said Richard Robinson and his heirs in fee; and containing by estimation the quantity of One Hundred & twenty-eight Acres of land, be the same more or less, subject to the Mortgage of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. dated the 26th of January 1819, also, one other venditioni from the County Court, to me directed at the suit of David Warfield and James Pogue against Richard Robinson, will be sold on the above 3d day of April at 3 o'clock on the Court House green the following property viz. 4 bedsteads, beds & furniture, 1 pair of mahogany dining tables, half dozen of Windsor chairs half dozen flag bottom ditto, 1 cupboard and contents, 1 bay Mare and Colt, 1 Horse, 1 Cow and Calf, 2 Heifers and 1 Cart—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above venditionis.

Allen Bowie, Shff.

Feb 17

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni Expositas to me directed at the suit of James Wilson, jun. use of Keeler & Pogue, use of Edward McDaniel against Benjamin Roberts, will be sold on the Court House Green between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 3d of April the following property viz. one mahogany secretary desk, seven Windsor chairs, one breakfast table, three feather beds, one straw bed, one bedstead, one pair of andirons, one tea board, one carriage, one negro man Daniel, the goods and chattels of said Roberts taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above venditioni.

Allen Bowie, Shff.

March 10—ts.

## Sheriff's Sale.

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

Allen Bowie, Shff.

March 17—ts.

## Sheriff's Sale.

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

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

March 24—4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni expositas, issued from the county court of Somerset county, against Littleton Dennis Teackle, of said county, I shall expose to public sale on Wednesday the 18th day of April next, the following property, taken and held to satisfy said writs, viz. One Farm, purchased from John Pershouse, containing seven hundred and fifty acres, more or less. One Farm purchased from John Winder, containing four hundred and sixty-two acres, more or less. One Farm purchased from Benson B. Lowes, containing one hundred and eighty-one acres, more or less. One Farm purchased of William Russum, called and known by the name of Barren Creek Mineral Springs, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less. One Farm purchased of Eli Furniss, containing one hundred acres, more or less. That Elegant House and Lot, occupied by said Littleton D. Teackle, containing twenty acres more or less. Five Houses and Lots in Princess Anne town and precincts. Twenty six Negroes, five Horses, thirty head of Cattle, thirty Sheep, fifty Hogs, 1 Gig, 1 Coach, nine Beds, 200 oz. Silver Plate, Carpets, Andirons, Beureaux, Bookcase, Settee, Looking Glasses, Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, &c. Sale to commence at nine o'clock, A. M. Terms Cash.

GEORGE DASHELL, Shff.

of Somerset county, Md.

February 22d, 1821.

March 24—3w—2q—82

## Valuable Land

FOR SALE.  
For sale (500 Acres) the half of that large and valuable Farm, which was lately in the possession of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Enalls, deceased, and now in the possession of Mr. Samuel Keene, as a tenant.

This Farm is about eight miles from Cambridge, situated on Transquakin river, in Dorchester county, and is prime high land and is known to be well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco—Persons disposed to purchase are referred for terms and a further description of the premises to Dr. Joseph E. Muse, of Cambridge, or to the subscriber, living at Clara's Point, Talbot county.

SAML. CHAMBERLAINE.

Feb. 3—tf

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county will meet at their office in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and on Saturday of the same week, and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property, as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order,  
JOHN STEVENS, Clk.  
to the Commissioners of the Tax  
for Talbot County.

Feb. 17

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

## Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton Point, Feb. 17—1f.

## NOTICE

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

## JAMES,

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

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

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.

Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.

March 10—8w

## Notice

Is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot County, will meet at the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th instant, to appoint Constables and a Keeper of the Court House—And on the third day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in said County. By order,

JACOB LOOCKERMANN, Clk.

March 3

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

Cambridge, December 2 1820.

## BOARD.

The Subscriber having removed to Easton, will accommodate a few young gentlemen with BOARD the present year.

WM. THOMAS.

Easton, Jan. 13—1f.

## A CARD.

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

## FOR SALE

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

March 17

## Land for Sale.

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

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

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

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTE, Trustee.

Cambridge, March 24.

## FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

March 22, 1821.

The President and Directors of the 'Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of Three per cent, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 2d day of April next.

By Order,  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

March 24—

## SPRING GOODS.

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

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

RANCY & STAPLE

GOODS

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

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER

## Jane & Mary.

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

## THE JANE & MARY

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

## NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DAYS.



## THE STEAM-BOAT

## MARYLAND,

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

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

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

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton, March 17, 1821.

## Easton Mail Line.



## THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

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

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

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

March 24, 1821.—1f.

## THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL

Board of Examiners for the Eastern

Shore of Maryland,

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

March 24

## Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.