

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1892.

NO. 239

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

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

MARYLAND,

Caroline County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid of Richard Nicols (coloured man) stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session Eighteen hundred and five, and the several acts supplementary thereto upon the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, & the said Wm. F. Peters having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for delivering up his property and given sufficient security for his appearance at the next county court of said county to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Wm. F. Peters be and appear before the county court of said county, on Tuesday after the second Monday in October next and such other days as the said court may direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be required of him, and I do further direct that the said William F. Peters give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks three months in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton before the 1st Tuesday after the 2d Monday of October next. Given under my hand the 4th day of June 1892.

PETER WILLIS.

True copy
Test JO. RICHARDSON, Ck.
June 29—3w

To be Leased,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The House occupied by Sol. Wilson as a Tavern, at the corner of High and Poplar streets, Cambridge.

This House is large and commodious, and situated in the most central and populous part of the town, is in all respects, suitable for public business: it has six rooms on the first floor, one of which is fifty two feet long and seven on the second, an excellent cellar, two kitchens and usual out houses.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, June 29—5w

At a Meeting

Of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College held June 4th, 1892, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the proposition for a meeting of the Alumni of the University of Maryland, on the 1st Monday in August next, at St. John's College, meets the cordial approbation of this Board, and that the College Hall be prepared for the reception of the meeting.

Test, W. E. PINKNEY,
Secretary to the Board.
June 22—

BOOT & SHOE

Manufactory.

The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Nicols Layton, as a Grocery Store on the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he has on hand an assortment of home made Shoes, and having a number of good Workmen employed, he will continue to Manufacture Boots and Shoes in all its various branches, he pledges himself to use his best endeavours to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

PETER TARR.

Easton, June 22—tf

Wool Carding.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has erected at the Grist Mill, the property of the late Edward Price, near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, a

Wool Carding MACHINE.

New and complete, and will be able to attend to all orders with which he may be favored at the lowest rates, and to order; and will take wool in payment at market price. Wool well washed and picked will ensure the return of good rolls. One pint of grease to 10 pounds of wool.

HENRY HOLMES.

June 1, 1892—tf

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, at the suit of Henry Howard, against William Baldwin, and to me directed will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on the 24th day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty two, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, sundry lots or parcels of Land or ground with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in the Town of Easton, the property of the said William Baldwin, being those several lots or parcels of land or ground, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, which were assigned and allotted to the said William Baldwin by the Commissioners under and by virtue of a commission issued out of Talbot county Court, for the division of the real estate of Samuel Baldwin, deceased, and all the estate of the said William Baldwin, legal or equitable, in possession, reversion or remainder, of, in, and to the same.

E. N. HAMBLETON Shff.

June 29—ts

From the Richmond Enquirer.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, &c.

An attempt has been made to raise a prejudice against the higher schools, by stating that they were for the benefit of the rich alone, and widened the actual distinction between them and the poor. This topic has been seized upon, not only in this state, but perhaps in every state, where these higher schools have been under consideration.—We have never seen this ad captand argument more forcibly exposed, than in the following extract from a memorial recently laid before the legislature of Connecticut by the President and Fellows of Yale College. Add to this, that at these very institutions scholars are bred up, who become the teachers of the poor—that from our primary schools the choicest geniuses may hereafter be culled to be educated at the University—and add to these specific facts the general advantages to be derived from them, in point of economy, of the illumination shed from these facts over the public mind, and of the moral force they communicate to the state by which they are cherished, and the argument in their favour becomes irresistible.

The advantages of education are not confined to those who are immediately instructed. They extend to every class of the community. As the manners and dress of polished society descend from one rank to another; till something of their form and spirit, reaches even the humblest cottage; so the acquisitions of persons of superior education, are circulated among multitudes who have had no access to the original sources of information. Knowledge is daily diffused by social intercourse in domestic conversation, in parties of business and pleasure. A spirit of inquiry is awakened. A taste for reading is produced, and the public understanding is invigorated. A single individual of exalted attainments, may elevate the habits of thinking through a nation.

But why should not the expenses of public education, be defrayed wholly by those who are most immediately benefited? Because, from the very nature of the higher seminaries of learning, they could never exist without aid from the public. They require a permanent establishment, buildings, apparatus, professorships, and endowments which are to continue for life. Whoever erected a college, or even an academy, for the exclusive benefit of his own children? We might as well expect the traveller to construct his own bridges, roads, and houses of entertainment.

Unless permanent funds are secured for our literary institutions, our youth must either remain in comparative ignorance, or be sent abroad for their education. We must be dependent on the bounty of other states for those resources, which we neglect to provide for ourselves. This is in fact the case to a very considerable extent, at the present time. Many of our youth are sent to other colleges, which have the means of furnishing a cheaper education.

It is a point of high importance to the public, that collegiate instruction should be brought within the reach of those who are in moderate circumstances. We are aware of no prevalent error, on the subject of education, which is wider from the truth than the opinion that the benefits of the higher seminaries of learning are principally enjoyed by the rich. The fact is directly the reverse of this. The rich can always obtain an education for their children; either by sending them abroad, or by procuring for them private tuition. Unless public provision is made for academical and collegiate instruction, the wealthy will, in a great measure, engross the learning of the country. This will tend to throw the weight of literary influence into the same scale with that of property, and in this way to form an effective aristocracy, inconsistent with the principles of republican government. It will suppress the exertions of those who, if they could be furnished with means of education, would give the fairest promises of literary eminence. Talents are as often found in the dwellings of the poor as in the mansions of the rich. Who have in fact been the most useful and distinguished divines, physicians, and statesmen in New England? Is any great portion of them to be found among the sons of the opulent? The steeps of science are not often ascended, except by those who have been early accustomed to force their way through surrounding difficulties. This is so manifest to those who are acquainted with the history of literary men, as to have led an intelligent observer to remark, that a college is a lottery, in which the sons of the poor draw all the prizes.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

THE REV. MR. SUMMERFIELD

It is a subject of sincere congratulation to the friends of fervent piety, and the admirers of pulpit eloquence, that the Rev. Mr. Summerfield is now convalescent.—There is no better proof of the lofty estimation in which this gentleman's character and talents are held than the intense anxiety which has been manifested for his recovery. We recollect no instance in which public sympathy has been so warmly

engaged, or in which the danger of one individual has produced so lively a sensation upon the general mind.

It has often been asked by those who have not enjoyed the pleasure of hearing Mr. S. in what the peculiar character of his preaching consisted.

The youth and apparent debility of the speaker, the diffident and solemn manner in which he performed the initiatory offices of divine worship; and above all, the chaste and fervent simplicity of his petition to the Eternal, swept aside all prejudice, and opened every heart and every eye to the truth and beauty of holiness.

His sermon was beyond all comparison superior to any thing the writer ever heard, though he has enjoyed opportunities of hearing with no careless ear many faithful and able ministers of the word. It was not of that declamatory kind, which is calculated to excite the feelings of a pious assembly, nor of that subtle and metaphysical texture which involves the most vigorous intellect, & perplexes the plainest truth. It was on the contrary an happy union of argument and entreaty—seeking to convince and 'persuade men' of propositions distinctly stated, cogently enforced, and happily illustrated by natural and felicitous imagery. It was the outpouring of a full heart seeking to disburthen itself of the awful responsibility of its station, and to give vent to the 'glad tidings' of the gospel, 'as the spirit gave it utterance.'

This was the first time the writer ever heard Mr. Summerfield. He afterwards enjoyed this pleasure several times, and his admiration was on every occasion increased by the wonderful versatility of his powers. His eloquence was not of that luscious kind which cloys by the unhappy profusion of its sweets, nor of that mechanical construction which begins every paragraph with a trope or concludes it with a figure. It was rather of that camelion character which takes the hue of the object whereon it dwells, & fuses the manner in the matter. Sometimes he would lash the offending conscience with the scorpions of the Law—and at other times he would bind up the 'broken hearted' with the promises of Christ—and pour into 'the bleeding and contrite heart,' the oil and the wine of the gospel. Occasionally he would descend into the inmost recess of our nature, and probe to the core the corruptions of the unrenowned heart, which is 'evil, only evil and that continually.' Then he would melt into unrestrained tenderness while he exclaimed 'turn ye—turn ye—why will ye die?'

And again; as promise and prophecy flashed upon his mind, the veil of eternity seemed rent from before him—the glories of the second advent appeared to burst upon his vision, and a voice seemed thrilling in his ears, 'Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord.'

The Character of an Amiable Wife.

The happy marriage is, where two persons meet, and voluntarily make choice of each other, without regarding or neglecting the circumstances of fortune or beauty. These may still love in spite of adversity or sickness: the former we may in some measure defend ourselves from; the other is the common lot of humanity. When esteem and love unite hearts, ostentation and pomp of living will not be coveted; solitude and mediocrity, with the person beloved, yield pleasures beyond what can be derived from show and splendour. Personal perfections are the only solid foundation for conjugal happiness: the gifts of fortune are adventitious, and may be acquired; but intrinsic worth is permanent and incommunicable. When a woman marries, she does in a great measure trust every thing that is dear to her, to the honour of the person she is united to: and therefore it is surely the height of imprudence to risk so much, without having the strongest reasons to believe he will not abuse the confidence she places in him, nor neglect or desert her for another.

In order to conduct yourself in that relation, so as to secure a permanent satisfaction, should you be blest with a husband who really loves you, and is in every respect worthy of you, it may be of use to attend to the following directions:—Marriage has by many been made the subject of ridicule, and considered as a state of confinement, and to be the grave of love. However these opinions may be frequently found, I am confident they are not generally so. Ever consider it as a matter of the first importance, to preserve your husband's affections. To him you are to look for support and protection; and to secure his smiles and approbation, should be your highest ambition, and the grand object of all your actions. Let it be your constant endeavour to make home agreeable to him; meet him with the kindest looks, and all that winning softness you are capable of, and let him see that you are always pleased and happy in his company. Then will he return to you from the employments and engagements of public life, with ever new delight. Pay a constant attention to family concerns, and the conducting of his household affairs, and let him see that you have a regard to economy. Should

any little difference in opinion arise at any time between you and your husband never contest the point with him unless you do it with the greatest good humour; and if you cannot bring him over to your sentiments, make a merit of at least appearing to submit to his. Do not be indifferent in what dress you appear when at home; but accustom yourself to such clothes and ornaments as you know will best please him, and make you look most agreeable in his eyes. Always behave to his friends, relations, and visitors, with cheerfulness and good temper, and study to please them and make them happy whilst at your home. He will consider this as a mark of attention to himself: he will afterwards hear your disposition & behaviour commended, and feel the greatest satisfaction and delight in attending to the praises bestowed on you, from a consciousness of your deserts, and the reflection how near and dear you are to him. This advice and caution to direct your conduct when you become mistress of a family, and fill that respectable station of life, being followed, you will be universally regarded as a pattern and example to your sex, and deserve Sir Harry Wildair's character of his wife—'She is affable to all men, free with no man, and only kind to me; often cheerful, sometimes gay, and always pleased; but when I am angry, then sorry, not sullen. The park, play house, and cards, she frequents, in compliance with custom; but her diversions and inclination are at home: she is more cautious of a remarkable woman than of a noted wit; well knowing that the infection of her own sex is more catching than the temptation of ours: to all this she is beautiful to a wonder, scorns all devices that engage a gallant, and uses all arts to please her husband.'

ANECDOTE.

The pope once stopping for the night in a small village of Italy, the inhabitants resolved to send him a deputation. The Mayor also suggested to present his Holiness with the chief produce of the country, consisting of pite apples, figs, and cream. The pine apples, however, were dispensed with, each member was to carry figs and cream in silver basins. 'Now,' said the Mayor, with all the gravity of office, 'you are not accustomed to appear before these high personages, therefore let us have no nonsense—do just what you see me do, 'neither more nor less.' The Deputation was arranged accordingly. The Mayor placed himself majestically and magisterially at its head, armed like his followers, with a basin of figs in the left hand, and of cream in the right. At this time it was the custom to wear beards. The door opened, and the Mayor repeated his caution—'Neither more or less, I beseech you.' There was a step down into the room, but the Mayor not thinking of it, the shock plunged his beard and face into the cream basin, and not being very young, brought him upon his knees, with his hands and basin under him, and his cream face (richly ornamented with a well lathered and dripping beard, as it were imploringly) raising towards the representative of Saint Peter. The Corporation, thinking this a grave matter of form, simultaneously ducked their bearded faces, prostrated themselves on their marrow-bones, and significantly cast an half inquiring and confident look at their leader, as though to say, 'You see we are all right.'—The pope was at first (and well he might be) astounded, but burst into as genuine a fit of laughter as his lowest menial could have indulged in; while his officers, conceiving that the addressers meant merely to humbug his high Mightiness, gathered up the figs and pelted the Body Corporate most lustily. The Mayor hobbled out of the room as fast as he could, closely followed by his brethren, one of whom whispered him, 'How lucky that we did not bring the pine apples; they would have battered our heads to a mummy.'

A singular feat of pedestrianism is now performing on the Regent road, North Shore. A man, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, has undertaken to walk BACKWARDS, for three successive days, in twelve hours, the enormous length of 38 miles a day, being upwards of three miles an hour. About twenty minutes past seven, on Monday morning, he commenced his undertaking, and completed the immense distance of 39 miles at ten minutes past seven in the evening. Yesterday morning about five minutes after seven, he renewed his arduous task, and, although the day was unusually warm for the season of the year, and the interruption from the concourse of people assembled to witness his undertaking considerable, he completed his performance about six minutes before seven. This morning about the usual time he resumed his task.—English paper.

For Sale,

A Valuable Negro Woman, with one or two children, for a term of years, can be had on moderate terms for cash, by applying to the Editor of this paper, where further particulars will be made known.
April 6th 1892—tf

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship *Comet* arrived at New York, bringing London dates to the 16th May.

Although we have but four days later news, the intelligence from Turkey is rather of a more warlike character. They write from Constantinople, that on the 11th April, the British Ambassador, Lord Stratford, wrote a note to the Divan, entreating them to accept the Russian ultimatum. The Austrian Ambassador transmitted a similar request, but no answer was returned. It was verbally stated that the Porte remained steadfast to their manifesto of February 25. The Divan had resolved not to give up one single point, notwithstanding the continued efforts of the ministers of Great Britain and Austria, to induce the Sultan and his ministers to accede to the proposals of Russia. The Divan still behave in the most supercilious manner towards the European Ambassadors, to whom they scarcely deign to return an answer to the diplomatic notes which the latter present: while the soldiers of Turkey continue to commit the greatest atrocities on the unfortunate Greeks, who are within their power. The accounts by this conveyance do not warrant the belief, that a Congress would be held for the purpose of settling the existing differences.

On the contrary, it appears that the Emperor Alexander was to have left his capital on the 4th of May for Warsaw, to place himself at the head of his armies, and that all the letters from Russia and Poland up to the end of April, breathed nothing but hostility. The Turks too, are stated to have 18,000 men in Moldavia and Wallachia, and on the Danube, and betwixt that river and Mount Haemus, their whole forces, consisting mostly of Asiatic troops, are estimated at 200,000 men. It is obvious from these statements, whether the negotiations going on, terminate in peace or in war, that both parties are preparing for the worst.

The Greek natives of Scio were put under surveillance, and a great number of rich merchants had concealed themselves in the city—six of the wealthiest had been arrested and imprisoned. The Bazaar was partly closed—New excesses had been committed in the suburbs of the city. The Asiatic troops passed through Smyrna to Samos and Scio, daily assassinated the Christians, who dare not appear in the streets.

The insurrection of the Greeks at Scio had given rise to new excesses at Smyrna—the Turks assassinated a considerable number of Christians of all nations. The greater part of the Greek Islands in the Archipelago were in insurrection.

Under date of Leipzig, April 29th, it is said 'all the letters from Poland and Russia brought by the last courier are for war.'

The excesses committed by the Turks in Smyrna against the unfortunate Greeks in that island had induced great numbers of the Greeks of Asia to take refuge in Chio, Melilene and Samos.

At Chio the Turks choose 27 of the principal Greeks for hostages and confined them in a fort near the sea, which induced the inhabitants distinguished for wealth and education to retire to Samos. Here they soon learnt that the barbarous Turks had put to death the whole number of the Greeks detained as hostages.

They immediately fitted out a small flotilla at Samos, and with 3 or 400 Samois, proceeded to Chio, displayed the banner of the Cross, and set themselves down before the fort in which their countrymen had been imprisoned, and in which the Turks had taken refuge.—The men, women and children flocked to their standard, and assisted in digging the trenches. They had complete possession of the island, one of the richest and pleasantest in the Archipelago, and there was no doubt the Turks in the fort would soon fall in to their hands and suffer immediate death.

Upwards of 2000l of the bills stolen from the East Lothian Bank have been discovered in Liverpool.

A cavalcade of about 140 persons, poor agriculturists, passed through Sheffield the middle of May for the United States, carrying with them their bedding, clothing, provisions, &c.

IRELAND.

The Western Herald, of May 9, says, the poor of this county are actually starving, perishing with hunger. We know that many have already died of famine.

The utmost exertions appear to be making in every part of the United Kingdom, to alleviate the sufferings of the hungry population of Ireland. The Editor of the Correspondent says 'like the balm of consolation to the wounded heart, the generous behaviour of the people of England to their miserable brethren, the suffering peasantry of the South of Ireland, continues to operate as a charm.'

The King's visit to the Continent.—According to new accounts with respect to the journey, which the King of England intends to take, it appears that his Majesty's plan is to set out from London in the latter fortnight of June, at which time the Parliament will be prorogued, and the leaves and the presentations of Court are usually suspended. His Majesty will first visit Hanover, where he will remain until the end of June; thence he will go to Vienna, in fulfilment of the promise which he made to the Emperor of Austria.—His stay in the capital will be signalized by splendid fêtes. The King will then come to Paris, where it is believed he will pass some time, residing at the Elisee Bourbon. The King will then embark at Dieppe, to return to his Pavilion at Brighton. It was at first doubtful whether this journey would

take place, although the Newspapers had hastened to announce it; but the beneficial effects on the King's health, produced by his excursion to Hanover, have induced the Ministers to urge his Majesty to repeat an experiment, which proved in the first instance so salutary.—*Moniteur*, May 9.

Kent, the water pedestrian, has undertaken, for a wager of 1000 guineas, to walk across the sea from Dover to Calais.

The Constitution of Monday contains the four first chapters of the Constitution, drawn up by the Greek Deputies assembled at Argos. The 'Orthodox religion of the East, (Greek rite) is declared the religion of the State; but all others are tolerated, and their forms of worship freely exercised. The Government is composed of two bodies—the Legislative Senate and Executive Council.

A letter just received from an officer of his Majesty's ship *Menai*, Captain Fairfax Morsey, C. B. states, that she captured, at anchor, off the island of Zanzibar, on the 4th August last, the French brig *Industrie* Captain Mongin, with 130 slaves, viz. 127 men and three women, completing her cargo, and arrived at the Isle of France on the 14th of September. This vessel had run eight years in the Slave Trade. The *Menai* has also determined the existence of the Islands of Glorioso (two in number) and Captain Morsey has sent an account of their exact position to the Admiralty—he having landed on them. Their existence is doubted by Horsburgh, author of the 'East India Directory,' and other writers.

There is at this moment upwards of 40,000l worth of grain of last year's crop, in warehouses and lofts in Perth, most of which was purchased higher than the present current price.

From the N.Y. Com. Advertiser, July 1.
TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND

The English brig *Ossalstone*, in 37 days from Liverpool, has arrived at Boston, bringing London dates of the twentieth, and Liverpool of the twenty-second May, being two days later than what we received on Saturday. Nothing new of an official character had transpired as to the progress of the negotiations at Constantinople. The measures adopted against the Greeks had undergone no relaxation. They were strangled, or sent on board the fleet, according to the caprice of their merciless, and unrelenting persecutors. The wreck of the *Albion* was sold by public auction, and brought 40l 16s 6d. sterling; the missing box of specie, amounting to 5000l, had not been recovered. The *Nestor* had a passage of only twenty days from this port to Liverpool.

FROM CUBA.

The schooner *Mechanic*, arrived at Charleston on the 22d inst in 6 days from Havana, makes the following report:—Accounts received at Havana, state that the crew of an United States vessel, (30 men) landed on the shores of Cape Antonio, with the view of intercepting the crew of a piratical vessel, which they had pursued, and were attacked by a party of the mountaineers, on horseback, & literally cut to pieces. This account was received by the mail which arrived at Havana over land, two days previous to the departure of the *Mechanic*, and was generally believed. It is further stated, that piracy continued to be carried on more furiously than ever—not a vessel arriving but exhibited proofs of the violence of these marauders. At Sugar Key, a French brig, with a cargo of European goods, valued at \$150,000, was captured by the Pirates, and the cargo taken out by lighters; and also an English brig, with a valuable cargo, the mate of which was hung, and cargo landed in same way. At Orguin and Principe, on the south of Cuba) British and French goods, taken by the Pirates, are continually sacrificed at one fourth the value, and in great quantities. Accounts received at Havana from Mexico, state that that country was still in a very disaffected state—Gen. Irundine had been crowned Emperor, and a Bishop of high standing in the Empire, had been made Pope. The people were divided in their sentiments on these political steps—but it was thought, from the power conferred on Gen. Iturbide, that he would soon extinguish all opposition to his government.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, June 27.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

We had in our last the satisfaction to lay before our readers the Treaty lately concluded, in this city between the Secretary of State and the Minister of France; and we now propose briefly to examine its contents.

The first and second articles limit the amount of the discriminating duty which shall hereafter be imposed, by the government of either country, on merchandise imported into the countries respectively, in the vessels of the other country, viz. 20 francs per ton of merchandise, on American goods imported into France by our vessels, and three dollars and seventy-five cents per ton on French goods imported into this country by French vessels. The measure of limitation, which neither party is to exceed, being the same, the duty may be considered equal, and is at least founded upon a principle of reciprocity. As the produce of the United States is more bulky than that which is received from France in return for it, this duty, though of equal amount, may operate in favor of France. If any thing be yielded in this respect, it has been in a spirit of accommodation, and from a sincere desire to get rid of the difficulties which have lately embarrassed the intercourse between the two countries.

The 3d article provides that no discriminating duty shall be imposed in either country, on goods imported in vessels of the other for transit or re-exportation. This provision appears to be perfectly fair and reciprocal, and at least unexceptionable.

Article 4 defines what shall constitute in each country the ton of merchandise, establishing in that respect, likewise, a perfect equality. This article is of some importance, because it defines what was before uncertain and unequal, and obviates any difficulties which might arise, in regard to duties, from a variance in the mode of computing the ton of merchandise.

Article 5 limits the tonnage duty to an equal amount in each country, viz. 5 francs per ton of the register of our vessels, and 94 cents on the ton of the passport of French vessels. This article stands on precisely the same footing as articles 1 and 2.

The 6th article provides the manner in which sailors of each nation shall be reclaimed when deserting their vessels in the ports of the other. This is to be done by an appeal to the civil power, through the Consuls or Vice Consuls; by which course the usages and laws of the government will be observed. At one period, by our treaty with France, the Consuls had themselves this power, without the intervention of the judicial authority; more recently there have been no regulations on the subject. It is in itself right that a provision like this should exist for the reclamation of seamen. It preserves the commerce between the two countries; because, when the sailors are allowed to abscond from their vessels in a foreign port without remedy, the vessels are detained at great loss, &c. and sometimes are not able, on that account, to prosecute their voyage. At present, in some of the states, the state laws authorize the reclamation of seamen; in others they do not. This provision places the matter, as to France, on a national footing, establishing the same rule in one port as in another; which is in every respect desirable.

The 7th article limits the duration of the treaty to two years, or until another treaty is made; reserving the right of either party to renounce it, by an express declaration. This reservation, we presume, may be considered merely nominal, as well as the contingent provision of a definitive treaty. We presume that this treaty will be ratified by both parties, and may be considered permanent. In which case the remainder of this article will go into effect, namely, that, after the expiration of two years from October next, the extra duties described in the first and second articles shall be reduced, on both sides one fourth each year. Thus we shall happily get rid of this bone of contention. It would seem to have been easier to have reciprocally abolished them at once, but something must be allowed to national interests, and something too to national pride. The discriminating duties have been established & strongly insisted upon: it is accomplishing much to have them reduced at once three fourths of their amount, with a provision for their gradual but total extinction.

The eighth article allows one year for the exchange of ratifications. This is to allow time for the President to submit the treaty to the Senate at their ordinary session for ratification.

The first 'separate article' will embrace but a small class of cases. The amount to be refunded is unimportant, and the principle of this article, as of all the others, is reciprocity.

The second 'separate article' materially changes the face of the Treaty, limiting the discriminating duty to the excess of importation into each country. Thus modified, the discriminating duty itself would be inoperative, or so much so as not to be seriously felt by either party. This article does not take effect until two months after the ratification—whilest the body of the treaty is to take effect from the first day of October next.

We have gone through the provisions of the Treaty, and find reason, on the whole, to congratulate our readers that the commercial differences with France have been brought to this favorable termination, after laborious and tedious discussions both in this country and in France. For some time past, the direct commerce between the countries has, in consequence of the high discriminating duties, been entirely at an end. All our trade with France has been carried on circuitously through the ports of other powers, whose navigation, consequently, and not ours, has derived benefit from it. This Treaty restores the direct trade, and thus gives employment to our own navigation, which has suffered from being deprived of it by the high discriminating duties which made it impossible for them to carry it on.

There is another light in which we regard this treaty with great pleasure. It re-establishes relations of perfect amity with France, our old friend and ally, which have been somewhat disturbed by the recent collisions of the commercial regulations of the two countries. It leaves us free of difference with any power on earth, saving the amicable controversy with Great Britain respecting the trade with her colonies; and, if we are to judge from recent indications, this controversy, too, is about to have a speedy end.

The Philadelphia Franklin Gazette of Wednesday says—It is understood that the President has tendered to Cassius A. Ronney, Esq. of Delaware, a mission to one of the republics of South America, and that Mr. Ronney has made choice of that to Buenos Ayres. We understand that he is now at Washington.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

No. 15.

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

There is one act of Mr. Jefferson's that was performed in the commencement of his Presidency, (which I do not remember to have recorded,) by which we may form a very correct estimate of the character of the man. I allude to his appointment of Albert Gallatin to be Secretary of the Treasury—a man who emigrated from Genoa to this country a needy adventurer; and had not continued here long enough to speak the English language with propriety—a man who, under Washington's administration, was one of the leaders and instigators of the Whiskey insurrection, and continued to persevere in his treasonable designs until he foresaw that resistance would be unavailing. The virtuous and the wise of the succeeding generation will scarcely believe the fact, that the President of this free and enlightened nation raised to the third office in the government; a foreigner who had openly engaged in rebellion against the laws of his adopted country, and that the friends of the President never whispered censure. It is thought by some, that Mr. Gallatin could have told some tales.

In Mr. Jefferson's last message to Congress, he stated that the treasury was overflowing with money—that the profits far exceeded the expenditures—and that he would leave it to the wisdom of congress to appropriate the surplus in the most suitable manner. But when the matter was investigated, and the surplus demanded, it became apparent that it was necessary to borrow a considerable sum to defray the ordinary expenses of government. When this discovery was made, Mr. Randolph remarked that 'Mr. Jefferson had expired politically with a lie in his mouth.' The reader can easily conclude what the man was capable of, who could utter such a palpable falsehood.

It is very certain that there are many who profess to believe, that all the acts of the first democratic President are highly deserving of praise: yet I am very much disposed to doubt, whether there is any truly religious and conscientious person in this community, who can possibly believe, or will venture to declare, that the principal measures adopted under his administration were worthy of commendation—either as founded on wisdom, intelligence and foresight—or as conducing to the glory, prosperity or happiness of his country. It cannot be denied that the condition of the country was favorable, and its prospects flattering when he came into office; and, as he *undid* all that Washington and Adams had done, the inference is plain that its situation was reversed.

On the 4th of March 1809 Mr. Jefferson's term of service expired. He was succeeded by Mr. Madison who resolutely pursued his predecessor's policy. A few days before he obtained the chair of state, on the 1st of March the Embargo was repealed, and on the same day the non-intercourse act was passed, which was nothing more than a change of names. By the provisions of this act, all the vessels of France and England and their dependencies were excluded from our ports, and all the goods and produce of those countries forbidden to be imported. In this manner was the principle of war against commerce perpetuated.

On the 17th of April 1809 the British Minister Mr. Erskine addressed a letter to Mr. Smith the Secretary of state, on the subject of the attack on the Chesapeake and the Orders in Council. The Secretary replied on the same day, and the correspondence was continued until it terminated in an arrangement; by which it was understood, that his Britannic Majesty would withdraw his orders of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, on the 10th of June, provided the President would issue his proclamation for the renewal of the intercourse between Great Britain and the United States, (as he was authorized to do by one of the sections of the non-intercourse act.) The proclamation was accordingly issued and the negotiation closed.

In this manner in less than three days was concluded the famous Erskine arrangement, for which the new President was highly applauded by both parties. The federalists in particular, who had uniformly condemned the restrictive system, began now to entertain the hope that he would deviate from the crooked path in which Mr. Jefferson had so long travelled, but vain was the expectation. For news soon arrived that the arrangement was rejected by the British Government, on the ground that their Minister had transcended his instructions. When therefore another proclamation was issued revoking the former, and putting in full force all the restrictions on our commerce, all honest men began to think that blame must attach somewhere, in consequence of this deplorable issue. The following are the instructions that were given by the British cabinet to Mr. Erskine. 'That the American government is prepared, in the event of his Majesty's consenting to withdraw the orders in council of January and November 1807, to withdraw contemporaneously on its part the interdiction of its harbours to ships of war and all non-intercourse and non-importation acts so far as respects Great Britain; leaving them in force with respect to France, and the powers which adopt or act under her decrees. (What is of the utmost importance, as precluding a new source of misunderstanding which might arise from the adjustment of other questions,) that America is willing to renounce, during the present war, the pretensions of carrying on, in time of war, all trade with the enemies colonies, from which she was excluded during peace.

Great Britain, for the purpose of securing the operation of the embargo, and of the bona fide intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France, is to be considered a liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of France or any powers adopting or acting under her decrees. On these conditions his Majesty would consent to withdraw the Orders in council of January and November 1807, so far as respects America.'

Now it is evident to every rational mind from the tenor of these instructions, that Mr. Erskine acted without any authority, and that his government was justified, if it pleased them, to refuse their assent to his arrangement. On the other hand it is equally plain, that Mr. Madison, if he had seen his instructions, must have known that he was treating with an agent unauthorized as to the agreement made. But if he was in reality ignorant of the extent of his powers, which is not very probable, he was certainly guilty of a gross violation of duty in engaging blindly in an affair of so much importance, without any security for its success. In whatever light this extraordinary arrangement is viewed, it appears to me to have been entered into without sincerity, and without any wish or expectation that it would meet with the approbation of the British government. It may possibly be inquired, for what purpose then could it have been undertaken? That, I reply, is known only to those engaged in it. Although we cannot arrive at absolute certainty in matters of this kind, from the necessary absence of positive testimony yet it must be admitted that presumptive evidence is amply sufficient in many cases to establish any controverted point. Now the circumstances attending this case, in addition to those before mentioned, are these. The elections in the Eastern States and in New York took place in the spring. That of New York, which is a state of vast importance in the Union, took place in that year, on the 25th of April. The Erskine arrangement was concluded on the 19th of April. The information was forwarded to New York by express, and was published with great exultation by the democrats in Albany on the 24th. The election was held three days, and therefore the news was disseminated through the State before the close of it, and most probably contributed to the success of democracy. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the unprejudiced reader may be led to conclude with me, that the President did not act with fairness and candor, and that he may have had in view, when he concluded the arrangement, the approaching elections.

It would appear that Mr. Erskine was persuaded to violate his instructions, if we may be permitted to judge from certain propositions that were made to his predecessor Mr. Rose. Mr. Rose had been sent out to this country by the British government in 1803, whilst Mr. Jefferson was President, (a fact which was omitted in the narrative of Mr. Jefferson's administration) for the express purpose of settling the affair of the Chesapeake. He stated to Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State, that he was authorized to offer such atonement for the attack on the Chesapeake as could not fail to be satisfactory; but as a preliminary he expected that the President's proclamation would be rescinded, as it was founded upon an act which was disavowed, and of course could not be assumed as the ground of an act of hostility. Mr. Madison demanded to know previous to rescinding the proclamation, what the nature and amount of the intended atonement was, and likewise required a settlement of some other differences besides that of the Chesapeake. Mr. Rose stated that he could not comply with such a requisition, because in so doing, he should exceed his instructions, but assured him that the reparation would satisfy any reasonable expectation.

Mr. Madison in reply observes; 'I am not unaware, sir, that according to the view which you appear to have taken of your instructions, such a course of proceeding has not been contemplated by them. It is possible, nevertheless, that a re-examination, in the spirit in which I am persuaded it will be made may discover them not to be inflexible to a proposition, in so high a degree, liberal and conciliatory.'

In answer to this proposition Mr. Rose made the following reply. 'It is with the most painful sensations of regret that I find myself, on the result of it, under the necessity of declining to enter into the terms of negotiation, which by direction of the President of the United States, you therein offer. I do not feel myself competent, in the present instance, to depart from those instructions, which I stated in my letter of the 26th of January last, & which preclude me from acceding to the condition thus proposed. I should add, that I am absolutely prohibited from entering upon matters unconnected with the pacific object I am authorized to discuss, much less can I thus give any pledge concerning them.'

The above will not be denied to have been a plain, open and undisguised proposition, made by the Secretary to the British Minister to depart from his instructions, but without success. He having failed in the object of his mission, returned home, and was succeeded the ensuing year by Mr. Erskine, a young man of moderate capacity. Now as we have given positive proof of the fact that the proposal was made in one instance, the circumstantial evidence adduced in the other bears very powerfully against the uprightness of the motives of Mr. Madison and his Secretary.

The country being once more brought to realize the blessings of non-intercourse with, and non-importation from all the principal nations of the world, Mr. Madison to amuse his countrymen and to uphold his tottering popularity, began to try the

effects of negociation been always undid that the British immediately after voked his Berlin insisted that the retaliation for the persisted in the strong, 'that the change, and that compelled to take either allies or of the Cabinet were very result that were hee their prosperity came every day letter to be ad hearing date t which letter, it made public. in the same y dressed to L at London, whi in any collecti lowing letter fr Pinkney, will measure, the Paris, Janu letter from M 1st of Decem enquire of his dore, what we Majesty the Cree commonly and whether it blockades, of his Majesty s said decrees? this day rec which I haste cial Messen 'The only com cation, by his Berlin Decree cation by the blockades of the Elbe to B to that of the I have

On the 2d writes thus was not know the French 'the apparent first commun Decree woul hand, what e the British g blockades pri deemed propo ed out in my Not and in of Dec. ion since ma that the co blockades of a date prior tree, and of British gove blockades, p with a failur be construct in your l ey, gave to decided cha This subj number.

Eas

SATUR

BR

This is t most inter Countryma otering i and and re production is said to h as from th as been g ortion in most extra

The jus ry has ne ly displa rence to a hey all a yellow cou so perseu ductions, decline th when it i every pro We learn nor read de ma

So far from the accompan Albion, v ever rec rose. resentati reful s and cha piece of thought tree of a faithful writing to au be loce

of securing and of the to prevent France, in capture all be found of France ting under his Ma the Or. November a" tional mind tions, that authority, stified, if it sent to his hand it is, he had ave known agent unan- made. But of the extent of violation any security or light this a viewed, it entered into any wish or et with the erment. It what purpose- ken? That engaged in e at absolute end, from the estimony yet umptive evi- any cases to at. Now the ase, in addi- e, these States and in ring. That e of vast im- place in that The Erskine in the 19th of a forward- was publish- the democrats election was ore the news State before ibly contribu- acy. Taking consideration, ay be led to President did- and, and that hen he coach- approaching. Erskine was instructions, if e from certain to his prele- had been ear- ish govern- was President, of the narra- ration) for the the affair of the Mr. Madison, hat he was as- ement for the a could not full preliminary e's proclamation as founded upon l, and of course e ground of an ison demanded ding the proc- and amount of as, and likewise me other differ- desapeake. Mr. ot comply with in so doing, he ons, but assured uld satisfy any bserve; "I am ording to the e have taken of use of proceed- ed by them." It at a re-exami- I am persua- scover them not ition, in so high itatory." Mr. Rose "It is with the regret that I find under the neces- to the terms of direction of the ates, you therein elf competent, in apart from those d in my letter of which preclude a condition that t I am absolutely on matters un- object I am un- less can I thus e them." ed to have been ised proposition, to the British his instructions, e having failed in, returned home, ensuing year by n of moderate ca- give positive proposal was made ntantial evidence s very powerfully of the motives of retrary. ore brought to non-intercourse an from all the world, Mr. Mad- men and to uphold began to try the

effects of negotiation with France. It had been always understood by our government that the British orders would be repealed immediately after Buonaparte should revoke his Berlin Decree, as they had always insisted that these orders were made in retaliation for the decrees. Napoleon still persisted in the language of Mr. Armstrong, 'that the Decrees should suffer no change, and that the Americans should be compelled to take the positive character of either allies or enemies.' The members of the Cabinet, discovering that the people were very restless under the restrictions that were heaped upon all the sinews of their prosperity, and that the clamour became every day more alarming; caused a letter to be addressed to Mr. Armstrong bearing date the 1st of December 1809, which letter, it appears, has never yet been made public. On the 11th of November in the same year a letter was likewise addressed to Mr. Pinkney our minister at London, which has never yet appeared in any collection of state papers. The following letter from Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney, will serve to explain, in some measure, the object of the former.

Paris, January 25th, 1810. Sir, 'A letter from Mr. Secretary Smith of the 1st of December last, made it my duty to enquire of his Excellency the Duke of Cadore, what were the conditions on which his Majesty the Emperor would annul his decree commonly called the Berlin Decree, and whether if Great Britain revoked her blockades, of a date anterior to that decree, his Majesty would consent to revoke the said decrees? To these questions I have this day received the following answer, which I hasten to convey to you by a special Messenger.' The answer is this, 'The only condition required for the revocation, by his Majesty the Emperor, of the Berlin Decree, will be the previous revocation by the British government, of her blockades of France (such as that from the Elbe to Brest, &c.) of a date anterior to that of the aforesaid decree.'

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

On the 2d of July 1810 the Secretary writes thus to Mr. Pinkney. 'Whilst it was not known, on the one hand, how far the French government would adhere to the apparent import of the condition, as first communicated, on which the Berlin Decree would be revoked, and on the other hand, what explanations would be given by the British government with respect to its blockades prior to that decree, the course deemed proper to be taken, was that pointed out in my letter to you of the 11th of Nov. and in that to Gen. Armstrong of the 1st of Dec. The precise & formal declaration since made by the French Government, that the condition was limited to France of a date prior to the date of the Berlin Decree, and of the acknowledgment by the British government of the existence of such blockades, particularly that of May 1806, with a failure to revoke it, or even to admit the constructive extinguishment of it, held out in your letter to the Marquis of Wellesley, gave to the subject a new aspect and decided character.'

This subject will be resumed in the next number.

MARCELLUS.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

BRACEBRIDGE HALL.

This is the last, and is reputed to be, the most interesting of the writings of our Countryman Washington Irvine, who is offering in literary enjoyments in England and reaping ample fame wherever the productions of his pen extend. Mr. Irvine is said to have received one thousand guineas from the Bookseller for this work, who has been guilty of the grossest piece of extortion in the attempted sale of it, at the most extravagant rate that was ever heard of.

The just sense of the people of our country has never been more properly or laudably displayed than in their general concurrence to resist the imposition—proud as they all are of the literary honors of their fellow countrymen, and filled with anxiety to peruse this last and finest of his productions, they have firmness enough to decline the indulgence of their gratification, when it is to be done at the sacrifice of every proper and prudent consideration. We learn that the book is neither purchased nor read in consequence of the extortionate demand of five dollars for it.

So far as we could abstract ourselves from the horrors and extended afflictions accompanying the loss of the Packet Ship Albion, we were charmed with Mr. Walsh's description of that calamitous event. We never recollect to have read a finer piece of prose. The description is a perfect representation, it is a lively picture of the awful scene itself—the language is adapted and chaste—and there cannot be a purer piece of prose—devoid of all turgidness of thought or expression, partaking in no degree of any numbered measure, it is simple, subtil and exquisitely beautiful.—In such writing it is too common a fault to endeavor to augment the horrors of the scene by the force of language—Mr. Walsh leaves

the incidents themselves to produce their true and proper effect by the clearest, and most faithful recital—How much is it to be desired, that our young men would imitate such models and acquire a taste for such a style of writing. The introduction of the story of Lefebvre Desnouette is finely episodic, and gives an increased interest to the whole. This literary gentleman is one of the prides of his country, and we never view him with so much pleasure as in the exclusive character of a refined and matured scholar.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. Celebration of the Fourth of July. Easton, July 5th, 1822.

Yesterday according to previous arrangement, the Philomathean Society of Easton, met at the Court House; when the President, Mr. Emmons took the chair, and after having transacted some previous business, the declaration of Independence was read by Mr. D. Ring, and an elegant and appropriate Oration delivered by Mr. William H. Martin.—The Society then adjourned to the Easton Hotel, and partook of a sumptuous entertainment prepared for the occasion, by Mr. Solomon Lowe. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank, accompanied with appropriate songs.

TOASTS.

The day we celebrate.
'Hail Columbia.'
General George Washington—
'He who guided victory's car,
Taught the battle where to rave,
First in Peace and first in war,
Skill'd to conquer or to save.'
'Columbia's greatest glory.'
Our Independence and National Character.—The former established by the revolutionary war, the latter by the late glorious contest.
'America, Commerce & Freedom.'
The United States—Long as her noble rivers, the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, shall roll their majestic course, may they behold throughout her vast territory an increasing union of sentiment and of interest, tending more and more to consolidate rising millions into one mighty confederation.

'When freedom from her mountain height'
The principles of the American Revolution—May they be long be universally felt and universally productive of the same happy effects, that they have been to these United States.
'Columbia, Columbia.'
The Congress of the United States—May their wisdom promote their country's weal.
'John Anderson my Joe, John.'

In every 'crisis' may we have 'common sense' and enjoy the rights of man.
General Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans—Terrible as the storm upon Cona, when a thousand ghosts shriek on the midnight wind.
'Hail to the Chief.'
The gallant Perry and the brave crew, who so nobly sustained the honor of the American flag on Lake Erie.
'Star Spangled Banner.'

Commodore Stephen Decatur—Long may the Sons of Columbia cherish the memory of the Hero, whose Hecatean arm first effectually humbled the pride of the posterity of Ishmael.
'By the trident of Neptune.'
Our Federal Union—Thorns be the pillow and agony the sleep of all who attempt its dissolution.
'Yankee Doodle.'
The State of Maryland—The centre of the Union—the centre of patriotic virtues.
The Chief Magistrate of the Union—May he banish from his person and cabinet all who are basely intriguing for the next Presidency.
'The Devil among the Tailors.'

VOLUNTEERS

By J. Martin, Jr.—Our Country—'The home of the brave'—the asylum of the oppressed—the extensive abode of virtue and rational liberty.

By W. H. Martin—The memory of William Pinkney—A splendid monument of his country's genius.

By W. Hambleton, Jr.—Benjamin Franklin.

By Joseph Haskins, Jr.—The Talbot Fair—

'They know that virtue is of power the source,
And all her magic to their eyes is given;
We own their empire, while we feel their force,
Beaming with the benignity of Heaven.'

By Horatio L. Edmondson—The Female Sunday School—May it continue in operation until its benign influence is universally felt and its advantages everywhere acknowledged.

By D. Ring—The Attorney General of the United States—A wonderful monument of self created excellence, worth and greatness.

By the President—The Philomathean Society—Long may it continue, and the accomplishment of its object, literary and moral improvement, be fully experienced by all its members.

By J. C. Goldsborough—General Montgomery.

After the President had retired—

By W. H. Martin—Our worthy President—A full blooded Yankee—A genuine son of American Freedom.

After the Orator of the day had retired—

By D. Ring—The Orator of the day—Splendid and useful throughout his career, as bright and promising has been its commencement.

By J. Haskins, Jr.—Our worthy Host—Long may he continue to receive that patronage which his attention to his guests and philanthropic disposition so highly merit.

The New York papers give the following contradictory accounts of the wonderful exhibition of walking in the water, in life preserving dresses, which took place near that city on the 25th ult.

WALKING ON THE WATER.

'Bless me!—What a noise! us as long,' said the trumpeter's wife, 'as a trumpet.'
'And of the same metal,' said the trumpeter, 'as you hear by its sneezing.'
'What a pity,' cry'd the bawdy legged drummer, 'we did not both touch it!'
'There is more of it,' said the innkeeper's wife, 'than in any dozen of the largest noses put together in all Strasburgh! Is it not,' said she, whispering her husband in his ear, 'is it not a noble nose!'
'Tis an imposture, my dear,' said the landlord—'tis a false nose!'

What a pity it is, that Tristram Shandy lived so soon by a hundred years! Had he only been born in the present age, and in this goodly city, what lots of fun, and fields of sport, would have been open to him! We do nothing now in the good old fashioned way. Instead of walking on the land, and sailing on the deep, we [are to] fly over the former, and walk over the latter.

Yesterday afternoon, in consequence of sundry advertisements, and a week's puffing in the newspapers, the great body of our citizens—good and bad—rich and poor—learned and unlearned—doctor and student—mistress and maid—gentle and simple—with as much curiosity as ever animated the Strasburgers to see and touch the stranger's nose—moved in solid columns to the battery and the adjacent wharves, to see a couple of men walk on, in, or upon the water, where they were to fight a sham duel with muskets, and then play at cut and thrust with broadswords.

The exhibition was to take place in the immediate neighborhood of Governor's Island. Every description of water craft, including steam-boats and horse-boats, from moderate sized coasters and pilot boats, down to oyster boats, market boats, and news boats, was put in requisition. And those who could not procure boats, to the number of some 10 or 12,000, very eagerly concluded that if the exhibition took place on the town side of the island, they could as well see it from the battery without paying half a dollar, as with it. Such, therefore, was the squeeze at the battery, that the dandies forgot that their corsets had been left at home in the hurry.

As time drew near, the squadrons moved towards the sea of action, and soon concentrated in beautiful confusion, under the command of Admiral Noah—the National Advocate news boat serving for his flag ship.—All had heard of the English Doctor and his servant, who walked over the River Thames, at Somerset house, at high water, about six years ago, the one playing a flute, and the other a violin; and we, knowing ones, had just learnt that Kent, the water pedestrian, has undertaken, for a wager of 1000 guineas, to walk across the sea from Dover to Calais. As Americans can beat John Bull in every thing except scolding and eating roast beef, we had a right to presume that some astonishing feats would be performed. If any English doctor could fiddle on the water, Americans, certainly, ought not only to fiddle, but to dance hornpipes, and cut the pigeon-wing.

The eventful moment at length arrived, and the aquatic heroes stepped forth upon the briny wave—plump up to the chin! Guns were then carefully handed to them from a boat, which they immediately fired in the air—loaded them again—attempted to fire—the one flashed in the pan, and the other did not flash at all. Then for the sword fight—but at this moment a rush was made by the fleet from every direction—on they came; Admiral Noah in front—some this way—some that—and the rest following higgly piggly as they could.—The show was then ended—for nothing more was to be seen, save the mass of boats crowded together—which—together with the pedestrians, who very prudently declined walking against the tide—were swept round the south side of the island. As the fleet approached the lower end of the land, the ladies ran eagerly to welcome the watermen to the shore—and as they ran, they forgot to observe a small sailmark, beautifully covered with green, but which nevertheless made sad work with the puny shoes, fine silk stockings, and cambric frills and flounces. The heroes, however, did not come ashore—and the throng which had landed from the Nautilus, slowly traced their steps back to the boat—the little water craft disappeared—and the multitude returned to the city fully satisfied—that it was as clever a hoax as had been witnessed for a long time. The crowd on the battery had seen two men swimming near the island, and mistaking them for the heroes walking on the water, by the aid of their spy glasses, were fully convinced of their skill and dexterity, and of the utility of the invention.—Com. Adv.

WALK IN THE WATER.

An immense concourse of people were attracted to the Battery yesterday afternoon, to see two persons walk in the water, in new invented life preservers; and according to flaming handbills and newspaper puff, they were to fire pistols, fight with broad swords, and perform other aquatic evolutions, which are usually performed at periods of shipwreck.—About 400 persons were crowded on board the Nautilus; and as many more in a team boat—10,000 spectators lined the wharves and battery,

and the river was covered with boats, gigs and barges, which soon made their way for Governor's Island.—While the whole world were snug under the shore of the island, we perceived on the opposite shore, a small boat with 4 persons, and judging by certain suspicious movements, that they were the parties, we ordered the gig to steer for them; and being the only boat along side, we saw them leap in the water, eased with some kind of jacket and drawers, of a buoyant nature, and walk erect with great ease, while, having a fair view of the successful experiment, the two water walkers fired their carbines; at the signal, the crowd of boats watching near the shore, dashed in immense numbers, towards them and, surrounded them so thickly, that it was dangerous to proceed; and they jumped into their boat, whip'd their green plaid cloaks about them, and rowed off. Those who paid a dollar, saw nothing—hundreds who came in boats, were also disappointed—but for ourselves, we saw the whole experiment, almost alone, for near ten minutes, and was satisfied with its utility. The crowd of boats was so great, and the concussion of prows, sterns, mast, rigging & oars, so powerful, that the whole had the appearance of an attack.—Adv.

From the Augusta, Georgia, Chronicle of June 20.

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT

Of the Affair between Col. Cumming and Mr. M'Duffie.

Since the public has been pleased to take sufficient interest in the affair between Col. Cumming and Mr. M'Duffie, to make it the subject of common discourse, and of the usual number of misrepresentations, it is deemed expedient to silence all impertinent falsehood, by the following statement. It comes from a responsible person.

On the second of June, several gentlemen, among whom a Carolinian of respectability, was the principal mover, proposed to Colonel C. and Mr. M'D. in duplicate letters, that they should submit their dispute to mediation. Mr. M'D. assented; Col. C. refused.

The parties were to meet near the Sisters' Ferry, at 8 A. M. on the 8th of June. While in Augusta, Col. C. proposed to fight in round jackets or shirt sleeves, the other party required the addition of 'or frock or surtout coat.' It was therefore understood that both would adopt the latter habit: Mr. M'D. appeared in frock and pantaloons of silk; the frock lined with the same material. Col. C. wore similar garments of cotton and linen. Mr. M'D.'s Silk dress was objected to as particularly calculated to repel or divert a bullet. But as a change was positively refused, and Col. C. perceived that the combat could not take place if the objection were continued, he directed it to be withdrawn. The seconds proceeded to draw for the word and choice of place, both of which were won by Mr. M'D. The distance of ten paces was then measured upon ground a little sloping, and Mr. M'D. chose the upper station. The pistols were loaded by the seconds, in the presence of each other, and of the principals. About this time Mr. M'D. or his friend remarked, that the party who shot first should not change his position until the other had fired. This, they were told, required no express agreement, being a thing always understood. Ten minutes after the parties were summoned to their places. The words of command were 'Are you ready? Fire!—One!—Two!—Three!—Stop.' At or soon after the word Fire Mr. M'D. shot and struck the ground about four paces, from his own feet. Col. C. struck him a little above the hip. Mr. M'D. immediately clapped his hand upon the wound and exclaiming O Lord! or something similar, fell prostrate, before his second or surgeon could reach him. Soon after he rose on one side, and his second said he supposed, that now his friends (who were one or two hundred yards distant) could be sent for. Col. C. replied that they could not; that as a challenger, by the articles, he had a right to continue the combat until Mr. M'D. was disabled; and therefore required the opinion of the Surgeons. These gentlemen being consulted, pronounced him unable to proceed. Mr. M'D. was struck about three inches from the right side of the spine, at a point directly opposite to his antagonist. This part may have been presented in consequence of his peculiar position. He placed his right foot across the line, at right angles, and brought the hollow of his left foot to the heel of the right, obliquing the toe a little to the rear. An easy posture of the upper part of the body, conformable to this position of the feet, would expose a considerable portion of the back. When he adjusted his pistol for firing, he turned his side to Col. C. making a slight twist in the loins, but immediately after his ineffectual discharge, and before the other had fired, he swung round (perhaps unconsciously) to the natural position, and thus presented his back in the manner described. The wound itself sufficiently proves, that it could not be received by a man whose side was turned to his antagonist. The direction of it was mortal, and Mr. M'D. escaped with life, because Col. C.'s ordinary load was light; calculated for the side not the back; for the resistance of common drapery, not of several folds of strong silk.

Mr. M'D. appears to be perfectly comfortable four hours after he was shot, and is said to be already nearly well. Col. C. considers it very extraordinary, under these circumstances, that he could not stand another fire; and thinks that if his hurt was indeed so 'trifling' as represented, he should have continued the combat, without waiting for the opinion of the Surgeons. For professional gentlemen, it is well known, are always good natured in such

cases; and seldom report a wounded man able to proceed, when he manifests no disposition to do so himself.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

Bank of the United States.—This institution has divided two and one quarter per cent for the last six months.

At a meeting of the Board of directors, Mr. Cheves intimated his intention of retiring from the office of President, at the expiration of the present year.—Mr. Gallatin is already spoken of as his successor.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

PRICES CURRENT.

Flour, Howard street	\$6 87 1/2
do wharf, cash	6 50
Wheat, white per bushel	1 40 a 1 45
do red do	1 35 a 1 37
Corn, white do	cts. 72 a 77
Oats, do	40 a 42
Rye, do	70
Bran do	15
Whiskey, from the wagons, per gal.	35

TOBACCO.

Fine yellow, per 100lbs	\$18 00 a 25 00
do yellow & red do	10 00 a 18 00
do red do	9 00 a 14 00
do brown do	7 00 a 10 00
Red do	5 00 a 7 00
do common do	3 00 a 5 00
Seconds do	1 00 a 6 00

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

MARRIED

On the 4th inst. at Evergreen, the seat of Greenbury Goldsborough, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, John G. Johnston, Esq. of Baltimore, to Ariana Frisby Young, Daughter of the late Andrew Price, Esq. of the above city.

DIED

On Saturday last, at the late residence of Philemon W. Hemmley, of this county, Miss Mary Feddeman, of the small pox, in the natural way.

An association of the Episcopal Clergy will be held in this county next week. There will be preaching in the Church at Easton on Tuesday evening at early candle light, on Wednesday at 11 o'clock at St. Michaels, & on Thursday at 11 o'clock at White Marsh Church.—The parishioners are requested to attend punctually.

To Farmers.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing the agriculturists of this and the adjacent counties, that he has just finished,

A FEW FIRST RATE

WHEAT FANS,

And has several others in a great state of forwardness, they are made of well seasoned first quality materials, selected for the purpose last year. Old Fans carefully repaired in the best manner, and as expeditiously as possible. He has also on hand some nice Cabinet Furniture, and is prepared to furnish any article in that line either plain or ornamental at short notice.

Being sensible of the many favours received, he tenders his friends and customers his sincere acknowledgments.

THOS. MECONEKIN.

July 6—3

Easton Academy.

Notice is hereby given that an Examination of the Scholars in this institution, will take place at the Academy, on Thursday the 1st day of August next, at the hour of 10 o'clock; at which the Parents and Guardians of the Scholars, and the friends of the Seminary are invited to attend. The departments in the Academy will be again opened on the first Monday of September next.

By order

Ns. HAMMOND, Pres't.

July 6—1f

STRAYED

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

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 6th, 1822—1f

Valuable Farms

TO BE RENTED.

To be Rented for one or more years the Farms of Mrs. Isabella Smyth, commonly called the BARKER'S LANDING FARM, and the DOVER FARM, situate and lying on the North West side of Choptank River, and adjoining the same and about three and four miles from Easton.—The quality of the soil is very good and has been much improved. A large quantity of marsh adjoins the Dover Farm capable of maintaining during the summer season a considerable number of Cattle, by which cow-penning has been, and may be, carried on to a great extent. The quantity of fine marble attached to the Barkers Landing Farm, may be applied to the vast improvement of the soil and crops. Upon the whole these fine Farms deserve the earliest attention of persons disposed to rent land, and they are invited to view the premises.—Terms may be made known by applying to the subscriber, and it is probable that a portion of the hands may be rented with the Farms for a fair equivalent for their services and the stock and farming utensils may be had at private sale, or will soon be exposed to public Auction.

SAMUEL GROOME, Agent.

July 6—1f

NOTICE.

Persons having slaves to sell, would do well before they sell, to call at the Fountain Inn bar, as higher prices will be given there for twenty young NEGROES, than any where on this shore.

Easton July 6 Sw

POETRY.

From the New Monthly Magazine. THE HAUNCH OF VENISON.

At Number One dwelt Captain Drew,
George Benson dwelt at Number Two,
(The street we'll not mention.)
The latter stunn'd the King's bench bar,
The former being famed in war,
Sung small upon a pension.

Tom Blewit knew them both—than he
None deeper in the mystery
Of culinary knowledge;

From Turtle Soup to Stilton Cheese,
Apt student, taking his degrees
In Mrs. Rundell's College.

Benson to dine invited Tom:
Proud of an invitation from
A host who 'spread' so nicely,
Tom answered, ere the ink was dry,
'Extremely happy—come on Fri-
Day next, at six precisely.'

Blewit, with expectation fraught,
Drove up at six, each savoury thought
Ideal turbot rich in:
But ere he reached the winning post,
He saw a Haunch of Venison roast
Down in the next door kitchen.

'Hey! Zounds! what's this? a haunch at Drew's?
I must drop in; I can't refuse;
To pass were downright treason;
To cut Ned Benson's not quite staunch;
But the provocative—haunch!
Zounds! it's the first this season!

'Venison, thou'rt mine! I'll talk no more—
Then rapping thrice at Benson's door,
John, I'm in such a hurry!
Do tell your master that my aunt
Is paralytic, quite aslant,
I must be off for Surrey.'

Now Tom at next door makes a din—
'Is Captain Drew at home?'—Walk in!—
'Drew, how d'ye do?'—'What! Blewit?'
'Yes, I—you've ask'd me many a day,
To drop in, in a quiet way,
So now I'm come to do it.'

'I'm very glad you have' said Drew,
'I've nothing but an Irish stew'—
Quoth Tom (aside) 'No matter,
'Twont do—my stomach's up to that,
'Twill lie by till the lucid fat
Comes quivering on the platter.'

'You see your dinner Tom,' Drew cried,
'No, but I don't though,' Tom replied;
'I smok'd below, I—What?'—'Venison—
A haunch?'—'Oh! true, it is not mine;
My neighbor has some friends to dine?'—
'Your neighbor! who?'—'George Benson;

'His chimney smoked; the scene to change,
I let him have my kitchen range
While his was newly polished;
The Venison you observed below,
Went home just half an hour ago;
I guess it's now demolished.

'Tom, why that look of doubtful dread?
Come, help yourself to salt and bread,
Don't sit with hands and knees up;
But dine, for once, on Irish stew,
And read the 'Dog and Shadow' through,
When next you open Esop.'

NEW GOODS. AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.

Thomas & Groome

Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, a further supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS;

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF
DRY GOODS
IRONMONGERY
GLASS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS
TEAS

ALSO,

Cotton Yarn

OF THE BEST QUALITY FROM

No. 4 to No. 20.

All of which they will sell as usual at the low-
est Cash prices.

Easton, May 25th, 1822.—f

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green

Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening
A GREAT VARIETY OF
STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES.

CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY and
GLASS WARE,
LIQUORS,
WINE, &c.
Which in addition to their former stock, re-
ceives their assortment very extensive and com-
plete, all of which will be offered at very re-
duced prices for CASH, their friends and the
public are respectfully invited to give them
an early call.

The highest prices will be allowed for
Wool & Feathers
In exchange for Goods or in payment of debts:
Easton, May 25, 1822.—f

Nathan Sheppard,

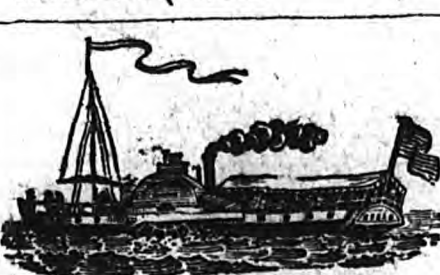
Has removed to that New Warehouse No.
75, South Calvert, third store from Pratt-
street, where he offers for sale

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO,

Whittemore's Cotton and Wool CARDS
Clothier and Hatters' Jack ditto
Machine CARDS
Cotton seine TWINE, at the manufacturers'
prices

A quantity of large and small Twist TO-
BACCO, low to close sales, &c. &c.
Baltimore, June 15, 1822.



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

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

March 2—tf

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

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

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

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

Nov. 10, 1821.—tf

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the a-
bove stand formerly occupied by Mr.
Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his
services to the public—This establish-
ment is now in complete repair for the recep-
tion and accommodation of travellers or citi-
zens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best
products of the markets, and his bar constan-
tly furnished with the choicest Liquors.
His stables are supplied with the best Corn
Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended
to by faithful Outlers.—

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers
can be furnished for any part of the peninsula
—his servants are attentive, and it will be the
endeavour of the subscriber to please all
who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—tf

Fountain Inn.

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

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

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

TO RENT.

The Farm called Oakland, situated on the
waters of Tread-Haven, and at present occu-
pied by Mr. James Denny.

The Farm adjoining called Cook's-Hope,
occupied by Mr. Thomas Andrews.

Also, the Farm situated on Miles River called
Merlings, now occupied by Mr. John
McNeal.

The House and Lot in the Town
of Easton, occupied by the subscriber,
possession of which may be had if
required in July of the present year.

And the House and Lot in Earle's Row, now
held by Mr. Sheppard. Apply to

JOHN ROGERS.

April 20—12w

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of the sub-
scriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the In-
solvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the
Judges of Worcester county court on the se-
cond Saturday of November term, to show
cause, (if any they have) why he should not
have the benefit of said laws. That day being
appointed for a hearing of his creditors and
discharge.

JAMES CAREY.
Snow Hill, June 29—3w

MARYLAND,

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,
June 13th, 1822.

On application of William G. Spry, execu-
tor of George Spry, late of Queen Ann's
county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week for the space of
three successive weeks in one of the newspa-
pers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of the Orphans' Court, of the
county aforesaid, I have hereunto
set my hand and affixed the pub-
lic seal of my office this 13th day
of June, Anno Domini 1822.
THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

Pursuant to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county,
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said
county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on
the personal estate of George Spry, late of
Queen Ann's county, deceased, all persons
having claims against the said deceased,
are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-
scriber, at or before the 17th day of December
next, they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 13th day of June Anno Dom-
ini 1822.

WILLIAM G. SPRY, Ex'r.
of George Spry, dec'd.

June 15—3w

MARYLAND,

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,
June 13th, A. D. 1822.

On application of Ann Green, adminis-
tratrix of Henry Green, late of Queen Ann's
county, deceased.—It is ordered that she give
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that she cause the same to be pub-
lished once in each week for the space of
three successive weeks in one of the newspa-
pers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of Queen Ann's county
Orphans' Court, I have hereunto
subscribed my name and the seal
of my office affixed this 13th day
of June, 1822.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

Pursuant to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county,
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said
county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on
the personal estate of Henry Green, late of
Queen Ann's county, deceased, all persons
having claims against the said deceased's Es-
tate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-
scriber on or before the 17th day of Decem-
ber next, they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given
under my hand this 13th day of June Anno Domini 1822.

ANN GREEN, Adm'rx.
of Henry Green, dec'd.

June 15—3w

RANAWAY,

From the Farm of Mr. William Troth, near
Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, to whom he
was hired, a tall, slender, light mulatto lad,
between 18 and 19 years of age, named Davy,
on Easter Sunday, the 7th inst. or on the next
morning. He had on a pair of yellow Kersey
pantaloons, a blue cloth waistcoat, and a white
kersey jacket, a new pair of shoes and an
old fur hat with a scarf on it. It is supposed
from circumstances that this fellow Davy, ran
off from the county in company with Joe and
Benals, two young negro men belonging to
Mr. James Lloyd Chamberlaine, who have been
apprehended in Delaware, near Wright's Red
House on the road to Kenton, and are now
lodged in Dover jail.

A reward of 50 dollars will be given for ap-
prehending and securing of said ne-
gro if taken in the state, and a reward of
100 dollars, if taken at any place out
of the state and brought home and delivered
in Easton Gaol. RACHEL L. KERN.
Easton, April 20, 1822.—tf

Notice.

The Levy Court for Talbot County,
Have appointed Robert Kemp a Commission-
er from this county, to meet the Commission-
ers from Queen Ann's and Caroline counties,
to examine Tuckahoe Bridge and report
thereon.—The Levy Court will meet on the
9th day of July next, to appoint a Collector of
the County Tax for the present year.

Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
Easton, June 15, 1822.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

\$300 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Cal-
vert county, Maryland, on the 8th of April,
THREE NEGRO MEN, viz:

JIM,

Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches
high, black complexion, round face, well set,
and had on when he went away a blue cloth
coat, black cassimere pantaloons and a new fur
hat. As he can write it is probable he has
forged a pass for himself and the others.

TOM.

Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches
high, slender made, black complexion and
down look when spoken to; he had on a suit of
white home-made Kersey and a Wool Hat.

WAPPIN,

Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches
high, a thick square built fellow of a brown
complexion, had on a suit of white home-made
Kersey with yellow stripes.

I am certain from their having crossed the
bay their intention is to go into Pennsylvania.
I will give one hundred dollars for the appre-
hension of each of the above described ne-
groes, if taken out of the state, or fifty dollars
for each if taken in the state so that I get
them again, and all reasonable charges if
brought home to me or delivered to Mr. Tho-
mas P. Bennett near Easton, Maryland.

JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS.

April 13—3m

A Farm for Sale.

In virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court
of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to
Public Sale, on Saturday the 27th day of July
next, at the tavern of Thomas Peacock, in
Chertestown, at 11 o'clock A. M. all that

FARM OR PLANTATION,
Lying in Kent county, heretofore the prop-
erty of Wm. Dwyer, deceased, containing
about two hundred and fifty four acres of
LAND.—This land adjoins the farm of Mr.
Philip Brooks and is now cultivated by Mr.
John Hepbron.

A particular description is deemed unne-
cessary, as any person disposed to view the
premises, will have an opportunity of doing so
—a plot may be seen at my office.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser
shall pay three hundred dollars on the day of
sale, and the residue in two equal annual pay-
ments.

Further particulars on the day of sale.
The creditors of Wm. Dwyer, deceased, are
hereby notified to exhibit their claims with
the vouchers thereof, into the Chancery Of-
fice, or to the trustee, within six months from
the day of sale.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.
Chester Town, June 22—3w

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county
court, at May Term 1822, sitting as a court of
Equity. The subscriber will expose to public
sale, on the 23d day of July next, between the
hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on the Court
House Green in Easton, all that Farm or plan-
tation, whereon Henry Casson lived, and of
which he died seized—situated on the Post
Road leading from Easton to Centerville—and
estimated to contain three hundred & twenty
acres.

The terms of Sale are as follows:
The purchaser or purchasers will be required
to give bond, with such security as the trustee
shall approve of, for the payment of the
purchase money, (with interest thereon from
the day of sale) within twelve months thereaf-
ter—and upon a ratification of the said sale by
the court, and the payment of the whole of the
purchase money, with interest as aforesaid,
and not before, the trustee is authorized to
make to the purchaser or purchasers a deed
in fee simple.

The situation of this farm is desirable, and
the soil adapted to the growth of Wheat,
Corn, Tobacco, Clover &c. &c. it is well ad-
apted also to the growth of Fruit, and the buildings
and improvements will be found complete and
comfortable.

The creditors of Henry Casson, late of Tal-
bot county, deceased, are hereby notified to
file their claims with the vouchers thereof,
with the Clerk of Talbot county court within
six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS P. BENNETT, Trustee.
June 15—6w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas,
issued out of Talbot county Court, to me di-
rected, at the suit of James Sangston, use of
Abraham Griffith, against Samuel Lucas & A.
Abraham Griffith, will be sold on Tuesday the
9th of July next, at the Court House Door in
the town of Easton, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the life
estate of said Lucas, in and to an unimproved
Lot, adjoining the Lot of Nicholas Hammond,
Esq. on Dover street, in the Town of Easton,
also, two Negro Girls, seized and sold to sat-
isfy the above named claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
June 15—ts

NOTICE.

The subscriber having lived upwards of
twenty years on the lands of Edward Lloyd,
Esq. on Miles River, Talbot county, and he
having sold said lands; I am now under the
necessity of looking out elsewhere—I am
therefore compelled to solicit a Farm of about
one hundred to one hundred & fifty thousand
acre hills; any gentleman having such a Farm
to rent will please to inform the subscriber
thereof—A Farm on the salts would be pre-
ferred; and a lease taken at a fair rent, any
gentleman wishing to know my ability as a
Farmer, I refer them to the above named
gentleman or to any of the adjacent neigh-
bours.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

June 22—tf

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE Canal Company.

Pursuant to legal notice heretofore given,
the Stockholders of the said Company are
requested to pay an additional instalment of
five dollars on every share of stock by them
held on or before the second Monday of July
next, at the Company's Office, in Carpenter's
Court, in the city of Philadelphia. At which
time and place all those who have neglected
to pay the sums heretofore required are re-
quested to pay the same under penalty of
their being exposed to sale at public auction,
and forfeited with all monies thereon paid,
agreeably to the provisions contained in the
charter of the Company.

KENSEY JOHN, President.
H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, 6th June (22) 1822—3w

Family Medicines.

T. H. DAWSON & Co.
AGENTS FOR THE PROPRIETOR.

Have just received a fresh supply of the
following valuable Medicines.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE

LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS

Is not indeed presumptuously proposed as
an infallible cure, but the proprietor has ex-
tensive experience, for believing that a dose of
these pills, taken once every week during the
prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW, and M-
LIGNANT FEVERS, will under the blessing
of Providence, prove an infallible preven-
tive; and further that in the present stages of
those diseases their use will very generally
succeed in restoring health.

They are admirably adapted to carry off
superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid
secretions—to restore appetite, a regular
habit of body, and promote free perspiration.
Please inquire for "LEE'S" Anti Bilious
Pills.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—For two months last,
have been afflicted with violent sickness at the
stomach, an inclination to vomit and loss of
appetite. By taking two doses of your pills I
am restored to a perfect state of health which
induced my wife to try them also, which was
attended with the same good effects, being
now able to attend to her domestic concerns.
In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in
stomach or bowel complaints—not being
attended with that griping pain common to
other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT.

Dulany street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of stat-
ing that the following case came under his im-
mediate observation. His little daughter about
5 years old, appeared very violently to lose her
flesh, no particular cause could be given for
her thus pining away, she was at length taken
with fevers which, with other symptoms, led
him to believe she had worms.—He gave her
doses of Lee's Lozenges which brought away
incredible as it may appear, two worms, the
one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in
length, each three fourths of an inch round,
he has given the Lozenges to another of his
children, which brought away a vast quantity
of very small worms. The proprietor is now
in possession of the large worms—those in-
clined to see them can be gratified by calling
at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for obstinate coughs,
colds, catarrhs, astmas, sore throats and ap-
proaching consumptions.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—I was attacked with a
most violent cold, a severe cough and pain in
the breast, which continued to grow worse
during which my appetite failed, and my voice
altered so much, that it was with the utmost
exertion I could pronounce a single sentence
louder than breath. Some of my friends hav-
ing observed to me that much good had been
done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to
procure a bottle, which I accordingly did, and
to those persons unacquainted with the merits
of this medicine, it will appear astonishing
that three doses should remove the pains in
my breast, and the use of one bottle restored
me to perfect health.

Yours with respect

J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fell's Point.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free
from Mercury or pernicious ingredients—
This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet effica-
cious, that it may be used with the utmost
safety to the most delicate pregnant lady, or
on a child a week old.

LEE'S AGUE DROPS.

Never was a medicine offered that has a
greater claim on the public approbation than
this, as many thousands can testify.

The proprietor is in possession of a great
number of cases of cures, but for want of room
can only give the following recent and extra-
ordinary one.—Extract of a letter from Dr.
James Hawkins:

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1832.

NO. 240

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM
payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square in-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.
MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW.
No. 2.
FIRST DAY.

The Exhibition held on the two last days of May, by the Maryland Agricultural Society was attended by a great number of Farmers and Citizens, who appeared to take an increased interest in the concerns of agriculture: this is at it ought to be.

The silent and unostentatious life of the farmer deprives him in a great measure of those adventurous stimulants to action, which are found in the plaudits and cheers of our fellow men, in other walks of life.

The successful merchant upon change, the skilful seaman returning from his fortunate voyage, the eloquent advocate in the crowded court room, the politician and the soldier, all receive an immediate reward for their exertion in the notoriety and applause which follow them.

Not so the husbandman. In the retirement of the country he pursues his round of toil, and the satisfaction he feels at the success of his plans is now and then increased by the approval of a friend or neighbor; and when he lights upon some new discovery or improvement how long does it remain confined to his own practice, or too often perish with him?

It is the business of agricultural associations to supply all these deficiencies, and none of us can look back for a few years without acknowledging the benefits produced by them. On the barren hills and exhausted fields in some parts of Maryland, where alternate crops of Indian corn and tobacco, without any intervening meliorating course, has exhausted every principle of fertility, the introduction of plaster, clover and other artificial grasses, has been followed by profitable and frequently luxuriant crops.

Our instruments of agriculture are receiving daily some improvement, and every combination and invention of Mechanics have been put in requisition to save animal labour. Foreign countries are searched for the best seeds and plants and the most improved breeds of domestic animals are imported.

By analyses the demands of our different soils are now particularly ascertained, barren clay is found by the agency of fire, (the most destructive of the elements) to give nourishment and strength to an exhausted soil, and having been for centuries so long cultivating the surface, it is now proposed to go deeper and till as it were a layer or stratum under ground.

On the present occasion it was highly satisfactory to observe how fully the committee of arrangement had availed themselves of the experience afforded by the former and first attempt. The chief defects developed on that occasion were now removed, and all their previous arrangements for the show were seen to glide at once into full and fair operation.

The forenoon of the first day was occupied in examining and discussing the points and qualities of the numerous fine animals, implements of husbandry, &c. and at one o'clock the stallions hitherto confined in their stables, were led out under the bridge, and paraded before the judges and the society, and made truly a magnificent display, exhibiting samples of the best blood of that noble animal; at two the society dined together in harmony and satisfaction, and while the judges retired in the afternoon to make up their reports, other members were agreeably occupied in interchanging sentiments, and congratulations on the prospects of the society, and improving interests of the plough.

The presence of distinguished strangers gave much satisfaction, and many gentlemen from all parts of the state meeting their friends and acquaintances, made the day pass very pleasantly.

SECOND DAY.

On this day at an early hour a great concourse assembled in a neighboring field, appropriated by Mr. Skinner, for the first regular ploughing match, conducted under the management of the society, and this proved as it deserved to be from its objects and the manner of conducting it, one of the most prominent and interesting features in the whole exhibition. The paramount importance of the implement to be tested, the novelty of competition, the steadiness and skill of the ploughmen, the close and critical investigation of the judges by the application of various accurate tests, all tended to inspire the bystanders with the most lively and agreeable impressions. The result of that contest, as well as their decisions as to the implements generally, will be seen in the report of the viewing committee.

About one o'clock on this day the several committees were summoned to attend the President with their reports, which were read by the chairman of each respectively, and the premiums were severally delivered to the successful competitors by the President of the Society with appropriate remarks of commendation to each and of encouragement to others to follow their good example.

REPORT ON HORSES—STALLIONS.

The Committee appointed to examine and to award premiums to Stallions and brood Mares report, that they have carefully and with great satisfaction, viewed the fine animals of both these descriptions exhibited for premium, and are of opinion that Robert Wright, Esq. of Queen Anne's county, is entitled to the premium of a silver pitcher, valued at \$30, for his stallion SILVER HEELS, and that John Perdue, Esq. is entitled to the premium for the second best stallion—for his grey horse, Young Sportsman. They beg leave further to recommend the appropriation of one of the discretionary premiums set apart for objects not coming within the specified limits of competition, to R. Patterson, Esq. for his imported horse EXILE. The Committee cannot pass without notice, some beautiful young stallions; especially one exhibited by Gen. Ridgely, of Hampton, and two by R. Caton, Esq. all pure and fine specimens of the best English racing stock, and well qualified to impart some of the most indispensable qualities for the saddle, or the harness—such animals are the more valuable as, in the apprehension of the Committee, they are of late years becoming more rare. The reputation and performances of Mr. Lawrence's sorrel stallion, Tuckahoe, were too well known to pass in review without attention and admiration; but having been bred in another state, as well as the fine horse Fagdown, property of Mr. Boyce; and Mr. Enson's stallion, the Committee are precluded from considering them as competitors for premiums, and can only recommend them as animals of great merit, entitled to the notice and patronage of the public.

BROOD MARES.

The committee award to Mr. Jacob Hollingsworth the premium for the best brood mare; and Mr. Robert T. Messer the premium for the second best—mares of distinguished merit was also exhibited by Messrs. Owing and Rogers; a very valuable animal of this class, the property

of Mr. Patterson's Exile is one of the Cleveland bays, which are very much noticed in England. The qualities of this breed consisting as they do in the union of strength and fleetness, and the capacity to endure fatigue, and to carry high weight, are well adapted to our purposes—and the extreme difficulty we meet with in procuring a horse answering to the English hunter, is sufficient to prove that the mixture of the heavy Pennsylvania wagon breed with the blooded horse cannot be depended on for that object. Mr. Patterson was enabled to procure this horse through means which are accessible to few—and we think the admirers of the English hunter and coach horse are under many obligations to him. We hope the stock will be generally spread in the country, as we are confident that for carriages of quick draught, it will eventually prove to be very superior; and it is much to be desired that the entire blood should be secured to our country by the importation of one or more mares of the same stock.

of Mr. Lewis, did not come under the notice of the society until the second day of the show. The Committee recommend as worthy of a discretionary premium, a grey mare, Miss Fanny, not bred in the state, property of Samuel W. Smith Esq.—

ROBERT LYON,
ROBERT N. MOALE,
JOHN COX,
WILLIAM POTTER,
ALLEN THOMAS. } Committee.

Report on Asses and Mules.

The Committee appointed to examine the Asses and Mules exhibited for premiums, do award as follows:

To Mr. B. O. Tayloe, the first premium for his Jack three years old, called the Duke of Wellington.

To Mr. George Howard of Waverly, the first premium for a three years old mule.

The second premium to Mr. George Howard of Waverly, for a mule very little inferior to the former.

The Committee regret that no premium is at their disposal for the very fine Maltese Jack, Don Carlos, imported by S. Hambleton, Esq. of the United States Navy; but they recommend him earnestly for a discretionary premium, and are of opinion, that Mr. Hambleton, with many other officers in that service, are entitled to the thanks of the agricultural community, for many public spirited and patriotic acts of this kind, whereby the interests of agriculture, must be essentially and permanently promoted.

ROBERT PATTERSON,
CHARLES S. RIDGLEY } Committee
JOHN HUNTER.

Mr. Tayloe's Jack, the Duke of Wellington, was foaled in Charles county, Md. in June 1819, and is descended from Gen. Washington's famous ROTAL GIFT, besides his size and figure, he has proved himself by his offspring, the owner having several fine young Jacks by him, nearly a year old.

Mr. Howard's mules belong to a team of six, which were driven to the ground in the wagon, with a full load of plaster of paris. They were exhibited as they arrived, in their working gear; and it is doubtful if a team of five in number, has been exhibited in this country equalling them in size, symmetry, fine condition, and efficiency.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MAJOR BAILEY.

Most of our readers must have heard of the noted gambler Major Bailey. He has lately published the 'Memoirs of his Life' from which the following extract is taken. The avowal of his fears in fighting a duel (says a New York editor) is creditable to his candour, as the general conclusion he forms from his own case of the courage evinced by other duellists are to his judgment. We believe with him that the mere act of fighting a duel is no indication of courage, and that among professed duellists (a class of men, to our credit, not known here) there is not one who did not, in his first trial, tremble at least as much as Robert Bailey.—Chronicle.

EXTRACT.

I visited the Springs in my coach and four, a Mr. Elijah Wigg was there with his coach and four grays, mine were bays; I arrived there first and obtained the best stables for my horses. Mr. Wigg being a very consequential young man and a great shot, could hit a dollar nine times out of ten, he was much of a gallant, and I may add very impudent; he had the impudence to turn out of the stable my four horses and put his in, my servant John, who was a very faithful one, went and turned out Mr. Wigg's horses; there had fallen a rain, and the horses rolled in the mud. Wigg came and asked who turned out his horses, the hostler told him Major Bailey's John, he asked for the boy and the boy came, he beat him with a club until he almost killed him; I was engaged in playing whist with Major Willis, Mr. Samuel Overton and Peter Tinsley; the boy came to me shockingly beaten, his head cut to pieces, I asked him what was the matter? he said Mr. Wigg did it; for what John? for turning his horses out of your stable, he had turned out your horses & put his in; I did not wish to vex you by telling you it, I knew I had a right to turn his out and put in yours as they were our stalls, and because his horses rolled in the mud he beat me as he did: I rose from the table and went to see Mr. Wigg; I suppose one hundred spectators were looking at us; I addressed him by saying, Mr. Wigg, by what authority did you undertake to whip my servant as you have, he replied, because he is a damn'd impudent scoundrel, and if you take his part, you are no better than himself; I up with my fist and knocked him down, kicked and cuffed him, and no one offered to take me away from him, every one despised his imperious behavior; he ballooned enough, but I had given him too much, for he kept his bed two weeks before he showed himself; and about twenty days after I had flogged him, a colonel Barnhart, a brother-in-law to this Mr. Wigg, delivered me a challenge as I was walking by the Spring. I looked at it & said, I know nothing about fighting that way; he observed my outrage upon his brother-in-law demanded satisfaction, and he must have a decisive answer. I told him I must

see a friend and he should hear from me; well, sir, said he, see you do it immediately, and walked off; I have been sorry since that I did not treat him as I did Wigg. I went and shewed the challenge to Major Thomas Lewis, a great duellist, he said Bailey you must fight, your standing here is that of a gentleman, and if you do not you will be hissed out of the place, if you say you are not afraid I will be your second; I replied sir, I cannot say so with truth, I never had shot a pistol in all my life, and this gentleman could strike the size of a dollar, nine times out of ten shooting at a mark, and what will be my chance; well, come says the Major, let me see how you can shoot, and I could not hit a tree the size of a man, at a shot; well says Lewis this will not do, you must take him at handkerchief's length, to which I objected; well then said the Major, you must take him at three or six feet distance; no said I, then both will certainly fall, well said the Major I will put you upon a plan to kill him, I will place you twenty yards apart, advance and fire when you please; well said I since I must fight, I suppose this to be the safest way; the Major then drilled me, and said, after you are placed to your stations, twenty yards apart, and the pistol put into your hands cocked, the word will be given advance one, two, or three steps slow, make a feint to fire, but be sure to reserve your fire, he will fire, and you can advance as close as you please; I agreed to the Major's plan of fighting. The preliminaries were arranged by the Major with my adversary's friend, and five o'clock the next morning was the hour appointed for meeting; and God knows I suffered enough that night; I got the favour of Mr. Samuel Kean to write my will, had it witnessed and locked up in my trunk with a letter to my wife, the key I gave to my servant John, I then repaired to the ground; we were placed and the pistols put into our hands, our seconds threw up for the word. Colonel Barnhart, Wigg's second, won it, it was given by him, advance, I did as I had been directed by Major Lewis, I advanced three steps, made a feint, and he fired, he missed—my fear was over, I stood my ground instead of advancing and took deliberate aim at him, fired and broke his arm; he fell, I was sure I had killed him, both seconds ran to him, my second halloed to me, I advanced with a faint heart apprehending he might not be dead, and would require another shot, but to my great relief, he handed me his hand and fainted from loss of blood. Doctor Manley dressed the wound, and he was taken to the house, on the second day his arm was amputated—Much eclat was bestowed on me for my supposed bravery—If I may be permitted to take myself as a criterion to judge by, I do most candidly say, that I believe that there is not one particle of bravery evinced by fighting a duel, it is the offspring of a false sense of honor; the most timid man placed in a situation which commands the admiration and flattery of others, surround him by complimentary signals of his superior grade; vanity and pride will supplant reason and reflection; and he instantly becomes a dupe to himself and domineering to others—hence trifles are magnified by him into enormities, and a want of nerve, is supplied by a love of domination.

THE EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

The Editor of the Aurora, who obtains his information on South American affairs from the best sources, gives the following interesting account of the new Emperor of Mexico.

As the appointment of Augustin Yturbe to the supreme executive authority in Mexico, places him in a station towards which all eyes will be directed, curiosity may be perhaps gratified even with some imperfect sketches of his biography; and it may probably afford some pleasure in its sequel.

Augustin Yturbe was born at Valadolid, in Mexico, about the year 1790, for we find him in 1810 a lieutenant in the army.—His father, who still lives in his 84th year at Valladolid, was Joseph Joachim Yturbe, a native of Biscay, in Spain, who passed from Europe in 1763, at the age of 23 years, to Mexico, and married a Creole lady of considerable fortune in that city, of whom Augustin is the offspring; and who was educated at the collegiate seminary of his native city. He attended with his father to the employments of an agricultural life, by which his constitution was framed to hardiness, and his habits were formed to military exercises in the militia of his province, composed principally of cavalry; from a pen with which the American people are familiar, we have obtained some of the chief traits of the character of the generalissimo of Mexico.

Young Yturbe was distinguished among his contemporaries of the same age, as the leader in all youthful enterprises, excelling in athletic exercises, and equally distinguished in taming the wild horse, as in extending his mind to the promotion and improvement of agriculture, which formed the occupation of his father.

He was a lieutenant in 1810, but there was so much disorder and such want of system in the revolutionary corps, that he

deemed it useless to commit himself under such a state of disorganization. He left his native province for the capital of Mexico; but his history in the interval between this period and when we find him at the head of a division, and attacked by Morelos, at the village of Marabatio, we have not means to ascertain. The defence which he made on that occasion with a handful of troops, very much distinguished him, made him known to the government, led him to the rank of colonel, and he was thenceforward usually in the command of a brigade, from the opinion that had been conceived of his intrepidity and enterprise.

The talents which he had displayed, and the confidence he had obtained, excited jealousies, and subjected him to the influence of base intrigues, of inferior qualifications, such as are found in all armies in all countries, for every where the man who possesses more than ordinary faculties or virtues, must always calculate upon being feared and hated; he was deprived of the command of ~~the~~ the division which was endured without complaint; he repaired to the neighbourhood of the capital and occupied himself on a handsome plantation, where his character was too much distinguished to be long obscure. From his farm he was invited to take command of an army destined for the south, by which we understand, that force which he marched to Acapulco in 1819—20.—The minute circumstances of his understanding with the then Viceroy Apodaca, are not so well ascertained, as to authorize any specification; but on this march it appears that he matured those plans, which he had long conceived, for the total emancipation and independence of Mexico—which produced the memorable plan of Aguila, of which equality of rights for all persons, Indians, Mulattoes, and Negroes, as well as whites, is the main characteristic feature; and upon his comprehensive plan which united all interests, and promised protection to all; to the soldiery promotion to the priests their authority over souls, to the titled their titles, to the merchant bounties, to the planters commerce, and to the various classes of laborers, liberty; all were consulted, named and respected, and all interests were reconciled.

Augustin Yturbe is full 5 foot 10 inches high, erect, well proportioned and full formed, rather athletic than light, combining the muscular force of Hercules with the elegant contour of Apollo, his motion is manly and graceful—easy and unaffected; his complexion a light brunette, and his visage a fine turned oval, animated by a playful, speaking, hazel eye, indicative of quickness and a warm heart; in his manner more perspicacious than imperative—neither presuming nor assuming too much, he insensibly brings those up to his level with whom he converses, and never fails to excite great attachment. His military operations are characterised by vigilance, patience, & perseverance; and when he strikes, it is with the decision of thunder; in the most critical and hazardous situations he is composed, collected and smiling at danger; the fears and jealousies natural to a people emerging from despotism to independence, have ascribed to him a sinister ambition, incompatible with free government. Yet he has very recently publicly repeated his determination, to terminate his political career by following the example of our great exemplar Washington. These are the principal features of character, which we have been able to collect—they are no doubt imperfect; but they are beyond doubt correct.

MINES OF MEXICO.

In Mexico the family of the Count de la Valencia possesses alone a property worth more than 25 million of francs, without including the mine of Valencia, which yields a net revenue of a million and a half of livres, (\$62,500 sterling). This family is divided into three branches, and they possess altogether, even in years when the mine is not very lucrative, more than 2,200,000 francs of revenue, (\$350,000.) The Count de Regia constructed at Havana, at his own expense, in Acapulco and cedar wood; two vessels of the line of the largest size; which he made a present of to his sovereign. A single seam in the mine which the family of the Marquis of Fagoz possesses, led in five or six months, all charges deducted, a net profit of twenty millions of francs (\$400,000.) The Count de la Valencia drew from his mine alone in one year, a net revenue of 6 millions of livres (\$1,111,000.)—The annual revenue during the last 25 years of the life of his never below 2 to 3 millions of livres, (\$370,000 to \$555,000.)—There is also a considerable number of very powerful families who never had the working of any very lucrative mines. Such are the rich descendants of Cortez.

The Duke of Monteleone, a Neapolitan Lord possesses superb estates. The ordinary expenses of management amount to more than \$25,000. The annual revenue of the eight Bishops of Mexico amounts to 112,500 sterling, (about 500,000 dollars.) In the city of Mexico are 550 Ecclesiastics and 1646 Regulars.

The building erected for the School of Mines cost \$555,000.

Humboldt's Travels in Mexico.

FOREIGN.

New York, July 7.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

By the Alcipe, the editors of the Gazette have received the Times of Monday the 20th of May, which containing nothing but the following, proves its barrenness:—

London, May 20.

French papers of Thursday arrived in the course of yesterday. They contain nothing worth extracting. The Pope is said, in a letter from Rome of the 21st April, to be in a very declining state of health. He fell from mere weakness in entering his chamber, after holding the last consistory. From the uncertain state of the negotiations between Turkey and Russia, the diplomatic communications between St. Petersburg and Paris are watched with anxiety. All the papers announce that on Wednesday an extraordinary courier arrived from St. Petersburg with despatches for M. Pizzo di Bor.

Since writing the above, French papers of Friday have arrived. The elections for renewing the Chamber of Deputies by a fifth are now proceeding with great activity, and absorbing every other interest in France. From the organization of the Electoral College of Paris, we have reason to infer that the left side will obtain the ascendancy. Among the candidates is M. Feraud, the great manufacturer, a man whose conduct is as moderate as his principles are liberal. Paris being the residence of the agents of government, and consequently the focus of ministerial influence, the result of its elections, if favorable to the liberal party, may be regarded as pretty decisive of the general feeling of France on the late proceedings of the Executive.

Funds, May 17.—5 per cents. 88½ 3/4. English Funds, May 20.—3 per cent Consols 79½, Consols for Account 79½, 78½, 77½.

From the Vera Cruz Gazette, May 30, 1822. Oath of the Emperor Augustin the First, before the Supreme Congress.

I, Augustin, by Divine Providence, and by nomination of the Congress of the Representatives of the nation, Emperor of Mexico, swear, by God, and the Holy Evangelists, that I will defend and preserve the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Religion, without permitting any other in the Empire; that I will maintain, and cause to be maintained the Constitution which the said Congress will form; and meanwhile the Spanish Constitution in such matters as may be expedient; and also, the laws, orders, and decrees, already issued, or which may hereafter proceed from the said Congress, having in view, at all times, the welfare of the nation: that I will not alienate, cede or dismember, any part of the Empire: that I will not exact produce, money or ought else, without a decree of the Congress: that I will not take from any one his property; and especially that I will respect the political liberty of the nation, and the personal liberty of each individual: and if to what I have sworn or any part thereof, I may act contrary, obedience shall not be due to me, and in such my acts shall be null and void. Thus may God be my aid and my defence, and if not may He demand of me.

(Copy) Mexico, May 21, 1822.

(Signed) Jose Ignacio Gutierrez, Deputy Secretary.

Ceremonial of Installation, and Oath of the First Mexican Congress, February 24, 1822.

A crucifix and the holy Evangelists being placed on a portable altar in the midst of the Presbytery, the officiating priest and deacons at the foot of the altar, the ecclesiastical Cabildo will occupy the lateral seats; the four secretaries of Despatch, and the three of the Provisional Junta, will receive the Deputies as called two by two, and administer the following Oath:—

1st. You swear to defend and preserve the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Religion, without admitting any other in the Empire. A. I swear.

2d. You swear to guard and cause to be religiously preserved, the independence of the Mexican nation. A. I swear.

3d. You swear to form the political Constitution of the Mexican nation on the fundamental basis of the plan of Iguala, and of the Treaty of Cordova, sworn to by the nation, keeping yourself faithfully and truly in the exercise of the powers thereby conferred on you, endeavouring by all means to promote the prosperity and happiness of the nation, and establishing an absolute separation between the Executive Legislative, and Judicial Powers, so that they may never be united in one person or corporation. A. I swear.

If thus you do, may the great and all-powerful God aid you—if not, his divine Majesty and the nation will demand of you.

A military officer being at sea, in a dreadful storm, his lady, who was sitting in the cabin, near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity, that she cried out, 'My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a storm?' He arose from a chair lashed to the deck, and supporting himself by a pillar of a bed place, he drew his sword, and pointing it to the breast of his wife, he exclaimed, 'Are you not afraid?' She instantly replied, 'No, certainly not.' 'Why?' said the officer. 'Because,' rejoined his lady, 'I know the storm is in the hand of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me.' 'Then,' said he, 'remember I know in whom I have believed, and that he holds the winds in his fist, and the water in the hollow of his hands.'

A meeting of the African Institution was held in London on the 10th of May. A long report was read, stating the number of vessels employed openly by the French, and clandestinely by the French and Dutch, in carrying on the traffic in slaves, and advertising in terms of praise to the South American governments in abolishing the trade; and that of the United States in declaring it piracy.

Mr. John Randolph was present, and addressed the meeting on the subject.—The following notice of his remarks is given in the Times:

'Mr. Randolph (the distinguished American) then rose to return thanks for this mark of respect towards the United States of America. He said that after the eloquence which had already been displayed upon this great subject, it would be an act of presumption scarcely excusable in any stranger, but unpardonable in him, to intrude his unprepared expressions upon them after the able speeches which they had not only heard but felt (Applause.) He was, however, impelled by a double motive, which he could not resist, to offer himself for a few moments to their attention. First to discharge an act of duty in behalf of his native land, in the absence of its official representative—an absence as unexpected by himself as it was unforeseen—and which had cast upon him a duty he felt inadequate to perform; that thanking this meeting for the grateful sense they had expressed towards America, and also to assure them all that was exalted in station, in talent, and in moral character, among his countrymen, was (as was also to be found in England) firmly united for the suppression of this infamous traffic. (Loud applause.) It was delightful to him to know that Virginia, the land of his sires, the place of his nativity, had for half a century affixed a public brand, and indelible stigma, upon this traffic, and had put in the claim of the wretched objects of it to the common rights and attributes of humanity. (Loud applause.) He repeated his thanks to the meeting for the flattering reception they gave him.

'[The plainness of Mr. Randolph's appearance his republican simplicity of manner, and easy and unaffected address, attracted much attention: he sat down amidst a burst of applause.]'

U. States schr. Grampus June 17. Off Paredon Grand, Coast of Cuba.

From Cayo Largo we proceeded to Salt Key and found the pirates had left there two days.—We took a gun and some anchors left by them, searched the Island for hidden goods and made prisoners of two Spaniards, who offered to pilot us to their rendezvous at Saguale Grande. Thither we posted, but found they were off; we then visited several Keys, and remained three days at Aguadilla: thence, for Havana, we fell in with a French brig that had been robbed by the pirates the day previous: we took a man out of her to recognize them, and hauled our wind for Sugar Key, where we arrived in four days, and having been joined by the Shark, Captain Perry, the boats were despatched under his command, with 90 men, well armed, and a small schooner (a prize) called the Pirate. Off this place we discovered two schooners but could not get at them on account of the shoal water, the largest of them bore most of her plunder overboard, and then made their escape up Rio Guajaba.

The next day having received information of another of their stations, under a chief named Raphaelina—bore away for this quarter, next morning, fell in with Captain Perry and two schooners, he captured—the crews of both had escaped into the woods. A party of men were landed in pursuit, and divided in separate parties—

at sundown they returned to the boats except one marine.—At day light a search was made in the woods for the lost man; some of the men heard the report of a musket, hastened to the spot and found the marine, with a Spaniard over him and in the act of stabbing him with his bayonet, our men gave a shout, presented their muskets, upon which he dropped his weapon, fell on his knees and begged for mercy, promising to pilot us to the pirate rendezvous.

It appeared the marine after losing his companions, the evening before, had fallen in with this man, whom he detained all night as a prisoner; in the morning, being anxious to join his comrades, and at the same time in want of food, he imprudently discharged his musket at a bird, and was immediately attacked by the pirate, and rescued from death by our sudden appearance.

To-morrow we are off for Sagua la Grande, where Raphaelina's squadron are laying, and frolicking away their prize money, said to amount to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The expedition is under Captain Perry, of the Shark, and consists of one schooner of 80 tons, a prize, one of 20 tons do 2 launches, 2 cutters, 1 gig, and a piratical boat, carrying in all about 80 men, well armed, with an 18, 12 and 6 pound carronade, and 3, 1 pound swivels, extra muskets, &c. &c.

On Tuesday the 19th inst. a most melancholy and deplorable event occurred in this bay. On the morning of that day, a party consisting of seven officers, viz. Lieut. James N. Perry, Dr. Cornelius C. De Puy, Midshipman Robert Marshall, John Cremer, Edward Preble, Robert B. Coffin, and Reuben R. Pinkham, and three seamen, named John Smith, 1st, Melancton C. Read and William M. Daniels, all belonging to the Franklin, left the ship in one of her boats, with the design of visiting Quintera, a small town sixteen miles to the northward of this place, formally the residence of Lord Cochrane. On nearing the shore, they unexpectedly found a high surf rolling in, and attempting to pass through it, in order to gain the usual landing place, the boat was overwhelmed by a tremendous surge, which capsize her and threw the whole party into the sea. Midshipman Pinkham and the lad M. Daniels were the only persons who escaped to relate the dreadful tidings! Messrs. Marshall and Cremer, although excellent swimmers, disappeared very soon, and it is supposed were carried down by one of the seamen who was unable to swim, as he was seen holding Marshall by the coat.

Dr. De Puy and Mr. Preble, neither of whom could swim, were supported and repeatedly placed on the bottom of the boat, through the cool and intrepid exertions of Lieutenant Perry and Midshipman Pinkham; but they were as often overwhelmed and dashed asunder. When every effort had been baffled, and the two former had disappeared, Lieutenant Perry and young Coffin were seen buffeting the waves and cheerfully encouraging each other in their endeavors to reach the shore. Another and another surge engulfed them, and their fate was irrevocably sealed! It is believed that Perry being an excellent swimmer, might have gained the shore; but his strength was completely exhausted in nobly exerting himself to save his unfortunate companions.

'On this painful occasion, I feel unequal to the task of delineating the characters on touching upon the individual worth of the deceased. The tear which still glistens in the eye of every one on board, from the Commodore to the youngest lad in the ship, and the sympathetic sorrow depicted in the countenances even of strangers on shore, declare in mute eloquence that we have suffered a heavy and irreparable loss! On the 21st, the flag of the Franklin was displayed at half mast, which token of respect was followed by Commodore Hardy's ship, the Chilian squadron, and the ships of all nations in port; and on Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Andrews (Chaplain of the Franklin) delivered an impressive and appropriate discourse on board, which was listened to with deep interest by the ship's company and a large number of our countrymen from shore.

The body of one of the seamen was found several days since, and decently buried at Quintera. Four more bodies were found yesterday, and the party which was detached this morning to pay the last sad tribute to their remains has not yet returned. If I can procure their names

in time, they shall be inserted in this letter. Another letter observes, 'It may be truly said the service has experienced a severe loss in these young men: they were universally esteemed, and the effect it has produced throughout the ship is astonishingly great.—Our worthy Commodore could not have been more seriously afflicted if he had lost one of his own family.' The same letter states that several parties had previously landed at the same place without meeting any difficulty, which probably induced them to venture further than they would otherwise have done.

We presume the following letter, satisfactorily explains, or rather refutes, the report lately in circulation, of a party of Americans being surprised and murdered by the Pirates infesting the borders of the Gulf.—*Ref.*

U. States schr. Grampus June 17. Off Paredon Grand, Coast of Cuba.

From Cayo Largo we proceeded to Salt Key and found the pirates had left there two days.—We took a gun and some anchors left by them, searched the Island for hidden goods and made prisoners of two Spaniards, who offered to pilot us to their rendezvous at Saguale Grande. Thither we posted, but found they were off; we then visited several Keys, and remained three days at Aguadilla: thence, for Havana, we fell in with a French brig that had been robbed by the pirates the day previous: we took a man out of her to recognize them, and hauled our wind for Sugar Key, where we arrived in four days, and having been joined by the Shark, Captain Perry, the boats were despatched under his command, with 90 men, well armed, and a small schooner (a prize) called the Pirate. Off this place we discovered two schooners but could not get at them on account of the shoal water, the largest of them bore most of her plunder overboard, and then made their escape up Rio Guajaba.

in time, they shall be inserted in this letter.

Another letter observes, 'It may be truly said the service has experienced a severe loss in these young men: they were universally esteemed, and the effect it has produced throughout the ship is astonishingly great.—Our worthy Commodore could not have been more seriously afflicted if he had lost one of his own family.' The same letter states that several parties had previously landed at the same place without meeting any difficulty, which probably induced them to venture further than they would otherwise have done.

We presume the following letter, satisfactorily explains, or rather refutes, the report lately in circulation, of a party of Americans being surprised and murdered by the Pirates infesting the borders of the Gulf.—*Ref.*

U. States schr. Grampus June 17.

Off Paredon Grand, Coast of Cuba.

From Cayo Largo we proceeded to Salt Key and found the pirates had left there two days.—We took a gun and some anchors left by them, searched the Island for hidden goods and made prisoners of two Spaniards, who offered to pilot us to their rendezvous at Saguale Grande. Thither we posted, but found they were off; we then visited several Keys, and remained three days at Aguadilla: thence, for Havana, we fell in with a French brig that had been robbed by the pirates the day previous: we took a man out of her to recognize them, and hauled our wind for Sugar Key, where we arrived in four days, and having been joined by the Shark, Captain Perry, the boats were despatched under his command, with 90 men, well armed, and a small schooner (a prize) called the Pirate. Off this place we discovered two schooners but could not get at them on account of the shoal water, the largest of them bore most of her plunder overboard, and then made their escape up Rio Guajaba.

The next day having received information of another of their stations, under a chief named Raphaelina—bore away for this quarter, next morning, fell in with Captain Perry and two schooners, he captured—the crews of both had escaped into the woods. A party of men were landed in pursuit, and divided in separate parties—

at sundown they returned to the boats except one marine.—At day light a search was made in the woods for the lost man; some of the men heard the report of a musket, hastened to the spot and found the marine, with a Spaniard over him and in the act of stabbing him with his bayonet, our men gave a shout, presented their muskets, upon which he dropped his weapon, fell on his knees and begged for mercy, promising to pilot us to the pirate rendezvous.

It appeared the marine after losing his companions, the evening before, had fallen in with this man, whom he detained all night as a prisoner; in the morning, being anxious to join his comrades, and at the same time in want of food, he imprudently discharged his musket at a bird, and was immediately attacked by the pirate, and rescued from death by our sudden appearance.

To-morrow we are off for Sagua la Grande, where Raphaelina's squadron are laying, and frolicking away their prize money, said to amount to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The expedition is under Captain Perry, of the Shark, and consists of one schooner of 80 tons, a prize, one of 20 tons do 2 launches, 2 cutters, 1 gig, and a piratical boat, carrying in all about 80 men, well armed, with an 18, 12 and 6 pound carronade, and 3, 1 pound swivels, extra muskets, &c. &c.

On Tuesday the 19th inst. a most melancholy and deplorable event occurred in this bay. On the morning of that day, a party consisting of seven officers, viz. Lieut. James N. Perry, Dr. Cornelius C. De Puy, Midshipman Robert Marshall, John Cremer, Edward Preble, Robert B. Coffin, and Reuben R. Pinkham, and three seamen, named John Smith, 1st, Melancton C. Read and William M. Daniels, all belonging to the Franklin, left the ship in one of her boats, with the design of visiting Quintera, a small town sixteen miles to the northward of this place, formally the residence of Lord Cochrane. On nearing the shore, they unexpectedly found a high surf rolling in, and attempting to pass through it, in order to gain the usual landing place, the boat was overwhelmed by a tremendous surge, which capsize her and threw the whole party into the sea. Midshipman Pinkham and the lad M. Daniels were the only persons who escaped to relate the dreadful tidings! Messrs. Marshall and Cremer, although excellent swimmers, disappeared very soon, and it is supposed were carried down by one of the seamen who was unable to swim, as he was seen holding Marshall by the coat.

Dr. De Puy and Mr. Preble, neither of whom could swim, were supported and repeatedly placed on the bottom of the boat, through the cool and intrepid exertions of Lieutenant Perry and Midshipman Pinkham; but they were as often overwhelmed and dashed asunder. When every effort had been baffled, and the two former had disappeared, Lieutenant Perry and young Coffin were seen buffeting the waves and cheerfully encouraging each other in their endeavors to reach the shore. Another and another surge engulfed them, and their fate was irrevocably sealed! It is believed that Perry being an excellent swimmer, might have gained the shore; but his strength was completely exhausted in nobly exerting himself to save his unfortunate companions.

'On this painful occasion, I feel unequal to the task of delineating the characters on touching upon the individual worth of the deceased. The tear which still glistens in the eye of every one on board, from the Commodore to the youngest lad in the ship, and the sympathetic sorrow depicted in the countenances even of strangers on shore, declare in mute eloquence that we have suffered a heavy and irreparable loss! On the 21st, the flag of the Franklin was displayed at half mast, which token of respect was followed by Commodore Hardy's ship, the Chilian squadron, and the ships of all nations in port; and on Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Andrews (Chaplain of the Franklin) delivered an impressive and appropriate discourse on board, which was listened to with deep interest by the ship's company and a large number of our countrymen from shore.

The body of one of the seamen was found several days since, and decently buried at Quintera. Four more bodies were found yesterday, and the party which was detached this morning to pay the last sad tribute to their remains has not yet returned. If I can procure their names

in time, they shall be inserted in this letter. Another letter observes, 'It may be truly said the service has experienced a severe loss in these young men: they were universally esteemed, and the effect it has produced throughout the ship is astonishingly great.—Our worthy Commodore could not have been more seriously afflicted if he had lost one of his own family.' The same letter states that several parties had previously landed at the same place without meeting any difficulty, which probably induced them to venture further than they would otherwise have done.

We presume the following letter, satisfactorily explains, or rather refutes, the report lately in circulation, of a party of Americans being surprised and murdered by the Pirates infesting the borders of the Gulf.—*Ref.*

U. States schr. Grampus June 17.

Off Paredon Grand, Coast of Cuba.

CONSTITUTION

Of the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland.

Of the management of the Seminary.

Article 1.—The management of this seminary shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, who shall have power to constitute professorships, appoint professors, prescribe the course of study, make by-laws for the government of the seminary, provide that no such by-laws shall be inconsistent with the Canons of the General Convention and the Diocesan regulations under which this seminary is established, and that no course of study be appointed which shall be inconsistent with the course laid down by the General Convention.

Article 2.—The Board of Trustees shall consist of eight Clergymen and five Laymen, who shall be elected triennially by a ballot of the Convention, and shall continue to act as such until their successors are appointed; and the Bishop of the Diocese shall be ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees.

Article 3.—The regular meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be semi-annual, at such times and at such places as they may think proper. They may also from time to time hold any occasional meetings which they may think expedient.

Article 4.—The Board of Trustees shall choose out of their own number a Vice President. They shall also choose a Secretary and Treasurer, whose business it shall be to execute such duties as may, consistently with this constitution be required of them.

Article 5.—The President, or in case of his inability to act, the Vice President, shall, at the request of any two Clerical and one Lay Trustees, call, by circular letter, a special meeting of the board, and at any stated or special meeting four Clerical and three Lay Trustees shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article 6.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to submit the records of the Board to the inspection of the Convention, at every annual meeting of that body, and at any other times when the said Convention may call for them; and it shall also be the duty of the Secretary or any member of the Board whom they may appoint, to make a report to every annual meeting of the Convention of the state of the Seminary in all its Departments.

Article 7.—The Board of Trustees shall have power to supply any vacancies which may occur in their body, during the recess of the Convention; provided the elections made under the authority of this article be laid before the Convention at the next meeting after such elections have taken place, to receive their approval.

Article 8.—All the acts of the Board of Trustees shall be subject to the revision of the Convention, and the votes of two thirds of the members present at the Convention shall be sufficient to annul any one of their proceedings. The Convention may propose any business for the deliberation of the Board.

Article 9.—The number of Professors in the seminary shall be increased or diminished as the funds may justify, and the number of students or other circumstances may require.—No one shall be appointed as a professor in the Seminary who is not a Presbyter in full standing in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

Article 10.—The location of the seminary shall be determined at the Convention, and any resolution to change it shall be proposed at one Convention and determined at the Convention next ensuing. And to effect any such alteration, the concurrence of two thirds of the members present shall be required.

Article 11.—Alteration and amendments to this Constitution, shall only be carried by being proposed to one Convention, published in the journals of that Convention, and passed by the vote of the succeeding Convention.

At a meeting of the Convention in St. John's Church, in the City of Washington, on Saturday the 8th of June, 1822, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for three years:—

Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, President, et officio.

Trustees.
Rev. Dr. Davis
Rev. Dr. Wyatt
Rev. Mr. Henshaw
Rev. Mr. Weller
Rev. Mr. Hawley
Rev. Mr. Johns
Rev. Mr. McIlwaine
Rev. Mr. Tyng
Hon. John C. Herbert
Francis S. Key, esq.
John Goldsborough, esq.
Dr. Thomas Henderson
Clement Smith, esq.

To carry into immediate operation an institution esteemed by the Convention of great importance to the Church of Maryland, the Trustees are actively engaged. A meeting of the Board has been called, and will be held on the 10th of July next, in St. John's Church, Washington; immediately after which an address will be forwarded to the members of the Church throughout the state; and a committee of the Clergy will be appointed to visit each of the parishes, to call the attention of the Episcopalians to this subject.

The elegant Sloop, for which the crew of the Guerriere subscribed 300 guineas, to be presented to Commodore Macdonough, commander of said ship, as a lasting proof of the attachment of the crew to a gallant commander, was presented to him on Saturday last at Middletown, by Lieut. T. A. Corover, with an appropriate address. It was received with this acknowledgment:—

'It is to me,' said the Commodore, 'a most pleasing circumstance to receive so handsome an expression of the good feelings of the crew of the United States frigate Guerriere—a crew distinguished for their good conduct while I had the honor to command that ship.'

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

As you number among your readers many members of the Protestant Episcopal Church to whom the following information may be acceptable, and as the means hitherto adopted for making it known to them have not probably been commensurate with its importance; you are requested to give them an opportunity of becoming acquainted with it, through the medium of your useful paper.

To the Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
At a special General Convention held at Philadelphia in October last, a compact was made between the said General Convention and the Board of Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Education Society of the diocese of New York, by which it was determined that the Theological Seminary established at New Haven in Connecticut, under the control of the General Convention should be removed to the City of New York, and be there permanently united with the Seminary then under the control of the said board of Trustees. A constitution was also formed for its government. This measure has since been effected, and a meeting of the temporary board of trustees appointed by the said General Convention, assembled soon after in the city of New York and duly organized the institution, by the appointment of professors, and by making such other arrangements as appeared to be necessary. The establishment of a branch school at Geneva in the western part of the state of New York, which had previously been made by the New York society, was also in consequence of a clause in the constitution particularly authorizing the confirmation of all existing contracts and engagements of either board of Trustees; and also of another clause authorizing the new board of Trustees to establish branch schools in any part of the United States duly confirmed.

The following persons were appointed Professors in the Seminary at New York: The Right Reverend Bishop Hobart, professor of Pastoral Theology and pulpit eloquence.—The Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D. professor of Biblical learning and the interpretation of Scripture.—The Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, professor of the nature, ministry and policy of the Christian Church, and of Ecclesiastical History.—The Rev. Bird Wilson, D. D. professor of systematic divinity. Mr. Clement C. Moore, professor of Hebrew & Greek literature. Mr. G. C. Verplanck, professor of the evidences of revealed religion, and of moral science in its relations to Theology. And the following at the branch school at Geneva. The Rev. D. McDonald, D. D. professor of the interpretation of Scripture, Ecclesiastical History, and the nature, ministry and policy of the Christian Church. The Rev. John Reed, professor of Biblical learning.—The Rev. O. Clark, professor of systematic divinity and pastoral Theology.

They also established the following principles to regulate in the endowment of Professorships, Fellowships and Scholarships. Any diocese, congregation or individual contributing \$20,000 towards founding a professorship in the principal Seminary, or \$10,000 to the branch school for the same purpose shall have the right of designating the name of the Professor, or it shall take the name of the founder or founders.—Any congregation or individual, or association, contributing \$500 as a foundation for a fellowship, shall have the right to nominate the fellow from among the students. Any congregation, or association, or individual contributing \$2000 for the founding of a scholarship, shall also have the right to nominate the scholar, subject to the rules of the institution. Any individual bequeathing property to the amount and for the purposes above specified, shall have the right to designate the name of the scholarship or fellowship, and also the person who shall possess the rights of nomination as above.

The board of Trustees also at the same meeting prepared and published an address to the members of the Church throughout the United States, from which the following extracts are taken.

'In the arrangements which they (the board of Trustees) have made for giving efficiency to the design of the General Convention in the establishment of this institution, they have deemed it right, in dependence on divine Providence, and the zeal of the friends of our venerable church, to lay at once the foundation of a widely extended system of theological instruction, while it was necessary that they should accommodate their expenditures, as far as practicable, to the means placed at their disposal. To accomplish both these desirable objects, they have availed themselves of the assistance of several professors, whose services will be, for the present, gratuitously rendered; under the expectation, however, that suitable provision will be made for their just remuneration, as soon as the state of the funds will warrant.'

'The appeal is now made to your feelings of attachment to the doctrine, ministry, and worship of the church, to your desire for the promotion of a spirit of enlightened piety among her members; and to your anxiety for the extension of the principles, as intimately connected with the advancement of primitive truth, and the well being of the social order, and with the salvation of men.—And the Trustees cherish the confident hope, that under the influence of these considerations, your contributions will be proportioned to the superior magnitude of the objects of the institution, and will afford

the means of financial support, and necessary expenses. The present state of the church is calculated to produce a correct management of the same, and a strong desire to present to the church a new constitution, which will be a source of blessing to the church, and a source of strength to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source of life to the church, and a source of salvation to the church, and a source of glory to the church, and a source of honor to the church, and a source of praise to the church, and a source of thanksgiving to the church, and a source of joy to the church, and a source of peace to the church, and a source of love to the church, and a source

means of an adequate remuneration to Professors, and of pecuniary aid to students, but necessary students."

"The present constitution of the Seminary is calculated to give to every diocese just influence in its affairs, and to secure correct management of them."—This constitution was adopted by the late General Convention with singular unanimity. The same harmony has prevailed at the meeting of the board of trustees, where the strongest desire has been manifested by all present to conduct the institution with reference to the interests of every part of the Church. They trust that the feelings which have thus happily influenced the measures by which the Seminary has been established, will pervade the great body of its members. Their increasing numbers, liberality and zeal, forbid the anticipation that they will suffer an institution to languish, which is essentially connected with the respectability, influence and extension of their Church, and with the advancement of the great concerns of religion and the best interests of mankind."

The first session of the Seminary under the new constitution, commenced in February last, and terminates on the fourth Thursday of July (inst.) on the occasion of the opening of the Seminary the Bishop of New York delivered an address, which was heard from several pulpits, which was splendidly eloquent, and had powerful effect on the minds of the audience. There are at present twenty-five young men pursuing their studies in the principal Seminary, and twelve or more in the branch school at Geneva. This institution recommends itself strongly to the patronage, and liberal support of the members of the Church throughout the United States. Established on liberal principles and placed under the control of a board of Trustees elected from all the different dioceses, and under the general superintendence of the General Convention, it cannot fail to meet the cordial approbation of all those who are desirous that our Church should be "built" up, like Jerusalem of old, "as a city that is at unity in itself." On the list of donations for the support of this Seminary, there is a blank against the name of Maryland:—we have as yet done nothing. Shall this continue to be our reproach? Will not the wealthy members of our communion, in particular, imitate the liberal examples of those denominations which have preceded us in this "labor of love," and give of their abundance, some little aid to an institution, which promises at no distant period to fill their churches with pious, learned and able ministers, qualified under God's grace, to convert the sinner from the error of his ways, and to convince the gainsayer of the truth of the gospel of the Son of God? The Right Reverend Bishop Kemp of this diocese, who is one of the board of trustees, will take charge of any sums that may be given to the institution.

A. Z.

The following is part of the third article of the constitution adopted by the General Convention, and exhibits the mode by which the trustees are appointed. "The board of trustees shall be permanently constituted as follows:—The Bishops of the Church shall be ex officio members of the board. Every diocese shall be entitled to one trustee, and one additional trustee for every eight Clergymen in the same; and to one additional trustee for every two thousand dollars of monies in any way given or contributed in the same to the funds of the Seminary, until the sum amounts to \$10,000; and one additional trustee for every \$10,000 of contributions and donations as aforesaid exceeding that sum. The trustee shall be resident in the diocese for which they are appointed.—They shall be nominated by diocesan conventions respectively, to every stated General Convention, who may confirm or reject such nominations. Eleven Trustees shall constitute a quorum." Under this article the diocese of Maryland is at present entitled to seven trustees, and that number was accordingly chosen by ballot in the late Convention at Washington to be nominated to the General Convention to be held at Philadelphia in May next.

[The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies contained 32 Clergymen and 27 Laymen, in all 59 of these it is understood that 6 or 7 only voted in the negative. In the House of Bishops the Constitution was adopted unanimously.]

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

It is not easy to imagine more beauty of landscape on a surface so nearly level, than is afforded by the combination of fertile lands and fine waters of many situations on the rivers of the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay.—The land and waters run into, and intersect each other in every variety of form; and as you pass up these noble waters, the jutting and projecting points and deep and spacious inlets are every moment delighting you with new, and ever changing scenery of the softest and most reposeful character of beauty, we ever recollect to have beheld or admired.—But this lovely country is said by those who do not know it, to be unhealthy—and if unhealthy, certainly not desirable. To the feeble frame and languid eye of disease nothing is comfortable or beautiful.

Sometime since we were conversing with a preacher of the Gospel of the Methodist Church on the healthiness of different sections of our country. He was a man of intelligence and of careful observation, was born and reared far to the north of us, where Hygieia, the loveliest Goddess

of ancient fable, is supposed to have selected her abode.—His professional duties had carried him to Canada, and again brought him southward by that mode of easy visitation journeying, which would afford him the best opportunity of forming an intimate acquaintance with the manners, habits, condition and health of every neighborhood within the range of his travels. He was of the class of circuit preachers whose residences are always transient, and who are thus most free from either local prejudices or partialities.—And he declared to us, were he obliged on oath to select the healthiest spot from the northern bounds of Canada to the southern bounds of Maryland, judging particularly from the vigorous frames and constitutions of the aged portion of the population, he would point out a neighborhood in Talbot County, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. A singular record confirmation of this statement has just fallen into our hands, the authenticity of which is indisputable. It may be justly remarked too that the tract of country within which these persons resided, is very small; from a third to one half of the designated five miles being covered by the tributary waters of the Choptank.—It should also be stated, that the persons recorded were the venerable heads of families.—The same district embraced at the same time a number of aged, and hale servants.—We might probably challenge any as thinly populated, tract of similar size in the United States to produce such a list.

Persons of 70 years and upwards, most of them hale and hearty on the 27th day of March 1808, and residing within five miles of the *Old* in Talbot County, viz:

Peter Brown	98
Mary Harrington	71
Eliza Rigby	78
Thomas Townsend	77
Mary Shaaban	70
Perry Benson	75
Nicholas Benson	70
Arch. M'Neal	76
Mary M'Neal	73
John Robson	74
Eliza Robson	71
Foster Maynard	74
Margaret Maynard	73
Allie Colston	84
Phil. Rigby	76
Mary Rigby	86
William West	71
John Seamore	70
Rachael Seamore	74
Hugh Orem	76
William Hubard	76
Eliza Lurly	72
John Markland	74
Edward Bromwell	70
Mrs. Bromwell	70
Henry Banning	72
Mary Harris	79
Mary Green	74
James Jefferson	71
Doratha Blades	70

At a meeting of the Easton Fire Company on the 5th instant, the following Officers were duly elected, viz:

President—Thomas I. Bullitt.
Vice President—Robert Moore.
Secretary—Thomas H. Dawson.
Treasurer—William H. Groome.

Directors.
John Goldsborough, Samuel Groome,
William Jenkins, William Hayward, Jr.
Principal Engineer—Thomas H. Dawson.

Assistant Engineers.
William W. Moore, Lambert Reardon.
Lane Men.
John W. Sherwood, Samuel T. Kennard,
William H. Groome, Alexander Graham.

Property Men.
William Clark, James M. Lambdin,
John D. Green, Thomas McConekin.

Property Guards.
Theodore Denny, James Parrot,
William Cox, Peter Stevens, Jr.
Ladder Men.
James Cockayne, William Bullen,
Nicholas Valiant, Jonathan Marshall.

Hook Men.
Lambert Clayland, Bennett Tomlinson,
Charles W. Nabb, James Meloney.

Axe Men.
William Barton, William K. Austin.

Bucket Men.
Samuel T. Kemp, Thomas E. Price,
William B. Mullikin.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The 46th anniversary of American Independence was commemorated in Cambridge, on Thursday the 4th inst. by the companies commanded by captain John Donovan and captain William C. Ridgway. At ten o'clock they performed a variety of evolutions, and displayed a skill and promptitude highly praise worthy.—After which an address was delivered by one of the officers. The companies partook of a handsome entertainment prepared by captain Ridgway. Major Thomas Woolford presided, assisted by captain Donovan. The following Toasts were drank, accompanied by discharges of cannon by captain Donovan's artillery company.

TOASTS.
1. The day we celebrate, the birth-day of American Independence—May each succeeding anniversary find us free, prosperous, and happy.

2 The memory of Washington, the father of our country.—His illustrious deeds are enrolled on the records of immortal fame, as a patriot, soldier and statesman.
3 The heroes who achieved American Independence.—In the times that tried men's souls they rode on the whirlwind and directed the storm.

4 The union of the American States.—The main pillar in the edifice of our independence, and the sheet anchor of our national safety.

5 The memory of Franklin, the enlightened statesman and philosopher.

6 The memory of Hamilton, a soldier, statesman and patriot.—His genius was equalled only by his devotion to the best interest of his country.

7 The Navy.—Their achievements have made the 'Star Spangled Banner' the terror of its enemies and the delight of its friends.

8 The Army.—The battles of Chippewa, Bridgewater and New Orleans, will form a splendid page in the annals of our country.

9 The Militia of the United States.—The best and safest protectors of our national rights.

10 Agriculture, the true source of national prosperity.—Manufacturing nations may sometimes be rich; let us prefer permanent and substantial independence.

11 Education, the true alimant of liberty.—Ignorance is the security of despotic governments.—A people enlightened and capable of judging for themselves, will ever be free.

12 The members of the convention who framed the Federal Constitution.—What they created, let us preserve; and withered be the tongues and palsied the hands which are raised to destroy it.

13 The American Fair.—May they bestow their smiles on the brave, their frowns only on those who dare not defend them.

VIRGINIA CROPS.

A Petersburg paper of the 28th June, says—It is ascertained that the crops of Wheat generally throughout the State, are short and inferior. As yet, but very little if any new wheat has been brought to the market; although from what we hear, a majority of Farmers in the neighboring counties have this year got over their harvest earlier than usual. As respects Corn, the growing crop promises great abundance for the quantity planted.—the present state of the weather is peculiarly suspicious.

The Philadelphia Franklin Gazette of Friday says—Col. Todd of Kentucky, who was deputed by the President in 1820 as a diplomatic agent to the Republic of Columbia in South America, and whose conduct on that confidential mission was so satisfactory to both governments, has been in this city for some days. We understand that he will take passage in the United States ship JOHN ADAMS, to sail in a short time from Norfolk, for the purpose of resuming his duties as the diplomatic representative of the United States in that interesting republic.

The Democratic Press says—"It is suggested that Mr. Cheves resigns as President of the United States' Bank, to take a seat in the next Congress. Mr. Clay is also a candidate, and General Jackson it is said will be elected. We should not be surprised if an effort were made, in some of the districts of New York, to elect Mr. Clinton. Our readers are aware that it is the next congress that is to Caucus and nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency."

The United States' corvette, John Adams, captain Renshaw, arrived off Marcus Hook yesterday in thirty six hours from Norfolk. Thence she will sail with the North Carolina 74, for the Navy Yard near Norfolk, where the latter ship is to be laid up.—The John Adams will afterwards return to the Delaware, and, at Wilmington, receive the Hon. Cesar A. Rodney, Minister to Buenos Ayres. *Rel's Gaz. July 2.*

Five counterfeiters were recently apprehended in a sequestered and solitary wilderness, about 100 miles from Tuscaloosa, in Alabama. They were surprised at their employment, with all their implements and apparatus in full operation, in a cavern suited to deeds of darkness. They had a paper-mill, plates, and every article necessary for doing business on a large scale. A large quantity of counterfeit bills, principally of Georgia banks, were found upon them. The names of the culprits are, Thos. Jones, alias Thomas Davis, alias Thomas Dixon, (long known in that profession and celebrated as an engraver,) John Reed, John Goodman, John B. Payne and James Payne, (brothers.)

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

We understand the committee of citizens, appointed in the course of the last winter to superintend the erection of a bronze statue to the memory of Washington, have received an estimate of the expense from Mr. Flaxman, a celebrated artist, who offers to cast one of colossal size for 4000l. or about \$18,000, which is the sum the Liverpool merchants have agreed to pay for a statue of the late king. *N. Y. Statesman.*

NEW WHEAT.

We are informed by Captain Vickars, that New Wheat will not bring more than from One Dollar Twenty-five to One Dollar Thirty Cents per bushel in Baltimore.

MARRIED.
On Monday evening last, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Woolley, Mr. ISAAC CHAMBERLAIN to Miss HENRIETTA MARIA CHAMBERLAIN, of this Town.

On Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. John Groce, to Miss Maryann Morgan, all of this County.

DIED.
Yesterday morning at the residence of Noah Ledemum, near this Town, after a lingering illness, Miss Maryann Austin.

In this Town last evening, Mrs. Elizabeth Merriam, after a very short illness.

In this county, on Thursday evening last, the 11th inst. Mr. JAMES McNAUL, after a long and very painful illness.

In this county, on Tuesday evening the 3d inst. Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Martin, Esq. in the 6th year of her age.
At his residence in Dorchester county, on Monday the 24th of June, Captain Thomas F. Hill, in the 39th year of his age, after a severe illness of two weeks, which he bore with Christian fortitude, and died in full assurance of his acceptance with his God, and said in his last moments, that he had no fear of the grave. He has left a wife, five children, and many relatives and friends to deplore his loss. He was one among the best of husbands, and tenderest of parents, a kind and humane master.—His relations and friends have the example of his industry, economy and virtues left them.

COMMUNICATED. OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Thursday the 4th inst. Mrs. Harriet Weeks, consort of Mr. James Weeks, of Queen Anne's county; the deceased was young and interesting, endowed with a sweet and amiable disposition, that endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance; there is no bosom possessed of those feelings that should belong to our nature but must be moved at the recital of the cause that hastened the period of her existence.—on the Sunday preceding her death, in good health and a fine flow of spirits, she accompanied her companion to dine with one of her neighbours, and in the course of the afternoon she mistook a decanter of Antimonial for common Wine and drank two glasses—medical aid was called in, but before the effects could be counteracted her delicate frame sunk—and her immortal soul took its flight to God who gave it. The above should act as a caution to all persons who keep medicines about them, and should endeavour by all possible means to prevent such melancholy and heart-rending accidents.

To be Rented, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Farm or Plantation on which Mr. Turbutt Callahan now lives.

ALSO, An Overseer

Is wanted by the Subscriber for the next year.—For terms apply to

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

N. B. None need apply for the Overseer's place but a single man, and one who can come well recommended for both his honesty and sobriety.

July 13—5w

\$20 REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on Friday the 5th instant, an apprentice boy named

John Barrett.

He is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high—twenty years of age, and of light complexion.—A reward of five dollars will be given for apprehending and securing said boy if taken in the county, if out of the county and in the State ten dollars, and if out of the state the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

WILLIAM BULLEN.

Easton, Talbot county, Md.
July 13, 1822—3w

Overseers Wanted

The Subscriber wishes to employ

TWO OVERSEERS.

For the ensuing year; to men of well attested character, he will offer liberal terms, and he hopes that no one, whose sober and domestic habits are not established, will impose on him the task of a preposterous refusal.

JOS. E. NOSE.

Cambridge, July 13, 1822—3w

To be Rented, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

All my Lands in Caroline county, consisting of

Six Plantations

In Hunting Creek Neck, and THREE in Poplar Neck.

AMONG THE LATTER IS THE

LARGE PLANTATION

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

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

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

Insolvent Notice.

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

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

July 13—4w

BILL IN WORCESTER COUNTY COURT.

Equity Side.

Solomon Davis vs. John Carey & Mary. It being proven to the satisfaction of the court in this cause, that the said John Carey and Mary his wife reside out of the State of Maryland. It is ordered by the court that the complainant give notice to the said John and Mary, to appear before the said county court, on the second Monday of November next, to shew cause, why a decree should not be passed, as prayed for, in this cause, otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso.—It is ordered that the said notice be given by inserting a copy of this order in a newspaper printed at Easton, at least three months previous to said second Monday of November next.

Test,
JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.
July 13—2w

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

July 13

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Nicholas Owens, at the suit of Peter Harris vs. Thomas Stevens; will be sold on Tuesday the 6th day of August next, at the court house door, between 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: The Lot or parcel of Land & all the improvements thereon, now occupied by William Sewell, lying on the Road from Easton to Dover Bridge, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 13—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a f. fa. to me directed at the suit of David Fairbank, against Oakley Haddaway and Margaret Mansfield, will be sold on Friday the 2nd day of August, in the town of St. Michaels, between 12 and six o'clock, the following property to wit: one negro woman named Kitty, and her child called Margaret, taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt interest and cost of the above f. fa.

EJWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 13—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, at the suit of Henry Howard, against William Baldwin, and to me directed will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on the 24th day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty two, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, sundry Lots or parcels of Land or ground with the improvements and appertinences, situate in the Town of Easton; the property of the said William Baldwin, being those several lots or parcels of land or ground, with the improvements and appertinences thereto belonging, which were assigned and allotted to the said William Baldwin by the Commissioners under and by virtue of a commission issued out of Talbot county Court, for the division of the real estate of Samuel Baldwin, deceased, and all the estate of the said William Baldwin, legal or equitable, in possession, reversion or remainder, of, in and to the same.

E. N. HAMBLETON Shff.

June 29—ts

In Council.

APRIL 25, 1822.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT.

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

Passed Feb. 21, 1822.

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

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

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

July 13—6w

POETRY.

[The hand that penned the following lines, which we copy from the Mobile Commercial Register, has been mouldering with its kindred dust for more than a year. The author was a lady of our acquaintance; a relative; and her memory is endeared to us by many tender recollections. A few years since, she, with her husband and an interesting family, removed to Blakely for her health, which was rapidly declining. While she was apparently recovering, her husband, who united with a fine and cultivated mind, the most amiable qualities, was suddenly summoned to another world. She survived about two years, and after encountering the rudest shocks of adversity, and enduring the sharpest pangs of affliction, with a degree of fortitude rarely equalled, composed this little piece a few days before she sunk under her accumulated sorrows, to raise no more until awakened by the last trumpet.]—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

I said to Sorrow's awful storm
That beat against my breast
Thou shalt not destroy this form
And lay it low at rest,
But still the spirit, that now broods
Thy tempest raging high,
Undaunted on its fury looks
With steadfast eye.

I said to Purity's meagre train,
Come on, your threats I brave—
My last poor life drop you my drain,
And crush me to the grave.
Yet still the spirit, that endures,
Shall mock your force the while;
And meet each cold, cold, grasp of yours,
With bitter smile.

I said to cold Neglect and Scorn,
Pass on, I heed you not—
Ye may pursue me, till my form
And being are forgot.
Yet still the spirit which you see,
Undaunted by your wiles,
Draws from its own nobility
Its high-born smiles.

I said to Friendship's menaced blow,
Strike deep, my heart shall bear—
Thou canst not add one bitter woe
To those already there.
Yet still the spirit that sustains
This last severe distress,
Shall smile upon its keenest pains,
And scorn redress.

I said to Death's uplifted dart,
Aim sure, O, why delay?
Thou wilt not find a fearful heart—
A weak, reluctant prey.
For still the spirit, firm and free,
Triumphs on the last dismay,
Wrapp'd in its own eternity,
Shall smiling pass away.

SUNDAY IN RICHMOND.

The author of the following description is unknown to us; but it is well drawn, and may not be unacceptable to some of those to whom it relates. There is nothing more honorable to a town than the order and decorum which mark the Sabbath.

[Richmond Compiler.]

I have just returned from church. It was the monumental Church, with the history of which you are acquainted. The solemn organ was chiming one of those sacred anthems, accompanied with a goodly number of human voices, which lifts the mind into a higher region of contemplation and which calms the angry agitations of the bosom. The house was crowded with well-dressed persons of both sexes. I thought I had never seen such a collection before—I had seen larger ones; but there was a decency of appearance, and propriety of demeanor here that struck my attention with peculiar interest. The solemn and impressive morning service seemed to impress on every face a serious and contemplative air, which repelled every vagabond feeling of levity.

At length the venerable old clergyman arose, in the habitments of his order, and preached a most impressive and elegant discourse, which was heard, with that attention, solemnity and respect, which became the audience—the place—the subject, and the holy man who stood before them. At length Amen! resounded throughout the spacious dome—and all was—clatter—clatter—clatter. My old companion and myself descended from the gallery to the street—and such a scene presented itself as I never saw before. You will recollect that all the places of public worship in the city are near each other—that a population of between 12 and 15,000 resort to them—that all are turned loose at once into the street with their umbrellas and parasols forming a moving canopy of green silk. That one or two thousand females, clad in their best apparel, besides an equal number of men, brushed by the taylor are mixed up with them, performing little offices of gallantry, the whole moving off before you, smiling and chirping as they pass along in different directions, to their respective habitations. At first the crowd is great, extending from one side of the street to the other; but in a little time the pedestrians turn on either side, and form two rows of moving umbrellas as far as the street extends—whilst those who had been better provided for by fortune, mount into carriages, and dart along the pavements, with feelings, I have no doubt, different from those which they carried with them. The whole scene had such an effect on me that I felt impatient until I had sketched it out, before it had faded from the fleeting perceptions of the fancy.

Having the places of worship in the vicinity of each other, and the hour of service the same in large towns, I think has a fine moral effect. The mere circumstance of the whole population of the greater part of it, coming together, dressed

in their best is calculated to keep up a decency of appearance, and propriety of behaviour, without which man is a savage and a brute. But when we see a whole community, made up of various religious persuasions and divided into a diversity of sects going at the same time, along the same street, to pay their devotions to the great creator of heaven and of earth, to their different chapels, and according to their different rites; and mingling into one common mass, after service, it forcibly impresses this important and solemn truth, that however we may differ in our doctrinal notions of religion we must all go along the same high road of morality and virtue, in order to arrive at the celestial chapel, large enough to hold all sects and denominations, to which I would fain hope they are all advancing.

MARYLAND, Caroline County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court for said county, by petition in writing of Henry Dyatt, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of an act of Assembly, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition; and the said Henry Dyatt having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and has given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Caroline county, to answer such allegations as may be propounded to him. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Dyatt be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the county court of Caroline county on the Tuesday after the second Monday in October next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed at Easton, once a week a successive weeks 3 months before the said Tuesday to appear, and also by causing a copy to be set up at the Court House Door three months to appear before the said county court on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and show cause, if any they have; why the said Henry Dyatt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 24th day of January 1822.

True copy
Test JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
June 22—4w

MARYLAND, Caroline County to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid of Richard Nicols (coloured man) stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session Eighteen hundred and five, and the several acts supplementary thereto upon the terms therein mentioned a schedule of his property and a list of creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Richard Nicols having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided the two last years preceding the date hereof, within the State of Maryland, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property and given security for his appearance at the county court of Caroline county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do hereby order and adjudge that he, the said Richard Nicols, be discharged from confinement, and that he be and appear before the county court of Caroline on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and at such other time and times as the court shall direct to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors; and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in Easton once in each week for four successive weeks, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door and one of the Taverns in Denton, three months before the said day to appear before the said county Court for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit & to show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Nicols should not have the benefit of the said act & the supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 13th day of April 1822.

True copy
Test JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
June 22—4w

MARYLAND, Caroline County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of said county, by petition in writing of William F. Peters, stating that he is in actual confinement and prays for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805 and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Wm. F. Peters having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for delivering up his property and given sufficient security for his appearance at the next county court of said county to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Wm. F. Peters be and appear before the county court of said county on Tuesday after the second Monday in October next and such other days as the said court may direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be required of him, and I do further direct that the said William F. Peters give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton before the 1st Tuesday after the 2d Monday of October next. Given under my hand the 4th day of June 1822.

True copy
Test JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
June 29—3w
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To be Leased, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The House occupied by Sol. Wilson as a Tavern, at the corner of High and Poplar streets, Cambridge.
This House is large and commodious, and situated in the most central and populous part of the town, in all respects, suitable for public business: it has six rooms on the first floor, one of which is fifty two feet long; and seven on the second, an excellent cellar, two kitchens and usual out houses.
JOS. E. MUSE.
Cambridge, June 29—5w

At a Meeting

Of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College held June 4th, 1822, the following resolution was unanimously passed:
Resolved, That the proposition for a meeting of the Alumni of the University of Maryland, on the 1st Monday in August next, at St. John's College, meets the cordial approbation of this Board, and that the College Hall be prepared for the reception of the meeting.
Test,
W. E. PINKNEY,
Secretary to the Board.
June 22—

BOOT & SHOE Manufactory.

The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Nicols Layton, as a Grocery Store on the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he has on hand an assortment of home made Shoes, and having a number of good Workmen employed, he will continue to Manufacture Boots and Shoes in all its various branches, he pledges himself to use his best endeavours to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

PETER TARR.
Easton, June 22—tf

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, at May Term 1822, sitting as a court of Equity. The subscriber will expose to public sale, on the 23d day of July next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on the Court House Green in Easton, all that Farm or plantation, whereon Henry Casson lived, and of which he died seized—situated on the Post Road leading from Easton to Centerville—and estimated to contain three hundred & twenty acres.

The terms of Sale are as follows:
The purchaser or purchasers, will be required to give bond, with such security as the trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money, (with interest thereon from the day of sale) within twelve months thereafter—and upon a ratification of the said sale by the court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid, and not before, the trustee is authorised to make to the purchaser or purchasers a deed in fee simple.

The situation of this farm is desirable, and the soil adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, Clover &c. &c. it is well adapted also to the raising of Horses, and the buildings and improvements will be found complete and comfortable.
The creditors of Henry Casson, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, with the Clerk of Talbot county court within six months from the day of sale.
THOMAS P. BENNETT, Trustee.
June 15—6w

Notice.

The Levy Court for Talbot County,

Have appointed Robert Kemp a Commissioner from this county, to meet the Commissioners from Queen Anne's and Caroline counties, to examine Tuckahoe Bridge and report thereon.—The Levy Court will meet on the 9th day of July next, to appoint a Collector of the County Tax for the present year.
Test,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
Easton, June 15, 1822.

RANAWAY.

From the Farm of Mr. William Troth, near Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, to whom he was hired, a tall, slender, light mulatto lad, between 18 and 19 years of age, named Davy, on Easter Sunday, the 7th inst. or on the next morning. He had on a pair of yellow Kersey pantalets, a blue cloth waistcoat, and a white kersey jacket, a new pair of shoes and an old fur hat with a scarf on it. It is supposed from circumstances that this fellow Davy, ran off from the county in company with Joe and Ennals, two young negro men belonging to Mr. James Lloyd Chamberlaine, who have been apprehended in Delaware, near Wright's Red House on the road to Kenton, and are now lodged in Dover jail.
A reward of 50 dollars will be given for apprehending and securing of said negro if taken in the state, and a reward of 100 dollars, if taken at any place out of the state and brought home and delivered in Easton Gaol.
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, April 20, 1822—tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court on the second Saturday of November term, to show cause, (if any they have) why he should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and discharge.
JAMES CAREY.
Snow Hill, June 29—3w.

Nathan Sheppard.

Has removed to that New Warehouse No. 75, South Calvert, third store from Pratt street, where he offers for sale
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS
ALSO,
Whitmore's Cotton and Wool CARDS
Clothing and Hatters' Jack ditto
Machine CARDS
Cottons and TWINE, at the manufacturers prices
A quantity of large and small Twist TO BACCO, low to close sales, &c. &c.
Baltimore, June 15, 1822.



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam-Boats, in the Patuxent River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.
The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.
CLEMENT VICKARS.
March 2—tf

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

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

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

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

Nov. 10, 1821.—tf.

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his services to the public—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call.
His table will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.
His stables are supplied with the best Corn Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Ostlers.
Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.
CHARLES W. NABB.
July 7—tf

Fountain Inn.

The Subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to traveling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.
Easton, June 30th, 1821.

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

For Sale,

A Valuable Negro Woman, with one or two children, for a term of years, can be had on moderate terms for cash, by applying to the Editor of this paper, where further particulars will be made known.
April 6th 1822—tf

PRINTING,

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

NEW GOODS. AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.

Thomas & Groome

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS;

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF
DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TEAS,
CHINA GLASS, QUEENS-WARE, OILS AND PAINTS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.
ALSO,

Cotton Yarn

OF THE BEST QUALITY FROM
No. 4 to No. 20.

All of which they will sell as usual at the lowest Cash prices.
Easton, May 25th, 1822.—f

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green

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

A GREAT VARIETY OF
STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES,
CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINE, FRESH TEAS, &c.
HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE.

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

The highest prices will be allowed for Wool & Feathers
In exchange for Goods or in payment of debts.
Easton, May 25, 1822—tf

To Farmers.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing the agriculturists of this and the adjacent counties, that he has just finished, A FEW FIRST RATE
WHEAT FANS,
And has several others in a great state of forwardness, they are made of well selected first quality materials, selected for the purpose last year. Old Fans carefully repaired in the best manner, and as expeditiously as possible. He has also on hand some nice Cabinet Furniture, and is prepared to furnish an article in that line either plain or ornamental at short notice.

Being sensible of the many favours received, he tenders his friends and customers his sincere acknowledgments.
THOS. MECONEKIN.
July 6—3

Easton Academy.

Notice is hereby given that an Examination of the Scholars in this Institution, will take place at the Academy, on Thursday the 1st day of August next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, at which the Parents and Guardians of the Scholars, and the friends of the Seminary are invited to attend. The departments in the Academy will be again opened on the first Monday of September next.
By order
N. HAMMOND, Pres't.

STRAYED

From the Subscriber a BAY COLT, between three and four years old, pretty well formed and grown, with a blaze face and several white feet—it is not recollected if all his feet were white—his tail was long, his colour rather a light bay—he was turned into the woods, and not having been seen for two or three weeks, it is supposed, from his frequenting the grounds about the mouth of the Neck and Potts' Mill, that he may have gone into the Long Woods or turned off towards the Old Chapel—If intelligence is given of the COLT, or he is secured and delivered, so that I get him in either case, I will give a liberal Reward.
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
July 6th, 1822—tf

Valuable Farms

TO BE RENTED.
To be Rented for one or more years the Farm of Mrs. Isabella Smyth, commonly called the BARKER'S LANDING FARM, and the DOVER FARM, situate and lying on the North West side of Choptank River, and adjoining the same and about three and four miles from Easton.—The quality of the soil is very good and has been much improved. A large quantity of marsh adjoins the Dover Farm capable of maintaining during the summer season a considerable number of Cattle, by which cow-keeping has been, and may be, carried on to a great extent. The quantity of fine mure attached to the Barker's Landing Farm, may be applied to the vast improvement of the soil and crops. Up on the whole these fine Farms deserve the earliest attention of persons disposed to rent land, and they are invited to view the premises.—Terms may be made known by applying to the subscriber, and it is probable that a portion of the hands may be rented with the Farms for a fair equivalent for their services and the stock and farming utensils may be had at private sale, or will soon be exposed to public Auction.
SAMUEL GROOME, Agent.
July 6—tf

NOTICE.

Persons having slaves to sell, would do well before they sell, to call at the Fountain Inn bar, as higher prices will be given there for twenty young NEGROES, than any where on this shore.
Easton July 6 3w

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1822.

NO. 241

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.

AGRICULTURE
AND
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.
MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW.
No. 2.
(CONTINUED.)
REPORT ON NEAT CATTLE.

The Committee appointed to examine
the neat cattle exhibited at the second an-
nual meeting of the Maryland Agricultural
Society, and to award the premium for that
stock.

RESPECTFULLY REPORT,
That, according to their best judgment,
they have decided as follows:

For the best bull under two years of age,
they award to Gen. Ridgely, of Hampton,
the premium of a piece of plate of the value
of \$15 for his bull of seventeen months old
said to be a full blooded Alderney. They
considered him a very well grown and fine
animal, but from his form and points, they
cannot but presume there must have been
some accidental cross in his breeding.

For the second best bull under two years
old, they award to Mr. James Carroll, Jr.
the premium of a piece of plate, of the
value of \$10, for his bull of twelve months
old—a cross of the Alderney on the Bakewell
and Dutch breeds.

Understanding it to be within the discre-
tion delegated to them, the Committee
have awarded no premiums for bulls over
two years old; no animal of that description
having been offered, which in their opinion
had any pretensions to uncommon size or
points.

For the best milk cow, they award the
premium of a piece of plate, of the value
of \$20, to Mr. Henry Thompson, for his
Dun Coloured Cow, six years old, descend-
ing from English and Dutch stock, remark-
able for her size, form, and quantity
of milk.

For the second best milk cow, they award
the premium of a piece of plate of the
value of 10 dollars, to Gen. Ridgely,
for his Black Cow six years old, distin-
guished for her size; showing good points
as a milk cow, and the Dutch breed, from
among four fine cows, and several good
heifers exhibited by that gentleman.

For oxen, the Committee determined not
to adjudge a premium, there having been
none presented to their particular notice.

There were offered a number of very
fine heifers, which did much credit to their
respective breeders. Gov. Wright exhib-
ited a very large one of two years of age;
and Mr. Job Smith shewed a well grown
heifer of many very good points—the Com-
mittee, however, could but in their opinion
award.

For the best heifer, a piece of plate of
the value of 15 dollars, to Mr. James
Howard, for his brindled pied heifer, two
years old, of fine size, exhibiting strong
points; and apparently of the Bakewell
stock.

For the second best heifer they award
to Mr. G. W. Thomas, of Chestertown, a
piece of plate of the value of 10 dollars, for
his white heifer fourteen months old, and
of great weight.

Mr. George Calvert exhibited a singular
instance of early bearing in a very hand-
some heifer in good condition, no more
than fourteen months old, with a calf by
her side of the age of seven weeks, so that
she produced her calf as nearly as may be
at the age of twelve months.

Mr. J. S. Skinner, shewed a very heavy
& finely formed Alderney cow-calf of seven
months old, of great promise for another
year.

Mr. Patterson's well known Devon
stock presented by Mr. Coke of Norfolk,
England, were on the ground, and much

"The Alderney cattle exhibited at this
show, were descended from the importation
made by Mr. Creighton. The importation, it
is true, was made up of the best of the kind
to be procured; and it may reasonably be
supposed that it would furnish the fairest spec-
imens, which are therefore not so liable to the
anomalies made in the English books,
on the size and form of the Alderney in gen-
eral.—I was assisted," says Mr. Creighton, "in
the selection of them by Col. M'Lea, of the
Royal Invalids (in Guernsey) & by the Govern-
ment, Colonel Le Messurier (in Alderney).—
They are of the pure Alderney breed."—*Am. Far-
mer, Vol. 2d No. 13.*

After all, the merit of these Cattle will be
settled by time and experience. At the pre-
sent exhibition, the Alderney held a good
place, though their chief value consists in the
richness of their milk. The premium bull
calf, President, mentioned above, weighed
1204 lbs. the day before the Show, and was
sold to a gentleman of Hagerstown, Maryland.

At the Cattle show at Brighton, Massachu-
setts, there was a heifer of the Galloway breed
exhibited, which brought her first calf at 17
months and eleven days old—and her second
calf at two years and four months old—see
page 245 of the American Farmer, Vol. 3d.
*Sold to Commodore Chauncey, who now
has full blood of both sexes.—*Edis. Am. Far.*

admired by the Committee, and all who
saw them—as they cannot cease to be for
their beautiful shapes and good qualities.

The young short horned bull, belonging
to Mr. Lloyd N. Rogers, forcibly struck
the attention of the Committee.—His size,
his general form, and many of his points are
good; and he will no doubt become a val-
uable animal for propagating the milking
race.

The Committee in concluding their re-
port, cannot omit to congratulate the soci-
ety on the opportunity afforded by the ex-
hibitions of Mr. J. S. Skinner, of viewing
the remarkably fine specimens of this kind
of stock recently imported by him, and now
exhibited—a young bull and two heifers of
the English improved short horned breed.
These animals (not yet two years old) in
the opinion of the Committee can hardly
be spoken of in terms too high, and are a
real acquisition to the country. They were
bred by Mr. Charles Champion of
Blyth, near Bawtry in Nottinghamshire,
England, and come direct from his hands
to Mr. Skinner. They are of great size,
fine forms, and combine the very estimable
points of aptitude to fatten, and of deep
milking; and last, though not the least, that
remarkable quiet habit, and good temper
so much valued by the best breeders, which
not only makes it convenient and safe to
feed and milk, but which contributes much
to the disposition to fatten, and to which
no doubt, may be attributed in a great mea-
sure the fine condition in which they now
appear, although only little more than a
week since they landed from on ship-board.

As in the opinion of the committee, the
society are alike indebted to Mr. Skinner,
for opening a correspondence on this in-
teresting subject with Mr. Champion, a
justly celebrated breeder in England; and
to the latter gentlemen for the entire jus-
tice he has done to the expectations of the
importer, in the selection of the animals
sent him—

They beg leave to recommend this suc-
cessful effort to improve the stock of our
country, to the special notice of the soci-
ety, in such a mode as they may deem best
calculated to encourage similar introduc-
tions, and to reward the present enter-
prise.

There were shown also by Mr. Skinner,
a pair of animals of singular character, and
heretofore unknown in this country, a bull
and cow of the Tuscan breed, said to be
fitted in an eminent degree for the yoke.
They were selected in Tuscany, and
brought to this country last year by Com-
modore Bainbridge, and S. Hambleton,
Esq. of the United States Navy. Actuated
by the laudable desire of contributing
to the introduction of useful animals, they
ceded them to Mr. Skinner at the original
cost, who in the same spirit has disposed
of them to Mr. John Middleton of South
Carolina. The committee will not under-
take to determine how far it may prove ad-
vantageous in this country to give up in neat
cattle the properties usually most sought
for, to obtain a breed principally fitted
for working oxen, but for this qualification,
these animals promise much, particularly
as to the Southern States. It is fortunate
that they have become the property of a
gentleman in that quarter in whose hands
the society may be confident, the experi-
ment will be fairly made.

J. MASON,
JOHN HARE POWELL,
I. CHAUNCEY,
JOHN BARNEY,
SAMUEL JACQUES, Jr.

After the reading of this report and the
delivery of the premiums awarded by it,
the following resolution was offered by
George Calvert, Esq. and unanimously
adopted by the society. Resolved that a
committee of three members of the society
be appointed by the President thereof with
authority to procure and present to J. S.
Skinner, Esq. three pieces of plate, of the
value, one of fifty dollars and two of twenty
five dollars each, in token of the belief
entertained by the society, of the great
improvement in the stock of neat cattle
which must result from the importation by
him of the bull Champion, and heifers
White Rose and Shepherdess, bred by
Charles Champion, Esq. of Blyth near
Bawtry in Nottinghamshire, England; and
Gen. Ridgely of Hampton, Henry Thomp-
son, Esq. and Doctor Allen Thomas, were
requested to perform this service in behalf
of the society.

REPORT ON SWINE.
The committee appointed to examine the
swine exhibited for premium, report that
Mr. Jacob Councilman, Col. William Pot-
ter, and Mr. Lloyd N. Rogers, exhibited
for premium three boars.

That the boar of Mr. Councilman was
eleven months old, raised on clover. The
committee award to him the first premium
of a piece of plate, valued at ten dol-
lars.

To Colonel William Potter for his boar,
fifteen months old, grass fed, and sired by
his boar that took the premium last year;
the committee award the second premium
of a piece of plate valued at Five Dol-
lars.

*Sold to Col. Lloyd.—*Edis. Am. Far.*

Mr. Lloyd N. Rogers offered a fine sow,
ten months old, and sister to the boar he
offered. To her we award as justly entit-
led to it, a piece of plate valued at ten
dollars.

We think that a cross by the boars of
Mr. Councilman or Col. Wm. Potter, would
be an improvement of both breeds as it would
combine their excellencies for size and
early growth, and the character of the sows
for being easily kept fat.

ROBERT WRIGHT,
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
GIDEON DAVIS,
Dr. HENRY HOWARD.

N. B. Mr. Lloyd N. Rogers' hogs were
of Cobbett's breed, 'give the Devil his
due.'

REPORT ON SHEEP.
The Committee, appointed by the Mary-
land Agricultural Society, to inspect the
sheep exhibited at their May meeting, have
performed the duty assigned them, and
have awarded premiums as follows:

For the best full-blooded Merino Ram,
to Gen. John Mason, of Annapolis Island,
D. C. a premium of a piece of plate, valued
at \$10.

For the best Ram of any other breed, to
Samuel Brown, Jr. Esq. of Elk Ridge,
Anne Arundel county, a premium of \$10.

For the second best Ram of a different
breed from the Merino, to General Charles
Ridgely, of Hampton, a premium of \$5.

The Committee beg leave to remark,
that in awarding the above premiums, their
decision has been governed, in relation to
the Merino sheep, by the quality of the
wool—and in relation to the other breeds
of sheep chiefly by the size and shape of the
carcass.

The committee viewed with great
pleasure fourteen ewes and two rams of
the Bakewell breed, and also an ewe and
lamb, of the same breed, exhibited by
Mr. Barney, of Port Penn, Delaware;
but which could not be offered for a premi-
um, not being raised in the state. All
these fine sheep merit unqualified praise.

The Committee also inspected with
much satisfaction, two broad tailed Tun-
isian sheep, presented by Commodore
Jones, and Lieut. Booth to J. S. Skinner,
Esq. but to which, not being raised in the
state, no premium could be awarded.

The Committee cannot close this report
without expressing their warm approbation
of the public spirit of those gentlemen, who
have, on the present occasion, enabled the
society to see, and the country to reap some
benefit from sheep of several foreign breeds,
for which, according to their rules no pre-
miums could be assigned.

V. MAXCY,
BENJAMIN F. MACKALL,
GEORGE CALVERT,
J. BANISTER,
J. YE. LOTT, Jr.

The letter in which General Mason an-
nounces his intention of sending his sheep
to the exhibition, contains so much valuable
information to the purchaser and the breed
of sheep, that we have subjoined it below.

[ANALOSTAN ISLAND, May 26, 1822.
Dear Sir,

It is my intention, if the weather continues
to be cool, to send a couple of Merino Rams
to the approaching Cattle Show of the Mary-
land Agricultural Society, and in compliance
with one of its rules, I now give you an ac-
count of their pedigree, and of the manner
in which they have been fed and reared.

They were both bred at this place and are
yet owned by me.

In the year 1811, I imported myself some
Merinos and purchased from the importation
of others, a few selected from each as they
were landed, and thus formed a small flock,
made up of the Paular, Infantado, Guadalupe,
Viadillo, and Montarcho sheep, known to be
among the best fine woolled flocks in Spain.

This stock I have ever since kept here under
my own eye, and so preserved a little
colony of pure Spanish blood (as my insular
situation conveniently enabled me to do) un-
contaminated by any other mixture.—sending
out from it to my other farms, the stock rams,
and drafting from it every year for crossing at
these an excesses of the number limited by
this small farm—retaining always for the
breeding stock the individuals found to have
the finest and closest wool. As long as the
imported sheep lived, I was in the habit of so
marking their intermediate descendants as have
the intermixtures of the Spanish flocks I have
mentioned, could be at once ascertained in
each case—thus the older ram now to be sent
is known to be from a Guadalupe ewe by a
Paular ram; the younger is of deeper com-
pound, not now to be traced.

As to the manner of rearing and feeding,
my practice of late years has been to feed less
plentifully than heretofore not only because
it is more economical, but because I am
satisfied from attentive observation, that al-
though high feeding gives heavier cows, it
produces coarser wool. I prefer now for
Merinos, short pastures in summer, and give
them but little grain in winter; believing that
to keep them uniformly in good heart
throughout the year, and at no time very fat,
is the way to obtain fleeces of the softest
description, as well as of the finest fi-
bre.

For the lambs, however, intended for stock
rams, I make somewhat a better provision
during the first fall and winter. I have them
put immediately after weaning, in company
with a tamed, bell-weather, on good grass
lots, where they get abundance at all times,
except when the ground is covered with
snow, and during the hard weather, give them
daily one or two feeds of grain. The two
rams now to be sent, one 4 & the other 1 year
old have been thus treated—but the older,

It is gratifying to find that the pure Merino
blood has been preserved at Analostan; and
still more satisfactory to have so convinc-
ing a proof that the Merino does not nec-
essarily degenerate in our climate. The
youngest ram of the two, offered by General
Mason, was particularly of fine size and
figure. As the rage for merinos was at
one time carried to excess, so the re-action
was too violent. The recent sales of wool
imported from Europe, would indicate that
it is time for us to resume that attention to
our flocks which the progress of manufac-
tures in the country demands. The cotton
manufacture is light and cleanly—that of
wool, heavy and greasy. The former has
established itself fully, and is popular; the
latter is demanded by the increasing
worthlessness of the coarse woolsens sent
from England.

We may here notice a piece of superfine
blue cloth, which was exhibited by Mr. Jas.
Sykes. It was manufactured by that gen-
tleman at the Franklin Mills, in Baltimore
county, was of the finest wool, very well
dressed, and of a beautiful blue color. It
had been dyed in the wool vat, and of
course as he stated, the dye was perma-
nent. It attracted the attention, and un-
qualified admiration of the society.

On the whole, the show of sheep was
very good, and embraced the best sorts.
The Merino for fleece, and the Bakewell
or Dishley for carcass, had the preference
as usual; of the former there were several
fine specimens, besides those of General
Mason.

The committee to whom has been referred
the examination of ploughs, straw cutters,
drill machines, and 'machines or models of
machines,' for preparing flax from the un-
wretted state for the wheel respectfully
report, that they found necessary to estab-
lish certain principles to govern them in
their decision as to the merits of the arti-
cles submitted to their examination.

The first object of inquiry in all cases
was efficiency; and the next, simplicity of
construction, cost and durability.

The object first requiring their attention
was the machines for cutting straw, and
to enable them to arrive at some certain
conclusion as to the first inquiry, they re-
quired the candidates for premiums to sub-
mit their experiments to the test of a stop
watch, and are of opinion that the one, the
invention of which is claimed by Mr. Jona-
than Eastman, cuts the greatest quantity
of any exhibited, in the shortest space of
time, and seems well adapted to the cut-
ting of all kinds of food for stock. On
farms of great extent and with careful
hands this machine promises great advan-
tage.

The machine of Mr. Sinclair ranks next
in efficiency, as the quantity cut by it was
not far short of that cut by the other; and
the latter, besides doing the work with
great neatness, was more simple in its con-
struction, being such as may be made in
general by common mechanics.

The next in order was a very simple
machine made by Mr. Grafflin, from a model
furnished to the Editor of the American
Farmer by Mr. Minor of Virginia, who
states it to be an Italian invention intro-
duced into this country by Mr. Jefferson. This
instrument seems to combine all the ad-
vantages of cheapness, efficiency and sim-
plicity, doing a greater quantity of work
in proportion to the original cost, than
either of the others, without the same li-
ability of being put out of order, with this
additional advantage, that it may be con-
structed and kept in a state for service, by
the most ordinary workman, and is well
adapted to the cutting of all kinds of long
food for stock. The machine of Mr. East-
man costs \$60, that of Mr. Sinclair \$15,
and that of the introduction of Mr. Jeff-
erson, from 10 to \$12.

The committee, however, are of opinion
that although all and each of the machines
possess great merit, neither of them have
full claims to original invention, & there-
fore are not fairly entitled to a regular
premium. But that of Mr. Eastman pos-
sesses more of novelty in its construction,
and is entitled to the notice and encour-
agement of the society; as well for its inge-
nuity as for its utility, while the others
deserve no less for their simplicity and
cheapness. The committee taking into
consideration the great efforts of Mr.
Eastman to bring his machine to perfection,
and his successful attempts thus far, beg
leave to award him the premium allowed
to the best straw cutter.

The next object of enquiry was drill
machines; but there being none on the
ground, coming properly under this deno-
mination, the committee were induced to
examine two machines of a singular char-
acter, offered by Mr. Sinclair, for the pur-
pose of sowing plaster, clover and other
seed; the merits of one of them was ren-
dered manifest by actual experiment, and
by letters from gentlemen of high respect-
ability, who have used it.—Of this ma-
chine, Mr. Sinclair claims the invention,
and the committee confidently recommend
it for a premium, under the impression,
that it may be advantageously employed
for the sowing of all kinds of grain. At-
tention was next drawn to a neat 'machine
or model of a machine for preparing un-
wretted flax for the wheel' offered by Mr.
Grafflin.—This 'machine or model' prom-
ises many advantages in domestic econ-
omy, by an easy and expeditious mode of
preparing the raw material, but as the pro-
prietor had no flax on the ground, they
could not satisfy themselves by actual ex-
periment. They think it, however, worthy
the encouragement of the society, and
fairly entitled to the premium, there being
none other opposed to it. The committee
were shown some hemp and flax, said to
have been prepared by the machine, which
had the most beautiful appearance.

The attention of the committee in the
course of their examination, was invited
towards a machine for slicing all kinds of
roots for cattle, which united in itself,
great strength, utility, cheapness, simplici-
ty and rapidity of work; according to ac-
tual experiment at the rate of 60 bushels of
potatoes an hour, with the labor of one
man, may be prepared, cut in thin slices as
food, and this too without any extraordi-
nary labor or exertion—as the machine may
be worked expeditiously by a small boy. It
has the appearance of original invention,
and the committee beg leave to recommend
that one of the discretionary premiums be
given Mr. Grafflin, who deserves great
credit for his collection of a variety of root
cutters, from which the farmer may supply
himself to suit his wants and circumstan-
ces.

Of the agricultural implements in gener-
al exhibited, the committee feel it due to
speak in the most favorable terms:—most
of them bespeak great ingenuity in the in-
ventors, and all by their neatness do great
credit to the workmen.

The variety brought to the ground, ap-
plicable to all farming purposes, served to
show the great interests which have been
excited by agricultural societies, in general,
and was highly creditable to the one of
which we have the honor to be members.

Those of Messrs. Davis, Ford, Sinclair,
Chenoweth and Grafflin, were particularly
worthy of notice. Wood's plough also
took its place in the exhibition; it had gained
such great celebrity, however, that it
was not thought necessary by the proprie-
tor to test, any further, its merits.

After a careful examination of the
ploughs in operation, tested by the dynam-
ometer, the Committee have come to the
determination that the premium should be
awarded to Mr. WILLIAM BROWN of
Brooksville, Montgomery county, Md. In
32 minutes of time, Mr. Brown's plough
went over a space of ground 330 feet long,
21 feet 8 inches wide, running a furrow,
one foot wide, and six inches deep; carrying
a resistance of 500 pounds. Price of this
plough \$15.—Mr. Hink's plough in 32 min-
utes went over a space of 330 feet long,
17 3/4 inches wide, carrying a furrow of
the same width and depth, and having a
resistance of 528 pounds; price of plough
\$14.

Mr. Davis' went over a space of 330
feet long, 19 feet 6 inches wide, carrying
a furrow of the same depth and breadth, in
the same time, and having a resistance of
500; price of this plough \$14.

These were the only ploughs fairly in
competition, and which came fully under
the observation of the committee—other
ploughs were turned in however, more for
the satisfaction of the owners, than for
inspection; and the performance in gener-
al was remarkably fine, and the work in all
cases done with great neatness and expedi-
tion. It is due to Mr. Davis, to say, that
his plough is plain and simple, and of course
cheap, and from appearances not liable to
get out of order easily.

The committee had an opportunity of
witnessing the performance of an imple-
ment of husbandry entirely new to most of
them, and worthy of the attention and encour-
agement of the Society and of agricul-
turists in general. It is known by the
name of the Substratum plough, and is used
for loosening the subsoil after the common
plough; and holds out every inducement to
believe that immense advantages may be
expected from it, by affording greater
depth of till to hold moisture and nour-
ishment for the roots of plants. This im-
plement was offered by Mr. WILLIAM
BROWN, for a premium, and in the opinion
of the committee, it is fully entitled to one.

D. PORTER,
W. POTTER,
JOHN MARCH,
TENCH TILGHMAN,
ROGER BROOKE.

Mr. Watson of Hagerstown exhibited
two Wheat Fans of a construction
much approved in that part of the co
and which he sold readily on the 20th
There were several ploughs
Sinclair, Chenoweth and F
which are well known to
They obligingly turned in
and added to the intere
were not competitors
ing to an alteration

Very respectfully, I am sir, your ob't serv't.
J. MASON.

To J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

was first designated by the committee of arrangement and for which those gentlemen had prepared themselves with three horse ploughs. Mr. Sinclair has established a manufactory of implements of husbandry, near the water on the most frequented wharf in Baltimore, which does him great credit, and will be of general use. The invitation held out to improvement by such exhibitions of agricultural tools, sold at fair prices, is very considerable. The ploughs of Chenoweth, years ago, might be occasionally met with in all the counties lying on the Chesapeake. The plough prepares the way for other nice and more improved implements; and we hope the advances that are now making will be progressive until they reach the Drill husbandry. The soil of many of the counties on the Chesapeake is light and easily pulverized—in others where it is more tenacious, it is level—and in almost all, it is free from rocks and stones. Norfolk county, in England, with naturally a light and sandy soil, has been changed by the drill into one of the best grain countries; and 35 or 40 bushels of wheat to the acre is by no means unusual from that cultivation.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

The committee to whom was referred the award of discretionary premiums respectfully report, that they have awarded—
To Robert Patterson, Esq. for his imported thorough bred Cleveland bay horse *Exile*, a piece of plate of the value of 20 dollars.
To Samuel Hambleton, Esq. U. States Navy, for his imported Maltese Jack *Soncho*, a piece of plate of the value of \$15.
To Mr. Brown for his substratum plough a piece of plate of the value of \$5.
To Mr. Grafton, for his Root Cutter a piece of plate of the value of 5 dollars.
The committee beg leave to remark that in awarding the foregoing premiums they have considered their power as restrained to those objects recommended by the several committees for discretionary premiums.

R. Wright,
D. Porter,
Robert Lyon,
Charles Steret Ridgely,
V. Maxey,
John Hare Powell.

Committee.

Several bottles of wine made of the native grape by Major Adlum were tasted, and met with the unqualified approbation of the society—a more particular account of this gentleman's praiseworthy attempt to introduce the cultivation of the grape, and the manufacture of wine, may be given hereafter.

Several samples procured through Mr. Inspector Mackall, were exhibited of fine bright tobacco, raised in Frederick and Montgomery counties, which was sold readily in the Baltimore market at \$30 to 35 per hundred pounds.

The reports of the committees having been read and the premiums bestowed as therein awarded; the members sat down with good appetite to an acceptable dinner; and were afterwards, agreeably entertained by an address from their president, chiefly on the advantages of steaming food for which they presented him with a vote of thanks, with the request of a copy for publication.

The officers of the society were then all re-elected to serve the ensuing year—a vote of thanks was passed in compliment to the committee of arrangement, and on motion, it was resolved, that the Society do now adjourn to hold a meeting next fall at Easton, agreeably to the constitution, and that a committee of arrangement for that occasion be accordingly appointed by the President and Vice President of the Society.

JNO. E. HOWARD, Jr. Sec'y.

The most recreating and agreeable concomitants of these exhibitions have been the sumptuous and appropriate entertainments of distinguished agriculturists which ensued on the next day at Hampton. It is always, as it should be, the wish of the Society to offer every civility and attention to respectable strangers, who manifest their desire for the success of our exhibitions, by coming at a busy season, to visit them. But as must necessarily happen, the most active members of the society are much occupied with its particular concerns on the ground; and consultation was found in the assurance that distant and respectable visitors, would at Hampton, be made to forget and forgive any previous want of attention; for there they may expect to enjoy all the pleasures that flow from the liberal accommodations of a noble mansion, fine air, an extensive and splendid prospect of fertile country, and above all, a genuine and bounteous hospitality so happily dispensed that all are inspired with one feeling towards their host, and agree that such men deserve, since they know how to enjoy, their wealth.

On Saturday, a very numerous company began to assemble at Hampton about 3 o'clock, consisting of Naval Heroes, whose names are identical with their country's honor, of civil officers and statesmen, high in the public service and confidence, and eminent citizens whose talents and usefulness command the respect of society. At dinner, the conversation turned chiefly on agricultural topics, interspersed with the proposals of appropriate sentiments from different gentlemen, all of which were cordially received—amongst other toasts that were drunk with universal approbation, the following occur to us at present:—
By Gen. Ridgely.—The president of the U. States
Success to the Maryland Agricultural Society.
The Memory of William Pinkney.
The health of Sir John Sinclair.—The enlightened friend and benefactor of agriculture &c. &c.

After dinner the company walked over the grounds, attracted by various interesting objects, and, amongst others, the General's neat cattle of different breeds, which are known to be very fine.

We should not have taken this brief and imperfect notice of the Hampton party, without the permission of the proprietor, did we not view it more especially as an agricultural excursion, constituting an exhilarating and rational conclusion to the more formal proceedings of the Society on the two preceding days. It will serve moreover to shew that the friends of the plough, as well as the more congregated members of other pursuits, can now be brought together for the discussion and improvement of their own affairs; that AGRICULTURE, too, can have its rational festivities—its science, its literature, its rights and its pleasures.

Ed. Am. Farmer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, (N. Y.) June 5. AN ECCENTRIC ROBBER.

On Wednesday morning last, about 1 o'clock a stranger was observed loitering about Messrs. Sage and Stratton's shoe shop in this village, under circumstances which awakened suspicion; he was of course closely watched, and directly observed to be breaking through one of the windows which was not fastened. When he was fairly in, the window was guarded and the alarm given. Finding it was unsafe to attempt to escape, he threw himself on the floor and pretended to sleep.

On being brought before a magistrate, he said his name was John Frederick Snyder, and that he had lately deserted from on board his Britannic majesty's ship the *Tremendous*, lying at Quebec; that most of the time since he had been 'on short allowance'; that on his way from Sandy Hill, he was overtaken by the stage, and a gentleman in it 'hailed him and invited him on board; that he took a birth in the boxes with the steersman, and came into the village, and was set down with a bare siapence, with which he soon contrived to make merry; and 'please your honor,' said he 'I had a bit of a row.'

When the subject of breaking into the shop was adverted to, he became very earnest, and, screwing a large cud of tobacco from his cheek, which he slid into his pocket, and then clearing his mouth of the juice, he squared himself before the justice, in true sailor style, and placing one hand to his hat, observed, 'well, sir may it please your honor, I can just tell you all about that. You know, sir that a sailor can't swing his hammock on shore, and he don't like to be on watch all night, so I was just laying on and off there when I saw a port open and so turn in, and had just got in a sound-nap when these lubbers here piped me up and that's the truth on't.' On being reminded that it was rather lubberly for a sailor to crawl into a port hole, he drily observed 'but may it please your honor sir there was no gun in't.' When he understood that he could not be excused he again squared himself before the justice, and raising his hat a little from his head, demanded a trial by 'court martial,' observing that he was not conscious of having done any thing out of the way, and he hoped he should have the privilege of a fair trial. On being assured of that, he observed, with great earnestness, 'and if your honor would just speak a good word to the admiral, I think I might get off this time.'

He was committed, but a few hours after the grand jurors of the June term were discharged, so that poor Jack will have to remain under hatches at least a twelve-month.

From the Lexington Public Advertiser VIRGINIA ROUTE

Of Communication with the Western Country.

Commissioners on the part of Virginia have given notice that they wish to employ a number of hands in improving the navigation of the Great Kenhawa River; and offer to give twelve dollars per month and boarding, from May till November.—A canal has been commenced from Richmond to the mouth of Duplap's creek, on Jackson's river, at the eastern foot of the Alleghany mountain, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. From thence to the falls of the Kenhawa, there will be a good road of 69 miles and from thence to the mouth of the Kenhawa on the Ohio, there will be good navigation 94 miles. By this route, the Virginians hope to draw a large share of the western trade to Richmond. The canal is commenced, the road is contracted for, and the improvement of the Kenhawa will be prosecuted through the ensuing summer.

The tucks in the gown of a young lady, (for all are young who wear them) are sweet little ladders of love, for him to climb up and be happy. The more numerous they are the loftier the aim, and the more ambitious the pursuit. As the taunt and neat shrouds of a vessel indicate her readiness for sea, while a dismantled hull marks the period of usefulness and of repose, so the tucks on a gown indicate the youth, gaiety and elasticity of the wearer—while she who has no tucks in her gown, and has of course worn them all out, may as well be laid up in ordinary.

Charleston Courier.

From the Charleston Mercury, July 3.

The six convicted blacks, who were condemned to death for plotting and attempting an insurrection in this state, were hanged yesterday morning, between the hours of six and eight, pursuant to their sentence.

Denmark Vesey—a free black man—Rolla, Bateau, Ned, Peter and Jesse, all five slaves, made up the number.

The following is extracted from a late Federal Republican, and gives a view of the opinions which are afloat upon the question between the 'Native of Virginia,' Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Walsh.

From the Federal Republican.

Mr. Walsh in behalf of Mr. Jefferson, vs.

THE 'NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.'

This is a case elaborately argued in the 'National Gazette' of the 26th and 29th ult. and contains Mr. Walsh's defence of Mr. Jefferson, and his assault upon the 'Native.'

It is somewhat novel to see this learned gentleman, who was bred in the best schools, who has professed the best principles, and who has always upheld steadfast, unsophisticated, practical and orthodox men, now veering in his course and enlisting himself under the banners of the modern Machiavel. We should as soon have expected to have read of one, who was bred at the feet of Gamaliel, defending the treachery of Judas Iscariot.

In cases at bar, professional advocates are bound by the nature of their office, and for the sake of justice, to defend any cause on which hangs the shadow of a doubt. But politicians, (sound and good ones we mean) have the privilege, if they will indulge it, of defending nothing that they do not conscientiously believe right, and of becoming the devoted servants of no one, that they do not cordially admire and approve. There is an immeasurable distance between a political patriot of Fabrician virtue, and one, on whose mind ambition gnaws, who is ever willing to change his creed in the hope of a more successful course, and who unblushingly courts all, that he may gain some.

Mr. Walsh's Gazette, which we read constantly and always with much interest, has not only been remarkable for decorum of temper and chasteness of diction, but it very wholesomely and properly often rebukes others for the want of both. But the zeal which he has displayed in the defence of the 'Aged Philosopher,' has hurried him beyond himself, and has seduced him into a style and phrase, certainly not his own.—*Infamous interpolation—basest and most hardy artifices of imposture and malignity—slander—cheat—fraud, &c.* are unusual terms to be found in the 'National Gazette' at any time; but upon this occasion, they are let off with all the glitter of an evening fire works, and with the best direction of the most skillful archery. To these let us add the following 'excerption' and neither the 'Aged Philosopher' himself nor any of his abettors will say, that Mr. Walsh has been deficient either in the severity of his language, or in the display of his ire. 'This candid Native broke in upon the peace of the Aged Philosopher's retirement and dragged him before the public on an ignominious charge. He was actuated by a spirit which would have rendered it about as painful to him and no more, to hale the object of his newspaper ambush, by the hoary locks over the threshold of his hospitable mansion and literally trample upon his withered frame.' This florid rhetorical flourish would have honorably characterised one of the gory locked heroes of the Bloody Buoy.

Passing over the rhetoric of the defence we come to the demonstrative part of it; and here we find as much subtlety in the review as there is of avidity in seizing upon every, the most minute and trivial, circumstance, from which the semblance of possibility can be drawn in behalf of the accused Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Walsh thinks 'the allegation twice made by the Native that Mr. Jefferson negotiated the bill at Paris—and the different complexion the case wears when it is found that the bill was drawn at Cowes, instead of Paris, exemplifies his candor and fidelity admirably, and makes all remark needless.' To an unprejudiced mind, it is certainly a matter of no importance whether the bill was drawn at the one or the other place, because the object of it was equally likely to have been answered in either case. Without knowing particularly, the presumption was, that it had been drawn at Paris; and as to its negotiation, if it was not technical, negotiated, it was not owing to Mr. Jefferson, for he did every thing on his part that he could do, to render the bill subservient to his purposes; and one would think, as the transaction took place in 1789, and Mr. Jefferson closed his accounts finally and took a discharge in full at the Treasury four years afterwards, which adjustment included this very bill, and nothing being said by him at the time of its 'never being sold, nor negotiated anywhere, nor of its not being drawn to raise money in the market, nor that any money was received on it,' that the object for which the bill was drawn was settled; otherwise Mr. Jefferson would in all probability, in the course of four years have found to the contrary; and if he had, is it not reasonable, is it not probable, that he would have made some mention of it? If the object of the bill was answered, whether the bill reached the Dutch bankers or not or through them the Treasury, was a matter wholly irrelevant to the rightfulness of Mr. Jefferson's claim to the 1148 dollars in 1809. Mr. Jefferson will not say that the object for which the bill was drawn was not accomplished; he will not shew particularly for what object it was drawn; it was, he says, 'for some purpose of account,' but what, after the lapse of 33 years, he can't recollect. This is what Mr. Walsh terms 'inadvertence or want of exactness

as to details, incident to advanced age and remoteness of dates;' he thinks the 'Aged Philosopher' ought not to be called on to 'stumble over recollections.'

Mr. Jefferson has, all his life, been known as an accurate memorandum maker; whatever objections may exist against him, he has certainly been always distinguished for the exactness of his information upon most subjects that have come under his knowledge, and has been the umpire to whom differences of opinion have been generally submitted by all those who had access to him, upon almost all questions separate from law, politics & religion. In Virginia, and particularly in the vicinity of Monticello, his accuracy is proverbial; he is the chronicle of the day, and it is a matter of grateful exultation and delight with those who are most interested in him, that there is no instance to be adduced of an equal retentiveness of vigorous, unimpaired mental faculty, like that of Mr. Jefferson's.

The bill was used, says Mr. Jefferson, for 'some purpose of account;' this is a vague account of the matter; but let us not cavil but take things in their obvious sense; 'purpose of account' between whom? Mr. Jefferson and somebody? or the U. States' government and somebody? we can't tell which. If between Mr. Jefferson and somebody, is it not likely that the purpose was effected? for if it had not been Mr. Jefferson would certainly have heard of it, if not in four years when he closed his own accounts, at least in twenty years when he took the money, and, in any event, such a circumstance would have been worthy a place in the diary, and with most persons, would have been long remembered. The presumption therefore may be, that the bill might have reached Grand & Co. the purpose of account settled, and the bill afterwards lost in the tumult of the Revolution, for that seems on all sides to be the favorite mode of accounting for its loss; or, the account itself, for whose purpose the bill was drawn, might with the bill itself have been lost at that chaotic moment, before the bill got to Grand & Co. either supposition completely extinguished Mr. Jefferson's claim to the 1148 dollars. If, on the other hand, the account was between the United States government and somebody, under such circumstances, with as little right could Mr. Jefferson prefer his claim to the money he took.

Mr. Jefferson and the ardent guardian of his 'personal reputation,' aver, and reiterate, that no money was received on the bill. If as Mr. Jefferson asserts, the bill was drawn for 'some purpose of account' it does not seem to have been intended that Mr. Jefferson should ever have received any money on it in hand, but that the bill was forwarded to Grand & Co. to reimburse them for money, which, in all probability Grand & Co. were to pay for Mr. Jefferson.

as to details, incident to advanced age and remoteness of dates;' he thinks the 'Aged Philosopher' ought not to be called on to 'stumble over recollections.'

Mr. Jefferson has, all his life, been known as an accurate memorandum maker; whatever objections may exist against him, he has certainly been always distinguished for the exactness of his information upon most subjects that have come under his knowledge, and has been the umpire to whom differences of opinion have been generally submitted by all those who had access to him, upon almost all questions separate from law, politics & religion. In Virginia, and particularly in the vicinity of Monticello, his accuracy is proverbial; he is the chronicle of the day, and it is a matter of grateful exultation and delight with those who are most interested in him, that there is no instance to be adduced of an equal retentiveness of vigorous, unimpaired mental faculty, like that of Mr. Jefferson's.

The bill was used, says Mr. Jefferson, for 'some purpose of account;' this is a vague account of the matter; but let us not cavil but take things in their obvious sense; 'purpose of account' between whom? Mr. Jefferson and somebody? or the U. States' government and somebody? we can't tell which. If between Mr. Jefferson and somebody, is it not likely that the purpose was effected? for if it had not been Mr. Jefferson would certainly have heard of it, if not in four years when he closed his own accounts, at least in twenty years when he took the money, and, in any event, such a circumstance would have been worthy a place in the diary, and with most persons, would have been long remembered. The presumption therefore may be, that the bill might have reached Grand & Co. the purpose of account settled, and the bill afterwards lost in the tumult of the Revolution, for that seems on all sides to be the favorite mode of accounting for its loss; or, the account itself, for whose purpose the bill was drawn, might with the bill itself have been lost at that chaotic moment, before the bill got to Grand & Co. either supposition completely extinguished Mr. Jefferson's claim to the 1148 dollars. If, on the other hand, the account was between the United States government and somebody, under such circumstances, with as little right could Mr. Jefferson prefer his claim to the money he took.

Mr. Jefferson and the ardent guardian of his 'personal reputation,' aver, and reiterate, that no money was received on the bill. If as Mr. Jefferson asserts, the bill was drawn for 'some purpose of account' it does not seem to have been intended that Mr. Jefferson should ever have received any money on it in hand, but that the bill was forwarded to Grand & Co. to reimburse them for money, which, in all probability Grand & Co. were to pay for Mr. Jefferson.

That the bill was never sold, may be true—that it was not negotiated anywhere, is matter of well founded presumption alone—that it was not drawn to raise money in market, may be true also—and that Mr. Jefferson received no money in hand on it, may possibly be true; yet a valuable consideration may have been received for the bill; or the purposes of the bill may have been settled and the bill afterwards lost; or the purpose of account and the bill may both have been lost, and we have illustrated above, how all this may have been; yet after all, Mr. Jefferson had no claim to the \$1148; and so far in the argument, all that is 'incident to advanced age' seems to have proved nothing.

But Mr. Walsh is very wroth at the 'Native's' finally undertaking the notable task of raking up the old Chronicles of Mr. Jefferson's alleged misdeeds when he was Vice President or Secretary of State.' This was certainly travelling out of the record, and if Mr. Walsh had treated the aberration with less venom of reproach, he would have done well. Would it be straining probability too far to suppose, that it is likely some of these very Chronicles are still to be found among the rubbish in the pigeon holes of Mr. Walsh's library, the discarded materials of ancient warfare? Or, perhaps, Mr. Walsh may feel a kind of instinctive horror at the 'raking up of old Chronicles,' which are the mirrors of past times, and shew us what we have been.

We are next told, in this celebrated defence, in a most propitiatory tone and style, of Mr. Jefferson's great age; of his not intermeddling with politics; of his being occupied with the improvement of the system of education in Virginia; that his leisure is employed in *abstruse and elevated studies*, creditable to the scientific character of his country;—(mem: this is the gentleman who is laboring under 'simbecilities' incident to old age, who can't remember well) in exercising a munificent hospitality, with equal grace to political enemies and strangers; and, finally, we are reminded, how much he contributed to the accomplishment of American independence.

This is, certainly, a very pretty episode, and has about as much bearing on the matter in hand, as the ghostly old chronicles of Mr. Jefferson's former misdeeds; and we presume is intended as a fair set off.

That Mr. Jefferson is old, is notorious; that he does not meddle with politics, is a little doubtful; and we rather trust to other, and, we think, better sources of information, upon that point, than to Mr. Walsh, correct as he generally has been; for, devoted as he is, to too young a recruit to be entrusted as yet, to all the arcana of this great leader's intermeddlings. As yet, Mr. W. can be considered but as a cadet in the new service, & one of great promise, too. By and by, he may expect a commission under the great chief, or some of his field marshals. But, as to the point of his not intermeddling, what call you, sir, Mr. Jefferson's late letter, proclaiming himself the pioneer of the democratic party; the

first assailant of the old federal party, when Washington was at its head? What call you sir, his more modern letter to Mr. Jarvis, in which he makes so rude an assault upon the constitutional powers of the federal judiciary, and uses all his exertion to throw his whole weight upon that question, which, more than any thing else, now agitates this country? and upon the final adjustment of which, in the manner too, directly opposite to the opinion and wishes of Mr. Jefferson, under God, the good fate of this empire, essentially rests.

Is this we would ask, no intermeddling in party, or politics? Is this the tranquil retirement upon which remark must not intrude? and shall retirement obliterate misdeeds in a public man, and preclude all investigation and development of what in past? This, sir, in the doctrine of courts, not of the people; it is the language of a petitioner for favor, not of a sturdy republican.

How far Mr. Jefferson has 'improved the system of education in his native state,' Mr. Walsh from his universal intelligence, can probably give, in detail, a better account than we can. All we have learned is, that Mr. Jefferson is at the head, and is the controlling head, of a committee for the establishment of an University in Virginia; that he has expended the munificent donations of their legislature, in erecting wonderfully fine buildings, with wonderfully fine names; that he has run the fund, set apart for that object, greatly in debt, and the buildings not near completion; that he has embarrassed the legislature by these his 'improvements of the system of public education,' that they have been somewhat at a loss what to do, as they neither wished to do, nor omit to do, any thing that would seem to show disapprobation of what Mr. Jefferson had done. So far we understand, he has advanced this 'noble & most valuable purpose,' and all this is completely characteristic of the 'aged philosopher.'

As to his 'elegant hospitality extended with grace,' &c. we have no doubt of it.—Mr. Jefferson is a well-bred Virginian gentleman, polished at foreign courts, who understands the ways and management of men; and we are at no loss, in our various intercourse with the world, to discover the evidences and effects of his 'elegant hospitality,' nor of the desire of men to batten elsewhere through the influence of his favor and his name. That he was a constituent member of that body of worthies who declared the Independence of these United States; and that after the principles, upon which that Declaration should be founded, had been discussed and settled, and some rough drafts made, that he finally drew up the form in which it was given to the world, is most true—and for this he has received merited and ample reward. But what else did he do that distinguished him in the achievement of Independence? We have not traced it. In rummaging through the history of that time, we find little, on American authority, relating to this point; but an old book, and rather an interesting work, entitled 'Tarleton's Campaign,' seems not to consider the then governor of Virginia as a very efficient belligerent.

The arduous attempt of Mr. Walsh, evidently undertaken in consonance with Mr. Jefferson's first letter, to blend the nation in the imputed disgrace of the transaction developed by the 'Native,' partakes somewhat of what may be called 'stage trick.'—No, sir; if the country laments the crime, thank God!—She is free from the reproach and her wealth of character is little, indeed, to be affected by striking from the scroll of her worthies all her peculiarities, and we might add, too, all her sympathies.

Possibly, says Mr. Walsh, there may be some seeming inconsistency between Mr. Jefferson's first and second letters, but into this he disdains to examine. Lolly-minded adherent!!! Do you call positive contradiction, inconsistency? Perhaps, it is right; delicacy of phrase is becoming among gentlemen. In Mr. Jefferson's first letter, he had Grand & Co's private account then under his eye, at the time of writing; in his second letter, he avers that he had no private account of Grand & Co. Is this mere 'inadvertence' and 'want of exactness incident to old age?' No.—Possibly says Mr. Walsh, 'it is seeming inconsistency.' This is a precious confession, and almost up to the truth. 'A man who is fairly convicted of telling a falsehood, has no right to claim credence for any thing he may say,' either about a press copy or in his diary.

The last and most triumphant point, to which the illustrious accused and his faithful advocate cling, is, the alleged discrepancy between the press copy and diary of Mr. Jefferson, with the entry of the treasury, in regard to the bill.—The 'Native' avers, that it was entered at the treasury, 'By cash received from Grand & Co.' &c.—whilst Mr. Jefferson avers, that it was 'By my bill on Willinks,' &c. and he says his diary and press copy bear him out.—That the 'Native' has seen the entry, there can be no doubt—that he has given a copy of what that entry was, (there can be as little doubt—the whole force of his argument and statement go to prove, that he has given a copy; and, all circumstances considered, he places the 'fact' beyond question. The 'Native' is personally concerned, that this statement of the entry should be correct; but it does not materially affect the transaction.—We do not agree that the receipt of money on the bill is the true pivot of this affair; the greater point we consider is, the satisfaction of the object for which the bill was drawn; for Mr. Jefferson settled his own accounts in his own way at the treasury, and obtained a receipt & discharge in full, without ever expressing a doubt, or fear, of any memorandum that there was a possibility that this bill was lost, or that the object for which it was drawn, was yet unac-

We are warranted in the object for which the bill was drawn, or what the bill, or what it; because, if it would have been light, which no tends to deny, therefore, is not tion, it is only in of the 'Native.'

It is a little more possessing the Walsh has united those who either assail the fair estimation, and and so strongly attack upon Mr. so officiously to throw himself the purpose of 'putation' of the notorious letter rewarder of a upon the exalted founder of the country.—Does sias, too, and a not be approach

Mr. Walsh also that is a li Mr. Jefferson's ground, that it 'tive' from injury by (what he te the one employ doubt, is the ob for; to consum volunteers a 'philosopher.' gations, may e those patriotic candidates for or of their admi men may desi point their b 'ambush' of pr name of the 'ag of Reform ca. rid of the day v eused, who ma obstructing the wrongs.

The object audable, viz. the mode of ke the manner of ry power of s executed—and monies. If r etition, with and with perse the country, a ologies and t or we think h ve hope he v the benefit of me. That h so, by those yrmidons, a through ressors, is to e must not ject, he mu flected attri eance of imi othing to fee people. Let ors in that g e scorn to r ded as the some penite are jour of the hope

THE MA

East

SATUR

By arriva London and ceived to th usual quant respecting powers, l as much alior des to allevia stop of B said to be whole, we round any erefore

that a war lace. The all seems u

We pu of the Mer notice re saying du Wholesale RETAIL WHO

Will t a legislatu nat sessio grow mer the Unit merchants (August from the ing Eight and fifty The C ish the ons obta the licens ment of the infor

POETRY.

CURTAIN CONVERSATION.

"I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date."—*Daily Newspapers.*

"Beside the nuptial curtain bright,"
The bard of Eden sings,
"Young Love his constant lamp will light,
And wave his purple wings."
But rain drops from the clouds of care,
May bid that lamp be dim,
And little love will pout, and swear
'Tis then no place for him.

So mus'd the lovely Mrs. Dash;
(We blush to mention names.)
When for her gaily husband's cash,
She urg'd in vain her claims.
"I want a little money, dear,
As Vandervoort and Flandin,
Their bill, (which now has run a year,)
To-morrow mean to hand in."

"Zounds!" cried the husband, half asleep,
"You'll drive me to despair!"
The lady was too proud to weep,
And too polite to swear;
She bit her lips for very spite;
He felt a storm was brewing,
And dreamt of nothing else all night,
But brokers, banks and ruin.

He thought her pretty once—but dreams
Have sure a wondrous power;
For, to his eye, the lady seems
Quite ugly since that hour,
And Love, who, on their bridal eve,
Had promised long to stay,
Forgot his promise, took French leave,
And bore his lamp away.

CROAKER & Co.

Hear LEDYARD:—I have ever found,
Says that extraordinary traveller and man,
That women in all countries, are civil,
Obliging tender and humane; that they
are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful,
timorous and modest, and that they do not
hesitate like men to perform a generous
action. Not haughty, not arrogant, not
supercilious, they are full of courtesy, and
fond of society; more liable, in general to
err than man; but in general, more virtuous
and performing more good actions than he.

The following fragment, from the 17th
MS. volume of *Moses Plain's* 'Notions,'
found in the till of his chest after his de-
cease, gives a very different account of the
matter:

'A woman's heart,' quoth bachelor Mo-
ses, 'is like a sturgeon's nose—soft, elastic
and always trembling. It is kept at rest
only by a bag of gold fastened to the net-
tle end of it; and the heavier the bag, the
steadier its position. No matter in what
manner the load-stone is applied—the at-
traction lies in the metal, not in the hand
that fastens it. The latter may be tremu-
lous with age, infirmity, or guilt; yet if
the bag is full, the hand is unheeded—and
the more tremulous, the more acceptable;
for then the greater the prospect that it
may soon be got rid of, either by the hang-
man or the sexton.'

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
All my Lands in Caroline county, consisting of

Six Plantations

In Hunting Creek Neck, and THREE in
Poplar Neck.

AMONG THE LATTER IS THE LARGE PLANTATION

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

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal creek, near Cambridge,
July 13th, 1822—Sw

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Farm or Plantation on which Mr. Tur-
butt Callahan now lives.

ALSO,

An Overseer

Is wanted by the Subscriber for the next
year.—For terms apply to

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

N. B. None need apply for the Overseer's
place but a single man, and one who can come
well recommended for both his honesty and
sobriety.
July 13—Sw

Overseers Wanted

The Subscriber wishes to employ
TWO OVERSEERS,

For the ensuing year; to men of well attested
character, he will offer liberal terms, and he
hopes that no one, whose sober and domestic
habits are not established, will impose on him
the task of a peremptory refusal.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, July 13, 1822—Sw

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON
REASONABLE TERMS.

NEW GOODS.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.

Thomas & Groome

Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, a further supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS;

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF

DRY GOODS
IRONMONGERY
GROCERIES
LIQUORS
TEAS

CHINA
GLASS
QUEENS-WARE
OILS AND PAINTS
WINDOW GLASS &c

ALSO,

Cotton Yarn

OF THE BEST QUALITY FROM

No. 4 to No. 20.

All of which they will sell as usual at the low-
est Cash prices.

Easton, May 25th, 1822.—tf

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green

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

A GREAT VARIETY OF
STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY and
GLASS WARE,

GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
WINE,
Fresh TEAS, &c.

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

The highest prices will be allowed for

Wool & Feathers

In exchange for Goods or in payment of
debts.

Easton, May 25, 1822.—tf

To Farmers.

The subscriber has the pleasure of inform-
ing the agriculturists of this and the adjacent
counties, that he has just finished,
A FEW FIRST RATE

WHEAT FANS,

And has several others in a great state of
forwardness, they are made of well seasoned
first quality materials, selected for the purpose
last year. Old Fans carefully repaired in the
best manner, and as expeditiously as possible.

He has also on hand some nice Cabinet
Furniture, and is prepared to furnish any
article in that line either plain or ornamental
at short notice.

Being sensible of the many favours re-
ceived, he tenders his friends and customers his
sincere acknowledgments.

THOS. MECKENIN.

July 6—3

Easton Academy.

Notice is hereby given that an Examination
of the Scholars in this institution, will take
place at the Academy, on Thursday the 1st day
of August next, at the hour of 10 o'clock; at
which the Parents and Guardians of the Schol-
ars, and the friends of the Seminary are in-
vited to attend. The departments in the A-
cademy will be again opened on the first
Monday of September next.

By order
Ns. HAMMOND, Pres't.

July 6—tf

STRAYED

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

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 6th, 1822—tf

Valuable Farms

TO BE RENTED.

To be Rented for one or more years the
Farms of Mrs. Isabella Smyth, commonly call-
ed the BARKERS LANDING FARM, and the
DOVER FARM, situate and lying on the
North West side of Choptank River, and
adjoining the same and about three
and four miles from Easton—The quality of
the soil is very good and has been much im-
proved. A large quantity of marsh adjoins the
DOVER FARM capable of maintaining during
the summer season a considerable number of
Cattle, by which cow-penning has been, and
may be, carried on to a great extent. The
quantity of fine maple attached to the Bar-
kers Landing Farm, may be applied to the
vast improvement of the soil and crops. Up-
on the whole these fine Farms deserve the
earliest attention of persons disposed to
rent land, and they are invited to view the
premises.—Terms may be made known by ap-
plying to the subscriber, and it is probable
that a portion of the hands may be rented
with the Farms for a fair equivalent for their
services and the stock and farming utensils
may be had at private sale, or will soon be
exposed to public Auction.

SAMUEL GROOME, Agent.

July 6—tf

NOTICE.

Persons having slaves to sell, would do well
before they sell, to call at the Fountain Inn
bar, as higher prices will be given there for
twenty young NEGROES, than any where on
this shore.

Easton July 6 3w



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—tf

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

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

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

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

Nor. 10, 1821.—tf

Fountain Inn.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

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

MARYLAND,

Caroline County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of
the Judges of the Orphans' Court of said coun-
ty, by petition in writing of William F. Peters,
stating that he is in actual confinement and
prays for the benefit of the act of assembly,
entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insol-
vent debtors, passed at November session
1805 and the several supplements thereto, on
the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his
property and a list of his creditors on oath as
far as he can ascertain them being annexed
to his petition, & the said Wm. F. Peters hav-
ing satisfied me by competent testimony, that
he has resided two years within the State of
Maryland immediately preceding his applica-
tion, and having taken the oath prescribed by
the said act, for delivering up his property
and given sufficient security for his ap-
pearance at the next county court of said coun-
ty to answer such allegations as may be made
against him—I do hereby order and ad-
judge that the said Wm. F. Peters be and
appear before the county court of said county,
on Tuesday after the second Monday in
October next and such other days as the said
court may direct, to answer such allegations
and interrogatories as may be required of him,
and I do further direct that the said William
F. Peters give notice to his creditors of his
application and discharge as aforesaid, by
causing a copy of this order to be inserted
three successive weeks three months in one
of the newspapers printed in the Town of
Easton before the 1st Tuesday after the 2d
Monday of October next. Given under my
hand the 4th day of June 1822.

PETER WILLIS.

True copy
Test JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
June 29 3w

To be Leased,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The House occupied by Sol. Wilson as a
Tavern, at the corner of High and Poplar
streets, Cambridge.

This House is large and commodious, and
situated in the most central and populous part
of the town, is in all respects, suitable for
public business: it has six rooms on the first
floor, one of which is fifty two feet long; and
seven on the second, an excellent cellar, two
kitchens and usual out houses.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, June 29—Sw

BOOT & SHOE

Manufactory.

The Subscriber takes this method to in-
form his friends and the public in general, that
he has commenced a Boot and Shoe Manu-
factory, in the House formerly occupied by Mr.
Nicols Layton, as a Grocery Store on the cor-
ner of Washington and Dover streets, where
he has on hand an assortment of home made
Shoes, and having a number of good Workmen
employed, he will continue to Manufacture
Boots and Shoes in all its various branches;
he pledges himself to use his best endeavours
to give general satisfaction to a generous
public.

PETER TARR.

Easton, June 22—tf

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county
court, at May Term 1822, sitting as a court of
Equity. The subscriber will expose to public
sale, on the 23d day of July next, between the
hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on the Court
House Green in Easton, all that Farm or plan-
tation, whereon Henry Casson lived, and of
which he died seized—situated on the Post
Road leading from Easton to Centerville—and
estimated to contain three hundred & twenty
acres.

The terms of Sale are as follows:
The purchaser or purchasers, will be re-
quired to give bond, with such security as the
trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the
purchase money, (with interest thereon from
the day of sale) within twelve months thereaf-
ter—and upon a ratification of the said sale by
the court, and the payment of the whole of the
purchase money, with interest as aforesaid,
and not before, the trustee is authorised to
make to the purchaser or purchasers a deed
in fee simple.

The situation of this farm is desirable, and
the soil adapted to the growth of Wheat,
Corn, Tobacco, Clover &c. &c. it is well adapt-
ed also to Plaster of Paris: and the buildings
and improvements will be found complete and
comfortable.

The creditors of Henry Casson, late of Tal-
bot county, deceased, are hereby notified to
file their claims with the vouchers thereof
with the Clerk of Talbot county court within
six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS P. BENNETT, Trustee.

June 15—6w

RANAWAY,

From the Farm of Mr. William Troth, near
Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, to whom he
was hired, a tall, slender, light mulatto lad,
between 18 and 19 years of age, named Davy,
on Easter Sunday, the 7th inst. or on the next
morning. He had on a pair of yellow Kersey
pantaloons, a blue cloth waistcoat, and a white
kersey jacket, a new pair of shoes and an
old fur hat with a scarf on it. It is supposed
from circumstances that this fellow Davy, ran
off from the county in company with Jpe and
Ennals, two young negro men belonging to
Mr. James Lloyd Chamberlain, who have been
apprehended in Delaware, near Wright's Red
House on the road to Kenton, and are now
lodged in Dover jail.

A reward of 50 dollars will be given for ap-
prehending and securing of said ne-
gro if taken in the state, and a reward of
100 dollars, if taken at any place out
of the state and brought home and delivered
in Easton Gaol.
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, April 20, 1822—tf

Nathan Sheppard,

Has removed to that New Warehouse No.
75, South Calvert, third store from Pratt-
street, where he offers for sale

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO,

Whittemore's Cotton and Wool CARDS
Clothing and Hatters' Jack ditto
Machine CARDS
Cotton seive TWINE, at the manufacturers
prices
A quantity of large and small Twist T.O.
BACCO, low to close sales, &c. &c.
Baltimore, June 15, 1822.

In Council.

APRIL 23, 1822.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT,

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

Passed Feb. 21, 1822.

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

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

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall
be confirmed by the general assembly of Ma-
ryland, after the next election of delegates, in
the first session after such new election, as the
constitution and form of government directs
in such case, this act and the alterations here-
in contained shall constitute and be consid-
ered as a part of the said constitution and form
of government, to all intents and purposes,
anything therein contained to the contrary
notwithstanding.
July 13—6w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out
of Talbot county Court, at the suit of Henry
Howard, against William Baldwin, and to me
directed will be sold at the Court House door
in Easton, on the 24th day of July, eighteen
hundred and twenty two, between the hours
of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in
the afternoon of the same day, sundry Lots
or parcels of Land or ground with the im-
provements and appurtenances, situate in the
Town of Easton, the property of the said
William Baldwin, being those several lots or
parcels of land or ground, with the improve-
ments and appurtenances thereto belonging,
which were assigned and allotted to the said
William Baldwin by the Commissioners under
and by virtue of a commission issued out of
Talbot county Court, for the division of the
real estate of Samuel Baldwin, deceased, and
all the estate of the said William Baldwin,
legal or equitable, in possession, reversion or
remainder, of, in and to the same.

E. N. HAMBLETON Shff.

June 29—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed at the
suit of David Fairbank, against Oakley Had-
daway and Margaret Mansfield, will be sold
on Friday the 2nd day of August, in the town
of St. Michaels, between 12 and six o'clock,
the following property to wit: one negro wo-
man named Kitty, and her child called Marg-
aret, taken and will be sold to satisfy the
debt interest and cost of the above fi. fa.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 13—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas,
issued out of Talbot county court, to me di-
rected, against Nicholas Owens, at the suit of
Peter Harris use Thomas Stevens, will be
sold on Tuesday the 6th day of August next,
at the court house door, between 3 and 5
o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:
The Lot or parcel of Land & all the improve-
ments thereon, now occupied by William
Sewell, lying on the Road from Easton to
Dover Bridge, seized and will be sold to sat-
isfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 13—ts

FOR SALE.

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

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

Likewise, that beautifully situated farm
Town Point, containing 165 acres more or
less, lying and being in Cecil county, and
situated on the Bohemia river—this land is
thin but capable of improvement, and there
is perhaps few farms more advantageously
situated respecting the benefits arising from
the water. For terms apply to the subscri-
ber near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 13

BILL IN WORCESTER COUNTY COURT, Equity Side.

Solomon Davis } It being proven to
vs. } the satisfaction of the
John Carey & Mary } court in this cause,
(his wife & others.) } that the said John Ca-
rey and Mary his wife reside out of the
State of Maryland, It is ordered by the
court that the complainant give notice to the
said John and Mary, to appear before the
said county court, on the second Monday of
November next, to show cause, why a decree
should not be passed as prayed for, in this
cause, otherwise the said bill will be taken
pro confesso.—It is ordered that the said no-
tice be given by inserting a copy of this or-
der in a newspaper printed at Easton, at
least three months previous to said second
Monday of November next.

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.

July 13—2w

Insolvent Notice.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1892.

NO. 242

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

More New Goods.
GROOME & LAMBDIN
Have received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, a further supply of
GOODS,
Suited to the present season,
consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-
WARE, QUEENS WARE,
GLASS, CHINA, &c.
At which they will sell on their usual terms,
Easton, July 20—4w

Farmers' Bank
OF MARYLAND,
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,
20th JUNE, 1892.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
To the Stockholders in this Institution, that
election will be held at the Court House
Easton, on the first MONDAY in August
next, (5th) between the hours of 10 o'clock
A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of
choosing from among the Stockholders three
Directors for the Bank for the ensuing
year, agreeably to the charter. By order
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.
July 20—3w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
On the Equity Side thereof,
JULY TERM, in the year 1892.
William Jenkins, vs.
Lowe & Hill, &c. A former order on this
subject having ceased to operate, in as much as cer-
tain terms were not com-
plied with, it is again or-
dered by the Court, that
the sale made and reported by Joseph Martin,
attorney for the sale of certain Lands and Real
property, decreed to be sold in the above
case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause
to the contrary be shown on or before the 2d
day of next November term of this Court, pro-
vided a copy of this order be inserted once in
each of three successive weeks in the newspa-
pers published in Easton, in the county afore-
said, before the tenth day of September in the
aforesaid. The report states the amount
sales to be \$2900 00.

Camp Meeting.
A Camp Meeting will be held in that most
beautiful Wood, included within the angle
formed by the Queens' Town and Easton
roads, about one mile from Centerville,
(E. S. Md.) about 1 mile and a half from the
Centerville Landing, and about 6 miles from
the Queens' Town Landing. To commence on
the 15th of August 1892, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
and to conclude on the following Tuesday
morning.
For the information of strangers, we think
proper to observe, that a Horse Pound will be
kept on the ground for the accommodation of
horses; to be conducted by Mr. Samuel Chap-
man of Centerville.
This Gentleman and Mr. Benjamin Faulk-
ner of the same place, have both authorized
also to state, that their Public Houses will
be open during the meeting, as at all times,
for the accommodation of Gentlemen and La-
dies who may choose to avail themselves of
them, but that during that period, they will
refuse to receive any sort of spirituous
liquors to persons known to be of intem-
perate habits, and indeed, to all persons whomso-
ever, for indulgence to excess.
The Encampment will be supplied with
good water on the ground, to be drawn daily by
order of the managers, from the Pumps of Wil-
liam B. Stuart, Esquire.
James Massey
Daniel C. Hopper
Arthur Carter
Francis Arlett
Daniel Newnam
Peter Foster
Thomas Reed, Jr.
Eben. Corvington
Thomas W. Hopper.
Managers.
July 20—4w

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

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.
Philadelphia, June 28, 1892.

Gentlemen: Enclosed you will receive
for publication, if you think proper, a
Charge, lately delivered in this city, by
probably, the oldest Judge in the United
States, who treats a very delicate subject,
I think, with great wisdom and justice, and
states circumstances calculated to have a
striking effect. The occasion on which
this charge was delivered was an action
for the penalty provided by law for ob-
structing or hindering the arrest or seizure
of a fugitive from service. And the magis-
trate by whom the views it contains were
made public, is a man who, at near four-
score years of age, retains all the faculties
of meridian life—doing, I believe, as much
good and as little evil in his vocation as
any member of the community.

**LOWE vs. HILL.—Fugitive Slave.
CHARGE TO THE JURY.**
(By Judge PETERS.)

I believe there is not an individual among
us who entertains a difference of opinion,
as to the abstract question of slavery,
whatever shades of variety exist on the
subject of SLAVE-HOLDING, which is also,
by us, generally condemned. The former
nefarious practice has devolved upon the
occupants of extensive districts of our
country the necessity of distinguishing be-
tween the root and the branches, and
convinced by long and hereditary habits of
thinking, they hold and avow opposite sen-
timents to us as to the morality of SLAVE-
HOLDING. Whatever may be our opinions
on this point, its lawfulness is guaranteed
by our constitution, which, without an in-
dispensable compromise on this subject,
would never have been perfected. Even
in our own state, a lamentable remnant
of property in slaves yet remains; and we,
though in a small degree, share in the cir-
cumstance with which our southern breth-
ren are reproached. This should ren-
der us tolerant, at least with our neighbors,
who have more extensive, though not less
legal, rights in this kind of property. Their
rights are, however, placed beyond our
control, by the great ligament which binds
us together as a nation; and on the faithful
preservation whereof, the peace and hap-
piness of ourselves and our posterity most
emphatically and mainly depend. We
must therefore, when called to exercise a
public duty, forget our private opinions,
and subdue our sensibilities on subjects in-
terfering with national obligations: con-
sidering ourselves citizens of the UNITED
STATES, and not merely of our own mem-
ber of the Union. It should never be for-
gotten, that the right to HOLD SLAVES, or
as it is DELICATELY expressed, 'persons
held to service or labor,' is a constitutional
provision, which no law of any state can
abrogate; much less can it be resisted or
rendered inoperative, by individual citizens,
by force, numbers, and intimidation, or
other means whatsoever. If such persons
escape from one state into another, they
shall in the words and injunctions of the
constitution, 'BE DELIVERED UP ON CLAIM
OF THE PARTY TO WHOM SUCH SERVICE MAY
BE DUE.' We have no right to theorize on
the subject, when our obedience is required.
It is a clear and irresistible mandate,
to which, as good citizens, we are bound
to submit. If it were a matter of choice,
and not as it is, one of legal obligation,
experience has placed it beyond question,
that the peace of our community, and the
safety of our property, forbid such additions
to our colored population, as fugitive slaves
generally are found to consist of. Whilst
we indulge an ardent desire to promote
their freedom, we should not take on our-
selves burthens, which those who reap ben-
efits from slave holding should alone bear.
We should not, like some zealots, scourge
ourselves to atone, vicariously, for the sins
of others. And if, for our own safety and
convenience, we should avoid the intro-
duction of unworthy and dangerous fugitives,
we should, from a sense of justice and legal
obligation, restore those of an opposite
character.

Our abhorrence of slavery should not
produce resistance to the laws of our coun-
try; and nothing excites this resistance
more than fostering prejudices, founded in
opposition of sentiment, and personal anti-
pathy growing out of differences of opin-
ion. We should indulge the like charity
for modern slave-holders, that we feel for
the memory and character of our slave-
holding ancestors, among whom the prac-
tice was common. It is within my recol-
lection, that even the most conscientious
and worthy members of the truly philan-
thropic society of FRIENDS were slavehold-
ers; & it was then deemed as reprehensi-
ble to emancipate slaves, and thus expose
them to idleness, dissipation and crime, as
it is now to hold one. No person rejoices
more than I do in the happy change; and
without meaning the least reproach to
others, I enjoy the agreeable reflection that
I never owned a slave. Yet I have no
doubt that former opinions were as con-
scientiously indulged as are those of the
present day. Read our acts of Assembly
in early times, and it will be seen that their
provisions evidence a spirit hostile to the
freedom of slaves, & embarrassing to their
emancipation. Those laws, (some whereof

recite that 'FREE NEGROES ARE AN IDLE
AND SLOTHFUL PEOPLE,') are not exceeded
in severity by any laws in the slave-holding
states. These views of the subject are
taken only with intent to allay prejudices
and ultra sensations, under a persuasion
that modern slaveholders may be con-
sidered equally conscientious in their
opinions and practice as were our prede-
cessors, when they entertained the like
opinions, and followed a similar practice.

To carry into effect the constitutional
provisions on this subject the act of Con-
gress of February 12, 1793 was enacted.
This act empowers the person to whom
a fugitive from labor or service is due his
agent or attorney, 'to seize or arrest such
fugitive from labor, and to take him or her
before any judge of the circuit or district
courts of the United States, residing with-
in the state, or before any magistrate of a
county, city, &c. wherein such seizure was
made,' and on proof of owing service to
the claimant, either by affidavit or other
evidence, taken before a judge or magis-
trate of the state from which such fugitive
escaped, the judge or magistrate of the
state in which he or she is arrested shall
give a certificate thereof to the claimant,
his agent or attorney, which shall be a
sufficient warrant for removing such fugi-
tive.'

By this it clearly appears, that the
claimant, his agent or attorney, has the
authority of this law to seize and arrest,
without warrant or other legal process, the
fugitive he claims; and THAT, without being
accompanied by any civil officer, though it
would be prudent to have such officer, to
keep the peace. Whilst seized and ar-
rested, the fugitive is as much in custody
of the claimant, his agent or attorney, as
he would be in that of a sheriff or other
officer of justice, having legal process to
seize and arrest; who may use any place
proper in his opinion, for temporary and
safe custody. On seizure and arrest, the
claimant is 'EMPOWERED,' not even DIREC-
TED, to take the fugitive before a judge or
magistrate, for the purpose of obtaining a
certificate of his title to the service of the
fugitive, as a WARRANT FOR HIS REMOVAL.
So that the seizure and arrest, and the
holding in custody, are not merely for the
purpose of taking the fugitive before the
judge or magistrate, but to REMOVE him or
her to the state from which he or she is ab-
sconded. And this latter is the PRINCIPAL
purpose of the arrest; the taking before the
judge or magistrate being only secondary,
and very properly made to prevent unlaw-
ful arrests or removals, and to furnish a
warrant and facility to the claimant, his
agent or attorney, for unmolested removal.
His right to seize and arrest was as per-
fect, and his holding in custody as lawful,
precedently to obtaining the certificate, as
thereafter. But without the certificate,
the REMOVAL cannot be made, legally or
safely.

The 4th section of the act inflicts a pen-
alty of \$500 on any person who shall, 'know-
ingly and willingly' obstruct or hinder
'such claimant, his agent or attorney, in so
seizing or arresting such fugitive, or shall
rescue such fugitive when arrested, or shall,
after notice of his or her being a fugitive
from labor, harbor or conceal such fugitive.'
It will be observed that the hindrance and
obstruction applies to the seizing and ar-
resting, so as to prevent the seizure and
arrest having its effect in its progress; and
is equally penal with defeating it entirely
by rescue; that is forcibly taking the fugi-
tive out of the custody of the claimant, his
agent or attorney. This custody does not
require that the claimant or his agent
(who may be appointed either by word or
writing; and such authority must be proved
to the satisfaction of the judge) should
have the fugitive in hand, or actually in
fetters, or other means of restraint; but it
is sufficient, if, when arrested he is per-
mitted, in company with the claimant or his
agent, to be at ease, within reach of the
restraint. It is a strange and unjustifi-
able idea, which was pertinaciously insisted on &
adhered to by some jurymen, on a former
trial, that a rescue before taking to a judge
or magistrate was not prohibited, although,
after the certificate obtained, it was un-
lawful. If the fugitive were set at lib-
erty before taking to the judge or magistrate,
the point of rescue thereafter would never
come in question. I should also add, that,
if the fugitive be rescued, or escape from
the first arrest, the same rules and prin-
ciples apply to rescue or prevention of re-
capture, as have been mentioned in relation
to the first taking. It must be also re-
membered, that if the evidence does not
amount to actual rescue, obstruction or
hindrance equally incurs the penalty.
What is the exact definition of rescue and
setting at liberty, is matter more of fact
than philosophical description. If the fugitive
arrested be furnished with means of escape,
by force or intimidation, or by attracting
an assemblage of people, so as to hustle or
crowd the persons seizing or arresting, and
render it difficult or dangerous to hold and
restrain the fugitive, and thus affording op-
portunity for escape, I should consider it
as a rescue in effect, & tantamount to the
application of actual force; and, in this
case, be or they, who, by any unlawful in-
terference or acts of violence especially if

with intent or in combination, of which the
consequences may be considered as proof,
caused such assemblage of people; and
any person or persons active therein is or
are a party or parties to the rescue, hin-
drance or obstruction. Such assemblages
are promptly called together in a populous
city by violent and intemperate conduct
even of an individual. Naturally and
sympathetically colored people crowd around
the victim, and do not 'let the stricken
deer go weep.' They spare no means in
their capacity and power to dry his tears.
An overt act of treason may be committed
by intimidation as well as by actual and
direct force. And if this be so, in relation
to the highest crime, it is equally relevant
to apply the principle to an offence of a
lower order.

When the claimant, his agent, or attor-
ney, has seized or arrested the fugitive, he
should not unreasonably delay to take such
fugitive before the judge and magistrate.
He may be restrained of his liberty by the
claimant or his agent, for a reasonable
time before such taking before the judge
or magistrate; and the claimant or his
agent may fix on the place of such restraint
and safe custody. Whilst proceeding to
such place, it is not lawful to hinder or
obstruct his passage, or by force, or vio-
lence, or the assemblage of numbers, to
intimidate or cause the claimant to go out
of his course, under suspicions of its being
improper and thus afford opportunity for es-
cape. This is in effect an obstruction,
hindrance and restraint, on the will of the
claimant or his agent, and takes from him
the power of safe keeping until he has
obtained the certificate or passport for re-
moval. Before the inquiry into his title
to the service of the alleged fugitive, there
is no express authority to commit to any
public prison or place of confinement;
though, during that inquiry, judges and
magistrates have deemed themselves au-
thorized to commit such fugitive to prison,
for safe keeping, until the close of the
examination; and when the magistrate de-
cides to give or refuse the certificate, the
fugitive is delivered to the claimant, or set
at liberty, as the case may be. If the act
be defective in this or any other particular,
Congress alone can supply the deficiency.
Courts and juries cannot legislate; they
can only execute, interpret, and obey laws
already made, and are not warranted in
proceeding as they may think the laws
ought to be, but must be guided by them
as they actually are. The claimant or his
agent has the election of the judge or mag-
istrate before whom he will go, and cannot
lawfully be forced or intimidated to take
the fugitive before any other. Under our
present laws of the state, the numbers au-
thorized or inclined to take cognizance of
such cases, are few indeed, and that few
fettered by state regulations, by which a
federal judge is not bound. And thus
difficulties are increased on claimants, owing
to our antipathies; whereas it would be
more dignified and conciliatory to submit,
with a good grace, to the laws of our na-
tion, which we are not only bound to obey,
but to give every facility to their execution,
whatever may be our individual opinions
concerning them.

Whilst, however, we faithfully adhere
to our duty in yielding obedience to the
laws, we are equally bound to guard
against abuses attempted to be practised un-
der color of such claims. But mere sus-
picion will not justify rescue, hindrance, or
obstruction.

The ultimate loss to the legal amount is
not here the question. If the hindrance
or obstruction be committed, the penalty
is incurred to deter future attempts even
if no eventual loss of the slave occur.
Notice of the captured person in the
custody of the claimant or his agent, either
actually or by circumstances brought home
to the party charged, of his or her being a
fugitive slave, must be given, when reason-
ably required; as all offences must be com-
mitted 'knowingly and willingly.' After
such notice, those who interfere act at their
peril, and take the responsibilities of such
interferences if they amount to offences
designated in the law. This notice may be
merely verbal; it is not necessary that
the claimant or his agent should exhibit to
any but a judge or magistrate the proofs
required to obtain the certificate. The
mere laying hold of the fugitive by the
claimant or his agent is only inchoate; it
being the first step in the seizure and arrest.
Its essence and most important purposes
are the custody; and the capability, in con-
sequence of such laying hold, and uninterr-
upted custody, of taking him or her before
any judge of the circuit or district court
of the United States, or magistrate, of
a city or town corporate, to obtain the cer-
tificate required for removal. Now, of the
city of Philadelphia, there is only one mag-
istrate, to wit: the recorder, who is not,
by a state law, inhibited from taking cog-
nizance of such cases; and he was, at the
time of the seizure and arrest in question,
too much engaged; and about leaving the
city. Obstruction or hindrance, interrupt-
ing the custody of the fugitive, so as to
compel a hasty and fruitless taking before
any other magistrate of the city, or denying
time to go before a judge of undisputed ju-
risdiction, appears to me a hindrance and
obstruction, within the spirit and meaning

of the law, the words whereof are, 'in,
and not before, 'so seizing and arresting.'
The word 'in' may be construed during,
as in the time means during the time, and
the word 'so' evidently refers to the seizure
and arrest for the purposes intended by the
law. Any other construction would ren-
der the act of congress, in this respect, al-
most a dead letter; for a variety of pre-
texts and contrivances might be introduced
to prevent the taking before a judge or
magistrate of acknowledged jurisdiction,
and thus to defeat the main purpose of the
seizure and arrest, to wit: obtaining the
certificate or passport for removal. And
penal laws, as are all others, are to be so
interpreted as to arrive at their true mean-
ing and to effectuate the purposes of their
enactment.

The evidence in this case is, in some
parts, contradictory, and depends on the
testimony of witnesses, of whose credit
you alone are the judges; and, whatever
be the principles, the facts constituting
the offence must be brought home to the
defendant. I deem the plaintiff's title to
the fugitive in question sufficient to war-
rant a certificate from a judge or magis-
trate. I should not have hesitated a mo-
ment in granting such certificate, and de-
livering the slave to the plaintiff or his
agent.

A true copy.
D. CALDWELL,
Clerk District Court.

**ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON
COLLEGES.**

Explanation of the Proposal of Alumnus.
It is believed that a misapprehension
has taken place respecting the extent of the
proposal of Alumnus, in regard to the
students of the University of Maryland,
who were invited to attend the Convention
at St. John's College. It has been thought,
by some, that the invitation extended only
to those who had received degrees at the
University—but this, we are authorized
to say, is entirely erroneous, as it was
intended to embrace all those who had been
students of either branch of the University
on either shore, whether they received de-
grees or not.

The Editors of those papers who have
kindly inserted the proposal of Alumnus,
will confer an additional favour by the in-
sertion of this explanation, (and the follow-
ing address,) which will now have time to
reach all the students in Maryland, and
elsewhere, by the sixth day of December
next, to which day it has been agreed to
postpone the contemplated Convention.
Md. Gaz.

**Address of the Visitors and Governors of
St. John's and Washington Colleges to
the Alumni of the University of Mary-
land.**

THE Boards of Visitors and Governors
of St. John's and Washington Colleges,
have derived much pleasure, and high
anticipation, from the suggestion of 'Alumnus',
to his brethren of the University of
Maryland, proposing a General Convention
at the College at Annapolis, on the first
Friday in December next, 'to take into
consideration the practicability of reviving
the University, the plan, and the ways and
means to carry it into effect.' This propo-
sal appears to them most likely to accom-
plish the object, & the Boards are equally
gratified with the proposition, and pleased
with the reflection, that it proceeds from
one who has formerly participated in the
benefits of the institution. Cherishing, as
we do, the most anxious wish for the suc-
cess of the attempt, we entertain a hope
that the additional aid of the government
of the institution may prove beneficial, and
we cordially unite with 'Alumnus,' in solici-
tating the contemplated convention at St.
John's College, which shall be opened and
prepared for your reception. Notwith-
standing the very short period that this
University was permitted to dispense its
benefits under the fostering hand of the
government of the state, the Boards have
a peculiar pride in knowing that many of
the distinguished men in modern times, who
have been marked by their virtues and
their attainments, have been her sons!
Whilst a great many others of them, not
devoted to public employments, are no less
celebrated in their respective vocations.
Perhaps, indeed, there scarcely ever was
an instance, where the governors of any
institution could contemplate, with more
real satisfaction, the character and condi-
tion of the great mass of its students, than
those of the University of Maryland; and
thence it is we derive our strongest reli-
ance upon the generous exertions of the
Convention, and the happy result of their
meritorious labours. Sincerely sym-
pathizing with you upon the fallen condition
of our Seminary, and deeply mortified at a
comparison of the progress of Maryland
in liberal, useful, and profound science,
with that of most of her sister states, per-
haps of all of them, we feel humbled at
the reflection, that by the wisdom of our
ancestors, Maryland once had an Univer-
sity justly famed for its professors, its laws,
its discipline and its students, and that
false and mistaken views of prudence and
economy, have induced our political rulers
to take from it the necessary means of
promoting and extending its usefulness.

We mean not to disparage, and we beg not to be understood as making any allusion to institutions that may have grown up since the first establishment of the University of Maryland—that is not our aim—we rejoice that such institutions have been auxiliary to the great cause of youthful instruction. We speak alone of a great State University—one deriving its birth, its sustenance, and its protection, from the authority and patronage of the state, founded upon the irrefragable principle that free governments can alone exist among an enlightened people, and held up as evidence of the conviction, that there is no greater political solecism, than that public liberty and ignorance can long be co-habitants of the same community. We hold it as a truth, and a maxim, never to be departed from, that all states should first look to their own population for the men who are to regulate and direct their own concerns, and ought therefore to provide, & amply to endow, extensive seminaries of learning for the instruction of their youth in the rudiments of all the sciences, to prepare them advantageously to enter upon the studies of their intended professions and pursuits. Nor is it an argument against this maxim if a few signal instances of exotics, transplanted into our soil, have grown up kindly with our population, and have afforded us good fruit; we bid them a hearty welcome, and sincerely thank them for all the services they have rendered us; we will, if they please, retain them as our own; but we cannot consider it wise to trust alone to future migrations. If there has been any thing in latter times for which the states that form this grand confederacy have more particularly distinguished themselves generally, it has been for their providence in the improvement of institutions for liberal education. In most of them we see abundant funds set apart for the ample endowment of seminaries; in all we find, in every executive communication to their legislative bodies, the subject of liberal education reiterated and enforced with most becoming zeal. Whence then our listlessness to this great concern? Has Maryland experienced no advantages, has she acquired no glory, from the character and labours of her illustrious men, that she is dead to the call of fame, because she has experienced none? Let the faithful history of the state answer the interrogatory with proud and peremptory denial. Has she no high minded ambition to preserve and to perpetuate the celebrity which has been shed over her by her senators, her bar, and the enlightened and refined state of her society generally? Though unexercised, we must believe she has, when we view her means, her ability and her inducements. We must believe that the cause of this seeming indifference upon the subject of a State Seminary, is owing to a proper appeal not having been made to the inhabitants; & it is left to the generous exertions of the Alumni of the University, to make this appeal, & to sustain it with an ardent commensurate with the object. Interested in your cause, and desirous to sustain any part in it, that may conduce to the great end, we most anxiously hope, that the call of the Convention will be regarded by you all as a happy incident, and that all will cheerfully unite to devote to it their best exertions. You constitute a body of citizens in this state, distinguished for talent, reputation, wealth and personal influence, that deservedly ought and must give you power to accomplish much, if you will cordially unite, and steadily pursue your purpose. The very example of such men cannot but conciliate the favour and approbation of every enlightened citizen, whilst your vigorous efforts must command an extended co-operation. No time could be better adapted to the effort—no proposition more likely to obtain success. Living examples, yourselves, of the efficacy of the institution you wish to resuscitate, possessing no personal interest that does not equally belong to every citizen of the state, you have the fairest claim to the public attention, and the experience and feelings of no men could stimulate to greater exertion. If the highest approbation, and dearest wishes of the Visitors and Governors, can add any excitement to your pursuit, they attend you. You possess our entire confidence, and merit our peculiar favour. The stations we have held in the government of the University, we accepted to promote the interest of the Seminary, and the public good—These stations we are willing to retain, or to surrender, as may be most conducive to the welfare of both. It is the revival of this once useful Seminary we desire—It is the diffusion of wholesome moral and scientific attainments, among our rising youth, we aim at—It is the honour, the welfare and the good fame of the state, that we are anxious to promote. That we may have partialities for this institution, we disclaim either to deny or to conceal; if they exist, they are the very fruit of virtue, for they are partialities growing out of the experience of the great advantages once derived to the state from its ancient University, and from a knowledge of the many distinguished characters who have been there educated. It is impossible for us to separate the prosperity of this state and its people, from the re-establishment of such an University; and as citizens and fathers, we most devoutly desire it, and will heartily and zealously give our aid. There is something most affectingly impressive in the idea of the Alumni of a once flourishing Seminary, gathering around its ruins, and endeavoring to reconstruct the fallen edifice. It

is the spectacle of filial affection in the performance of the tenderest office—It is gratitude engaged in its most generous duty—It is the highest sentiment of benevolent patriotism and exalted wisdom. If the reputation of our native state has been for some years past under the eclipse, the day which now promises to dawn upon us, will not only be brilliant and glorious in itself, but it will receive additional splendour from the contrast. Past regret and humiliation will be supplanted by joy and hope, when Maryland shall witness such a body of her sons in Convention, to undertake the noble work of restoring her University to its ancient splendour and usefulness. It is for you, then, Alumni, to revive the fallen greatness of an institution, where the revered names of Smith, McDowell and Fergusson, will animate your exertions. As the day of your proposed convention approaches, the hopes and the prospects of Maryland brighten. Whatever of her population are capable of estimating the event, are filled with anxiety on the occasion. It is the last and the only plausible effort that probably will be made, or that can be made. It is therefore with no enthusiasm we speak, but in sober earnestness, when we say, that the fate and the fame of Maryland rest upon you.

If your united exertions, under the benign influence of a protecting Providence, shall work out our deliverance, & give new life & vigor to our University, the gratitude and applause of the present generation will be your rich reward, and you will live in after ages as the preservers of our republic—the protectors of the people's welfare—the defenders of their rights—the guardians of their happiness—their children's best friends—the noblest examples of your times.

WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT,
President of the Board of Visitors and Governors of St. John's College.

THOMAS WORRELL,
President of the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College.

TURNIPS.
To prevent flies from destroying turnips, always choose a piece of poor land for your turnip patch, plough or harrow it until you get it very fine, then manure it well with ashes, and well rotted stable manure; sow your turnip seed with Indian meal, that you may see whether you sow it too thick or too thin, then harrow in the seed with an iron tooth harrow, be not afraid of putting them too deep—if you brush them in, they are scarcely covered, they are up before the root has taken any hold, & lying on the surface of the ground, they nearly all perish the first dry spell that follows after their coming up, and you find it very convenient without farther inquiry, to cry out,—Oh! the detestable fly has eat up all my turnips; but choose poor land make it fine and rich, and the fly will fly away to your neighbours. The advice here given, rests on the authority and practice of an experienced cultivator on the Reisterstown road, who has not missed a crop of turnips for thirty years—for the common turnip, sow between the 20th & last day of July. If you want them sweet, a week or ten days later will make them so.—*Jm. Farmer.*

Singular effect of Beauty on a Young Man.
Bishop Dupuy invited one day to dinner two Clergymen and two Ladies; he remarked, that during the whole of the repast, the youngest of the two clergymen had his eyes steadily fixed on one of the ladies who was very handsome. The Bishop, after dinner, when the ladies had retired, asked him what he thought of the beauty he had been looking at. The clergyman answered, "My lord, in looking at the lady I was reflecting that her beautiful forehead will one day be covered with wrinkles; that the coral of her lips will pass to her eyes, the vivacity of which will be extinguished; that the ivory of her teeth will be changed to ebony; that to the roses & lilies of her complexion, the withered appearance of care will succeed; that her fine soft skin will become a dry parchment; that her agreeable smiles will be converted into grimaces; and that at length she will become the antidote of Love." I never should have supposed, said the Bishop, that the sight of a fine woman would have inspired a young man with such pious and meditation.

THE CLIMAX.
At the conclusion of the American Revolution, Dr. Franklin, the English Ambassador, and the French minister, Vergennes, dining together at Versailles, a toast from each was called for and agreed to. The British Minister began with "George III.—Who like the Sun in his meridian, spreads a lustre throughout and enlightens the world." The French minister followed with "The illustrious Louis XVI.—Who like the Moon, sheds his mild and benignant rays on and influences the globe." Our American Franklin then gave "George Washington, Commander of the American army—Who like Joshua of old, commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still, and they obeyed him."

HONEST PRAISE.
In a late debate in the British House of Commons, an Irish distiller, Mr. Rice, one of the Irish members, in pronouncing an eulogium on the late Mr. Grattan, declared him to have been the first and most illustrious patriot of any age or country, George Washington only excepted.

Gen. Arnold.—The children of this traitor receive a pension of £500, from the British government.—One is a Brig. General on the Bengal Establishment.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
No. 16.

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

Those extracts from official documents which were published in our last number deserve particular investigation. The administration were not content with inquiring their own conditions of the French government, but proceed to inquire whether, if Great Britain revokes her blockades, of a date anterior to that, viz: the Berlin Decree, his Majesty would consent to revoke the said Decree. It might have been reasonably expected, that an answer would have been returned in the affirmative to such an insidious question. For Buonaparte had set forth in the preamble to his decree, that it was made in retaliation for the blockading order of May 1806, and if this order had been repealed at the instigation of our government, the decree would have been of course annulled. Besides had the blockading order been first repealed, the British government would have been thereby deprived of their plea or pretence of justification for their order in Council, viz: that they were made in retaliation for the Berlin Decree.

Now it is somewhat remarkable that this order of May 1806, which was at the time it was made public 'viewed in a very favourable light' by the administration, as will be presently shown, should in 1810 become a subject of controversy: During all the intervening time, not one murmur of disapprobation against the order had been heard; nor had even mention been made of it in the arrangement with Mr. Erskine. It is therefore a matter of some difficulty to decide why it was introduced at this particular juncture.

We find that a letter was written by Secretary Smith to Mr. Pinkney dated July 5th 1810, from which the following is extracted. "Without this enlightened precaution, it is probable, and may be inferred from the letter of the Duke of Cadore to General Armstrong, that the French government will draw Great Britain and the United States to issue, on the legality of such blockades, by acceding to the act of congress, with a condition that a repeal of the blockades shall accompany a repeal of the orders in Council, alleging, that the orders and blockades, differing little, if at all, otherwise than in name, a repeal of the former, leaving in operation the latter, would be a mere illusion." This passage, taken in connection with that bearing date July 2d 1810, given in our last number, will tend to explain the object of the letter of the 11th December, which Mr. Madison has been careful to conceal from the view of his constituents. Although the language of these extracts are very obscure and ambiguous, yet we may collect from them, that the administration had determined to couple the blockade of May, with the orders in Council, and that they anticipated and expected that Great Britain and the United States would be brought to issue on the legality of the blockading order; not by the French government, as they pretended, but by an intrigue on their own part commenced and carried on for that express purpose.

We shall now see, by their own testimony, in what light this order of May was viewed by the Minister of the Cabinet Mr. Monroe. In a letter dated May 17th 1806, in which he inclosed the order, he remarks: "The note is couched in terms of restraint, and professes to extend the blockade farther than was heretofore done; nevertheless it takes it from many ports already blockaded, indeed from all east of O-tend, and west of the Seine, except in articles contraband of war, and enemies property, which are seizable without a blockade. And in like form of exception, considering every enemy as one power, it admits the trade of neutrals, within the same limit, to be free in the productions of enemies colonies, in any but the direct route between the colony and the parent country. I have, however, been too short a time in possession of this paper, to trace it in all its consequences in regard to this question. It cannot be doubted, that the note was drawn by the government in reference to the question, and if intended by the cabinet as a foundation on which Mr. Fox is authorized to form a treaty, and obtained by him for the purpose, it must be viewed in a very favourable light." Again on the 20th of May three days after the above, Mr. Monroe writes as follows: "From what I could collect, I have been strengthened in the opinion which I communicated to you in my last, that Mr. Fox's note of the 16th was drawn with a view to a principal question with the United States, I mean that of the trade with the enemies colonies. In this particular, especially the measure promises to be highly satisfactory to the commercial interest, and it may have been the primary object of the government." Such was the opinion entertained by our Minister at London concerning the blockading order; and we may safely conclude, in consequence of their silence on the subject, that the Administration viewed it in the same light, until 1810, when they very sagely determined to make a bundle of it for particular purposes.

It has already been noticed, that by the terms of the non-intercourse Act, the President was authorized to publish the same by proclamation, whenever either France or Great Britain should so revoke or modify their decrees, that they should cease to violate our commerce. After Napoleon had discovered that his rivals still adhered to their system, and still refused to acknowledge that they were the aggressors, as it respected neutral commerce, he directed his minister the Duke of Cadore to write a letter to Mr. Armstrong, dated the 5th of August 1810, which contained the following. "In this new state of things I am authorized to declare to you, Sir, that

the decrees of the 1st and 11th November, 1806, and that, after the 1st of November, they will cease to have effect; it being understood that, in consequence of this declaration, the English shall revoke their orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have wished to establish; or that the United States, conformably to the act you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English." As soon as Mr. Madison received the above letter, he immediately issued his proclamation, and declared to his countrymen that the French decrees were revoked on the 5th of August, and that they would cease to effect our commerce after the 1st day of November following; and at the same time proclaimed that the intercourse between the United States and France might be renewed.

By what train of logic, Mr. Madison determined from the above letter that the French decrees were bona fide repealed, I cannot imagine. For from the literal sense of the words, they were only repealed on condition that the blockading order and the orders in Council should be revoked; or that the United States should cause their rights to be respected by the English. Now it is notorious that the orders, &c. were not revoked for more than twelve months thereafter, but I presume he thought the latter condition was complied with, when he caused the rights of the U. States to be respected by the English, by continuing the non-intercourse against Great Britain, whilst it was revoked as it respected France.

It has been often asserted, and it is in my opinion a fact susceptible of demonstration, that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison during a part at least of their administration, were too partial and too subservient to the Great Tyrant of France. If this were not the case, why did not the latter resent in a suitable manner, the insulting demand of the Tyrant, that the 'United States should cause their rights to be respected?' Why did he not demand an actual, an unconditional repeal of his infamous decrees? Why did he not demand an explanation of the meaning of that ambiguous and insolent condition attached to his false and fraudulent document that set forth their repeal?

If Mr. Madison really viewed the latter condition as suggested above, it is evident that Napoleon did not attach the same meaning to it; because, nearly two years afterwards a document was published which proved to the world that he did not intend an actual revocation of his decrees on the 1st November 1810, although the non-intercourse was still left by the proclamation in full force against England. We are therefore at liberty to infer, that when he said on condition 'that the United States cause their rights to be respected by the English,' he meant a condition that was to be declared against England, or the British revoke their orders and blockades. Napoleon ought therefore to have been more explicit in his declaration and dictates, as by that means the President would have been saved the mortification of striving to prove a falsehood to be true.

When our Minister at London was informed of the pretended repeal of the French decrees, and of the President's proclamation in consequence of it, he stated the circumstances to the British government and demanded a repeal of their orders according to previous pledges. But the British ministers were more penetrating than our President, and discovered the duplicity of the tyrant. They therefore demanded a true and actual repeal by the French government, and resolutely continued to enforce their orders.

Things had now arrived at the crisis which the administration party had long desired, and they accordingly made a very noble use of the advantage which, as was vauntingly proclaimed, they and the French government had obtained by negotiation over the British. It was now plainly to be seen that they, particularly that portion of the party that lived beyond the Alleghany, were ripe for war. The mountains and the valleys in the western wilderness re-echoed the cry of war and vengeance against the perfidious nation, that basely continued her anti-commercial orders, after her honorable rival had ceased to violate neutral rights. Every democratic newspaper in the union was crowded with the most violent, the most inflammatory essays and paragraphs, which were published for the express purpose of enraging the ignorant and unthinking against the English nation, for the many wrongs and insults she had heaped upon our unoffending citizens. At the same time these same newspaper writers informed the people, that "his Imperial Majesty loved the Americans," because he had declared so by his minister, and would never do them any harm; and that he was the friend of mankind, and fighting for the rights of man: whilst the English were the hereditary foes of the Americans, and the enemies of the whole human race.

Even the walls of Congress hall bore witness to the intemperate and disgusting sallies of ranting orators, who, animated with holy zeal in the cause of their party, "played such fantastick tricks before high heaven," as drew down its vengeance upon this guilty nation. For as in this country, by the blessing of Providence, the people elect their rulers, if they voluntarily choose those who are destitute of integrity and moral rectitude, they must expect to reap the awful reward of their folly and wickedness. The future historian, when relating the substance of the debates that took place in Congress about this period, will be compelled to record the fact, that an honorable congressman named Williams did exclaim in the midst of a violent harangue, "would to God I had it in my power to use the red artillery of heaven, that I might drive the fast anchored Isle of Great Britain from her moorings."

ed, and that, after the 1st of November, they will cease to have effect; it being understood that, in consequence of this declaration, the English shall revoke their orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have wished to establish; or that the United States, conformably to the act you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English." As soon as Mr. Madison received the above letter, he immediately issued his proclamation, and declared to his countrymen that the French decrees were revoked on the 5th of August, and that they would cease to effect our commerce after the 1st day of November following; and at the same time proclaimed that the intercourse between the United States and France might be renewed.

By what train of logic, Mr. Madison determined from the above letter that the French decrees were bona fide repealed, I cannot imagine. For from the literal sense of the words, they were only repealed on condition that the blockading order and the orders in Council should be revoked; or that the United States should cause their rights to be respected by the English. Now it is notorious that the orders, &c. were not revoked for more than twelve months thereafter, but I presume he thought the latter condition was complied with, when he caused the rights of the U. States to be respected by the English, by continuing the non-intercourse against Great Britain, whilst it was revoked as it respected France.

It has been often asserted, and it is in my opinion a fact susceptible of demonstration, that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison during a part at least of their administration, were too partial and too subservient to the Great Tyrant of France. If this were not the case, why did not the latter resent in a suitable manner, the insulting demand of the Tyrant, that the 'United States should cause their rights to be respected?' Why did he not demand an actual, an unconditional repeal of his infamous decrees? Why did he not demand an explanation of the meaning of that ambiguous and insolent condition attached to his false and fraudulent document that set forth their repeal?

If Mr. Madison really viewed the latter condition as suggested above, it is evident that Napoleon did not attach the same meaning to it; because, nearly two years afterwards a document was published which proved to the world that he did not intend an actual revocation of his decrees on the 1st November 1810, although the non-intercourse was still left by the proclamation in full force against England. We are therefore at liberty to infer, that when he said on condition 'that the United States cause their rights to be respected by the English,' he meant a condition that was to be declared against England, or the British revoke their orders and blockades. Napoleon ought therefore to have been more explicit in his declaration and dictates, as by that means the President would have been saved the mortification of striving to prove a falsehood to be true.

When our Minister at London was informed of the pretended repeal of the French decrees, and of the President's proclamation in consequence of it, he stated the circumstances to the British government and demanded a repeal of their orders according to previous pledges. But the British ministers were more penetrating than our President, and discovered the duplicity of the tyrant. They therefore demanded a true and actual repeal by the French government, and resolutely continued to enforce their orders.

Things had now arrived at the crisis which the administration party had long desired, and they accordingly made a very noble use of the advantage which, as was vauntingly proclaimed, they and the French government had obtained by negotiation over the British. It was now plainly to be seen that they, particularly that portion of the party that lived beyond the Alleghany, were ripe for war. The mountains and the valleys in the western wilderness re-echoed the cry of war and vengeance against the perfidious nation, that basely continued her anti-commercial orders, after her honorable rival had ceased to violate neutral rights. Every democratic newspaper in the union was crowded with the most violent, the most inflammatory essays and paragraphs, which were published for the express purpose of enraging the ignorant and unthinking against the English nation, for the many wrongs and insults she had heaped upon our unoffending citizens. At the same time these same newspaper writers informed the people, that "his Imperial Majesty loved the Americans," because he had declared so by his minister, and would never do them any harm; and that he was the friend of mankind, and fighting for the rights of man: whilst the English were the hereditary foes of the Americans, and the enemies of the whole human race.

Even the walls of Congress hall bore witness to the intemperate and disgusting sallies of ranting orators, who, animated with holy zeal in the cause of their party, "played such fantastick tricks before high heaven," as drew down its vengeance upon this guilty nation. For as in this country, by the blessing of Providence, the people elect their rulers, if they voluntarily choose those who are destitute of integrity and moral rectitude, they must expect to reap the awful reward of their folly and wickedness. The future historian, when relating the substance of the debates that took place in Congress about this period, will be compelled to record the fact, that an honorable congressman named Williams did exclaim in the midst of a violent harangue, "would to God I had it in my power to use the red artillery of heaven, that I might drive the fast anchored Isle of Great Britain from her moorings."

Easton
SATURDAY
MR. JUSTICE
The charge of
will be found on
most important
modera times—
the clearest, abn
tion of the law
ing runways
of respect for
a pledge that
despite of pre
charge, fairly
garding the m
considered as
men think or v
they see a high
ing their right
the country, it
dices and fears
have produced,
whatever excit
those who are
ders of the law
render their pr
rational constr
erations.
It is a source
enlightened clo
ed at this
yield under
philanthropy,
and passion
—when thing
doubt a happy
could desire
ernment than
We understand
ing the case w
omon Lowe o
being inform
absconded, w
delphia, star
and found him
in the act of
trate, to prov
was encounter
others, who f
which means
time, and has
We consider
tant paper to
property, whi
public, and a
very best do
proof of pro
could be pro
a fugitive sla
The Com
Maryland A
lately receiv
proper autho
Tuesday las
stand they c
considerable
objects mos
premiums, a
lay them be
manufacture
the lists.
Forty of
dated at the
Academy, m
sioned as a
the differ
army of the
Captain
an action f
the author
toun Patrio
account sa
the second
conduct at
A gentl
another ch
Cumming
preliminar
settled be
men are t
ing, we a
sentimen
was dran
Ferry, i
Duellists
ter receiv
Despa
from the
June, we
petor he
expressly
title was
wishes, a
of being
the inde
ness of
Cortes a
appointe
comman
(The
Nagaw

*This language is literally applicable to the institution in its character of a University, which, since the deprivation of its funds, has had no actual existence as such, though the Visitors are proud to say, that their individual labours, aided by an able body of Professors, have maintained for the Colleges separately a most honourable rank.

Gen. Arnold.—The children of this traitor receive a pension of £500, from the British government.—One is a Brig. General on the Bengal Establishment.

Gen. Arnold.—The children of this traitor receive a pension of £500, from the British government.—One is a Brig. General on the Bengal Establishment.

Gen. Arnold.—The children of this traitor receive a pension of £500, from the British government.—One is a Brig. General on the Bengal Establishment.

STATE OF MARYLAND.
Talbot County, to wit:
Whereas, Richard L. Austin, an imprisoned insolvent debtor, on his application by petition in writing, was brought before me, the Subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphan Court of Talbot county; and having delivered the schedules, proved the residence, & made the oaths, concerning his effects and creditors, which the Laws in such case require; and having given bond and security for his appearance at the County Court to answer such allegations, as may be made against him; I therefore have ordered the discharge of the said Richard L. Austin from confinement. And I do also direct the said Richard L. Austin to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in the Town of Easton, once a week, for four weeks, at least three months before the first Saturday, of the next November Term, of the aforesaid County Court, to appear before the said County Court, at 10 o'clock Court House of the said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard L. Austin, should not have the full benefit, of the Act of Assembly, entitled, 'An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,' and of the several supplements made thereto.
Given under my hand this 25th day of July in the year 1822.
THOMAS P. BENNETT,
A Justice of the Orphans' Court for Talbot county.

July 27—4w
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

MR. JUSTICE PETERS' CHARGE.

The charge of Mr. Justice Peters, which will be found on our first page, is one of the most important papers that has appeared in modern times. It is important not only as the clearest, ablest, and most firm exposition of the law of Congress of 1793 respecting runaway slaves, but it is in itself an evidence of respect for the just rights of others, and a pledge that the law shall be executed in despite of prejudice and clamour. This charge, fairly bringing to view the law regarding the matter to which it relates, is considered as going as far as the southern men think or wish the law to go, and when they see a high court of judication asserting their rights as provided for by a law of the country, it must allay both the prejudices and fears which more impetuous men have produced, and gives an assurance that whatever excitement may be found among those who are irresponsible, yet the expounders of the laws are always ready to surrender their prejudices, and their habits to rational construction and impartial considerations.

It is a source of gratification to see such enlightened doctrines, so intrepidly asserted at this time—local feelings must yield under such a sway to expanded philanthropy, and the law will govern and passion and prejudice will yield—when things thus eventuate who can doubt a happy issue? or who among us could desire to live under any other government than that of a government of laws? We understand the circumstances attending the case were as follows, viz: Mr. Solomon Lowe of Talbot county, Maryland, being informed that a slave of his, who had absconded, was then in the city of Philadelphia, started immediately in pursuit, and found him as stated in that city—when in the act of taking him before a magistrate, to prove his right to the property, he was encountered by the defendant (Hill) & others, who forcibly rescued said slave, by which means he made his escape a second time, and has not since been recovered. We consider this charge the most important paper to the holders of this species of property, which has ever been given to the public, and ought to be preserved, as the very best document, next to the regular proof of property with which any one could be provided, who goes in pursuit of a fugitive slave.

The Committee of Arrangement of the Maryland Agricultural Society, who have lately received their appointment from the proper authority, held their first meeting on Tuesday last, in this Town. We understand they organized, and made very considerable progress in deciding on the objects most worthy to be proposed for premiums, and that they will very shortly lay them before the farmers, breeders, and manufacturers, eager and emulous to enter the lists.

Forty of the young gentlemen who graduated at the late examination at the Military Academy, West Point, have been commissioned as 2d lieutenants, and attached to the different corps and regiments of the army of the United States.—*Boston Gaz.*

Captain Hall of the Navy, has caused an action for a libel to be brought against the author of a communication in the Boston Patriot, signed a Republican. Another account says, the Captain has demanded for the second time, a Court of Enquiry on his conduct at the Navy Yard.—*Balt. Pat.*

A gentleman from Augusta reports, that another challenge had passed between Col. Cumming and Mr. McDuffie; and that the preliminaries of another combat had been settled before he left that place. Since men are thus madly determined upon fighting, we are almost prepared to echo the sentiment of the following Toast, which was drunk on the 4th inst. at Harper's Ferry, in this State: 'More powder to Duellists, and less comfort' four hours after receiving their antagonist's call.'—*Pets. Int.*

Despatches were on Saturday received from the city of Mexico, to the 26th of June, we have seen a letter from the Emperor himself, of that date, in which he expressly states that his elevation to that title was not in conformity with his own wishes, and that he submits with the hope of being by that means enabled to maintain the independence and promote the happiness of his native land. Don Eugenio Cortes at present in the United States, is appointed to the supreme direction and command of the naval department.

Progress of the Canal.
(The Assistant Engineer at Lockport Niagara County) advertises for 1000 labourers, to be employed in excavating earth, blasting and quarrying, to whom twelve dollars per month will be given, and, in the words of the advertisement, 'good accommodations for subsistence furnished.' In the same paper are other advertisements by contractors for 900 more labourers, to whom cash and liberal wages will be paid. The section of the canal on which the work is to be performed is stated to be healthy, and one of the persons advertises the use of a sulphur spring among the other inducements to prefer his offers.

From the Charleston Courier of July 13. **LATE FROM SPAIN.**
By the schr. Mary Ann, capt. Hillard, we yesterday received from our attentive correspondent at Havana, files of the papers of that place to the 7th inst. inclusive. They furnish us with late and interesting news from old Spain—the Madrid dates coming down to the 24th May. From the translations which he has obtained for this morning's Courier, it will be seen that CIVIL WAR has again reared its Hydra-Head in that disturbed land; and although the accounts would lead us to believe that the malcontents were dispersed and destroyed, it is but too evident, from the means adopted to quell them, that they are quite numerous; and what is still more important, are acting under the strongest of all human incentives—Religious Fanaticism.

When Arnold, the traitor, deserted his post at West Point, James Lurvey, a corporal in Col. Putnam's regiment, was the cockwain of his barge. After they arrived on board the Vulture sloop of war, and Arnold had held an interview with the officers in the cabin, he came on deck, and said to his bargemen, 'my lads, I have quitted the rebel army and joined the standard of his Britannic Majesty, if you will join me I will make sergeants and corporals of you all, and for you, James, I will do something more.' Indignant at the offer, Lurvey promptly replied, 'no, sir one coat is enough for me to wear at a time.'—*Bost. Cent.*

From the Delaware Gazette. **MORE KIDNAPPING.**
On Saturday evening the 6th inst. a son of mine, who has been following the water for about three years, in the service of Capt. James Phillips, who lives at the mouth of Broad Creek, Sussex county, Delaware, started from said Phillips' to come to my house, a distance of about a mile and a half, in company with a couple of young fellows of the neighborhood, one by the name of Lowe, and the other Moore, both profligate young men, the first of whom it is said has been intimate for some time too with the infamous Joseph Johnson, who was recently bailed out of the jail of this county. I have no doubt, and it is generally believed those young fellows kidnapped my son on the road, somewhere between Capt. Phillips' and my house and have put him in the possession of said Johnson or some of his accomplices, as I cannot find or hear of him since he left Capt. Phillips'. The name of the boy is James Wilson, he is about seventeen years of age, about four feet five or six inches high, not very black in his complexion, has a scar on his right cheek, occasioned by a burn, also one on his breast; has a tolerably broad face and flat nose, is tolerably fleshy and well made to his height. It is impossible to tell what route they will take to convey him away, but it is probable they will put him on board of some vessel in the Nanticoke river, or convey him to New Market, Cambridge, or Easton, in Maryland, and get him on board some vessel in the Choptank river, whence he will be conveyed to a Southern market. It is impossible to describe my feelings on this occasion. Those who are acquainted with the sympathies of a parent for a child, can best form an idea of the emotions of my mind. Printers friendly to the laws of humanity, to the Southward of this State, will please give this an insertion, and should the boy be found in the most distant part of the Union, I will hasten on prepared to identify and bring him back. He was free born and I will exert my every effort to relieve him from his present thralldom. Any letter of information directed to me, in the care of the Postmaster at Laurel, Delaware, will be promptly attended to.

GEORGE WILSON, (Black Man.)
July 9, 1822

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We learn from good authority, that the directors of the company assembled on Monday last, when it was contemplated to take final measures for confiscating the shares of delinquent stockholders, adjourned without proceeding to execute that purpose. The directors were induced to afford some further extension of time in consequence of their finding that a far greater number of the holders of the old stock than had been calculated on, had come in and paid up their instalments; and their consequent belief that, if further reasonable indulgence were granted, the instalments would be paid in all cases except where real difficulties had been occasioned by death, bankruptcy, &c. of the original subscribers. It is now supposed that all those shares upon which the instalments shall not be paid within six weeks from Monday last, the 8th of July may be safely considered as being involved in circumstances such as those stated, which render it improbable that payments will be made, and the directors may thereafter proceed without giving occasion to complain or hard thoughts to declare them forfeited. This measure will doubtless be taken with regret, but it is required by justice to those who are punctual, whose advantage will conse-

quently be promoted, and by a due regard to the welfare of the company and early prosecution of the work.—*Nat. Gaz.*

PRICES CURRENT.

BAITHELORE, July 23.
FLLOUR, GRAIN, &c.
Flour, wharf \$6 25 a 6 37 1/2
Howard-street, wagon 6 75
Wheat—Red per bushel 1 15 a 1 20
Do white do 1 25
Rye, bushel dull sales cts 60
Indian Corn, bushel 70
Oats do 37
Bran do 15
Shorts do 20

TOBACCO.

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

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening the 10th inst. by L. Lawrenson, the Rev. John Collins, itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Miss Sarah Bradford of Worcester county, Maryland.

DIED.

On Monday the 15th July at Hamiltonville, near Philadelphia, Manuel Torres, Minister of the Colombian Republic near the U. States, in the 58th year of his age.

On Saturday the 20th inst. at a very advanced age, Mr. Thomas Bullen of this county.

On Thursday morning last, Mrs. Sarah Nabbs, consort of James Nabbs, Esq. of this county, after a lingering illness.

Notice.

The Subscribers, citizens of Worcester county, do hereby give notice to their creditors that they have severally presented their petitions to the Judges of Worcester county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland; which petitions are now pending in said court, and the first Saturday of the next November term of said court appointed for the final hearing of the same—of which all persons interested will of course take notice.
Nehemiah Holland
John Phillips
Robert Johnson
William Stevens.
Worcester county,
July 27—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

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

FOR SALE.

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

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
My Farm on which the late Mr. Athel Stewart lived several years, and which at this time is rented to Mr. Eunalls Martin. For terms apply to
ELIZABETH NICOLS.
Easton, July 27 1822—3w

For Rent.

Will be Rented for the ensuing year, a Farm in Cabin Creek Neck, where William Carroll formerly lived, and now occupied by Jeremiah Nicolls, it is divided into 2 fields of 130,000 corn hills each, about 100 bearing Apple trees with necessary buildings and there is also a large and valuable Marsh attached to the Farm, convenient for cattle, by which a Tenant can increase his stock and manure the land at a small expense. Apply to me in Cambridge.
HENRIETTA M ROBERTSON.
July 27—4w

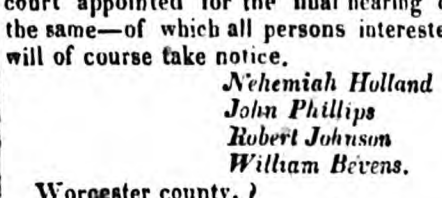
\$100 Reward.

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

Moses King,

he lived the two last years with Thomas Hicks, near the Draw Bridge, dark complexion, about five feet nine inches high, 31 years old, I believe he is now in the neighbourhood of the Draw Bridge, and if delivered to me living near Cambridge or lodged in Cambridge jail I will pay the above reward.
WILLIAM APLEGARTH.
July 27—4w

CARRIAGE & HARNESS MAKING.



Henry Newcomb,

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

Stockholders

IN THE CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.
ON WEDNESDAY the 28th day of August at 10 o'clock A. M. there will be offered the property hereinafter mentioned, payable in cash, or stock of the City Bank of Baltimore.
The sale will commence at the corner of Spring and German streets, (viz. Sterett's Spring) on the east side of Harford run—with the view of disposing of each piece of property upon the premises, as far as it shall be found practicable, viz:—
No. 1 FIFTEEN LOTS in fee, on Spring street, between German and Smith streets, the fronts are from 23 to 24 feet, their depth 100 feet. These lots are very desirable, either with a view to future value, or present improvement.—They form a square of ground 373 feet in extent, which is probably well ever kept open—the one half of which consists of the ground attached to Sterett's Spring.
No. 2—Also, THREE LOTS in fee on German street, between Spring and Caroline street, fronting on the former 22 and 24 feet, 112 feet in depth.
No. 3—FIVE LOTS in fee on Caroline street, between German and Smith streets, fronting 22 feet on the former, in depth 70 feet.
No. 4—Also, SIX LOTS in fee on the north side of German street, between Strawberry alley and Bond street, fronting on the former 23 feet, in depth 99 feet.
No. 5—Also, FOUR LOTS in fee on the south side of German street, between Apple alley and Market street, Fell's Point, fronting on the former 25 feet, 160 feet in depth.
No. 6—Also, SIX LOTS in fee on Market street, Fell's Point, between German and Gough streets, fronting on the former 26 feet 3 inches, and running back 100 feet to an alley.—Should not the lots contained in No. 5 and 6 command the limit, the square composed of them being 160 by 213 feet, will be offered entire.
No. 7—Also, FOUR LOTS in fee on the west side of Market street, Fell's Point, between Bank and Wilk streets, 25 feet front, varying in their depth from 119 to 133 feet.
No. 8—Also, A LOT in fee, situated at the intersection of the north side of Great York and Green streets, fronting on the former 41 feet, running back and binding on the east side of the latter 147 feet.
No. 9—Also, A LOT in fee on the north side of St. Paul's street, situated at the intersection of the north side of said street and the east side of Courtland street, fronting on the former 20 feet, running back and binding on the latter 100 feet to Beaurand's lane.
No. 10—Also, A LOT in fee on the north side of St. Paul's street and the west side of Park lane, fronting on the former 20 feet running back and binding on the latter 100 feet to Beaurand's lane.
No. 11—Also, TWO LOTS on the west side of Hanover street, between Brandy alley and extended and Camden streets, each fronting 40 feet, running back 132 feet.—The one lot is subject to a ground rent of 4 1/2 pence sterling—the second 40s sterling.

Notice

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Carolina, that an Election will be held on Monday the 5th August next, (in the Court House in Denton) between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. to elect seven directors to manage the affairs of said Bank for the ensuing year.
By order
JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.
July 27—2w

FOR SALE, OR BARTER.

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

To Rent,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR,
A SMALL FARM near the mouth of Tuckahoe Creek, whereon William Jones now resides, to which there is a good Fishery attached.
Also, the FARM whereon Nicholas Loreday now resides, about five miles from Easton.
Also, the HOUSE & SMALL LOT of ground in Deep Neck, where Vinton B. Cobera now resides.
Also, a Two Story BRICK HOUSE & LOT, adjoining the St. Michaels' Steam Mill, which is a good stand for business.
For terms apply to
SAMUEL HARRISON.
July 27—3w

FOR SALE.

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

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
My Farm on which the late Mr. Athel Stewart lived several years, and which at this time is rented to Mr. Eunalls Martin. For terms apply to
ELIZABETH NICOLS.
Easton, July 27 1822—3w

For Rent.

Will be Rented for the ensuing year, a Farm in Cabin Creek Neck, where William Carroll formerly lived, and now occupied by Jeremiah Nicolls, it is divided into 2 fields of 130,000 corn hills each, about 100 bearing Apple trees with necessary buildings and there is also a large and valuable Marsh attached to the Farm, convenient for cattle, by which a Tenant can increase his stock and manure the land at a small expense. Apply to me in Cambridge.
HENRIETTA M ROBERTSON.
July 27—4w

\$100 Reward.

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

Moses King,

he lived the two last years with Thomas Hicks, near the Draw Bridge, dark complexion, about five feet nine inches high, 31 years old, I believe he is now in the neighbourhood of the Draw Bridge, and if delivered to me living near Cambridge or lodged in Cambridge jail I will pay the above reward.
WILLIAM APLEGARTH.
July 27—4w

CARRIAGE & HARNESS MAKING.



Henry Newcomb,

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

Stockholders

IN THE CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.
ON WEDNESDAY the 28th day of August at 10 o'clock A. M. there will be offered the property hereinafter mentioned, payable in cash, or stock of the City Bank of Baltimore.
The sale will commence at the corner of Spring and German streets, (viz. Sterett's Spring) on the east side of Harford run—with the view of disposing of each piece of property upon the premises, as far as it shall be found practicable, viz:—
No. 1 FIFTEEN LOTS in fee, on Spring street, between German and Smith streets, the fronts are from 23 to 24 feet, their depth 100 feet. These lots are very desirable, either with a view to future value, or present improvement.—They form a square of ground 373 feet in extent, which is probably well ever kept open—the one half of which consists of the ground attached to Sterett's Spring.
No. 2—Also, THREE LOTS in fee on German street, between Spring and Caroline street, fronting on the former 22 and 24 feet, 112 feet in depth.
No. 3—FIVE LOTS in fee on Caroline street, between German and Smith streets, fronting 22 feet on the former, in depth 70 feet.
No. 4—Also, SIX LOTS in fee on the north side of German street, between Strawberry alley and Bond street, fronting on the former 23 feet, in depth 99 feet.
No. 5—Also, FOUR LOTS in fee on the south side of German street, between Apple alley and Market street, Fell's Point, fronting on the former 25 feet, 160 feet in depth.
No. 6—Also, SIX LOTS in fee on Market street, Fell's Point, between German and Gough streets, fronting on the former 26 feet 3 inches, and running back 100 feet to an alley.—Should not the lots contained in No. 5 and 6 command the limit, the square composed of them being 160 by 213 feet, will be offered entire.
No. 7—Also, FOUR LOTS in fee on the west side of Market street, Fell's Point, between Bank and Wilk streets, 25 feet front, varying in their depth from 119 to 133 feet.
No. 8—Also, A LOT in fee, situated at the intersection of the north side of Great York and Green streets, fronting on the former 41 feet, running back and binding on the east side of the latter 147 feet.
No. 9—Also, A LOT in fee on the north side of St. Paul's street, situated at the intersection of the north side of said street and the east side of Courtland street, fronting on the former 20 feet, running back and binding on the latter 100 feet to Beaurand's lane.
No. 10—Also, A LOT in fee on the north side of St. Paul's street and the west side of Park lane, fronting on the former 20 feet running back and binding on the latter 100 feet to Beaurand's lane.
No. 11—Also, TWO LOTS on the west side of Hanover street, between Brandy alley and extended and Camden streets, each fronting 40 feet, running back 132 feet.—The one lot is subject to a ground rent of 4 1/2 pence sterling—the second 40s sterling.

No. 12—Also, THREE LOTS in fee, situated on East street; Old Town, near the Hay Scales, fronting 25 feet, 100 feet in depth. And on the succeeding day, viz. on THURSDAY, the 29th day of August, there will be offered at public sale at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Exchange, all the following property (as also any of the previously described that may have been prevented from being offered as hereby contemplated).—
No. 13—That very extensive HOUSE AND LOT in fee, which is situated on the east side of Hammer street; fronting thereon 33 feet, and the north side of Peace alley or Sugar House alley, running with and binding thereon 150 feet to Liverpool alley—it is the same house which was occupied by the late Samuel G. Griffith, esq.
No. 14—Also, That Fire Proof Warehouse, in fee, fronting 26 feet 9 inches or thereabouts on Commerce street, and running back 49 feet to the east line of M'Clure's dock—it is the upper building of the two that were formerly used as a steam mill.
No. 15—Also, A House and Lot in fee, situated on the south side of Market street, beginning for the same at the distance of 74 feet 3 inches westwardly from the corner of Howard and Market street, fronting on Market street 16 feet and running back to and binding on German street 16 feet.
No. 16—Also, A Three Story Brick Warehouse in fee, about 16 feet west of No. 15, fronting on Market street 16 feet 6 inches, running back 91 feet.—The house is calculated for the accommodation of a family, and also used as a place of business, and as such is now occupied by Mr. John Ruckle.
No. 17—Also, Six and one quarter acres and thirty six perches of Ground in fee, situated to the east of the Baltimore Hospital, on which there is a comfortable Gardener's House, &c. the whole is cultivated and improved as a market garden by John Ogier, to whom it is under lease for 10 years from the 15th day of August, 1819.
No. 18—Also, Forty seven acres of Land in fee, lying west of No. 17, and is more in the vicinity of the Baltimore Hospital; it is enclosed with a good post and rail fence; is well known as having once been the property of Luther Martin, Esq.
No. 19—Also, That country residence on the Belle Air turnpike road, containing fourteen and three quarters of an acre, in fee, on which there is a very excellent dwelling; it was formerly the property of David Stewart, Esq.
No. 20—Also, That country seat which was for many years the residence of Samuel Sterett, esq. but more recently occupied, containing 38 acres of land, in fee.
No. 21—Also, A Ground rent for \$167 31.100, arising from 26 acres of land on Whetstone Point; it is the same property that was leased on or about the 13th of March, 1797; by Mr John Leypold to the late Saml. Chase, Esq.
No. 22—Also, Two hundred and eight acres of Elkridge Lands; it is situated at the junction of the Columbia Turnpike and Montgomery road—it is fine land, 41 acres of which is in wood.
No. 23—That very valuable Merchant and Saw Mill, with the store and Dwelling House, Cooper's house and shop, Blacksmith's house and shop, with about 16 acres of arable land; the stand is reputed to be an excellent one for a country store.—This property is situated on the Columbia Turnpike road, and is well known by the name of 'The Oakland Mills'.
No. 24—Also, A House and Lot in Chester town, situated at the north west intersection of Market and Water streets.
No. 25—Also, that part of a tract of Land in Kent county, known by the name of Mill Farm, now in the occupancy of Mr. Edward Tilden containing about 24 acres of land, near to or adjoining Dunn's mill.
No. 26—Also, a tract of Land in Kent county, called Megilton's Purchase, being part of Stepney Heath Manor, lately in the occupancy of a certain Thomas Parks.
No. 27—Also, a tract of Land near Sims' tavern, in Kent county, lately owned by Stephen Denning, containing 150 acres.
No. 28—Also, a tract called Price's Lot, near Dunn's Mill, now under rent to Mr. Thomas Price, containing about 8 acres, on which there is a Dwelling House and cartwright shop.
No. 29—Also, Seventy-eight acres of very valuable Woodland, called the Swamps, in Kent county, adjoining the lands of Major Bowers.
No. 30—Also, Twenty acres of Woodland in Kent county, called Blunwell, near to Forlie Creek.
No. 31—Also, that well known estate in Kent county, commonly called Forlie, containing about 900 acres of prime land; it is the point of land opposite to Pool's Island, which is situated between Forlie creek and the Chesapeake bay: It is within a few hours sail of Baltimore; it is believed that there is no estate in Maryland of the same extent, that surpasses Forlie, in fertility and the exhaustless sources of shell manure, offers every facility of yet adding to its productiveness. The improvements consist of a very good two story Brick House, with stables and the other necessary farm houses, all erected within a few years past.—The estate will be sold on a credit, viz. six thousand dollars cash or City Bank Stock, as the purchaser may prefer, the residue in one, two, three, four and five years, with interest on bond and approved security. Those desiring to purchase are invited to examine it, and that they may form an adequate idea of its fertility, they are desired to do so whilst the crop of corn is standing. Mr. Smith, the manager, will receive instructions to extend every information and attention to those who may call with that view.
No. 32—Also, 12 shares of stock of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, the par of which is \$50.
And a certificate of Elkton Bank &c. 160
All the foregoing property save Forlie and that herein particularly excepted, will be sold for cash or City Bank stock, at the option of the purchaser, payable on the day of sale; and Nos. 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, and all the property in Kent county, will be sold on the following terms, one fifth cash or a note at sixty days satisfactorily endorsed; the residue on notes with endorsers at 9, 12 and 18 months, with interest included, and if paid the day the notes shall become due, City Bank stock will be received in payment at a price that shall be announced at the day of sale.
Should not the foregoing property be disposed of at public sale as hereby intended, the same will after the day previously stated, thereafter be disposed of at private sale, when the same can be effected on terms that shall be thought advantageous to those concerned.
Statement of the situation of the concerns of the City Bank will at all times be subject to the inspection of the stockholders, and every information will be given by application to
JOHN B. MORRIS.
Baltimore, July 27—ts

FOR SALE.

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

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
My Farm on which the late Mr. Athel Stewart lived several years, and which at this time is rented to Mr. Eunalls Martin. For terms apply to
ELIZABETH NICOLS.
Easton, July 27 1822—3w

For Rent.

Will be Rented for the ensuing year, a Farm in Cabin Creek Neck, where William Carroll formerly lived, and now occupied by Jeremiah Nicolls, it is divided into 2 fields of 130,000 corn hills each, about 100 bearing Apple trees with necessary buildings and there is also a large and valuable Marsh attached to the Farm, convenient for cattle, by which a Tenant can increase his stock and manure the land at a small expense. Apply to me in Cambridge.
HENRIETTA M ROBERTSON.
July 27—4w

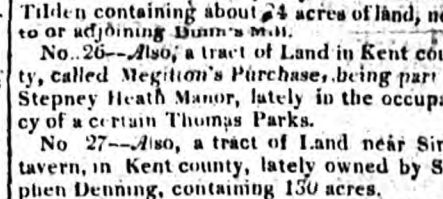
\$100 Reward.

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

Moses King,

he lived the two last years with Thomas Hicks, near the Draw Bridge, dark complexion, about five feet nine inches high, 31 years old, I believe he is now in the neighbourhood of the Draw Bridge, and if delivered to me living near Cambridge or lodged in Cambridge jail I will pay the above reward.
WILLIAM APLEGARTH.
July 27—4w

CARRIAGE & HARNESS MAKING.



Henry Newcomb,

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

Stockholders

IN THE CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.
ON WEDNESDAY the 28th day of August at 10 o'clock A. M. there will be offered the property hereinafter mentioned, payable in cash, or stock of the City Bank of Baltimore.
The sale will commence at the corner of Spring and German streets, (viz. Sterett's Spring) on the east side of Harford run—with the view of disposing of each piece of property upon the premises, as far as it shall be found practicable, viz:—
No. 1 FIFTEEN LOTS in fee, on Spring street, between German and Smith streets, the fronts are from 23 to 24 feet, their depth 100 feet. These lots are very desirable, either with a view to future value, or present improvement.—They form a square of ground 373 feet in extent, which is probably well ever kept open—the one half of which consists of the ground attached to Sterett's Spring.
No. 2—Also, THREE LOTS in fee on German street, between Spring and Caroline street, fronting on the former 22 and 24 feet, 112 feet in depth.
No. 3—FIVE LOTS in fee on Caroline street, between German and Smith streets, fronting 22 feet on the former, in depth 70 feet.
No. 4—Also, SIX LOTS in fee on the north side of German street, between Strawberry alley and Bond street, fronting on the former 23 feet, in depth 99 feet.
No. 5—Also, FOUR LOTS in fee on the south side of German street, between Apple alley and Market street, Fell's Point, fronting on the former 25 feet, 160 feet in depth.
No. 6—Also, SIX LOTS in fee on Market street, Fell's Point, between German and Gough streets, fronting on the former 26 feet 3 inches, and running back 100 feet to an alley.—Should not the lots contained in No. 5 and 6 command the limit, the square composed of them being 160 by 213 feet, will be offered entire.
No. 7—Also, FOUR LOTS in fee on the west side of Market street, Fell's Point, between Bank and Wilk streets, 25 feet front, varying in their depth from 119 to 133 feet.
No. 8—Also, A LOT in fee, situated at the intersection of the north side of Great York and Green streets, fronting on the former 41 feet, running back and binding on the east side of the latter 147 feet.
No. 9—Also, A LOT in fee on the north side of St. Paul's street, situated at the intersection of the north side of said street and the east side of Courtland street, fronting on the former 20 feet, running back and binding on the latter 100 feet to Beaurand's lane.
No. 10—Also, A LOT in fee on the north side of St. Paul's street and the west side of Park lane, fronting on the former 20 feet running back and binding on the latter 100 feet to Beaurand's lane.
No. 11—Also, TWO LOTS on the west side of Hanover street, between Brandy alley and extended and Camden streets, each fronting 40 feet, running back 132 feet.—The one lot is subject to a ground rent of 4 1/2 pence sterling—the second 40s sterling.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor,

At the request of a Lady I have added the verse included between brackets, to the following beautiful Song, sung by Mr. Keene on the Baltimore Stage—if you think the Song with its addition, worthy a place in your paper, you will much oblige the Lady by giving them a place.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE PARTING KISS.

The lily that bends to the breeze of the morning,
And yields its perfume to the trembling gale,
May join with the wild briar rose in adorning,
The moss covered cottage that stands in the vale.
But the lily shall wither and soon fade away,
And the rose of the wilderness die on its stem,
All the flowers of the forest shall sink to decay,
While the dew drops of nature are weeping for them.

Can I forget the hours of bliss, Love,
I've so often passed with thee;
Can I forget the parting kiss, Love,
That sealed thy fondest faith to me;
Thou' thou and I—no more may meet, Love,
Nor e'er be more where we have been,
Love,

Can I forget the hours of bliss, Love,
I've so often passed with thee.

[The tall oak its branches may wave on the mountain,
Aloft in her eyry the eagle may scream,
And echo reply to the murmuring fountain,
That pours to the valley its wandering stream,
But the oak of the woodland shall moulder and die,
And the eagle shall perch on her eyry no more;
The echo shall fail, and the fountain be dry;
Nor the cataract charm with its desolate roar.]

The rose in dew may weep like thee, Love,
When the sunny rays are gone;
And droop, oppress with grief, like me Love,
When all my brightest hopes are flown!
Thou' thou and I have thus to part, Love,
From all our joys and dearest bliss, Love;
Can I forget thy parting kiss, Love,
That seals thy fondest faith to me!

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
All my Lands in Caroline county, consisting of
Six Plantations

In Hunting Creek Neck, and THREE in
Poplar Neck.

AMONG THE LATTER IS THE
LARGE PLANTATION

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

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal creek, near Cambridge, 2
July 13th, 1822—8w

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Farm or Plantation on which Mr. Turbutt
Callahan now lives.

ALSO,

An Overseer

Is wanted by the Subscriber for the next
year.—For terms apply to

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

N.B. None need apply for the Overseer's
place but a single man, and one who can come
well recommended for both his honesty and
sobriety.

July 13—3w

Overseers Wanted

The Subscriber wishes to employ
TWO OVERSEERS,

For the ensuing year; to men of well attested
character, he will offer liberal terms, and he
hopes that no one, whose sober and domestic
habits are not established, will impose on him
the task of a peremptory refusal.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, July 13, 1822—3w

STRAYED

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

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 6th, 1822—1f

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

AT THIS OFFICE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green

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

A GREAT VARIETY OF
STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY and
GLASS WARE,

GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
WINE,
Fresh TEAS, &c.

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

The highest prices will be allowed for

Wool & Feathers

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

Easton Academy.

Notice is hereby given that an Examination
of the Scholars in this institution, will take
place at the Academy, on Thursday the 1st day
of August next, at the hour of 10 o'clock; at
which the Parents and Guardians of the Schol-
ars, and the friends of the Seminary are in-
vited to attend. The departments in the A-
cademy will be again opened on the first
Monday of September next.

By order

Ns. HAMMOND, Pres't.

July 6—1f

In Council.

APRIL 25, 1822.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT,

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

Passed Feb. 21, 1822.

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

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

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

July 13—6w

Nathan Sheppard,

Has removed to that New Warehouse No.
75, South Calvert, third store from Pratt-
street, where he offers for sale

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO,

Whittemore's Cotton and Wool CARDS
Clothing and Hatters' Jack ditto
Machine CARDS
Cotton seine TWINE, at the manufacturers'
prices

A quantity of large and small Twist TO-
BACCO, low to close sales, &c. &c.
Baltimore, June 15, 1822.

RANAWAY,

From the Farm of Mr. William Troth, near
Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, to whom he
was hired, a tall, slender, light mulatto lad,
between 18 and 19 years of age, named Davy,
on Easter Sunday the 7th inst. or on the next
morning. He had on a pair of yellow Kersey
pantaloons, a blue cloth waistcoat, and a white
kersey jacket, a new pair of shoes and an old
fur hat with a scarf on it. It is supposed
from circumstances that this fellow Davy, ran
off from the county in company with Joe and
Ennals, two young negro men belonging to
Mr. James Lloyd Chamberlaine, who have been
apprehended in Delaware, near Wright's Red
House on the road to Kenton, and are now
lodged in Dover jail.

A reward of 50 dollars will be given for ap-
prehending and securing of said ne-
gro if taken in the state, and a reward of
100 dollars, if taken at any place out
of the state and brought home and delivered
in Easton Gaol. RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, April 20, 1822—1f

To be Leased,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The House occupied by Sol. Wilson as a
Tavern, at the corner of High and Poplar
streets, Cambridge.

This House is large and commodious, and
situated in the most central and populous part
of the town, is in all respects, suitable for
public business: it has six rooms on the first
floor, one of which is fifty two feet long; and
seven on the second, an excellent cellar, two
kitchens and usual out houses.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, June 29—3w



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

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

March 2—1f

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

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

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

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chestertown,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, Jr. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
Proprietors.

Nov. 10, 1821.—1f

Fountain Inn.

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

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

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 13

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry Fi. Fa's to me direct-
ed, at the suit of the following persons, viz.
George Hale, state use of Jesse Robinson, le-
gatee of Elizabeth Robinson, and state use of
Standley Robinson, use of Elizabeth Robinson,
against Thomas Hale, will be sold on Tuesday
the 12th day of August, at the residence of
said Hale in the Town of Easton, between 10
and 3 o'clock the following property, One
Negro Girl called Ann, about 7 years old, one
Horse, one Cart and Harness, one Mahogany
Table, one Pine do. one Cupboard and one
Bureau, seized and taken to satisfy the above
named claims.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 20—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me di-
rected out of Talbot county court, against
John Fletcher, at the suit of Robert Moore,
Executor of William Meely, use Daniel Mar-
tin, will be sold on Wednesday 14th August
next, at the Trappe, between the hours of 4
and 6 o'clock, P. M. All the equitable right
title and interest of him the said John Fletch-
er, in and to a lot or parcel of ground near
the Trappe, called Part of Bamstead contain-
ing 5 acres, with the improvements, seized
and will be sold to satisfy the above claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 20—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed at the
suit of David Farbank, against Oakley Had-
daway and Margaret Mansfield, will be sold
on Friday the 2nd day of August, in the town
of St. Michaels, between 12 and six o'clock,
the following property to wit: one negro wo-
man named Kitty, and her child called Margie-
ret, taken and will be sold to satisfy the
debt interest and cost of the above fi. fa.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 13—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas,
issued out of Talbot county court, to me di-
rected, against Nicholas Owens, at the suit of
Peter Harris use Thomas Stevens, will be sold
on Tuesday the 6th day of August next, at
the court house door, between 3 and 5
o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:
The Lot or parcel of Land & all the improve-
ments thereon, now occupied by William
Sewell, lying on the Road from Easton to
Dover Bridge, seized and will be sold to sat-
isfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 13—ts

Insolvent Notice.

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

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

July 15—4w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, MAY TERM, 18 2.

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

Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

July 20—4w

INSOLVENT DEBTORS Notice.

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

Thomas LeCompte
Joseph McKeel.

Dorchester county, July 20—3w

Bricks for Sale.

To be sold at Public Vendue on 6th day,
the 26th inst. at ten o'clock, a

Kiln of Bricks,

Containing about one hundred thousand.
They will be sold altogether or in lots of
from ten to twenty thousand, to suit purchas-
ers. A credit of six months will be given,
by the purchaser giving note with approved se-
curity, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Attendance given by

ROB. MOORE,
JAMES COCKAYNE.

Easton, 7th mo. 20 1w

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE, ON CONVENIENT
CREDIT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

By order of the President and Directors,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

Branch Bank at Easton, 2m.

July 20, 1822.

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

The subscribers will offer at Public Sale in
Denton, on Tuesday the 6th day of August,
A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,
Lying in the lower part of Caroline county,
immediately on Choptank river, about 7 miles
from Easton, containing five hundred and fifty
acres of Land, about two hundred of which is
in wood. This farm is divided into two ten-
ements, of good soil, adapted to the growth of

CORN, WHEAT, RYE, &c.

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

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

JAMES SANGSTON,

GEO. W. PRATT, and

JNO. BROWN (of Sol.)

Denton, July 20—3w

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

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

ALSO,

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

ALSO,

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

ALSO,

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, July 20

Valuable Farms

TO BE RENTED.

To be Rented for one or more years the
Farms of Mrs. Isabella Smyth, commonly call-
ed the BARKERS LANDING FARM, and the
DOVER FARM, situate and lying on
the North West side of Choptank River,
and adjoining the same and about three
and four miles from Easton—The quality of
the soil is very good and has been much im-
proved. A large quantity of marsh adjoins the
Dover Farm capable of maintaining during
the summer season a considerable number of
Cattle, by which cow-penning has been, and
may be, carried on to a great extent. The
quantity of fine mure attached to the Bar-
kers Landing Farm, may be applied to the
vast improvement of the soil and