

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.

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AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

REPORT ON THE EXISTING TARIFF OF DUTIES.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Delegation of the United Agricultural Societies of Virginia, with instructions to prepare and lay before the next general meeting of Delegates, a petition to the Congress of the United States, praying for a reduction of the Tariff of duties, &c.—concur in making the following

REPORT.

In performing the duty assigned to us by the Delegation, it was found that both the importance and novelty of the subject, required a more minute investigation, than could with propriety be exhibited within the limits of a petition. It was therefore deemed most proper to lay before the Congress of the United States, only the general propositions on which the prayer of the societies is founded, and to submit to the Delegation separately, an exposition of the evils which accrue to agriculture and the nation, from the present tariff of duties on importation.

To oppose the general policy of encouraging manufactures by prohibiting duties, is at this time unnecessary. That question has already been sufficiently discussed by the Delegation, and they have been supported by concurrent memorials of the people from Maine to Georgia, remonstrating against the increase of duties with which the nation was threatened. The voice of the people has decided against the theoretical principle of the tariff of 1816, and we have now only to contend with its practical evils.

From the adoption of the federal constitution to the present time, nearly the whole revenue of the general government, has been derived from duties on importation. This mode of taxation, while restrained within proper limits, was the most equitable that could be devised. It is preferred by the people, for the ease with which its payments are made, and by the government on account of the cheapness and certainty of its collection. But it is perhaps somewhat questionable, whether its real and alleged advantages, may not be counterbalanced by the evils and abuses which are inseparable from indirect taxation. The merchant's usual and necessary commission on the duty, makes the collection dear to the consumer, although cheap to the treasury; and the slightest impost is some obstacle to that perfect freedom of trade and industry, which would most promote the national prosperity. By confounding the taxes on commodities with their prices, they cannot easily be distinguished, and this enables governments to abuse the power, as they have invariably done to the injury of trade and industry, and even of the treasuries, which they intended to increase. We shall show how far the existing tariff varies from its only proper and legitimate object, the collection of revenue, by a fair and equal tax on consumption;—and urge sufficient reasons for that reduction of duties, which is not less requisite for the benefit of the treasury, than for the relief of the people.

The ad-valorem duties fixed by the tariff of 1790, were only 5 per cent. on most imported commodities. and on none did the rate exceed 15 per cent. They received several augmentations previous to 1804, at which time, the greater part of the ad-valorem duties were rated at 15, and the highest at 25 per cent. These rates continued until 1812, when our war with England commenced, on which account all duties were doubled, under the pledge of Congress, that the law should be repealed within a year after the termination of hostilities. When this augmentation took place, a considerable addition to the public revenue, was necessary for national defence, and this heavy charge therefore made the cheerful acquiescence of the community, and by no part more readily than the counties to which our societies belong. In 1816, the war duties were substituted by the present tariff, which was completed by a few additions in 1818. This tariff, so far from restoring the duties which were in operation previous to the war, increased them generally 50 per cent. and on some of the most important foreign commodities, (low priced cottons, iron, &c.) exceeded even the double war duties. Had the receipts of the national treasury corresponded with this augmentation of duties, it would have afforded some consolation, but the well authenticated calculation of many former sources of revenue, has afforded additional evidence of the truth of the aphorism, "that in the arithmetic of the customs, two & two do not always make four, and frequently less than one."

The high duties exacted under the tariff of 1816, have effectually prohibited the importation of articles which antecedently had contributed in an important degree, to augment the receipts of the treasury. Of course, so many of the sources of revenue are completely dried up. But notwithstanding, the full amount of tax thus imposed, is still fully paid by the consumers, in the monopoly price of the domestic articles, which have substituted the foreign. Among the prohibited commodities, coarse cottons deserve particular notice. These are ostensibly charged 25 per cent; but the law requires, that the first cost shall not be estimated at less than 25 cents the square yard. As the cheapest foreign cottons may be purchased for one fourth of that price, 100 per cent would be the real duty charged, instead of 25 which appears on the law. What amount of revenue is now lost by the prohibitory duties on low priced European cottons, we have no grounds to estimate; but those from India alone, formerly yielded to the treasury, about \$1,000,000 annually, the whole of which is now sacrificed and converted into an indirect bounty, paid for the manufacture. What adds to the enormity of the evil, is, that its entire payment is drawn from the poorer class of the community, by whom goods of this quality are exclusively required. To the wealthy purchasers of the finest cottons, the cost of duty is only 25 per cent. The destruction of this branch of the India trade, by the tariff of 1816, has produced consequences, not less injurious to commerce, than to the revenue. The magnitude of this part of the evil effects, may be inferred from the following alarming fact. In 1807 fifteen ships from the port of Salem, alone were employed in the India trade; the prohibitory duties on cottons, reduced the number to two; nor are these sustained in its prosecution, so much by the home market, as by reshipments to Europe and South America, by which means the excessive duties are avoided.

When nails were charged two cents, and spikes one cent per pound, the average duty paid on them, into the treasury, for 1802, 3 and 4, amounted to \$70,000 a year. The rate on one of these articles is now doubled, and on the other, tripled;—their prices have risen in full proportion—but the present tax being prohibitory, no part is paid to the government, but the whole to the manufacturer. From the increase of these duties, and of the population and consequent consumption of the country, since 1804, there can be no question, but the loss to the government and people, on these two inconsiderable articles alone, has been equal to \$170,000 a year, since the adoption of the present tariff.

The foregoing examples furnish fair specimens of the effects of the duties imposed on all commodities which can possibly be manufactured in the United States. Most of them it is admitted, are only partially prohibitory—but as far as they are operative in that way, to the same extent do they deplete both the treasury and the people. There is not a single duty on articles of this description, which would be increased in amount, by being reduced in rate.

Books are printed and sold in this country, at less than the first cost in England. Consequently the duty of 15 per cent. on imported books, is required neither for revenue, nor for the protection of the home manufacture. Its immediate effects, as it regards the pecuniary national loss, are inconsiderable: but no part of the tariff can produce more of ultimate injury, when compared with the very slight benefits, expected from this duty. All European works, for which there is an extensive demand, are immediately furnished to the public, by American publishers. Thus we are regularly and cheaply supplied with all the trash intended for the circulating libraries of England—but many works of great intrinsic value, which from the nature of things, would have but few readers, cannot be profitably reprinted here, and the duty obstructs or prohibits their importation. The most striking example of this evil, is found in the difficulty with which European agricultural works can be obtained. In no other class is more discrimination necessary, for selecting such as are valuable from the worthless mass; and none, even of the best, have fewer purchasers, or readers. We know of but three European volumes on agriculture, which have been republished in the United States, and works of this description were seldom or never imported for sale, until within the last few years. The spirit of enquiry which has lately arisen among farmers, has in some measure counteracted the prohibitory tendency of this duty. Our booksellers have imported some valuable works, and, (as might be expected) still more which are useless, and the necessary high price of all, has allowed so little profit to the importers, that we understand, no expectation remains of a repetition of the experiment. We admit that the most unreasonable price might not deter an individual from importing a work for his own use, the contents of which he knew to be valuable. But our prohibitory system has allowed so little information on this subject, that but few individuals can form a just opinion of the merits of any foreign agricultural publication, until all the expenses of its importation are incurred.

The injury which may be sustained from this kind of deprivation, cannot be estimated by dollars and cents. To oppose any obstacle whatever to the progress of intellectual improvement, presents a singular feature in the policy of a free government: yet not content with the present duty of 15 per cent. on foreign books, it was proposed in 1820, by the committee of manufactures, and actually passed the House of Representatives, to increase it to 25 per cent.

For the purpose of raising the greatest possible revenue by an impost, it is necessary that the prices of foreign commodities should bear a certain proportion to the prices of the domestic produce, offered in exchange. By causing the prices of foreign commodities to exceed the limits of that proportion, the tariff injured the public revenue; and other circumstances of subsequent occurrence have increased its ill effects. Commodities generally, throughout the world, have fallen considerably in value, since 1816; and all our specific duties of course, have increased in rate, in proportion to the reduction in price of the articles to which they are affixed. There is another and a much more important consideration. The produce of our soil has fallen still lower than manufactures and other foreign productions. The average reduction of the prices of corn, wheat and tobacco, is at least 50 per cent. and consequently, the means for the payment of the duties, are lessened in the same proportion. For any amount of tax imposed by the tariff which in 1816 could have been paid with one bushel of wheat, we have now to pay two bushels;—and the result is the same, whether the duty was imposed for revenue, or for protection; whether the farmer pays it directly to the treasury, or indirectly to the manufacturer. In this manner, both specific and ad-valorem duties, which under different circumstances were equitable and productive, without any alteration of the statute book, may become burdensome to the people, and unproductive to the treasury.

The diminution of revenue from the impost on manufactures, was not only foreseen, but intended, by the statesmen who framed the tariff of 1816. This deficiency was expected to be more than supplied, by the increased duties on foreign luxuries. This part of the system met with no opposition: it is a plausible and popular measure to impose heavy taxes on luxuries; and statesmen of a certain description were of opinion that to restrain or prevent the importation of such articles, could not be attended with other than beneficial effects on the country. We shall consider the policy on the several grounds assumed by its advocates, and particularly, examine whether any compensation is thus afforded to the poorer class of society, in return for their suffering the heaviest evils of the duties on articles of primary necessity.

Sumptuary laws for restraining the expensive habits of a people, have been tried of ten enough to prove their utter inefficiency. Universal experience on this head, renders it unnecessary to examine minutely for moral effects from the high duties on wines, tea, sugar, coffee, silks, &c. Governments, which Adam Smith correctly calls the greatest of all spendthrifts, are illy calculated to teach economy to the people, and frequently, (as in the present instance,) restrain the production of wealth, by the very measures which were intended to prevent its dissipation. The people of every country are sufficiently disposed to produce and accumulate wealth unless government interferes with its expenditure. The desire to possess and enjoy luxuries, forms the only inducement to labour, after the bare means of subsistence are provided—and to this universal pursuit of luxuries, the civilized world owes its wealth and power, refinement and learning.

The total amount of revenue derived from this class of articles, has not been impaired by the last augmentation of rates, and perhaps in many cases it is increased. But their importation and consumption have been materially lessened and this has produced evils of greater magnitude, than merely paying a higher price, for more limited enjoyments.

We cannot possibly sell commodities to another country, without buying to an equal amount, nor can we buy, without an equal selling. This rule is as certain, as that payment follows purchase, for in this way only can payment be made. This exchange of commodities, is generally direct, in the trade between any two countries—but however indirect or circuitous may be the mode of exchange, the result is still the same, viz: that buying and selling are reciprocal and equal. The nation which refuses to buy any commodity, by that means prevents the sale of the same amount of its own produce. The former and present state of our trade with Madeira, will illustrate this proposition.

The Madeira Islands once furnished a considerable market for our provisions, and we took in return wine, their only means for payment. The duty on Madeira wine was raised in 1800 from 18 to 58 cents per gallon, and 1816 to 100. The last duty almost prohibits the importation; the revenue is injured, and our exportation of provisions to Madeira has ceased with the return cargoes which are no longer admissible. The Islanders need our corn and flour as much as before—but we refuse to take their only product for payment, and thus surrender the market to other nations. The merchants who can both sell a cargo of corn, and buy another of wine, in one voyage can arrive from the market any competitor, who can perform only one of the two operations. While wines were moderately taxed the expense was exclusively borne by the rich consumers, who by gratifying themselves with this luxury, not only added to the revenue, but also extended our commerce, and benefitted the whole country, by causing a greater demand for our produce. By raising the duties, all these good effects have been lost. The rich by ceasing to consume, have ceased to pay that part of the tax to which they were subjected, and now only share the evils produced in common with the poorest individuals of the community.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LIST OF LAWS,

Passed at December Session, 1821.

(CONCLUDED.)

133 An act to appoint commissioners for the purpose of altering the divisional line between the first and fourth election districts, in Allegany county.

134 An act to authorise William D. Davidson to bring into this state a certain negro therein mentioned.

135 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the relief of the sheriffs and collectors of the several counties in this state.

136 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for founding a college on the western shore of this state, and constituting the same, together with Washington College on the eastern shore, into one University by the name of The University of Maryland.

137 An act to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session.

138 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for incorporating a society to educate and maintain poor orphans, and other destitute female children, by the name of The Orphanal Charity School of the City of Baltimore.

139 A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

140 An act for the benefit of Marcellus Keene, of the city of Baltimore.

141 An act to authorise the establishment of an additional warehouse in the city of Baltimore for the inspection of tobacco.

142 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named.

143 An act to incorporate the president and commissioners of the town of Elkton and declare their powers.

144 An act to regulate the pay of the justices of the orphans court of the several counties therein named.

145 An act to provide for the widening of East street, in the city of Baltimore.

146 An act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Kent county.

147 An act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland.

148 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish a patrol in Saint Mary's, Anne Arundel, Prince George's & Charles counties, passed December session, 1820, chapter 200.

149 An act to authorise Richard B. Lee to bring into this state a certain negro therein mentioned.

150 An act relating to the Maryland Penitentiary.

151 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorise the levy court of Cecil county, to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned, passed the 16th day of February, 1821.

152 An act relating to public roads in the several counties therein mentioned.

153 An act for the relief of Ann Key, administratrix of P. B. Key.

154 An act for the relief of the poor of Worcester county, being supplementary to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of the poor of the several counties of this state.

155 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the market space, in Hager's Town to the west bank of Conococheague.

156 An act to authorise the orphans courts in this state to appoint trustees in cases therein mentioned.

157 An act for the relief of Michael J. Ford, of the city of Baltimore.

158 A supplement to an act, entitled, a supplement to an act, to provide for the opening and extension of Pratt street, in the city of Baltimore.

159 An act to ascertain & to establish in the third district of Somerset county, a proper place for holding elections.

160 An act for the relief William A. Schofield, relating to certain land therein mentioned.

161 A supplement to the act, entitled,

an act relating to the removal of causes for trial within the sixth district.

162 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act incorporating into one the several acts relating to constables fees.

163 An act to encourage the destruction of crows in Somerset county.

164 An act for the benefit of Ebenezer T. Massey and Emily Ann his wife.

165 An act to alter and change the place of holding the election in the third election district of Dorchester county.

166 A further supplement to an act to incorporate the stockholders in the United Bank of Maryland.

167 A further supplement to an act entitled, an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore.

168 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the establishment of free schools, in the several counties of this state.

169 A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to Havre de Grace.

170 An act for the relief of Ann Merriam of Baltimore.

171 An act concerning Lower Marlborough Academy.

172 An act to incorporate a company to erect a shot tower in or adjacent to the city of Baltimore.

173 An act for the benefit of William West.

174 An act for the relief of the poor of Anne Arundel county, being supplementary to the act entitled, an act for the relief of the poor of the several counties therein mentioned.

175 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act relating to constables bonds.

176 A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned.

177 An act to divorce Thomas Knock and Margaret his wife, of Baltimore county.

178 An act to divorce William Smith and Sarah his wife, of Calvert county.

179 An act for the relief of Jacob Shellenhorn of Allegany county.

180 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to lay out and straighten a certain road in Baltimore county, passed at December session 1803, chapter 14.

181 An act to establish the pay of jurors and witnesses in Saint Mary's county.

182 A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to the public roads in the several counties therein mentioned.

183 A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to prevent the inconveniences arising from slaves being permitted to act as free.

184 An act for altering and amending the road from Baltimore city to Bell Air in Harford county.

185 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to provide for the erection of an additional wharf in the town of Nottingham, in Prince George's county, and for other purposes.

186 An act for building a bridge over Tuckahoe creek, where the old bridge now stands.

187 An act for the relief of sundry persons of Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties and the city of Annapolis.

188 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.

189 An act for the relief of Col. Roger Jones, Gracey Ann Blackwell and Catharine Monmouth.

190 An act authorising the appointment of an agent.

191 A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate lotteries.

192 An act to provide a revenue for the support of the government of this state.

195 A further and additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act concerning crimes and punishments.

196 An act to authorise the Orphans' court of Montgomery county, to appoint a trustee to convey the lands of the heirs of John A. Brown, to Joseph Neale.

197 An act to pay the civil list, and other expenses of civil government.

198 An act for the relief of George Womeldorf of Washington county.

199 An act relating to the payment of pensions granted by this state.

200 An act authorising the laying off ground and extending thereon the public wharf, at New Town in Worcester county.

201 An act to incorporate the Savage Manufacturing Company.

202 An act for the benefit of William Harness, of Allegany county.

203 A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, and to establish and regulate a market in said town.

204 An act authorising a loan of one hundred thousand dollars.

205 An additional supplement to an act,

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T. W. DYOTT M.D.
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the City of Baltimore.

206 An act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act for the benefit of the infant children of Garard Briscoe, late of Charles county deceased, passed in the year 1813, Chap. 152.

207 An act to lay out and make public a road leading from Bean town in Charles county, to Mattowoman Swamp between the plantations of Theodore Dyer and Eleanor Townsend, where the said swamp divides Charles and Prince George's counties.

208 An act relating to a landing place on Wicomico river.

209 A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the preservation of the breed of fish.

210 An act for the benefit of the Widow and heirs at law of Thomas Worthington, late of Baltimore county, deceased.

211 An act for the benefit of Nathaniel Waters, of the town of Alexandria, District of Columbia.

212 An act for the relief of William Coleman of Montgomery county, and Edward H. C. Wilson of Somerset county.

213 An act for the benefit of James Simmons and Mackall Dorsey of Calvert county.

214 An act entitled, an act to alter and change the place of holding the elections at Hall's cross roads, in the second election district in Harford county.

215 An act entitled, an act concerning the school fund in Washington county.

216 An act entitled, a further supplement to the act entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

217 An act, entitled a further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to establish and incorporate a medical Chirurgical Faculty in the state of Maryland.

218 An act, entitled, an act concerning the Chancery court.

219 An act, entitled, an act relating to minors.

220 An act, entitled, an act relative to the road made by the United States from Cumberland on the Potomac river, to or near Wheeling on the Ohio river.

221 An act entitled a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of salted fish.

222 An act entitled, an act to relinquish the right of the state to certain lands therein mentioned.

223 An act, entitled, an act authorising commissioners to make alterations in the election districts of Montgomery county.

224 An act entitled a further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorise a Lottery or Lotteries to raise a sum of money for the purpose of repairing and raising a fund for the use of the Washington College.

225 An act, entitled, an act concerning the Shepherds' Town Bridge company.

226 An act, entitled, an act relating to acknowledgements and effect of deeds made by corporate bodies.

227 An act, entitled, an act for the relief of Robert H. Goldsborough and Edward N. Hambleton, as securities of Allen Bowie, late sheriff of Talbot county.

228 An act, entitled, an act for the benefit of the town of Havre de Grace.

229 An act, entitled, an act relating to crimes and punishments in the city of Baltimore.

230 An act relating to the paving of certain streets in the city of Baltimore.

231 An act for the relief of the deaf and dumb child of Theophilus Davis, of Saint Mary's county.

232 An act taxing or licensing certain dealers in lottery tickets and others.

233 An act for the benefit of John Hill of Montgomery county.

234 An act for the benefit of the rector of Saint John's Parish, in Harford and Baltimore counties.

235 An act for the relief of Samuel Simmons, of the city of Baltimore.

236 An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

237 An act to repeal an act entitled, an act for the relief of Edward Godman of Montgomery county.

238 A further supplement to an act entitled, an act for licensing and regulating ordinary keepers.

239 A supplement to an act entitled, an act to provide a revenue for the support of the government of this state.

240 An act to repeal part of an act therein mentioned.

241 An act to provide for appointing a commissioner in Montgomery county, for the purpose therein mentioned.

242 An act authorising and empowering the levy court of Montgomery county to assess and levy a sum of money for the support and maintenance of the idiot son of John Grant and Viriada Compton.

243 An act relating to coroners.

244 An act relating to the removal of criminal cases in Baltimore city and county courts.

245 A further supplement to the act entitled, an act to incorporate a company under the name of the Hydrant Company of Port Tobacco.

246 An act entitled, a supplement to the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of dry goods, and for other purposes.

247 An act to lay out and make public a road leading from Bean Town, in Charles county, till it intersects the dividing line between Prince Georges and said county, near Ignatius Gardiner's gate.

248 An act in favor of James Beachan and Sarah his wife.

249 An act relating to the Justices of the Peace in the city of Baltimore.

250 An act entitled a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act relating to in-

Baltimore.

251 An act, entitled, an act supplementary to the act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named.

252 An act, entitled, an act relating to the city of Baltimore and to certain officers and elections therein mentioned.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.
No. 21.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It was not my intention to have addressed you again on the subject of the public debt—but accidentally casting my eye over a report of the committee of ways and means, recently made to Congress on that subject, I feel it to be my duty to expose a few of the gross errors and glaring inconsistencies contained in that document.

The committee recommend the adoption of the plan suggested by the Secretary of the treasury, in his annual report to Congress, for exchanging a portion of the six and seven per cent stock, redeemable in 1825 and 1826, for five per cent stock, redeemable at a later period. The committee think this plan a feasible one, and that it will be advantageous not only to the public, but to the holders of the stock. The latter will, I imagine, take leave to judge of that matter for themselves. I, for one, do not-by declare before-hand, that I will not accept the proffered boon. But that is a matter on which each stockholder will judge for himself, & has not any material connection with the mistakes (I will not say wilful ones) which it is now my purpose to expose.

It is really astonishing to hear how gravely the committee of ways and means talk about the future operations of the sinking fund—just as though they could make any sober-minded man believe that the present incumbents in power ever mean to perform the promises now held forth. I view the proposition in the double light, of a bait to lure and entrap the unthinking and the credulous, and as a most miserable (not to say dishonest) expedient to keep up for awhile longer, the tottering credit of a weak and feeble administration. Talk now, after what has taken place, about the operations of the sinking fund, and what wonders it is to accomplish in the redemption of the national debt, after the years 1825 and 1826? The sinking fund! once the pride and boast of this country—that great contrivance which was to extricate the nation from all its pecuniary engagements!—to maintain and sustain the public credit! I ask—where is it? It has been unlawfully seized upon, and despoiled of every thing useful to us in a national point of view—while the proceeds from it have been lavishly wasted and squandered in useless expenditures—by making advances to Tom, Dick and Harry, which will not be accounted for: giving fat jobs and contracts to members of Congress, and others, under the rose; and bestowing useless and expensive offices on time serving sycophants, parasites and demagogues. The sinking fund is literally defunct. It has been strangled by those who had it in keeping—not in its infancy—but after it had reached maturity, and was in the full tide of successful experiment! It is a dead letter on the statute book—Although it is but a few years since it received an accession of \$2,000,000 per annum, its provisions are now totally disregarded, and considered as obsolete, except when it may become necessary for political jugglers to refer to it, for the purpose of helping them out in some miserable scheme of finance, to keep the wheels of the government in motion—after a fashion.

We will now take a glance at the report of the committee of ways and means. They say: 'If the proposed exchange of stock shall take effect, and the amount of the sinking fund be continued at ten millions of dollars, the whole debt of the United States, (the 3 per cent excepted) will be extinguished in the year 1833, except only the sum of \$1,952,000.' The committee then proceed to give us an account of this 'whole debt of the United States,' except the 3 per cent stock, and make the amount less by nearly \$17,000,000 than the true amount!—They leave out of their statement the following sums.

1 Unredeemed amount of deferred stock (round numbers)	\$1,000,000
2 Do do stock of 1796, now payable	80,000
3 Loan of 1820, (2 millions dollars of which are now payable)	3,000,000
4 Loan of 1821	5,000,000
5 Five per cent. stock, subscription to Bank United States	7,000,000
	\$16,780,000

Say sixteen millions seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Now, I will ask, what reliance ought Congress, or the nation, to place on this report—emanating too, as I find it does, from the treasury department? The committee professed to give us an account of the whole public debt (the 3 per cent excepted) and the time in which it would all be reimbursed. The chairman of the committee is, I am told, an experienced merchant and expert accountant—Can it be possible that he should accidentally have made a mistake of such magnitude. I apprehend not. Besides, the document on which the report is based, came, it seems, from the treasury. Again: The chairman of this committee further reports, that in 1825, \$5,350,000—and in 1826, the sum of \$5,750,000 of the sinking fund will be 'applicable' in these years to redeeming the principal of the public debt. I hope the honorable

upon in Congress to furnish the proofs by which he arrives at these results. The same gentleman, in his report of April 1820, told Congress, that in 1825 and '26, there would be a surplus of the sinking fund 'applicable' to the payment of the public debt falling due in these years, of upwards of 21 millions of dollars. I leave these glaring inconsistencies and downright incongruities, to be reconciled and explained by the committee of ways and means and the Secretary of the treasury. I shall not enter into an examination of their schemes of finance; my chief object in addressing the public being to detect error and expose fraud; but this much I will say—that the legislative body which shall adopt their plans, by making them the basis of its measures, will be unworthy of the confidence & support of an enlightened and free people.

A NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

P. S.—A few remarks on the subject of public defaulters, in my next—and on the letter of the 3d Aditor, recently published. I have yet a little more to say about the treasury department—the 'unavailable' funds—and the District Banks—all of which shall appear in due season, let who will be offended. The truth of all these matters, so far as the public is interested, ought to be known, and shall be known, as far as I have knowledge of it.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.
MEETING OF PHYSICIANS.

A large number of the physicians of this city and adjoining districts, convened at the Hall of the Board of Health, on the 7th instant, pursuant to an advertisement inserted in the public journals, inviting them to assemble in order that they might take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures to counteract the effects on the public mind, of certain publications and rumors emanating from the city of Baltimore, hurtful to the reputation of vaccine as a preventive of small pox.

Dr. JOSEPH PARRISH was called to the chair, and Dr. S. JACKSON was appointed secretary.

After discussion, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the rumors prevailing in Baltimore, hostile to the vaccine disease, and whether any circumstances had occurred to weaken the well founded confidence, universally entertained, of the perfect exemption procured by the vaccine disease, from the attack of small pox. Drs. J. Barnes, J. G. Nancrede, J. Parrish, E. Griffiths, T. Mitchell and S. Calhoun, were appointed the committee.

An adjourned meeting was held on the 20th instant, to receive the report of the committee, which having been read, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the papers of this city.

REPORT.

The committee appointed to make enquiry relative to the late rumours in the city of Baltimore, unfavourable to vaccination as a preventive of small pox report, T at immediately after the late meeting, with the view of eliciting full and satisfactory information, they addressed a circular to a number of physicians in Baltimore, to which replies have been transmitted with a degree of promptitude and politeness, that merit the thanks of the profession and the community at large. The communications from these gentlemen, with but a single exception, contain strong evidence in favour of vaccination. In addition to the information thus obtained, the committee have availed themselves of the experience of medical men in Philadelphia as well as of much interesting matter, published in foreign books and journals, touching similar points of inquiry in Great Britain, Italy, France and Germany. From the whole view of the case, thus elucidated, the committee have been enabled to derive the most satisfactory result as to the efficacy of vaccination in preventing the mortality of the small pox.

The evidence is most conclusive, that the occurrence of small pox in persons who have been successfully vaccinated, is so extremely rare, as to be justly regarded as an almost universal rule. The same thing, however, obtains in relation to those who have previously had the small pox; for it is evident, from the best authorities, that such persons are attacked by that disease, as well as those who have been successfully vaccinated. So that, whatever has been said against the security that vaccination affords against small pox, may be alleged against small pox itself. There is no advantage claimed for inoculated small pox, that does not fairly belong to the vaccine disease, while there are dangers inseparable from small pox, from which the vaccine is entirely free.

Inoculated small pox sometimes destroys life, the vaccine disease never involves it in danger. Inoculated small pox may propagate itself, and involve thousands in its calamitous consequences, while the vaccine disease can be communicated only by the insertion of the matter.

It is certain, that small pox is now prevailing in Baltimore, but the true source of the rumours unfavourable to vaccination, appears to be, the liability of those who have been successfully vaccinated, to be affected with a disease, usually denominated Varioloid; which appears to be a form of small pox, so modified by previous vaccination, as to be almost free from danger. This form of disease attacks persons who have had the small pox, as well as those who have been vaccinated—but it is generally milder in the latter, than in the former. Instances of death from it are very rare, under any circumstances, but they occur more frequently in those who have had small pox, than in vaccinated persons. The secondary fever which gives to small

pox its principal malignity, seldom attends this varioloid eruption.

Deeply impressed with the correctness of these views, your committee respectfully submit the following resolutions viz:

Resolved, That notwithstanding certain reports have been recently circulated, tending to impair the confidence heretofore reposed in vaccination as a preventive of small pox, yet we are decidedly of opinion, that this inestimable gift of heaven to the human family, still maintains the high character that has been awarded to it, after years of extensive experience, among the physicians of Europe and America.

Resolved, That an attempt to revive the practice of inoculation for small pox among those who have not been previously vaccinated, may be productive of most alarming and fatal consequences, and as no facts have come to our knowledge to justify such a practice, we do hereby enter our public protest against it.

JOSEPH PARRISH, Chairman.
Attest—SAMUEL JACKSON, Sec'y.

*We refer to the following authorities in support of the positions contained in the report.—Thompson on Varioloid Disease—London Med. and Surg. Transact. vol. X—Thomson's Practice—Eclectic Repository, vols. 8 and 9—New York Med. Repos. vols. 8, 11, 13, 14, of old series—vols. 1 and 3, new series, vol. 1—Aikin on Cow Pox—Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Journal, Nos. 56, 57, 58, 63, 67, 68.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.
INUNDATION.

A very heavy rain on Wednesday night, in conjunction with a warm thawing atmosphere, occasioned a sudden rise of the waters of Jones' Falls at an early hour of Thursday morning, and presented another appalling spectacle to the inhabitants residing in its vicinity. Much of the property on the west side of the stream, located in low situations, such as Holiday street, Bath street, Fish Market space, &c. was under water. Although the damages have not been so widely extensive as on former occasions, yet we regret to add, the losses of individuals will, in the aggregate, amount to a considerable sum.—The greatest sufferer we learn is again a worthy citizen Mr. MARCUS M'CAUSLAND, whose loss alone is computed at several thousand dollars.—*Amer.*

WILMINGTON, Feb. 26.
FRESHET.

There has been much damage done, in the neighbourhood of this place, by the freshet which was produced by the breaking up of the ice on Thursday last.

The chain bridge at Brandywine was carried away, and with it the corner of Mr. Shipley's mill, from which some flour was swept off. The damage may amount to three or four thousand dollars. As the water was from twelve to eighteen inches deep on the lower floors of the other mills, some injury was sustained by others, in consequence of the wetting of grain and flour, but not to any very great amount. The dams, however are swept away, and the replacing of them will be attended with considerable expense. Several persons were standing on the bridge, at the time it gave way, and were carried down by the current. One of them, an apprentice boy, was swept into an opening between two of the mills, and was extricated from his perilous situation, by the men at one of the mills. Mr. Dutton, and another man have not been heard of.

Ascending the stream, the machinery in the Cotton Manufactories of Messrs. Brinhurst and Carter, have been injured by being wet, but not we believe to any great amount. Mr. Siddle, from the same cause, has suffered considerably, as a considerable part of his machinery was new, and is very much injured. The Sulphur Mill of Mr. E. I. Dupont was carried away, which, we believe, is his principal loss, except the injury done to his dam. At Mr. V. Dupont's, the Mill was somewhat injured and the race filled up; the damage may amount to four or five hundred dollars. But Messrs. J. and T. Gilpin have suffered to a very great amount. A stone building belonging to their paper establishment, and used for the purpose of preparing their rags, was partly carried off, together with a quantity of rags; and it is stated a thousand dollars worth of paper entirely finished, and ready for market, accompanied them. Several small buildings were destroyed, and some injury done to other parts of the establishment. It is estimated by Mr. T. Gilpin, that their loss will amount to \$50,000. Mr. Twaddle's factory, which was but just finished, is said to be destroyed. Mr. Young's dye house was partly demolished, and some machinery wet. Mr. Kirk too has sustained some injury, but it is not, we understand, of much amount. The bridge known by the name of Kirk's bridge was destroyed, and it is stated that a gentleman was passing in a gig at the time, who was carried down the stream with it. The gig is reported to have been seen passing opposite Messrs. Gilpin's establishment on Friday, but nothing has been heard or seen of the man or horse. All the dams but one, as high up as Mr. Young's, are said to be either destroyed or very materially injured. The water is stated to have been two feet higher in the Brandywine, than it was before known by the oldest inhabitant, and the amount of the damage done by the flood, at a moderate computation, may be estimated at One hundred thousand dollars.

On Red Clay Creek, so far as we have been able to learn but little injury has been done. Messrs. S. and J. T. Baily have lost some logs and scantling which were carried away with the current, and some flour and grain were wet in their grist mill, but the quantity was small and it is thought that the whole amount of the actual loss

will not exceed one hundred dollars. A bridge on the mail road near Statton was destroyed.

The pressure of ice water and scantling against the bridge over the Christians, opposite this borough, was great, but no other injury was done to it than the breaking of one of the piers.

At Saint Georges, it is said that the mill and dam have both been carried away. The road to Dover crossed the dam; it has been rendered impassible.

On the Schuylkill the fall bridge has been carried away, together with some dams, but the damage done has not been so great as might have been expected from the extent of the swell, and the comparative loss in other places. The improvement of the navigation Company, on that stream, are said to be all safe.

The damage on the road towards Baltimore, has not, we understand, been very great, but the roads have become so bad, that the mails from that city, have not for some days past, reached us until late in the afternoon.—*Del. Gaz.*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

Our State Legislature adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of twelve weeks, during which period they passed Two Hundred and Fifty-two Acts.

THOMAS B. DORSEY, Esq. of Anne Arundel county, was appointed, on the 17th ult., by the Governor and Council, Attorney General of this State.—We understand Mr. D. has appointed the following gentlemen as his deputies, viz:

William Hayward, Jr. Esq. for Talbot, Queen Anns, Kent and Cecil counties.
George W. Webb, Esq. for Caroline and Dorchester counties.
James Dixon, Esq. for Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties.
Julius Forrest, Esq. for Prince Georges, St Mary's and Charles counties.

APPOINTMENTS.
By the Governor & Council of Maryland, FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT.
Stephen Reyner Thomas P. Bennett
William Jenkins

LEVY COURT.
Lambert W. Spencer Enalls Martin, jr.
Anthony Ross Cyrus Newlin
John Kemp William Harrison, jr.
Alexander B. Harrison

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
William Harrison, jr. Edward Roberts
Stephen Reyner William A. Leonard
Wm. W. Haddaway James Chambers
James Egarte Levin Mills
Samuel Y. Garey Joseph Turner
Bennett Bracco Henry Thomas
Samuel Colston James Seth
Philemon Willis Solomon Dickinson
Richard Robinson Lambert Rose
Richard Sherwood Lambert Clayland
Thomas Jones James Chaplin, jr.
Edward Martin Thomas Wells
Foster Maynard Geo. G. Simmons
William Caulk Wrightson Lowe
Joseph Harrison of Jonesdale William Moffit
Robert Dodson William Willis
Jeremiah Valiant John D. Singleton
Joseph Turner, Jr. Edward M'Daniel
Benjamin Benny

CORONERS.
James Harrison Philemon Torrey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

The Board of Commissioners for deciding on claims under the Spanish Treaty are most industriously engaged in the business confided to them. Important points are occasionally decided. A decision was yesterday announced, we understand, which is favourable to the admission of a description of claims, embracing a considerable amount, viz. those cases of captures by French privateers, where the vessels were carried into Spanish ports, and the prizes disposed of by the captors without the form of trial or condemnation.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19.—A very important change has been made at all our City banks within the last week. They will not for the present, take on deposit or in payment, the notes of any bank which is located further south than Baltimore.—*Dem Press*

New Orleans, Jan. 17.—We are sorry to learn that several wealthy planters, of respectable standing, have been arrested by the Marshal, and brought to town on a charge of smuggling African Negroes into the country.

Mails Lost.—It is stated to us that no less than five mails have been either stolen or lost, which were sent from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia, since the first day of this year! We would ask the Post Master General if he has received any information as to the above extraordinary losses?

Several letters containing bank notes, directed to this city, have not been received. Some of these notes have written in red ink on the face of them, Jan'y 4th, 1822, others January 26, 1822; attention to this might aid in detecting the mode of losing the mails.—*Fed. Gaz.*

New York, Feb. 20.

DARING OUTRAGE.
Letters by the Northern Mail, which did not arrive till a late hour last evening, confirm the distressing intelligence of the destruction of the mansion-house of General Rensselaer, as stated in our paper of yesterday. The particulars of this barbarous outrage, as given in the following extracts, were related to us yesterday morning; but they appeared too atrocious to be credible.

Extract of a letter from Albany, to the

Editors of the Statesman, dated Feb. 17th.

"This morning at half past 12 o'clock, the mansion-house of General Solomon Van Rensselaer, on his farm, in Bethlehem, was destroyed by fire. It was most unquestionably the work of incendiaries. His son, who slept in a room of the building, was awakened by the noise of three men in the room, and the fumes of the smoke. The men attacked him, and he defended himself by discharging a gun at them, which did not take effect, and would probably have succeeded in dispatching him, had it not been for the timely assistance of two men, who lodged in another part of the house. The villains succeeded in making their escape, and have not yet been traced. The house is now level with the ground—the barn and out houses saved."

General Van Rensselaer has offered a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection and arrest of the villains; and the governor has issued a Proclamation offering a similar reward.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

No. 7.

"History is philosophy teaching by example."

Since the last number of our series, (which has been unavoidably interrupted,) concluded with some notice of the providential removal of Washington from this vale of sorrow, it may not be improper here to redeem the promise formerly made, and to call the attention of my readers to certain other calamities, (in addition to those that have been mentioned) which were intended to disturb the peace and wound the reputation of Columbia's favourite son.

It is a singular and interesting fact, which has not been often noticed, that all hostility to the memory of this great man, and all the infamous abuse that was so lavishly poured upon him whilst living, ceased after he had paid the great debt of nature, and have been heard no more. This circumstance will have a tendency to develop the reasons and motives of those who aided and abetted in the vain attempt to asperse his fame. For if the charges that I am about to relate originated from an honest conviction of their truth, and a desire to hand down to posterity the real and deliberate opinions and impressions of their authors, surely it becomes them even now to proclaim their sentiments, and not to deny or disavow what they formerly advanced. Indeed the great mass of modern democrats are always anxious and willing to explain away and soften many passages that appeared in their papers at that period, and to give them a meaning and construction which the English language will not allow.

The conduct of some of the American citizens towards their great deliver, is in exact analogy with that of the Athenians and other ancient democracies; and proves the identity of the human character when placed under similar circumstances. In that renowned republic, where popular eloquence rose to such a degree of perfection as almost to shake credulity, the whole mass of the people, in whose hands the sovereign power was lodged, were accustomed to assemble together and listen to the declamations and pleadings of those, who, by the bounty of nature or by the slow and painful efforts of assiduous application and midnight toil, had gained an ascendancy over their fellow-citizens. The effects that were wrought upon the passions, the feelings and prejudices of an Athenian assembly, were indeed wonderful: but they were the same that have been wrought in the present age, and in the United States, by the free and uncontrolled liberty of the press.

Whenever any individual Athenian had arisen to eminence in the state, and had rendered any important service to his country, in almost every instance, he was rewarded by death or banishment. He was sure to attract the hatred or ill will of certain designing, dishonest, malicious demagogues, who would boldly rise amidst the people, and under the specious pretence of love of country, admonish their hearers to beware the ambition and intrigues of the man whose whole life had been dedicated to his country's glory. These appeals to the passions of a thronging multitude succeeded too often; which the fate of Socrates, Aristides, Themistocles, Phocion and a long list of illustrious statesmen and warriors has awfully verified. And, as it usually happens that those, who judge hastily, judge wrong; thus the sickle Athenians, who had condemned to unmerited death the noblest of their citizens, before the effervescence occasioned by imaginary terrors had subsided, always repented of their ingratitude & folly. For when the sober season of reflection came, and reason, that polar star that was designed by Providence to direct, controul and still the variable and stormy passions of the soul, had faithfully performed its office, these haughty republicans, who had "felt power and forgot right," discovered when too late that the sentence of condemnation was both unjust and undeserved; and with becoming zeal, erected the monumental marble as a memento of their repentance, and the remembrance of their victims. Thus we have another evidence of the truth of the maxim, that the little good we possess in this world can only be appreciated by its loss.

It is indeed to me a painful task to speak or write any thing that may derogate from the character of any human being: but more particularly from that of those who were in any manner instrumental in effecting our political emancipation. It is a sure and unerring mark of a dark and malignant heart, to take delight in retailing the faults and imperfections of our neighbours: and I apprehend, that the converse of the proposition will also hold true. For surely it is some evidence of benevolence, to draw a

veil, woven by the hand of mercy, over the failings of our fellow-creatures.

The above observations are orthodox, only as it regards private life. But wherever any individual is invested with any office of honor or emolument, or has rendered himself conspicuous in a nation by his virtues or his vices, and is viewed as one of the leaders in political discussions—he becomes in a manner the property of the public. He is answerable at the bar of reason and impartial history, for every sentence he publishes—for every political sentiment he utters. And it is the privilege and the duty of every freeman, who feels interested in the propagation of truth, to rend with boldness the veil worn by intrigue, hypocrisy and the language of passion, and to expose the deformity of those who have triumphed, by unhallowed means, over the reason and common sense of thousands.

That which I am about to relate concerning the conduct of Mr. Jefferson and others, who have acted an important part in this country from the time that Washington was first elected President, until the election of Mr. Monroe, is certainly entitled to some consideration. I intend to relate, for the benefit of those who may possibly have never heard the disgraceful tale, certain charges that have been alleged against Mr. Jefferson, which, if correct and true, ought to be, and are sufficient to condemn him in the estimation of every honest politician—of every man that venerates the memory of Washington. It is very certain that many a good modern democrat will be ready to exclaim, impossible!—you can not believe these charges to be true—no honest man can believe it. But if these honest cavaliers will take an impartial view of the evidence, they must either admit that there is some room for censure and suspicion, or be steely against conviction. As long as the testimony remains unshaken, so long shall I believe him guilty.

It was perceived by Mr. Jefferson (I mention him alone as being the head and leader of the opposition party,) who was quite conversant with the history of ancient republics, and possessed a deep knowledge of human nature, that the popular current was directed against the course of policy adopted by Washington and his council, (of which he was at first constituted a member, and approved, or professed to approve that policy,) and that important consequences might result from this circumstance. Accordingly every possible method was used to render these measures still more unpopular, and to swell the stream of passion and prejudice to overflowing. The press was the engine used by the leaders of the opposition to effect this purpose. The papers were crowded with essays, which, like the speeches of the Athenian demagogues, were addressed to the passions and prejudices of the multitude, not to their reason and judgment. The language that was used at that time, which neither time nor eternity can erase from the historic page, and the effects that have originated from the stream of pollution that issued from the Jacobin presses in this country, have almost verified the awful prediction, "that the licentiousness of the press may become the grave of its freedom."

Mr. Jefferson seems to have felt the unhallowed ambition of being the leader of a party, instead of using those talents bestowed on him by the gift of heaven in promoting the interests and happiness of his countrymen at large. It appears that he viewed Gen. Washington as an obstacle in the way of his hopes, & accordingly strove to alienate the affections of the American people from the father of their country, by inducing the belief that he had been corrupted by the British Government.

We have abundant evidence of this fact in the publications noticed in our former numbers, which appeared in all the papers that were patronized by the opposition. But that which more particularly implicates Mr. Jefferson, is his famous (or to speak more correctly, his infamous) letter to Mr. Mazzie an Italian gentleman who had resided some time in Virginia, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Jefferson, but was at the time he received the letter in Tuscany. If I remember rightly, it first appeared in the Florentine Gazette, and was republished in the Paris Moniteur on the 25th of January 1797, in the following form.

"Our political situation is prodigiously changed since you left us. Instead of that noble love of liberty, and that republican government that carried us through the war, an Anglo-Monarchic-Aristocratic party has arisen. Their avowed object is to impose upon us the substance, as they have already given us the form of the British Government. Nevertheless the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of land are friendly to those principles, as also the men of talents. We have against us [republicans] the Executive power—the Judiciary power (two out of three branches of our government)—all the officers of the government—all who are seeking office—all timid men who prefer the calms of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty—the British merchants, and the Americans who trade on British capitals—the speculators—persons interested in the public funds—establishments invented with views of corruption, and to assimilate us to the British model, in its corrupt parts."

"I should give you a fever were I to name the apostates who have embraced their heresies. Men who were Solomons in council and Sampsons in combat, but whose hair has been cut off by the whore of England."

"They would wrest from us that liberty which we have obtained by so much labor and peril; but we will preserve it. Our mass of weight and riches is so powerful that we have nothing to fear from any attempt against us by force. It is sufficient

that we guard ourselves, and that we break the Lilliputian ties, by which they bound us, in the first slumbers which succeeded our labours. It is sufficient that we arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, from which they would alienate us to bring us under British influence."

Signed "THOMAS JEFFERSON."

I have at this time published all this letter that has come to my knowledge for the benefit of some of our Talbot Democrats who may possibly have never seen the wonderful production. However they, I am sure, will pronounce it a base forgery—a federal lie. But if they will pause and reflect a little, and take all the circumstances into consideration, they must draw a different conclusion. For let it be remembered, that this Mr. Mazzie was a scholar and a man of science, the "Author of Researches Historical and Political, upon the United States"—that he was long a neighbour of Mr. Jefferson, and on terms of intimacy with him—that the above letter appeared first in Tuscany, and that it was viewed in Paris and on the continent generally as genuine. Besides it bears internal evidences of authenticity. It is a very pretty epitome of all the invectives, calumnies and charges against Washington and his supporters, which they may find recorded in ten thousand places and ten thousand forms, if they will consult the opposition or anti-federal new-papers published whilst Washington was President.

I, as an individual, most conscientiously believe, that it was penned by Mr. Jefferson: and if such be the fact, what conclusion will his patriotic and self-applauding disciples deduce from it? Will they become the palliators or apologists of such sentiments? If so, they must believe with him that Washington and those that approved his policy were traitors to their country—that they were Englishmen—Monarchists—Aristocrats—Tories—Apostates, &c. &c. &c. Yes! I dare assert, without fear of contradiction, that Jefferson, if his letter to Mazzie is not a forgery, has pronounced the great, God-like Washington a traitor. Readers, are you not horror-struck at such an insinuation? Does not your heart burn with resentment—do not your cheeks glow with indignation at the unparalleled depravity of the man who could propagate such a sentiment? Are you not ready to exclaim—"Is there not some secret curse, Some chosen thunder in the store of heaven, With uncommon wrath to blast the man, Who owes his greatness to such means as these."

On this subject my emotions are ungovernable. For when the reputation of a Father is assailed—of one who has been more than a father to this country—of one who was ordained by the lenient hand of the Most High God to be the liberator and preserver of this nation—it becomes the duty of those who love, honor and reverence his memory and his virtues, to cry aloud and spare not.

MARCELLUS.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

From our Correspondent at Annapolis.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

The bill providing for a further stay of executions, was referred to the next General Assembly.

A resolution passed authorizing the Governor and Council to make such allowance as they may deem proper, to Henry M. Murray for his services in prosecuting the bank officers, &c in the Court of Appeals. The act to regulate lotteries passed. By this act it is calculated that \$10,000 will be raised to the state.

The bill for the relief of Charles Gibson of Talbot county, and the bill regulating the inspection of flour in the city of Baltimore were rejected by the Senate.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.

Mr. Dorsey's bill providing for the banishment of free negroes for crimes, instead of sentencing them to the penitentiary was referred to the next General Assembly. The bill, introduced by Mr. Dorsey, relating to pensioners, was passed; this bill directs that the treasurer shall not pay any order of a pensioner unless the order be accompanied with the oath or affirmation of such pensioner, that he is the same person to whom the pension was granted by the State. The object of this is, to prevent frauds which might now be practised in the name of a pensioner who may not be living.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to lay a direct tax. The bill was passed, imposing a tax of one fifth of the amount of the direct tax levied by act of Congress in 1814 in each county. This tax will be unequal in its operations, as will be seen by the following statement.

The proportion which each county will have to pay by this bill, viz:

Prince Georges	538	Worcester	\$982
Calvert	482	Talbot	828
St. Mary's	790	Queen Ann's	1150
Charles	1348	Caroline	426
Montgomery	1022	Kent	843
Frederick	2834	Cecil	1190
Washington	1474	Harford	1076
Allegany	442	Baltimore	9734
Somerset	\$1108	Anne Arundel	1962
Dorchester	1102		

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

The Senate it is said, have determined to return the above bill with a proposition to double the tax which has been proposed by the House of Delegates.

The bill limiting the number of magistrates in each county was rejected. The bill, reported by Mr. Nab, entitled "an act to tax certain officers" was read a second time and negatived; this bill provided, that the Clerk, the Register of Wills in each county, the Registers in Chancery and of the Land Office should annually return the

amount of their fees to the Treasurer, and that he should deduct 25 per cent from the amount of each of the said officers fees where it should exceed \$1500, and the balance to go into the treasury. The bill for altering the time of holding the county court of Somerset county; and the bill for dividing Dorchester county into six election districts, were severally passed and sent to the Senate.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

The principal business of the day was the bill for apportioning representatives according to the Fourth Census; and the result of the proceeding was, to reinstate the ratio of forty thousand, leaving the bill in the same shape as when it came from the house of representatives. And in this shape it was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

The bill to apportion representation among the several states according to the fourth census, was read the third time, and passed—ayes 26, nays 18; and returned to the other house for concurrence in the amendment made by the senate.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

A resolution was submitted to instruct the committee on commerce, to inquire into the expediency of removing the restrictions on commerce. The bill to establish a territorial government for Florida was taken up, the several blanks filled, and then recommitted.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

Several resolutions were submitted, directing the committee on finance, to make inquiries respecting the proper measures to be adopted in relation to the collection of the revenue in Florida.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the bankrupt bill) Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Fuller rose and addressed the house in a speech of about an hour and a quarter, in opposition to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill; when

Mr. Woodson expressed his intention of presenting his views of the subject, and moved that the committee rise and report, which was agreed to; and, after leave being granted to the committee to sit again. The house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

It was decided that hereafter the house will meet at 11 o'clock, in the place of 12. The military appropriation bill was taken up, and the several blanks filled,

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

Two communications from the Treasury Department, on the subject of the inspection of the western land offices were ordered to be referred to a select committee. The amendment of the Senate to the apportionment bill was read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Woodson spoke in opposition to striking out the first section of the Bankrupt bill, and Mr. Lowndes in its favour. The military appropriation bill was taken up, and discussed at some length, but the house adjourned without coming to any conclusion.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

The following persons were appointed on the committee on the communication from the Treasury Department. Messrs Cook, Russel, Colden, M'Lane, Trumble, Stevenson and Lowndes. The Judiciary committee reported against agreeing to the amendment of the Senate to the apportionment bill. The military appropriation bill was again taken up, but not decided upon.

MARRIED.

At Philadelphia, on Thursday the 14th inst by the Rev. Bishop White, Alexander Hensley, Esq. of this county, to Miss Elizabeth, second daughter of Francis West, Esq. of that city.

Postponed Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Kent county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, I will offer at Public Auction, on Saturday the 23d of March, at Mr. Thomas Peacock's Tavern, in Chestertown, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. the following valuable

Real Estate;

All that FAIRM and premises, being part of the Real Estate of Charles Tilden, deceased, situate on Sassafras River, and at the mouth of Turner's creek, in Kent county, and being part of a tract of land called Bennett's Lowe (now in the possession of Henry Sullivan as tenant.) The said Farm contains three hundred and eighteen acres of land; has an abundant supply of valuable timber, and vessels can anchor and take in grain within 30 yards of the shore. The soil is rich and productive—and it is believed this Farm offers greater inducements to purchasers than are often to be met with on this shore. Possession will not be delivered till the 1st of January next. The terms of sale are four hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money in one, two and three years in equal payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment thereof, with the interest on the whole sum from the day of sale.

Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.

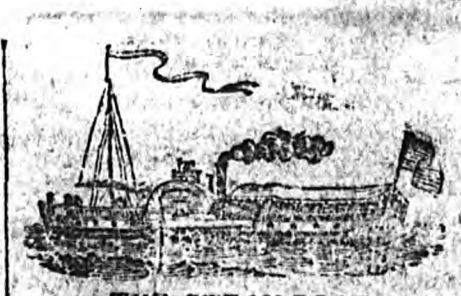
Chestertown, March 2, 1822.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as she will otherwise be obliged to enforce payment by suit to the next Court.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, March 2, 1822.



THE STEAMBOAT MARYLAND

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

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and 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 them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—1f

Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of equity, will be sold on Tuesday the 26th of March, on the Court House Green, the Farm now in the tenure of Nicholas Seymour, formerly belonging to Thomas Weyman, and by him mortgaged to Percy Spencer and Thomas Townsend. This Farm is situated on a branch of Third Haven, in a healthy and agreeable neighbourhood, and for quality of soil and advantage of situation, is one of the most desirable in that section of the county.

It will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale.

RICH'D. SPENCER, Trustee.

March 2—4w

Public Sale.

Will be sold on a credit, at Sadlers Neck, near Queenstown, on Wednesday the 13th of March, if fair, (if not, the next fair day) all the personal property of John D. Taylor, deceased, negroes excepted, consisting of Carts, Ploughs and all sorts of Farming implements; a considerable quantity of Tobacco, Flax and Corn Blades; about 3000 weight of Bacon, a great variety of House and Kitchen Furniture, and a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

WM GRASON, Adm'r.

March 2—2w

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to settle up his affairs during the present season, will dispose of from 100 to 300 Acres of Land, being a part of his landed Estate, most beautifully situated on the waters of Broad Creek, B. Y. Side of Talbot, for handsome and healthy situations; it must be admitted, these are not excelled, even in the Bay Side, being almost surrounded with navigable water, abounding with fish, oysters, &c. in their seasons. I consider the part that I have improved equal to any farming land in the neighbourhood, and the residue can be easily made so. The greatest objection to those lands at present is the miserable state of the road out to the county road for about a mile, but having an act of Assembly and commissioners appointed to lay out a road, it can be done at any time, and with trifling expense, made a good road, when it will be a public one. For Terms and particular apply to WM HARRISON of Jas. Point Pleasant, Feb. 2—6w

CAUTION.

I hereby forewarn all persons not to sell Liquor to or deal in any way with any of my Negroes, without my express permission in writing, which I shall never withhold, excepting in cases where it is improper to grant it. The injuries and inconveniences I am daily sustaining from their trafficking and consequent intoxications and idleness, compel me to give this notice.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, March 2—3w

Earthen Ware.

The Subscribers expect by the earliest Spring Arrivals,

555 CRATES EARTHEN WARE, From the well known Manufactory of Messrs. John and James Davenport. The Ware will be warranted good, of the anchor mark.

Of the above number, are 140 crates handsomely and variously assorted, to suit the country demand, and some suitable for exportation.

Country Merchants and Shippers are invited to call at our store, No. 3, North Charles street, to examine samples of the Ware, and learn our prices. We have on hand from late importations, about 160 crates prime Ware from the same manufactory, for sale by the crate only.

GEORGE GRUNDY & SONS.

Baltimore Feb. 13—(March 2—3w)

STOP THE THIEF.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The Stable of the Subscriber was broken open and a valuable HORSE, an old Saddle and Bridle taken from it on the night of the 27th ult.

The Horse is a Top-Gallant colt, said to resemble his sire in form and action, about fifteen and an half hands high, of a blood bay colour, with black mane and tail, nose and legs, and in fine order.

Fifty Dollars reward will be given for the apprehension of the Thief and return of the Horse—Twenty dollars for the Horse, if taken in any of the adjoining counties, or Ten Dollars if taken up in this county and returned.

JOHN ROGERS.

Easton, March 24, 1822.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
PARTING WINTER.

Winter retires—before the lengthening day,
Sullen and slow he takes his northward way,
But still still our ravaged clime he shrouds
With murky vapours and tempestuous clouds;
Bares his rough arm, and through the incum-
bered sky,

Pours the keen blast, and bids the hailstorm
fly,
Involving all, the woodland and the plain,
And shrinking Nature owns his icy reign.
Within his gorgeous mansion Wealth retires,
Mid festive mirth to trim his jovial fires.
Poor hungry want, as blows the whistling
storm,

O'er one dull faggot bends his shivering form;
And, when the last pale embers cease to glow,
With grief bound tears, and stifled sobs of woe,
Beneath the scanty covering torn and old,
Seeks to protect his infants from the cold;
While piercing winds on every side assail,
And the bleak cottage trembles in the gale!

Dread Winter, fare thee well!—let gentle
Spring
Her blushing mildness and her flowerets bring.
Go thou, where thy own gales eternal roar,
Spitzbergen's cliffs and grim Kamtschatea's
shore,
Realms of perennial blast—thy native zone!
To polished man and social life unknown,
Where sovereign Bears through icy forests
prowl,
And famished Wolves on glittering mountains
howl!

There, awful Winter build thy throne sublime,
And from tremendous o'er the subject clime.
Give tenfold rigour to the polar breeze;
Heave into mounds the congealed seas;
Four thy thick glooms along the dreary waste,
A desert region, comfortless and vast!
Let no fair plant endure the warring strife,
No hardy germ of vegetable life!

Freeze every pulse—till not at last remain
The shaggy tenants of thy dread domain!
Yet, no—perchance, forsaking home and ease,
Some hardy sailor stems the dangerous seas;
Anxious he looks along the imprisoned deep,
Whose waves beneath the widening surface
sleep,

Or ghastly views thy winds tempestuous roar,
Burst Ocean's chains and lash the steepy shore;
Mountains of ice on every side are seen,
And Death's impatient vortex opens between!
Spare, spare him Winter—sunk his manly
mind,
He sighs adieu to all he left behind:
Fast freeze his limbs—he drops the whirling
helm—

Waves roll and mountains rush to overwhelm;
Faltering he breathes to Heaven his latest
prayer,
Spare, winter, Power of storms! the sailor
spare.

FUDGE & Co.

SKETCH OF A YANKEE.

The first thought of a Yankee, on com-
ing to the years of manhood is to settle
himself in the world—which means
nothing more nor less than to begin his
rambles. To this end he takes unto him-
self a wife, some dashing country heiress:
that is to say, a buxom rosy cheeked
wench, passing rich in red ribbons, glass
heads, and mock tortoise shell combs, with
a white gown and morocco shoes for Sun-
day, and deeply skilled in the mystery of
making sweetmeats, long sauces and pumpkin
pie.

Having thus provided himself, like a true
pedlar with a heavy knapsack, wherewith
to regale his shoulders through the journey
of life, he literally sets out on the peregrin-
ation. His whole family, household fur-
niture and farming utensils, are hoisted
into a covered cart; his own and his wife's
wardrobe packed up in a trunk—which
done, he shoulders his axe, takes staff in
hand, whistles 'yankee doodle,' and trud-
ges off to the woods as confident of the
protection of Providence, and relying as
cheerfully upon his own resources as did
ever a patriarch of yore, when he journeyed
into a strange country of the Gentiles.

Having buried himself in the wilderness,
he builds a log hut, clears away a cornfield
and potato patch, and, Providence smiling
upon his labors is soon surrounded by a
sneak farm and some half a score of flaxen
headed urchins, who by their size seem to
have sprung all at once out of the earth,
like a crop of toad stools.

But it is not the nature of this most in-
defatigable of speculators, to rest contented
with any state of sublimity enjoyment,
improvement is his darling passion, and
having thus improved his lands, the next
care is to provide a mansion worthy the
residence of a landholder. A huge palace
of pine boards immediately spring up in the
midst of the wilderness, large enough for
a parish church, and furnished with win-
dows of all dimensions, but so rickety and
flimsy withal, that every blast gives it a fit
of the ague.

By the time the outside of this mighty
castle of air is completed, either the funds
or the zeal of our adventurer are exhausted,
so that he barely manages to half finish
this room within, where the whole family
burrow together—while the rest of the
house is devoted to the curing of pumpkins,
or storing of carrots and potatoes, & is de-
corated with fanciful festoons of withered
peaches and dried apples. The outside
remaining unpainted, grows venerably
black with time; the family wardrobe is
laid under contribution for old hats, peri-
coats and breeches to stuff into the broken
windows, while the four winds of heaven,
keep a whistling and howling about this
aerial palace, and play as many unruly
pranks as they did of yore, in the cave of
old Aeolus.

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.

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 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
endeavour of the subscriber to please all
who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—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,
Chesertown, 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, Chesertown,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
Proprietors.

Nov. 10, 1821.—tf

TO HIRE,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

A Negro Man and two Women, one of
whom is a Cook—Also, a smart Boy, to
be put out for his victuals and clothes—
Enquire of the Printer.

December 8

CARRIAGE & HARNESS-MAKING.

JOSEPH PARROTT,

HEAD OF WASHINGTON-STREET, EASTON,

Returns his thanks to the public for the en-
couragement extended to him in his line of
business, and solicits a continuance. He has
lately received a supply of materials which
will enable him to execute all orders at short
notice and on reasonable terms.

Jan 19

NOTICE.

The undersigned citizens of Worcester
county in the state of Maryland, do hereby
give notice, that they have severally pre-
ferred petitions for the benefit of the insolvent
laws of Maryland, that the same are now pend-
ing before the Judges of Worcester county
Court, and the first Saturday of the next May
Term, of said court is the day assigned for
the final hearing thereof—of which their credi-
tors will take notice respectively, and then
make their objections, if any they have against
their final discharge.

EDMOND GLADDEN,
JOHN MARCHANT.
Feb. 16—3w

Corn for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of 100 bar-
rels for cash, as a whole, or in such quan-
tities as may suit purchasers.

ROBT. L. TILGHMAN.

Hope, Feb. 16—tf

Insolvent Notice.

We the subscribers petitioners for the
benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief
of insolvent Debtors and the several sup-
plementary acts, do hereby give notice to
our creditors, that the first Saturday after
the fourth Monday in May next, is the day
appointed for us to appear in Somerset
county Court, to obtain the benefit of the
said acts of assembly; the same day is ap-
pointed for our Creditors to attend and
show cause if any they have why we should
not have the benefit of the said acts of as-
sembly.

GEORGE ROBERTSON,
THOMAS HOLBROOK.
Feb. 16—3w

Notice.

The Subscribers, insolvent petitioners of
Somerset County, in obedience to the order
of Somerset County Court, notify their
creditors to appear before the Judges of
said Court, in the Court House of said
county, on the first Saturday after the
fourth Monday in May next, to show cause,
if any they have, why they should not re-
ceive the benefit of the insolvent laws of
Maryland, as in their petitions prayed for.

SOLOMON DORMAN,
MATTHEW CANNON.
Feb. 16—4w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of, and in obedience to an order
from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county,
will be offered at Public Sale to the highest
bidder, on Monday the 25th inst. at the
Trappe, Two Negroes, a Boy and a Girl,
to serve for a term of years.

The terms of sale will be a credit of Six
Months, the purchaser or purchasers giv-
ing bond or note with approved security,
bearing interest from the day of Sale—
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
and attendance given by

JENKINS ABBOTT, Adm'r.

of Mary W. Abbott, deceased.

White Marsh, Feb. 16th, 1822.

Trustee's Sale.

The Sale of the Real Estate of Nicholas
Hopkins, which was to have taken place on
the 3d Monday in January, (and which was
prevented by my illness) will be offered
for Sale on the Premises, on Saturday the
2d day of March next—where attendance
will be given by

MATT. DRIVER, Trustee.

February 2, 1822—ts

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

February 12th, A. D. 1822.

On application of Richard Hughlett, ad-
ministrator De Bonis Non of Levin Baynard,
late of Caroline County, deceased—It is or-
dered that he give the notice required by
law for creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased's estate, and that the same
be published once in each week, for three
successive weeks, in one of the newspapers
printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly cop-
ied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of the Orphan's Court of Car-
oline County; I have hereunto
set my hand and the seal of my
office affixed this 12th day of Feb-
ruary eighteen hundred & twen-
ty two.

GEO. A. SMITH, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline County.

In obedience to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath
obtained from the Orphan's Court of said
County in Maryland, letters of administration,
de bonis non on the personal Estate, of Levin
Baynard, late of Caroline county deceased, all
persons having claims against the said deceas-
ed's Estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, on or before the 12th day of August
1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 12th day of February Anno
Domini 1822.

RICHARD HUGHLETT, Adm'r.

D. B. N. of Levin Baynard, dec'd.

Feb. 16—3w

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

12th February, 1822.

On application of Richard Hughlett, admin-
istrator of John Baynard, late of Caroline
County, deceased. It is ordered that he
give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said deceas-
ed's estate, and that he cause the same to be
published once in each week for the space of
three successive weeks in one of the newspa-
pers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly
copied from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of Caroline county
Orphan's Court, I have hereunto
subscribed my name and the seal
of my office affixed this 12th day
of February, eighteen hundred
twenty-two.

GEO. A. SMITH, Reg.

Wills for Caroline County,

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county,
hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said
county, in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of John Baynard, late
of Caroline County, deceased—All persons
having claims against the said deceased's
estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-
scriber on or before the 12th day of August
next, they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of Feb-
ruary, A. D. 1822.

RICHARD HUGHLETT, Adm'r.

of John Baynard, dec'd.

Feb. 16—3t

Henry B. Jones,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has commenced
the above business, in the house formerly
occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washing-
ton street, nearly opposite the Court House,
where he hopes by his knowledge of the
profession (having served his apprenticeship
with one of the first Watch-Makers in
Baltimore) and close application, to merit
a share of the public patronage.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough,
Denton or Greensborough, Caroline coun-
ty, who may have Watches to repair, by
depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn,
the Mail Carrier, may depend on having
their orders strictly and punctually execu-
ted.

H. B. J.

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, on accom-
modating terms, the Farm whereon he now re-
sides—This Farm contains in all, two hundred
and thirty-five and three fourth acres of land,
with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying
about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the
road leading to Centerville—It offers many ad-
vantages that are rare to be met with in small
farms, viz. It has an inexhaustible stream of
water running through the centre of the fields,
with a meadow ground attached to the same,
which affords abundance of natural grass, and
might with very little labour to clear it, pro-
duce abundance of Timothy and Herd—It has
a prime young apple orchard containing near
two hundred well selected fruit trees—The
dwelling and other convenient out Houses
are in good repair, with a spacious Barn suffi-
cient to cure a pretty considerable crop of
Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to
say any thing further as persons wishing to
purchase will call and view the property, and
make themselves acquainted with the terms.

THOMAS DENNY.
Feb. 23, 1822.

N. B. Possession may be had immediately,
and the purchaser can be supplied with
stock, if required, on the most moderate
terms.

T. D.

Notice.

GIDEON PEARCE, an insolvent debtor,
herby notifies his creditors, to appear in
Somerset County Court, the first Saturday af-
ter the fourth Monday of May next, to show
cause, if any they have, why they should not
receive the benefit of the insolvent laws,
as prayed for in his petition.

Feb. 23—4w

Co-Partnership.

EDWARD J. COALE, on the first instant,
associated in his Book establishment, Mr.
LOUDON L. TOWNSEND—the business of
the concern will hereafter be conducted un-
der the firm of **E. J. COALE & CO.**

This arrangement renders it necessary that
all the business of the late establishment be
brought to a close as speedily as possible—
therefore, all those indebted to the subscri-
ber, are earnestly and respectfully requested
to make early payment, and thereby prevent
the necessity of his putting the business in
the hands of an agent.

E. J. COALE.

Jan. 22.—(Feb. 16.—4t)

EDWARD J. COALE & CO.

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

BALTIMORE,

Respectfully inform their friends and the
public, that they have on hand and intend
constantly to keep, a general assortment of

Books,

In the various departments of Literature.
They regularly import Books twice a year
from London—any person wishing to procure
works that are not published in this country,
can have them imported to their order. They
are agents for all the Periodical Works pub-
lished in this country, and regularly receive
all the new publications as they appear.

They also have on hand,

A very General Assortment of English and
American Stationary, which they will sell on
the most favourable terms.

Country Merchants and Teachers are re-
spectfully informed that liberal discounts will
be made them on their purchases.

They have attached to their establishment a

Book-Bindery,

and have in their employ such workmen as
will enable them to execute Binding in all its
varieties and at the lowest prices.

New Books.

Chalmers's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols
The Spy, a Tale by Author of Precaution.
The Privateer, 2 vols.
Biographical Sketches of Eminent Lawyers,
Statesmen and Men of Letters, by Samuel
L. Knapp.

Poems by W. C. Bryant.

Memoir of the Life and Character of the Rev.
Samuel Bacon, by I. Ashmun.

The Mourning Ring, by Mrs. Inchbald.

Abstract of a Journal of E. Bacon, assistant
Agent of the United States to Africa.

The Idle Man, 4 Nos.

Reports of the Proceedings of the New York
Convention, for the purpose of Amending
the Constitution.

Just received by

EDWARD J. COALE & CO.

Opposite the Post-Office,

Baltimore.

Feb. 16—4t.

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court for Talbot county
will meet at Easton, on the 12th day of
March next, to appoint Constables—and
on the second day of April next, to appoint
Overseers of the Public Roads, in the coun-
ty aforesaid.

By order of the Levy Court,

J. LOOCKERMAN, Ck.

Feb. 23—

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary,

The Subscriber gratefully acknow-
ledges the past favors of his friends
and customers and the public in gen-
eral, & informs them that the Schoon-
er **JANE & MARY**, commanded by Capt. John
Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence
may be placed, will commence her regular
routes between Easton and Baltimore on Sun-
day the 3d of March—leaving Easton every
Sunday and Baltimore every Wednesday
at 9 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be pun-
ctually attended to by the Captain on board.

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

CLEMENT VICKERS.

N. B. His Clerk, Mr. Parrott, will attend at
the Drug store of W. W. Moore, in Easton, to
receive all orders, every Saturday afternoon.

Feb. 23—3t

NOTICE.

A man fully capable of commanding a BOAT
to sail in the Chesapeake Bay and its waters,
who can come well recommended for his skill
as a Seaman, and for his honesty, sobriety and
activity in business, may hear of a very good
situation by applying to the Editor of this
Paper.

February 9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Fi. Fa. to me directed at
the suit of Samuel Harrison against Vinson
B. Coburn, will be sold on Tuesday the
19th of March, on the Court House Green
at Easton, between the hours of 2 and 4
o'clock, the following property to wit:
the House and Lot of said Coburn, where
he now resides, situate in Deep Neck, said
to contain about four acres of Land, taken
and will be sold to satisfy the debt interest
and cost of the above Fi. Fa.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Feb. 23—ts

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 ev-
ery possible reason that can result from exten-
sive 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 preventa-
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,
I 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.

Dulaney 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 visibly 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 a
dose 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, asthma, sore throats and ap-
proaching consumptions.

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, MARCH 9, 1822.

NO. 222.

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

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER. REPORT ON THE EXISTING TA- RIFF OF DUTIES.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Delegation of the United Agricultural Societies of Virginia, with instructions "to prepare and lay before the next general meeting of Delegates, a petition to the Congress of the United States, praying for a reduction of the Tariff of duties, &c."—concur in making the following

REPORT.

[CONCLUDED]

If one nation could profit by the experience of another, our statesmen might receive a salutary lesson on this subject from England, whose system they have so much imitated. England imported timber and iron from Norway and Sweden, to the annual amount of more than \$3,500,000, and made the payment, by selling the same amount of her manufactures. By imposing heavy duties on timber and iron from the Baltic, the importation ceased, and these articles were supplied from the British dominions, though of worse quality, and at higher prices. The object of the increased duties, was to prohibit importation; but they had also the effect of as completely stopping the exportation of British manufactures to Norway and Sweden, as if those countries had adopted prohibitory measures for the purpose. This state of things continues to this time, and furnishes a remarkable example of the universal truth—that a nation which will not buy, cannot sell.

It may perhaps be thought that a trade with any country, which is carried on by purchasing commodities with specie, furnishes a contradiction to the alleged reciprocity of buying and selling. Only let gold and silver be regarded as commodities themselves, and this difficulty will disappear. To those who consider the precious metals, as something very different from commodities, as satisfactory, though not so concise a solution can be furnished. When it is stated that every purchase is accompanied by a sale of similar amount, we do not mean that both are necessarily made at the same time, nor between the same parties. If a merchant carries dollars from Boston to Canton, and brings back the amount in tea and silks, the transaction itself shows, that he had obtained that amount of specie, by some previous sale, to another country, capable of furnishing it. Under other circumstances, the order of time might be reversed, but with the same result. Suppose an American merchant to buy a cargo of European goods on a credit: a dozen sales of the same goods might possibly take place, before the original debt is discharged—but whenever the payment is made, it can only be done with an equal amount of American produce, or its value in money obtained from some other foreign purchaser.

We are too slightly acquainted with the details of our commerce, to attempt the enumeration of the injuries which it has sustained from our prohibitory system. A particular statement might confirm, but could not possibly weaken this general proposition—that so far as the tariff has diminished importation, (which was its leading object,) to the same extent has it diminished exportation; and the amount of both makes the national commercial loss. The individual losses of the commercial interest can neither be estimated nor remedied.

The most important of all the evils caused by the tariff, are inflicted on agriculture. The whole surplus product of the soil, is either directly or indirectly exchanged for the products of manufactures and commerce. Every farmer will at once admit that much the greater part of his produce, is thus appropriated; and a proper consideration of the subject, will shew, that the rule admits of no exception. If a farmer with his profits, buys land, or increases his stock; he in this way only affords to others the means of making the ultimate exchange: he exchanges his crops for the commodities of the merchant and manufacturer, through a third person, whose intervention may delay, but cannot prevent this certain result. According to the estimate of the well informed author of "The Examination of the New Tariff," the average rate of duties now imposed is 35 per cent. and of course, imported merchandise, and manufactures requiring protection, are as much enhanced in price. Supposing the price of wheat to have continued at \$1 per bushel, 135 bushels would now be required to pay for the same commodities, which 100 bushels would buy, but for our restrictions on trade. Though the nominal value of wheat is 100 cents, its exchangeable or real value is only 75 cents per bushel. Therefore the enhance-

ment in price of the products of commerce and manufactures, is actually an equal diminution of the value of those of agriculture. This enormous per centage on the whole surplus product of the soil, is the share which agriculture pays of the cost of the tariff. Was importation not lessened, and was the whole cost of duty paid into the treasury, it would be an equal and impartial, though still a most burdensome tax. But when it is considered what trivial benefit accrues to the revenue, from many of the heaviest charges, we must suppose that high duties possess some other incalculable value, to compensate for the mass of evils which they produce.

The reduction of all prohibitory or unproductive duties to the rates of 1790, and of all others to such rates as would yield the greatest amount of revenue, would increase the treasury receipts, & at the same time, relieve the people of half the present burden of taxation—employment would be furnished to commerce, and new markets would be opened, and the existing demand increased, for the products of agriculture. But this withdrawal of legislative protection would put an end to all the hot-bed manufactures, which have been forced into existence, and sustained by the ill judged policy of government. This obstacle to reduction we shall treat with the consideration which its importance merits.

Could we be persuaded that the legal establishment of manufactures, is an object worth any national sacrifice for either its attainment or preservation—still it would be necessary to compare the expected benefits, with their probable cost. The failure of every attempt which has hitherto been made, to adjust duties to the rate sufficient for protection, shews the impossibility of even approaching the amount of national loss, which would be required for the complete establishment of the system.

The rates recommended by Mr. Hamilton were adopted with but little alteration, by the Congress of 1790; and his report shews that he considered them sufficiently high, for the protection of most necessary manufactures. Their average rate was only 7½ per cent, and the event proved, that this tariff was altogether calculated for revenue, and therefore afford no protection.

The duties fixed by the present tariff, average 35 per cent or more than four times the rates of 1790. This augmentation, so far from effecting its avowed object, was loudly denounced by the manufacturers, as "totally inadequate," and they demanded further protection, with more clamour and determination than they have ever before evinced. More than forty memorials from various manufacturing associations, were laid before the next session of congress, which together with their numerous subsequent publications, agree as to the insufficiency of all the measures which were intended for their benefit. After all the evils which have been brought upon the people by the tariff of 1816, they are told by the Chairman of the Committee of manufactures, that "all attempts to promote our own manufactures have hitherto failed." Accordingly, a new tariff, deemed by that committee, effectual for the purpose, was presented to congress in 1820, and barely failed of becoming a law. There was some limit to the forbearance or apathy of the people—and they roused themselves in time to repel this last and most dangerous invasion of their rights. But however great the injury which would have resulted to the nation, from the enactment of the proposed tariff, experience warrants the doubt, whether even that would have effected its sole object, the establishment of manufactures. When we war against nature, we can expect nothing but defeat.

Our restrictive system has succeeded in establishing but few manufactures. The failure has been most striking of the general establishment, which, according to its advocates, would "correct the balance of trade," render us independent of foreign supply, create an abundant home market for the products of our soil, and produce other national benefits, equally important, and equally solid. But these advantages, (the reality of which it is not necessary now to contest,) were not promised as effects of a partial establishment; and the warmest friends of the prohibitory system, are now loud in deploring the failure of their experiment, and the total absence of its expected good effects. The congress and the people have decided against the consummation of the system: and the only question which remains, as to the public weal, is this—Shall we retrace our steps, and abolish protecting duties—or abide by the present tariff, which the friends of restriction, admit to have produced none of its benefits, and which the enemies of that system, charge with furnishing its evils in abundance.

But the public interests, in whatever aspect they may be regarded, will not oppose as serious obstacles to the reduction of duties, as the private interests of the manufacturers. The measures would be denounced as a violation of the rights of property. Certainly the rights of property are involved in this question—but they were violated when a portion of the people's income was vested by law, in a priv-

ileged class, and this violation is repeated in the purchase of every commodity, protected by the tariff. We hold the rights of property as most sacred. But their violation will (in this respect) cease, and not be commenced, by the resumption of these exclusive privileges. The true theory of our constitution is utterly opposed to the sacrifice of the interests of the great body of the people, for the unjust gain of a few.

If however, the indirect bounties now enjoyed by the manufacturers, are treated with all the respect due to property, still their amount (measured by their net profit) is too inconsiderable, to justly impede measures calculated to promote the national prosperity. The whole object and effect of protecting duties, is simply to induce individuals to pursue unprofitable employments, by engaging that the whole of the inevitable loss shall be sustained by the people. The difference in price between the protected domestic commodities, and of similar foreign articles, (free of duty, is clearly a loss to the consumers. But the measure of their loss is very far from being the measure of the manufacturer's profit. Though they may obtain double the European price for their fabrics, yet that amount is fully required to overcome the high price of labour and other disadvantages, under which their business is carried on. In other words—they are paid this advance to compensate the actual losses which are of necessity incurred, and the profits which they obtain are as small, or (if their own statements are correct,) even less, than those of the oppressed farmers, merchants and mechanics. The whole annual sacrifice of the people of the United States, for the sole purpose of protecting manufactures, is probably not less than 30 millions of dollars. A miserable pittance out of this immense sum, constitutes the profit of the favoured class, and the residue is as completely lost to the nation, as if annually thrown into the sea.

The loss which the manufacturers would suffer by the abolition of protecting duties, would be the value of their machinery, a part of their other fixed capital, and the inconveniences which are incidental to every change of employment. The whole would not amount to the loss annually sustained by the nation, for their protection. Scarcely any important national measure has ever been adopted whether (beneficial or otherwise,) which did not destroy the value of a greater amount of property, belonging to some part of the community; nor has this unavoidable circumstance been allowed, in other cases, to obstruct the public good. It is a slight evil, inseparable from the blessings of society and good government, that the interest of a minority, must yield to that of the nation. But if the interest of the manufacturers are held so sacred, as to outweigh those of the whole community, it will be far better for the government to purchase the surrender of their privileges, at their full value, than to continue to lose dollars, that this class may be enabled to gain cents. Highly objectionable as are all pension and paper laws, yet there are many reasons for preferring that the national bounty should be dispensed as alms, rather than to be claimed as a right.

REMARKS

On the Cultivation of Tobacco.

We have translated a chapter on making Tobacco Beds into this number of our work, from a French book entitled "A Complete Treatise on the Culture, Manufacture and Sale of Tobacco," published at Paris in the year 1794, by "An Old Planter," and we commend many of the suggestions of this writer to the favorable regard of Tobacco planters generally, but particularly to those of this state, whose tobacco, if they would obtain a superior price, must be made of a bright colour; and we have already thought it necessary to plant early; even on new land, if they would make a great proportion of the crop bright or yellow.

Corn planted upon stubble ground, they say will not be injured by the cut-worm; nor will it even upon fallow ground, if every time you give a preparatory working to the land you scatter corn broadcast, harrow it in, and let your hogs root for it and the worms. Now, if by such means tobacco grounds can also be freed from these pests, we can perceive no reason why the tobacco made in this state may not be very generally and much improved in its quality, and of consequence in its price.

For, by raising an abundance of plants, fit to be transplanted from the 10th to the 30th of May, which they can easily and certainly do, by pursuing the following directions: they will be enabled to pitch their whole crops, be they large or small before the month of June; until when they need not wait for rains to give them planting seasons, but may safely set out their plants in newly stirred earth, which at this period of the year is moist enough to sustain them.—Tobacco thus early planted will ripen in August, and being perfectly ripe, will cure well; much better during such warm weather than it could by any possible process at the close of September and beginning of the frosty month of October.

An additional advantage which attends early planting is the greater safety of your crop, as its leaves escape the depredations

of the late swarm or second glut of worms; the plants getting ripe and being housed before the worms appear.

The use of hot beds was recommended to the tobacco planters of Maryland, some time in the year 1819, by Thomas Law, Esq. Vice President of the Prince George's Agricultural Society, Maryland, and we were informed towards the close of the same year that a scientific agriculturalist on Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel county, Md had actually and beneficially relied upon them for a part of his tobacco plants. About this time we procured the above mentioned French Treatise, and by adhering to its suggestions, and the fact just mentioned, we prevailed upon some gentlemen early in the year 1821 to try the experiment of raising part of their plants upon hot beds, roughly constructed in the fields, & they succeeded so well, that they intend this year to enlarge them sufficiently to raise plants enough to pitch their entire crops.—To conclude, we advise every tobacco planter gradually to arrive at the same ends by similar means; that the quality of their crops may be much improved, and their extent be more correctly foreseen.

Editor of the American Farmer.

PETER FRANCISCO.

We know not how far the name and feats of Francisco have travelled beyond the bounds of this commonwealth; but there is scarcely a boy within it who has not heard some account of him. He is spoken of like "Milo the Champion" for his uncommon strength. Certainly, no one has yet claimed for Francisco an equal degree. His carrying a piece of artillery on his shoulders, upsetting a wagon loaded with tobacco, throwing a horse over his garden pales after he had thrown over its rider, &c. &c. such are some of the anecdotes which are told of Francisco.—As one prank out of a hundred which have been mentioned, we have been told by a gentleman of veracity, who saw it, that in Petersburg, when Francisco was 53 years of age, he lifted with ease a hog-head of rum upon his knees and drank out of its bung. During the revolutionary war, Francisco's strength enabled him to perform several feats which his courage had projected.

He has now a petition before the Virginia Legislature—which many of our readers are anxious to see. At their request we lay it before them.

[Richmond Enquirer.

BUCKINGHAM, Nov. 18, 1821.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in the Capitol in Richmond assembled.

The petition of Peter Francisco humbly sheweth, that he enlisted in the Continental Army, under Capt. Hughes Woodson, in the year 1777, and joined the grand army at a place called Middlebrook, and was in the following actions, to wit: Brandywine and Germantown, the two first general engagements; and then stationed at a place called West Point Fort, on the North river, for a considerable time, and from thence volunteered himself under Colonel Fleury to storm Stony Point fort, on the North river; he was the second man who scaled the walls of the enemy's fort on the right wing, and received a wound slanting through the belly 9 inches long. From thence carried up the North River to a place called the Fishkill, and remained about six weeks and recovered his wound; then joined the grand army. The next action was the battle of Monmouth, being detached under Colonel Morgan, from the main body where a considerable slaughter of the enemy took place, in which action he received a wound from an ounce ball through the right thigh; although being wounded, pursued the enemy to a place called Powles' hook, where they embarked and by 10 o'clock the next day he killed two of their grenadiers belonging to the 4th regiment while they were on Picquet.

After being in a number of scouting parties, and serving the term of three years, he bid adieu to the northern states, and came to Virginia: he then volunteered his services to go on with Gen. Gates, and then was detached into Col Mayo's regiment, and in a few days a general engagement took place between Cornwallis and Gates, which action he was in, and being placed near the Colonel, in the centre of the regiment, the general orders were that Cornwallis' army was to be taken at the point of the bayonet by a parcel of raw, undisciplined men, and between day break and sunrise, the British charged upon us, and in a few moments dispersed the great General Gates' army, and he himself, (the General) killed two horses in making his escape to Hillsborough.

Colonel Mayo and myself continued together after the army broke, and a grenadier of the British was about running his bayonet through him. He then wheeled about and put a ball and three buck shot through the grenadier, and saved the colonel's life. Mayo and himself kept together upon the left wing of Tarlton's line, until they were charged upon by one of Tarlton's troopers, and at that time ordered his men not to fight in form, but to cut down the militia as they rose the hill (for the militia had thrown away all their guns.) The trooper ordered him to give

up his gun, he made a feint advance towards him, as he did not advance quick enough, he made a pass at his head with his sword, and he parried it off with his gun—ran him through the body, dismounted him, got on his horse, and rode through the British army, crying, "Huzza my brave boys yonder goes the d—d rebels," he made his escape by considering him as one of the refugees.

The colonel after running 2 or 300 yards came up with him and gave him his horse which he rode to Hillsborough where he continued about 5 or 6 weeks through fatigue: the colonel after his return killed him a thousand acres of land lying on the Richland creek, Ky. for services he rendered his country and saving his life; which land he never got, as the title is disputable. After Gates' defeat he returned to the county of Prince Edwards; he then volunteered himself under capt. Watkins to join col. Washington to the south, equipped himself with a good horse: we then fell in with the British of about 5 or 600 at a place called the Scotch Lake. About a hundred yards from the Lake they fortified themselves in upon the top of a hill resembling a sugar loaf. As soon as he got in sight of the lake he tied his horse and ran under the bank thereof to discover the situation the enemy were in: and after getting opposite to the fort, he discovered their situation, found there was no danger under the foot of the mount, where all their tents and marquees were pitched; he then ran from the lake to the foot of the mount among all their tents and marquees as they stood pitched and after walking about for some time went into one of their marquees where there were several hogheads; when he was about to return, threw one of the hogheads down upon the bulge and rolling it some distance placed himself upon his belly with his head under cover of the hoghead and by drawing it down gently by each chine got it to the lake, the British firing at him at the same time, and fired several balls through the hoghead. The British being surrounded by our cavalry and infantry they could not come out of the fort, and when he arrived at his journey's end, General Johnson and his picket were placed there, the general opened the hoghead and the contents were shirts, overalls and spatter dashes, which he divided among Washington and Lee's men who were bare for such necessities.

General Johnson himself wore some of the pantaloon; he then mounted his horse and rode round to the north side of the mount where he discovered eight horses belonging to the British officers—about one hundred yards from the foot he borrowed a whip and rode between the fort and the horses under fire, and brought them safe into camp and gave them up to Col. Washington. He then joined Colonel Washington, and was at the battle of Guilford, and after the battle was pretty well over, there were 800 of the King's guards held in reserve to cut off the retreat of the militia—Col. Washington, observing their manoeuvres, made a charge upon them, in which charge he (Francisco) was wounded in the thigh by a bayonet from the knee to the socket of the hip—and in the presence of many he was seen to kill two men, beside several other passes which without doubt might be fatal.

Besides, he was in many skirmishes to the south with captain Ivey, in one of which he lost his horse, shot from under him, which he gave 23,000 pounds of Tobacco for—and he lost another at the battle of Guilford from hard riding—the country paid him for the latter—the other is still unsettled. The documents at this time are in the hands of John W. Eppes. The reason that he has never made application until this late hour, was that he lost his pocket book, which contained all his vouchers, but happily were sent to him from the Moravian town, which was found by an honest old Dutchman, in the course of a few years past.—After returning home from Guilford he fell in accidentally at the house of Benjamin Ward, in Amelia county, where a plundering party of the British, detached from the main body of Colonel Tarlton, came to the said Ward's to plunder, at which place he was—one of the British demanded his watch and some other jewellery that he possessed at the same time—after he had received the plunder demanded, and laid his sword under his right arm, he stepped back one pace in the rear, seized his sword by the hilt, cut off five inches of his scull one way, and two and a half coming down in a point towards his forehead and many of his brains flew out—he had there at that time neither sword nor pistol of his own, but fought with his adversaries own weapons, which he had got from him—he wounded and drove the balance, took 8 horses out of 9, and the ninth went off with a large cut on his back, so they all retreated to join Tarlton, who was a mile or little better off. This is the last favor I ever did the British. Now if the gentleman of the assembly think that I am entitled to any thing from the above recited services, let them say, for I did not wish to call on them when my country was in debt, but as I am now in the decline of life, I hope they will consider my situation, and remember the services rendered, and make me such compensation as they in their wisdom

shall think meet, and allow me full pay for my horse, and the interest thereon, and your petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

When the bond for tobacco was paid, it was 42s 6d per hundred.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, February 25.

The Senate took up the bill from the House of Representatives, to provide for extending the laws of the Union to the State of Missouri, and establishing a district court therein.

Some time was spent in considering the details of this bill, which in the end was ordered to a third reading with some amendment—and

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

The journal having been read—
Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, rose and addressed the Chair as follows:

Mr. President: it has become my painful duty to announce to the Senate the melancholy fact, that my much esteemed and distinguished colleague is no more. An attempt to excite the sympathies of the Senate for a loss so great, and so afflicting, would betray a suspicion of their sensibility and would do injustice to the memory of him, whose loss we must all sincerely deplore. This Chamber, Sir, has been one of the fields of his fame. You have seen him in his strength. You have seen him the admiration of the Senate—the pride of his native state—the ornament of his country.—He is now no more. But, for his friends and relatives, there is consolation beyond the grave. I humbly and firmly trust, that he now reposes on the bosom of his God.

Mr. King, of Alabama then rose, and submitted the following resolve, prefacing it with the observation, that although the Senate and the country knew and honored the public character of the deceased, he had known him as a man, and knew how to appreciate the loss which they had all sustained.

Resolved, unanimously, That a Committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of the Honorable William Pinkney, which will take place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock—that the Senate will attend the same—and that notice of the event be given to the House of Representatives.

On balloting for a committee, the following gentlemen were chosen:

Mr. King of New York, Mr. Macon of North Carolina, Mr. Barbour of Virginia, Mr. Rodney of Delaware, and Mr. Williams of Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. King of Alabama, it was also unanimously

Resolved, That the Members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of shewing every mark of respect due to the memory of the Honorable William Pinkney, deceased, late a member thereof, will go into mourning for him one month, by the usual mode of wearing a crape round the left arm.

Resolved, unanimously, That, as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the Honorable William Pinkney, the Senate do now adjourn.

And the Senate adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.

Mr. Lloyd moved the adoption of the following resolution; which was read and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be requested to notify the Executive of the State of Maryland, of the death of the honorable William Pinkney, late a Senator of the United States, from that State.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Lloyd, took up the resolution offered by him on the 21st inst. to instruct the committee on Foreign Relations to enquire into the expediency of removing the restrictions on our commerce which are imposed by certain acts of Congress.

After some few observations from Mr. Lloyd, the resolution was agreed to, and referred to the committee on Foreign relations.

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 1.

Mr. King of New York, submitted the following resolution, which was read the first time:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate and the speaker of the house of representatives do adjourn their respective houses on the first Monday of April next.

Mr. Findlay laid the following resolution on the table for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the importation of spirits.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

The Speaker presented a communication from the President of the United States relative to the correspondence which lead to the treaty of Guent, which, on motion of Mr. Floyd, was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

TRANSACTION AT PENSACOLA.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the Order of the Day, being the unfinished business of Saturday, and the question recurring to agree to a motion to discharge the committee on Military Affairs from the consideration of the petition of the two Spaniards imprisoned in Pensacola by orders of the Acting Governor.

No question was taken on the subject previous to the adjournment, which took place before 4 o'clock, on the motion of Mr. Randolph, which motion, preceded by a pertinent speech, was founded on the report, which had reached the Capitol, of the de-

mise of Mr. Pinkney, Senator from Maryland—which report afterwards turned out to be untrue.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

After the Journal of yesterday had been read, in a part of which the fact of Mr. Randolph's having yesterday announced the death of Mr. Pinkney was stated—

Mr. Randolph rose and observed, that he prayed the indulgence of the House, and of the delegation from Maryland, and particularly of the young member behind him, (Mr. Nelson of Maryland) whom as well as his late father, his fellow labourer in that House, he was happy to call his friend, for having announced a fact which took place yesterday, though not true at the time the announcement was made. [He alluded to the death of Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland]—and it was due to his own character to state with precision the channel through which he obtained the information. On the seats reserved for them, I saw, said Mr. R. one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, who told me the fact was so. I asked him if he was sure of it. He replied that he was—for he had just seen another gentleman—a most worthy member of the bar of Baltimore, equally entitled to credit, and none could be more so—who told him that he had seen the corpse. From thence I returned to my seat. At that moment a gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Ross) was addressing the chair. The intervening time did not, as well as I could judge, exceed two minutes; and time, under such circumstances, would hardly appear shorter than the reality. I was myself, said Mr. R. under an impulse which I was as utterly unable to controul, as I am to controul the throbbing arteries of my frame. It was under that impulse that I announced it as a fact to the House—for I could not bear that we should be occupied with that sort of discussion when we were then pending, or with any at a time when a loss had occurred to this nation, & a void created which never can be filled—the loss of a man whose legal reputation transcended that of any other man in this country—the President of that Court—of which both were most illustrious ornaments—only excepted; for of all others, it might be said that, in point of professional renown, at least, they were *proximi longo intervallo*. Mr. R. concluded by expressing the hope, that the apology he had made would be accepted by those to whom it was addressed. He owed it to his very respectable informant to state, that the whole grew out of that gentleman's mistaking the statement of the gentleman from whom he had drawn his information, which was, that he had seen a person who said he had seen the last sad remains of Mr. P. and not that he had seen them himself.)

By unanimous consent the entry above referred to in the Journal was then expunged.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, the order of the business of the day was dispensed with, and a recess at the pleasure of the house was directed.

Soon afterwards a message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of the Hon. William Pinkney, a Senator of the United States from the State of Maryland, and that his funeral would be attended on to-morrow from the Senate Chamber, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Mr. Smith of Maryland then rose and submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to—

Resolved, That this house will attend the funeral of the Hon. William Pinkney, late a member of the Senate from the State of Maryland, to-morrow at 11 o'clock; and as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, will go into mourning, and wear crape for 30 days.

And then the house adjourned over to Thursday.

[On Monday, our readers are apprised of Mr. Randolph's having moved and carried an adjournment of the house, on the premature report of Mr. Pinkney's death. That event having now happened, we publish Mr. Randolph's observations on the occasion.]

Mr. Randolph rose, he said, to announce to the house a fact, which, he hoped, would put an end, at least for this day, to all further jar or collision, here or elsewhere, among the members of this body. Yes, for this one day at least, let us say, as our first mother said to our first father,

"While yet we live scarce one short hour perhaps,
Between us two let there be peace."

I rise to announce to the house, the not unlooked for death of a man who filled the first place in the public estimation, in the first profession in that estimation, in this or in any other country. We have been talking of General Jackson, and a greater than him is not here, but gone forever! I allude, Sir, to the house of Maryland, and the pride of the United States—the pride of all of us—but particularly the pride and ornament of the profession, of which you, Mr. Speaker, are a member, and an eminent one. He was a man with whom I lived, when a member of this house, and a new one two—and ever since he left it for the other—I speak it with pride—in habits, not merely negatively friendly, but of kindness and cordiality. The last time that I saw him was on Saturday—the last Saturday but one—in the pride of life, & full possession & vigor of all his faculties, in that lobby. He is now gone to his account (for as the tree falls, so it must be) where we must all go—where I must very soon go, and by the same road too, the course of nature; and where all of us, put off the evil day as long as we may, must also soon go. For what is the past but as a span, & which of us can look forward to as many years as we have lived? The last act of intercourse between us was an act, the recollection of which I would not now be without for all the offices that all the men of the United

States have filled, or ever shall fill. He had indeed, his faults—foibles, I should rather say; and, Sir, who is without them? Let such, and such only, cast the first stone. And these foibles, faults if you will, which every body could see, because every body is clear sighted in regard to the faults and foibles of others—he, I have no doubt, would have been the first to acknowledge, on a proper representation of them. Every thing is now hidden to us—not God forbid! that utter darkness rests upon the grave, which hidden as it is, is lighted, cheered and warmed by fire from Heaven—not the impious fire fabled to be stolen from Heaven by the heathen, but by the spirit of the living God, whom we all profess to worship, and whom I hope we shall spend the remainder of this day in worshipping, not with mouth honor, but in our hearts; in spirit and in truth—that it may not be said of us, also, "This people draweth nigh unto me with their mouth and bonoroth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me." Yes, it is just so. He is gone. I will not say that our loss is irreparable; because such a man as has existed may exist again. There has been a Homer; there has been a Shakespeare—there has been a Milton—there has been a Newton. There may then be another Pinkney; but there is now none. And it was to announce this event I have risen. I am, said Mr. R. almost inclined to believe in presentiments. I have been all along as well assured of the fatal termination of that disease with which he was affected, as I am now. And I have dragged my weary limbs before sunrise to the door of his sick chamber, (for I would not intrude upon the sacred sorrows of a family, almost every morning since his illness. From the first I had almost no hope. I move you, Sir, that this House do now adjourn.

[When Mr. R. concluded, the question was taken on adjournment, and carried, nem. con.]

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.

TRANSACTIONS IN FLORIDA.

Mr. Whitman of Maine, handed to the Chair the following resolutions:

Resolved, That such parts of the documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States of the 28th January last, as comprise the correspondence between Andrew Jackson, late Governor of the Florida, his deputies and subordinates, and the Officers of his Catholic Majesty there resident, and the issuing by the said Jackson of his proclamation of the 29th September, 1821, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Resolved, That such parts of the documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States, of the 23rd of January last, as relate to the exercise of Judicial functions on the part of Andrew Jackson, late Governor of the Florida, and the controversy relative thereto, between him and Klignis Fromentin, Judge of the Court therein, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolved, That such parts of the documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States of the 28th of January last, as relate to the employment of the military force of the United States, in the execution of the order and decree of Andrew Jackson, late Governor of the Florida, while claiming to act in a judicial capacity there, and to enforce his proclamation of the 29th September, 1821, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

[Here an animated discussion ensued, during which the Speaker several times called gentlemen to order.]

Mr. Wright hoped that the papers would be laid on the table, and that that would become their dormitory.

After debate, the question was taken, and the motion to lay the resolution on the table prevailed—ayes 101, noes 41.

And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 1.

The apportionment bill was taken, and on the question of concurring with the committee on the Judiciary in opposition to the amendment of the Senate, it was decided in the negative. A resolution was offered for an adjournment on the eleventh of March. A resolution to instruct the Naval Committee to enquire into the expediency of modifying the law for the gradual increase of the Navy, was laid on the table.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

SUPREME COURT.

On the meeting of the Court this morning, Mr. HARPER rose and addressed the Judges thus:

"On the part of the Bar, may it please your honors, I am about to address a request to the court, which I am sure will accord with its feelings, and I hope will not be considered as inconsistent with its duty.

"A great man has fallen in Israel." The bar has lost one of its brightest ornaments—the court one of its ablest and most enlightened advisers.

"When such men fall, it seems fit that some expression of public regret should attend them to the tomb. It cannot be useful or pleasing to them, but it tends to increase the effect of their example to those who survive, and to soothe the sorrow of their afflicted relatives.

"No where can such a tribute more properly be paid to the memory of our departed brother than here; where the pre-eminent talents and acquirements by which he adorned our profession, have been so often displayed; and he has taken so large a part in fixing those great legal and constitutional landmarks, by the establishment of which this court has conferred the most solid and extensive benefits on the nation.

"To express our deep sense of this great public and private loss, and as the most appropriate tribute now in our power to

offer to the memory of the deceased, I request the court to allow this day for the uninterrupted indulgence of our feelings, and for that purpose now to adjourn."

Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL replied in the following words—

"I am very confident that I may say, in the name of all my brethren, that we participate sincerely in the sentiments expressed at the bar. We all lament the death of Mr. PINKNEY as a loss to the profession generally, and most especially to that part of it which is assembled in this room. We lament it too as a loss to our country. We most readily assent to the motion which has been made, and shall direct an adjournment till to-morrow at twelve."

The following entry was directed to be made on the minutes of the court:

"The Court being informed that Mr. Pinkney, a gentleman of this Bar, highly distinguished for his learning and his talents, departed this life last night in this city, the Judges have determined, as a mark of their profound respect for his character and sincere grief for his loss, to wear crape on the left arm for the residue of the term—and to adjourn for the purpose of paying the last tribute to his remains, by attending them from the place of his death."

After the adjournment of the Court, the members of the bar assembled in the Court Room—Mr. CLAY was called to the Chair, and Mr. WYNDER appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. HARPER, seconded by Mr. WENSTEN, it was unanimously resolved, that the Members of this Bar, as a mark of their respect for the memory of their deceased Brother, the Hon. WILLIAM PINKNEY, and of their deep sense of the loss which the public and the profession has sustained in his death, will attend his funeral in a body, and wear crape on the left arm during the present Term.

On motion of Mr. WHEATON, seconded by Mr. D. B. OGDEN, it was unanimously resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the National Intelligencer.—The meeting then adjourned.

H. CLAY, Chairman.
W. H. WYNDER, Sec'y.

Mr. Wright's remarks in the House of Representatives on the 2d of February, on the memorial from the "Western Missionary Society, in the State of Pennsylvania," praying for the grant or pre-emption of a tract of land in the neighborhood of the principal Indian Settlement, to aid the object of extending the knowledge of the Christian Religion and the arts of civilized life.

Mr. WRIGHT said, as he understood the proposition embraced by this memorial, it was to give to this company a quantity of land, to enable them to settle in the neighborhood of the Indians, and teach them the Christian religion. He was sorry to see any proposition introduced into this House connected with religion. He protested, *totis viribus*, against any legislation on that principle. The God who created those Indians, Mr. W. said, had inscribed on their hearts his law. Could any man presume to exact from them obedience to a law which is not written in their hearts? He believed, he said, that those people are as religious; that they worship with as much ardor and zeal the great unknown Spirit, as any other sect whatever; and that we do no good by converting them from their faith, because we unhinge their principles at the same time. The great legislator for the world has written his law on all hearts, and on all things. Look at all creation, said he—every orb moving in its own sphere, or revolving on its own axis, and filling the functions for which it was created. Look at the animals, whose instinct is astonishing, and shows the work of the Creator. The pig, said he, no matter what distance he be removed from his usual place of abode without compass or logarithms, can find his way home through the pathless woods, and wilderness. A robin was once taken from Duck Creek to Philadelphia, and left there; making its escape, it immediately flew back to the place from which it was taken. How did it find its way? The great Jehovah had written his law in the hearts of these animals, and instructed them how they should go; and if we looked at the scriptures, we should find that He imprints on all hearts the way in which they should go. He has done the same by the Indians, said Mr. W.—and there are no human beings but have the law of God in their hearts. Any measures taken by this government to change their religion, would be in the teeth of the Constitution. These missionaries, sent among the Indians, he apprehended, were little better than spies among them to learn how to cheat them, &c. How do we know, said Mr. W. that the Indians have not for their guidance a better law than we? Do we see them with their whipping-posts and jail in every settlement? No, the law of God has given them property in common, and so they enjoy it in freedom and with pleasure. Mr. W. said he believed that the savage life which they enjoy—for he was very fond of the chase himself—was more favorable to the happiness of the Indians than any new order of things which would be introduced by the ecclesiastics. He believed, he said, that we were doing wrong to those people by disturbing their habits and feelings. What has become of the generation which have passed before them? It would be a libel on the Creator to say that he had exacted from his creatures an obedience to his law without inscribing his law on their hearts. These missionaries, Mr. W. said, might as well be sent into Maryland, or any other state, to convert the people, as among the Indians.—Congress has as much right to regulate the religion

of the one as of the other. He hoped this proposition would not succeed, to give land to these missionaries? What do they seek, said he—the good of the souls? No—they are pursuing that law which binds individuals to their interests; and it is in their own interest, and not that of the Indians, which they are in pursuit of, &c.

CHRISTIANITY SPREADING.

The following account of the conversion of the Island of Raiavar, to Christianity without the instruction of any missionary is truly extraordinary, and excites the christian to hope that the time is drawing near "when a nation shall be born to God in a day." Shall the very heathen rejoice to receive the instructions and feel the influence of Christianity, and we set so low a valuation upon it? Shall they observe christian institutions, while we who have long professed to be Christians lay them aside?

The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Henry, who recently touched at one of the Islands in the Pacific Ocean, on his passage to New South Wales.

SEDERY COVE, May 31, 1821.

"On my passage to Otaheite I had occasion to call at High Island (or Raiavar, var.) to procure provisions. The circumstances which there came under my knowledge and observation are of a nature truly gratifying. It was on Sunday I made the Island. I left the vessel early in the morning for the shore, on approaching which I saw a great many natives assembled, which rather awakened a fear, on my part, of landing. On seeing Para (an Otaheitan) I landed with boldness, and was received by the King of the Island (Tahuna) with kindness. They had all assembled for Christian worship, and were about entering the church. How greatly affecting and delightful was the scene which presented itself! Each individual on entering the Church, kneeled and uttered a prayer: when Para (the Otaheitan whom King Pomare left there for the purpose of instructing the natives) performed the service of the day. There were 338 assembled at the Church for christian worship to the Universal God. The very quiet and orderly manner in which they conducted themselves, not only in church, but during the Sabbath, awakened my highest admiration. The whole of their gods are mutilated; removed from their mares (or places of worship) and even converted into stools at the entrance of the church, which is very neatly built; the ground is covered with grass, and provided with a sufficient number of forms; its length is 117 feet, and breadth 27. There are only twenty five on the island who have not yet adopted the religion of the Saviour, but who have nevertheless removed idolatry. They say, 'We have no books, or proper missionary to instruct us; and we will wait till one comes before we become Christians.'

"This island is situated in latitude 23 deg. 43 min. S. and lon. 148 deg. 5 min. W. and never was visited by any Missionary, which makes the great change from idolatry to christianity—the more wonderful!—This island was visited by King Pomaree in the ARAA, an American ship, about 18 months back; they were then in their idolatrous and rude state. King Pomaree used all his power to persuade them to remove their idolatry. They promised him on leaving the island, they would agree with his wishes; which induced King Pomaree to leave Para, one of his own chiefs, before mentioned, as a teacher. I know not one single soul among the islands but what attends more or less to religious instruction; no manner of vice passes unnoticed; and the laws are particularly strict.

FOREIGN.

One day later from London.

The ship Aurora, at Charleston from England, has brought London papers to the evening of the 5th January. The following are extracts:—

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The project of the law of the public press proposed by the new French Ministers, is given in our preceding columns. These men pledged themselves, when seeking office, to dispense with the previous censorship, but the actual possession of office appears to have had a wonderful effect upon their memory. They propose to limit the exercise of the censorship, it is true, but in place of the curtailment, they substitute a measure of increased severity, which enables Government to suspend or entirely suppress any journal which has not the good fortune to find favour in their sight. It is not probable that a Ministry got into power by the affectation of liberal views, should survive the insult offered to public opinion on the proposal of a law that completely extinguishes the liberty of the press, and with it aims a deadly blow at the constitution and the liberties of the country.

German papers and a Dutch mail, the latter with papers to the 2d inst. arrived this morning.—They contain an account of a curious affair between some Turkish and Russian soldiers on the Pruth, but it was merely an accidental rencontre. The Austrian Observer from the 19th to the 22d December inclusive, has no news from Turkey and Greece. The story of the assassination of the Grand Seigneur is now become an exploded fabrication.

There is no agitation in the funds this day. They remain steady.

The Government Offices were all bustle yesterday, it is understood that several important orders were issued with reference to the Declaration of War by Russia, which is now hourly expected.

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We understand that Lieutenant General Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. now commanding the Forces at Ceylon, is appointed Commander in Chief in the E. Indies, from which the return of the Marquis of Hastings who holds that appointment, as well as that of Governor General, appears certain—as also that a Civilian will succeed the Marquis as Governor General. id

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

Let the Yew and the Willow entwine their boughs to shield his sepulchre from the sun, beam—and let the verdure around be nurtured by a Nation's tears.

DIED in the City of Washington on the night of the 25th ult. The Honourable WILLIAM PINKNEY of Maryland, late a Senator of the United States.

In announcing the lamented death of this distinguished man, we are filled with the profoundest regret, the most unfeigned sorrow; in which we are sure we respond to the sympathies of every man of intelligence in this country. The duty we owe, both to him & to ourselves, of paying a just tribute to his character, can alone be performed by an able biographer who participates in a great degree of his own expansion and loftiness of mind—His life was active and brilliant, and abounded with much incident to interest, numerous productions to admire, and highly important admonitions to the rising men of the present and of future times.

We were altogether unprepared for a calamity which has produced such a shock in all parts of the State of Maryland, and so deep a sensation throughout the nation. Mr. Pinkney has fallen suddenly in the vigour of health and in the full maturity of his transcendent faculties—Whilst engaged in his splendid course in the Senate of Congress and in the Supreme Court of the United States, he was cut off—and we are left to bewail with no counterfeited grief the national bereavement.

It is with character as with time, we take most note of it by its loss—There is something in the passions, the pursuits, the heedlessness of man, that often renders him inattentive to objects the most worthy of regard and of applause—but when one of these, superior to the rest, is irrecoverably withdrawn from us, then all the lesser things which prejudiced our view, all that hindered us from its just estimate, and produced an apparent insensibility to its worth, go with it; and we alone contemplate that which calls forth all our admiration, and the loss of which involves us in unavailing sorrow.

Mr. Pinkney was one of those extraordinary men, who elevated himself by the force of his own powers to the loftiest station in his profession—He was descended from obscure origin, and had no extraneous aid. Blessed with very superior native endowments of mind, he improved the talents confided to him with unusual industry and intensity of application, and fired with the noblest species of ambition, he would see no resting place below whatever could be attained. He held many distinguished posts of honor in the gift of his country, through all of which he glittered with approved ability—but it was in the line of his profession, in the character of the lawyer and the advocate at the bar, that he shone most conspicuously, and rose beyond the rivalry of a host of powerful competitors. Rich and powerful as the American Bar is with great men from all parts of the Union of high attainments and diversified accomplishments, such was the standing of the ever to be lamented Pinkney, that it is no disparagement to them to say, he had no equal—and we are unconscious of any thing like extravagance and desire to be tested in making the assertion, that at the bar he had no superior in any country.

He was particularly fond of eloquence and devoted himself to the cultivation of his own powers with unrelaxing assiduity. They who have had the good fortune to know this celebrated man for the last thirty years, can well remember the transitions through which his style of oratory has passed—At first, beautifully chaste, melodious, delightful and captivating—At last, nervous, magnificent, dazzling, resistless—Like one of the great rivers of our country, that commences its limped course amidst the wild enchantments of the bylan scenery, it swells as it rolls along and collects its force—the opposing Rocks cause it to be heard abroad—when supposed, it expands its silvery tide with majestic serenity—again, compressed within narrower limits the impetuous current becomes a torrent, and rushing through the Rock itself, exhibits scenes of grand-

deur which command the curiosity and admiration of the world. It is difficult to describe the oratory of such a man—The best idea we can give of it is by representing it as compounded of the force of Demosthenes and the rich copiousness of Cicero, aided by the address and astuteness of Mark Anthony.

The example which the great deceased has left to the young men of our country is invaluable—he has taught them that neither hereditary or family wealth or patronage are necessary to render a man distinguished—his own life is a signal instance of what industry, perseverance and well directed ambition may achieve, and he deserves to be held up as an illustrious model in all time to come. He did not disdain great ancestry, he was too refined a man—he knew too well how to appreciate both rank and station—He did not possess it—he did not need it. He became the founder of his own family, and of a fame that will roll down upon the tide of letters through endless ages. He wore no badge of birth or courtly favour—The star which emblazoned him was the applause of tens of thousands—He was of the order of unequalled men in their own times—his motto, the greatest among the great—His garter of knighthood was the proud trophies repeatedly won in forensic warfare—and the riband which decorated him was the splendid diversity of a boundless fancy. Such were the honors that hung around him—such the emblems of his worth.

Let our young countrymen take from his biographer his course of self discipline—Let them snatch from the tomb the fire that lit his ambition, and with it illumine their own—Our country will then be more productive of Pinkneys, but she can never be more faithful to their memory.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor & Council of Maryland, FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

ORPHAN'S COURT.

John Boon, Thomas Culbreth and Peter Willis, Esqs.

LEVY COURT.

Nathan Whitby, Abraham Jump, James Sangston, Hatfield Wright, David Cason, Andrew S. Green and William Dillen, Esqs.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

William Potter, Nathan Whitby, Abel Gowty, William Haskins, Joseph Douglass, Peter Willis, William Dillen, Charles Tilden, George Newlee, Andrew S. Green, Thomas Saulsbury, William Boon, John Clayton, George Moffitt, Wm. M. Davis, Clement Todd, Thomas Carter, Thomas Syll, Thomas Melvin, John Matthews, Daniel Cheezum, Isaac Andrew, Arthur Connelly, John Clough, John Tilton, Richard Chambers, Wm. Jones (of Charles) James McGuire, Loadman Shields, Peter Stanton, Esqs.

We learn that a law was passed about the close of the late session of the Legislature of this state, the provisions of which are interesting to many of our readers. We have not been able to obtain, nor have we yet seen, a copy of the law; but the following, we learn, are among its provisions:—

Importers of Foreign Goods are required to take out a license for which they must pay fifty dollars.

Lutery Brokers in the city of Baltimore to pay a license tax of two hundred dollars.

Retailers of Wines and Dry Goods to pay a license tax of sixteen dollars.

We shall publish the law at length as soon as we can put our hands upon it.

Balt. Pal.

The National Intelligencer states that the funeral of the late WILLIAM PINKNEY took place on Wednesday from the Capitol, agreeably to the arrangements adopted by the committee of the Senate.

At 10 o'clock the Committee of Arrangements, Pall-bearers, and Mourners, attended at Brown's Hotel, the late lodgings of the deceased, and the corps was removed, in charge of the committee of Arrangements, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; to the Senate Chamber.—The House of Representatives entered the Chamber, preceded by its officers; the members of the Executive branch of the Government, the Judges of the Supreme Court; the Foreign ministers, and as many citizens as could obtain admission on the floor or in the galleries, also attended. Where Divine Service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, Chaplain of the Senate.

At eleven o'clock the funeral moved from the Senate Chamber to the place of interment in the following order:

The Chaplains of both Houses.

Physicians who attended the deceased.

Committee of Arrangements.

Pall-bearers.

Mr. LOWRIE, Mr. JAMES BROWN, Mr. DICKERSON, Mr. ORR, Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, Mr. ELLIOTT.

Relatives of the deceased, and

The Senator and Representatives from the State of Maryland, as mourners.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the United States.

The Senate of the United States, preceded by the President pro tempore, and Secretary.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk. The Supreme Court and Bar. The Heads of Departments. Foreign Ministers. Citizens and Strangers.

The New York Evening Post of the 23d ult. observes, "we perceive by an advertisement in the public papers, that all the property, real and personal of the Vice President of the United States, is assigned over for the benefit of his creditors, and the large and elegant mansion house, now occupied by him in person at Staten Island, is offered to be rented from the first of April next."

A man by the name of John Billis has been convicted at Charleston of passing a counterfeit bill of \$100 on the Bank of the state of South Carolina—and is sentenced to be hung on the 15th of the present month.—Amer.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Courier, February 20.

MAIL ROBBERY.

On Wednesday the 6th inst. as the carrier who conveys the mail from Danbury to Sharon was passing through the town of Patterson, N. Y. in a one horse wagon, the mail bag was jolted out and lost on the way road—and before the loss was discovered he had proceeded 5 or 6 miles on his way, when he immediately retraced his steps, and found by the tracks in the snow from the road through an adjoining field, that it had taken a course contrary to its original destination. Having pursued the track a short distance the bag was discovered cut open, and robbed of part of its contents, and many letters broke open and strewn around it. A hue and cry being instantly set up suspicion rested on a foot passenger who had been seen in the neighborhood the same day—the fellow was overtaken the next day in the town of Armenia, N. Y. where he was held for examination when our informant left.

Extract of a letter from the Postmaster at Durham to the Postmaster at Stamford, detailing the particulars of the late disaster attending the eastern mail.

DURHAM, Feb. 21, 1822.

Sir—The following are the particulars of the disaster which befel the northern stage at 11 o'clock this day. The small rivulet which crosses Durham street, about twenty rods north of the meeting house, is swollen to an unusual size by the late storm. Immense cakes of ice were constantly descending the stream in the forenoon. The bridge was much shattered by them. A part of it gave way under the stage, by which it was precipitated about 20 feet into a tremendous current, amidst heavy timbers and bodies of ice.

It carried down three passengers, the driver, mails, and two horses. The other two horses had so far cleared the bridge as to preserve their foothold on the abutments. The carriage was dashed to pieces by the fall; the passengers were thrown from it, and all were hurried down the torrent together. One passenger and the driver were extricated about 100 rods below the bridge—two passengers were drowned—the body of one has been found.

As soon as the alarm was given, a number of persons went into the large swamp which receives the rivulet, in pursuit of the mails, baggage, &c. After wading more than an hour, waist deep among cakes of ice, we found both mails, and with some difficulty drew them to the shore. They were about 200 rods from the bridge. The recovery of either at this time may be considered as a fortunate event. They were floating in a swamp, 1600 acres of which are now under water. The current is excessive rapid in many parts, and numerous cakes of ice are floating over it.

Too much praise cannot be given to the people of Durham for their conduct on this occasion. They were active in attempting to save the stage, passengers, and mails.

February 22.

P. S. The two passengers who were drowned have been found. One was from Massachusetts; his name was J. Prentiss. The other was a Frenchman, by the name of John Templer Palmer, recently from Boston.

FRAUDS ON THE PUBLIC.

Of all the governments in the world, we believe that of the United States has been the most shamefully cheated by its agents. The nation is fully aware of the defalcations of certain of the receivers of public moneys, of a few officers of the customs, and of the case of the celebrated Theron Radd. To these we have to add that of Mr. Nathaniel Ewing, late an agent for paying military pensions. According to the report of the Secretary of War of the 1st instant, it appears that this gentleman had been furnished with the sum of 30,694 dollars and 39 cents, for the purpose of paying pensions in the State of Indiana: Out of this sum he retained 10,482 dollars and 54 cents as appeared upon the settlement of his accounts on the 13th of Nov. 1821. It is true, he was dismissed on the 13th of August preceding, and suit was ordered against him. But what does such an agent care about a suit? He has got the money, and by the time a recovery is had there will in all probability be nothing found to satisfy the judgment. Is it any wonder that Congress multiply enquiries? Can any investigation be too sharp for such knavery? We regret that the time when the advances of money to Mr. Ewing were made is not stated in the Report, as then we might be enabled to judge whether the advances had been discreetly made or carelessly allowed.—There is certainly an impropriety in trusting public agents with large sums of money in advance, where

there is no absolute necessity for it; and there is a serious responsibility attached to those superior officers of government, who sanction such a loose way of transacting the public business. The press must deal more freely with these defaulters; since, what with the power of construing laws, and what with the tender indulgence of those who are entrusted with the national expenditure, there seems to be but little chance of otherwise curtailing the evil of defaulting, of which we have the most glaring instances every year.

Wash. Gaz.

A BOLD THEFT.

Montreal, Feb. 16.

Yesterday, as an American farmer had just stopped, in the New Market, his sleigh laden with pork and other good things, an Irishman of the lower class advanced respectfully to him, inquiring whether "your honor wants assistance to unload or sell your things?" to which the latter answered in the negative, and entered a tavern to get some bitters. But he had scarcely been absent a moment, when the obliging applicant, jumped upon his seat, gathered up the reins, smacked his whip, and by the exertions of an excellent span of horses quickly disappeared. As soon as Jones, than could recover from his amazement, (which was pretty considerable) he hired about a dozen carriages and sent them in pursuit. But as the fugitive had got much the start, and would doubtless not spare his cattle, (nay if hard pressed, would probably throw some of the cargo overboard,) the chase, we believe, was not very successful. Such have been the particulars given us of the daring theft, for which our national sensibility makes us deeply blush.

From the Connecticut Journal.

A man to a certain part of this state had hired a swarm of his own bees, but from some dislike to the hive, the bees left it, and were traced by various witnesses to a neighbor's lot, where they gathered upon the limb of a tree. Information was given to the owner, but in the mean time another man discovered, and proceeded to secure them; he had not however succeeded in his object before the owner arrived, and forbade his touching the bees, at the same time alleging they were his property. The man notwithstanding took the bees, (though not on his own land) and covered them to his own use. The owner accordingly brought an action before one of our modern justices for the recovery of the value of the bees. The proof on the part of the Plaintiff was that the bees were his, and the Defendant converted them to his own use. The justice however, for reasons which we shall not here name, decided in favor of the Defendant, giving him costs, &c. whereupon the attorney for the Plaintiff filed his exceptions stating the points proved, which the justice admitted, and requested his worship to sign it. The justice signed it, but afterwards interlined between his name and the words of the bill—"N. B.—No proof that the bees belonged to the Plaintiff." Why! said the attorney, you admitted them to have been proved—because said the justice, they have no ear marks; you can't hold them according to law.

This is matter of fact, and happened in this enlightened era in the state of Connecticut.

BALTIMORE March 5.

PRICES CURRENT.

Flour Super-fine, from the wagons	\$6 25
Wheat, white	1 33 a 1 35
do red,	1 25 a 1 30
Corn,	62 a 65
Oats,	32 a 35
Rye,	60 a 65
Whiskey, from the wagons,	51
LEATHER—Soal, best, per lb.	21 a 25
Skirting do	25 a 26
Upper whole hide	\$3 00 a 4 25
Do best calf, finished, doz.	\$21 a 28

Fed. Rep.

The Rev. Mr. HUBBARD, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, informs his friends of Caroline, that having been prevented from attending his appointment in February, by ill health, he now intends to preach at Denton on Sunday the 17th of this month.

Princess Anne, 1st March, 1822.

Sir, I am but just apprised of the publication of my expulson from the Somerset Lodge, No. 49.—This proceeding having been conducted ex parte, without notice to me, although immediately convenient, and being considered unmerited, and anti-masonic, a representation, in extenso, will be made to the Grand Lodge—in the mean time a suspension of the public opinion on this matter is respectfully requested. The publication is held to be premature and improper, if not libellous and indictable.—You will request the "Printers throughout the United States," who may have inserted your publication, to notice the above.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

To Mr. Alexander Graham, Editor of the Easton Gazette.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

March 5th, 1822.

Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of this institution, will be held at the Banking house, in the City of Baltimore, on Monday the sixth day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock. A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration a Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An Act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road from Boonsborough to Hagerstown, and for the extension of the charter of the Several Banks in the City of Baltimore," and also to take into consideration a Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "A further supplement to an Act to incorporate the Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland."

J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cashier.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A youth about 18 years of age, who can produce satisfactory recommendation, wishes employment in some writing or Clerk's office—or in any business suiting his profession as a writer; or in which a knowledge of an English education would be requisite.

Further information respecting the person thus tendering his services may be obtained by enquiring at this office.

Feb. 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two f. fa's, to me directed, one at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson, and the other at the suit of Henry Grace, against James Ringgold, will be sold on Tuesday the 29 of April, on the Court House Green, the following land, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land called Harris' Range, containing four hundred acres more or less, also, one Wheat Fan, seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. W. D. N. HAMM, ETON, Shff.

March 9. 4w

EASTON'S BALTIMORE PACKER.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

Edward Auld, Master, Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of March, at 10 o'clock; A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock; A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season. The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.

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

EDWARD AULD,

Easton Point, March 5 (9)—4

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office, in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, and will continue to sit on Saturdays & Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alterations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order,

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk

to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.

March 9

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, to the heirs at law of William Ennis, late of Worcester County, deceased, that the subscribers have been appointed by Worcester County Court, Commissioners to divide the real estate of the deceased.—They will therefore meet on the premises for that purpose, on Saturday the 11th of May next, and notify all persons interested to attend—dated 1st of March, A. D. 1822.

Samuel Turpin,

Edward Scarborough,

John Senach,

Zadock Stenig,

David K Hopkins,

Commissioners.

February 9—6w

SKETCHES

Of the Early History of Maryland,

by Thos. W. CHITTENDEN,

Are now for sale at his Office and Stationary Store, Gay-street opposite the Exchange, price attached 62 1/2 cents, half bound 75 cts.

The intelligent reader will not expect to find under this title, a full or satisfactory history, but the writer has endeavored to collect and include in the sketches, the principal circumstances relating to the first settlement of Maryland, and of the progress of its jurisprudence, commerce, internal improvement, and finance, with some accounts of the contents of the inhabitants amongst themselves, with the adjacent colonies and parent country.—Biographical Notes of the members of the Baltimore Family, who became proprietors—Names of Governors, Judges and other Officers at different periods, and a description and view of the State House at Annapolis.

Had Mr. Bozman pursued his valuable labors, or if any other gentleman had furnished the public with a complete history, still an abstract would be desirable, on several accounts, but especially as an elementary treatise for schools, and as such these sketches are respectfully recommended to Parents and Teachers in Maryland particularly, the knowledge of one's own country being, of all other historical knowledge, the most essential to ladies as well as gentlemen.

Baltimore, March 9

A few copies of the above work for Sale at this Office.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, on Seventh day, the 23d day of March, inst. on the premises, the following property, to wit:—

Three undivided fourth parts of Fowling Creek Mills, in Caroline county, consisting of an elegant GRIST MILL, calculated for doing Country or Merchant work, in the best manner and with great speed; a Wool Carding Machine, exceeded by none for doing good business; and a SAW MILL, which cuts very fast, together with the utensils thereto belonging.

ALSO, the entire right to one HOUSE and LOT and two other unimproved Lots, adjoining the Mill property.

The situation of the above property is handsome and healthy. It is not deemed necessary to describe the above particularly, as it is presumed any person disposed to purchase will view the same.—Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. and attendance and immediate possession given by

ELISHA DAWSON, and ISAAC FRANKTON.

March 9—4

POETRY.

(From a Lancaster paper.)
PRAISE OF RHINISH WINE.

A life replete with heavenly bliss,
Thou giv'st us, Father Rhine!
How sweet the lovely maiden's kiss!
But sweeter far is wine!
I feel as joyful as the Roer
Which round the fountains play,
Soon as the brilliant table shows
The glasses in array.

All worldly trouble I resign
When the rich juice I sip,
Delighted with the rosy wine
That sparkles on my lip.
Thus the ambrosial cup I drain,
As Gods have done before,
And while it glows in every vein,
In rapture ask for more.

The world would be a dreary vale,
The generous wine away,
And all our brightest joys would fail,
And leave no cheering ray.
Wine lifts the beggar to a throne!
Makes Earth and Heaven resound!
Earth's blithest sons enchanted own,
'Tis all Elysium round.

The sovereign cure of every woe,
Wine gives us every good!
It clears the brain, bids joys to flow,
And warms the aged blood.
Oh then, all hail! beloved land,
That yields the juice so fine!
Long life and health may be command,
Who plants and prunes the vine!

And every vineyard maiden fair,
Who helps us to the glass!
With overflowing cup we'll cheer
Each lovely vineyard lass!
And hail! Germania's sons who drink
'Till they can drink no more,
And then in ecstasy will sink
Entranced upon the floor!

A comfortable present—We have secured
(the Boston Evening Gazette) a beautiful pair
of patent winter proof Boots, manufactured
in the shop of Mr. Robbins, in a superior man-
ner, which are intended to be presented to
the President of the United States. The great
advantage of the Water proof Boots and
Shoes over all others, is the benefit derived
by those ladies & gentlemen who wear them,
in always keeping, without any external aid,
their feet perfectly dry during the wet
weather, in the spring months.

A Clerical Anecdote—It is related of an in-
cumbent in the county of York, that he had
precisely twelve written Sermons, for the edi-
fication and comfort of his parishioners, which
were pretty generally delivered, in orderly
rotation, in the course of the year. On being
remonstrated with by some of his hearers
with all due submission, for having preached
the same sermon to them, and from the same text,
on the preceding Sunday, he vindicated him-
self, with his wonted simplicity, by declaring
that he was sure he had laid them right, but
supposed his wife must have shuffled them.

Easton Academy.

The Trustees have taken the earliest op-
portunity of informing the parents and guar-
dians of the Scholars belonging to the En-
glish Department, and others who may de-
sire to place their children therein, that they
have engaged Mr. DAVID RICE as the As-
sistant Teacher. The recommendations fur-
nished by this gentleman of his moral and lit-
erary character give reason to believe that he
will prove himself a useful and engaging in-
structor; and those in this neighborhood who
have the pleasure of his acquaintance speak
in very favorable terms of his marked atten-
tion to his pupils and of the propriety of his
conduct.

This Department is now open for the recep-
tion of Scholars. The Classical Department
under the care of Mr. THOMAS the Principal
Teacher, is also open; The abilities of this
gentleman have been heretofore announced,
and are extensively known.

It may now be fairly presumed that the es-
tablished reputation of this Seminary will con-
tinue to invite the growing youths of this and
the neighbouring counties to participate in
those advantages of education which it is so
capable of affording, and which are so essential
to the maintenance of virtue and civil liberty.

By the Board,
N. S. HAMMOND, President.
EASTON, Sept. 15 4w-1am6m

Postponed Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Kent county court,
sitting as a court of Chancery, I will offer at
Public Auction, on Saturday the 23d of March,
at Mr. Thomas Peacock's Tavern, in Chester-
town, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. the fol-
lowing valuable

Real Estate;

All that FARM and premises, being part of
the Real Estate of Charles Tilden, deceased,
situate on Sassafras River, and at the mouth
of Turner's creek, in Kent county, and being
part of a tract of land called Bennett's Lowe
(now in the possession of Henry Sullivan as
tenant.) The said Farm contains three hun-
dred and eighteen acres of land; has an abun-
dant supply of valuable timber; and vessels can
anchor and take in grain within 30 yards of
the shore. The soil is rich and productive—
and it is believed this Farm offers greater in-
ducements to purchasers than are often to be
met with on this shore. Possession will not be
delivered till the 1st of January next. The
terms of sale are four hundred dollars to be
paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of
the purchase money, in one, two and three
years in equal payments; the purchaser to
give bond with approved security for the pay-
ment thereof, with the interest on the whole
sum from the day of sale.

Further particulars will be made known
on the day of sale.

HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.
Cheestown, March 2, 1822

PRINTING

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

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.

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the
above 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 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
endeavour of the subscriber to please all
who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—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,
Cheestown, George Town, P. 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, Cheestown.
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras.
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
Proprietors.

Nov. 10, 1821.—tf.

CARRIAGE & HARNESS-MAKING.

JOSEPH PARROTT,

HEAD OF WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON.
Returns his thanks to the public for the en-
couragement extended to him in his line of
business, and solicits a continuance. He has
lately received a supply of materials which
will enable him to execute all orders at short
notice and on reasonable terms.

Jan 19

Henry B. Jones,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has commenced
the above business, in the house formerly
occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washing-
ton street, nearly opposite the Court House,
where he hopes by his knowledge of the
profession (having served his apprenticeship
with one of the first Watch-Makers in
Baltimore) and close application, to merit
a share of the public patronage.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough,
Denton or Greensborough, Caroline county,
who may have Watches to repair, by
depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn,
the Mail Carrier, may depend on having
their orders strictly and punctually exe-
cuted.

H. B. J.

REMOVAL.

William Cooper,
TAYLOR.

Thankful for past favours, respectfully in-
forms his friends and the Public, that he has
Removed his shop, to the House formerly oc-
cupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington
street, nearly opposite the Court House,
where he is ready to execute all orders in his
line, in the most fashionable manner, the
most reasonable terms, and at the shortest
notice.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.—tf

N. B. All those indebted to the subscri-
ber, are requested to come forward and settle
their accounts, as further indulgence cannot
be given.

W. C.

CAUTION.

I hereby forewarn all persons not to sell Li-
quors to or deal in any way with any of my Ne-
groes, without my express permission in writ-
ing, which I shall never withhold, excepting
in cases where it is improper to grant it.
The injuries and inconveniences I am daily
sustaining from their trafficking and consequent
intoxications and idleness, compel me to
give this notice.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, March 2—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 Patuxent 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 Cheestown 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

Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of
Talbot county court, sitting as a court
of equity, will be sold on Tuesday
the 26th of March, on the Court
House Green, the Farm now in the tenure of
Nicholas Seymour, formerly belonging to
Thomas Weyman, and by him mortgaged to
Perry Spencer and Thomas Townsend. This
Farm is situated on a branch of Third Haven,
in a healthy and agreeable neighbourhood,
and for quality of soil and advantage of situa-
tion, is one of the most desirable in that sec-
tion of the county.

It will be sold on a credit of six months, the
purchaser or purchasers giving bond with ap-
proved security for the purchase money, bear-
ing interest from the day of sale.

RICH'D. SPENCER, Trustee.

March 2—4w

Public Sale.

Will be sold on a credit, at Sadlers Neck,
near Queenstown, on Wednesday the 13th of
March, if fair, (if not, the next fair day) all
the personal property of John D. Taylor,
deceased, negroes excepted, consisting of
Carts, Ploughs and all sorts of Farming im-
plements; a considerable quantity of Tobacco
Flax and Corn Blades, about 3000 weight of
Bacon; a great variety of House and Kitchen
Furniture, and a large stock of Horses, Cat-
tle, Sheep and Hogs.

WM GRASON, Admr.

March 2—2w

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to settle up his
affairs during the present season, will dispose
of from 100 to 300 Acres of Land, being a
part of his landed Estate, most beautifully
situated on the waters of Broad Creek, Bay
Side of Talbot; for handsome and healthy
situations, it must be admitted, these are
not excelled, even in the Bay Side, being al-
most surrounded with navigable water, a-
bounding with fish, oysters, &c. in their sea-
sons I consider the part that I have im-
proved equal to any farming land in the neigh-
bourhood, and the residue can be easily
made so. The greatest objection to those
lands at present is the miserable state of the
road out to the county road for about a mile,
but having an act of Assembly and commis-
sioners appointed to lay out a road, it can be
done at any time, and with trifling expense,
made a good road, when it will be a public
one. For Terms and part culers apply to
WM HARRISON of Jas-
Point Pleasant, March 2—6w

Corn for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of 100 bar-
rels for cash, as a whole, or in such quan-
tities as may suit purchasers.

ROBT. L. TILGHMAN

Hope, Feb. 16—tf

Earthen Ware.

The Subscribers expect by the earliest Spring
Arrivals
555 CRATES EARTHEN WARE,
From the well known Manufactory of Messrs.
John and James Davenport. The Ware will
be warranted good, of the anchor mark.
Of the above number, are 140 crates hand-
somer and variously assorted, to suit the
country demand, and some suitable for ex-
portation.

Country Merchants and Shippers
are invited to call at our store, No. 3, North
Charles street, to examine samples of the
Ware, and learn our prices. We have on hand
from late importations, about 160 crates
prime Ware from the same manufactory, for
sale by the crate only.

GEORGE GRUNDY & SONS.

Baltimore Feb. 13—(March 2—3w)

STOP THE THIEF.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
The Stable of the Subscriber was broken
open and a valuable HORSE, an old Saddle
and Bridle taken from it on the night of the
27th ult.

The Horse is a Top-Gallant colt, said to
resemble his sire in form and action, about
fifteen and an half hands high, of a blood bay
colour, with black mane and tail, nose and
legs, and in fine order.

Fifty dollar reward will be given for the
apprehension of the Thief and return of the
Horse—Twenty dollars for the return of the
Saddle and Bridle taken from it on the night of the
27th ult. if taken up in this county and returned.

JOHN ROBERTS.

Easton, March 24, 1822.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary,

The Subscriber gratefully acknow-
ledges the past favors of his friends
and customers and the public in gen-
eral, & informs them that the Schoon-
er JANE & MARY, commanded by Capt. John
Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence
may be placed, will commence her regular
routes between Easton and Baltimore on Sun-
day the 3d of March—leaving Easton every
Sunday and Baltimore every Wednesday
at 9 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punc-
tually attended to by the Captain on board.
The Public's Obedt. Servt.
CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk, Mr. Parrott, will attend at
the Drug store of W. W. Moore, in Easton, to
receive all orders, every Saturday afternoon.
Feb. 23—3t

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, on accom-
modating terms, the Farm whereon he now re-
sides—This Farm contains in all, two hundred
and thirty-five and three fourth acres of land,
with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying
about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the
road leading to Centerville—it offers many ad-
vantages that are rare to be met with in small
farms, viz. It has an inexhaustible stream of
water running through the centre of the fields,
which affords abundance of natural grass, and
might with very little labour to clear it, pro-
duce abundance of Timothy and Herd—it has a
prime young apple orchard containing near
two hundred well selected fruit trees—the
dwelling and other convenient out Houses
are in good repair, with a spacious Barn suffi-
cient to cure a pretty considerable crop of
Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to
say any thing further as persons wishing to
purchase will call and view the property, and
make themselves acquainted with the terms.

THOMAS DENNY.

Feb. 23, 1822

N. B. Possession may be had immediately,
and the purchaser can be supplied with
stock, if required, on the most moderate
terms.

Notice.

GIDEON PEARCE, an insolvent debtor,
herby notifies his creditors, to appear in
Somerset county Court, the first Saturday af-
ter the fourth Monday of May next, to shew
cause, if any they have, why he should not
receive the benefit of the insolvent laws,
as prayed for in his petition.

Feb. 23—4w

Co-Partnership.

EDWARD J. COALE, on the first instant,
associated in his Book establishment, Mr.
LOUDON L. TOWNSEND—the business of
the concern will hereafter be conducted un-
der the firm of E. J. COALE & CO.

This arrangement renders it necessary that
all the business of the late establishment be
brought to a close as speedily as possible;
therefore, all those indebted to the subscri-
ber, are earnestly and respectfully requested
to make early payment, and thereby prevent
the necessity of his putting the business in
the hands of an agent.

E. J. COALE.

Jan 22.—(Feb. 16.—4t)

EDWARD J. COALE & CO.

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
BALTIMORE.

Respectfully inform their friends and the
public, that they have on hand and intend
constantly to keep, a general assortment of

Books,

In the various departments of Literature.
They regularly import Books twice a year
from London—any person wishing to procure
works that are not published in this country,
can have them imported to their order. They
are agents for all the Periodical Works pub-
lished in this country, and regularly receive
all the new publications as they appear.

They also have on hand,
A very General Assortment of English and
American Stationery, which they will sell on
the most favourable terms.

Country Merchants and Teachers are re-
spectfully informed that liberal discounts will
be made them on their purchases.

They have attached to their establishment a

Book-Bindery,

and have in their employ such workmen as
will enable them to execute Binding in all its
varieties and at the lowest prices.

New Books.

Chalmers's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols
The Spy, a Tale by Author of Precaution.
The Privateer, 3 vols.
Biographical Sketches of Eminent Lawyers,
Statesmen and Men of Letters, by Samuel
L. Knapp.
Poems by W. C. Bryant.
Memoir of the Life and Character of the Rev.
Samuel Bacon, by J. Ashmun.
The Morning Ring, by Mrs. Inchbald.
Abstract of a Journal of E. Bacon, assistant
agent of the United States to Africa.
The Idle Man, 4 Nos.
Reports of the Proceedings of the New York
Convention, for the purpose of Amending
the Constitution.

Just received by
EDWARD J. COALE & CO.
Opposite the Post-Office,
Baltimore.

Feb. 16—4t.

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court for Talbot county
will meet at Easton, on the 12th day of
March next, to appoint Constables—and
on the second day of April next, to appoint
Overseers of the Public Roads, in the coun-
ty aforesaid.

By order of the Levy Court,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Feb. 23—

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are
requested to make immediate payment, as
she will otherwise be obliged to enforce pay-
ment by suits to the next Court.

RACHEL M. KERR.

Easton, March 2, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Fi. Fa. to me directed at
the suit of Samuel Harrison against Vinton
B. Coburn, will be sold on Tuesday the
19th of March, on the Court House Green
at Easton, between the hours of 2 and 4
o'clock, the following property to wit:
the House and Lot of said Coburn, where
he now resides, situate in Deep Neck, said
to contain about four acres of Land, taken
and will be sold to satisfy the debt interest
and cost of the above Fi. Fa.
EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON, Shf.
Feb. 23—4t.

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-
perience, for believing that a dose of these
pills, taken once every week during the pre-
valence of BILIOUS, YELLOW and M. LIGNANT
FEVERS, will under the blessing of Providence,
prove an infallible preventive; 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, I
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.

Dulaney street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of an-
nouncing that the following case came under his im-
mediate observation. His little daughter about
5 years old, appeared very visibly 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, asthma, sore throats and af-
fecting 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 har-
rassed 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 pain 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 effec-
tious, 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:

Mr. Noah Ridgely—

Dear Friend—I have sold a phial of your
Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, to a gentleman
of this place which cured him in two days.
Stuebenville Ohio.

LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

AND NERVOUS CORDIAL.

A most valuable medicine for great and gen-
eral debility, nervous disorders, loss of appe-
tite, &c.
LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT
of Mustard, an infallible remedy

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, MARCH 16, 1822.

NO. 225.

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

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

On the Culture and best distances for planting INDIAN CORN.

SIR,

American writers upon agriculture, most generally have declared open war against the cultivation of the invaluable Indian Corn or Maize, and almost without an exception recommend, that we should not cultivate our usual quantity, but increase our crop of wheat and grass.

If, by their instructions, they mean to prevent us from wasting our time and labour upon poor lands, under bad management, they are right; but it is my opinion, that we cannot grow too much of a grain which when we consider the various uses to which it is applied, the convenience and economy with which it may be fed, may be justly esteemed a blessing to our happy country, beyond all other grain. It does not, indeed, sell for as much per bushel as wheat, but for nearly as much as rye—and, as a food for stock, it is more valuable than either. That it is a profitable crop to the grower, I give one fact in evidence: enquire of any intelligent country merchant, & he will inform you that the good corn farmers are the money making farmers—and we all know that to this precious grain we are indebted for fat horses, fat oxen, fat beavers, fat hogs, fat poultry, and contented servants. One year with another, the fair price of corn is about half the price of wheat, and this value seems to be governed more by the produce, than by intrinsic value. The land which will produce five bushels of wheat to the acre, will produce ten bushels of corn; if twenty of wheat, forty of corn, and so on, in nearly the same proportion; with this difference, however, that in some few situations, good wheat land will not produce heavy crops of corn, while in extensive districts, first rate corn lands will not produce heavy crops of wheat.

The farmer who attempts a crop of corn must plant early, and cultivate with care and diligence, never suffering grass or weeds to gain possession, nor the land to become baked, or with a hard crust, however clean it may be; but these principles are so universally understood, that any further remarks from me are unnecessary, and I proceed to what is not so generally agreed upon, the best distance at which to plant.

Although we may have a good or bad crop upon an equal number of stalks, yet it is reduced to certainty, that a great crop cannot be made without a great many stalks and when I hear of eighty to a hundred bushels to the acre, I am convinced that such great produce is not merely owing to a fortunate season, and good tillage of good land, but also to the fact, that more stalks have been grown upon the acre than is customary with us in Maryland. Impressed with this opinion, I have made various experiments to ascertain that distance which will unite most advantages with the fewest disadvantages, where wheat or winter grain is sown among corn, and have at last settled down to rows seven feet wide and two feet apart in the row.

This is called drill planting, step corn, or hit & miss corn, a mode of planting occasionally practised time immemorial. Two feet is the natural and easy military step, which the dropper soon acquires to great exactness.

Our corn fields are upon a large scale, and most generally small grain is sown among the corn. We will take a field of 250 acres, and suppose it a square, which will give us 200 perches each way.

Hills.
At 7 by 2 feet you have in this field, 777,857
The almost universal distance with us is 4 feet 6 inches each way, and which gives to us 527,778

Difference 240,079
But this is not the only difference, it is well known, that very little wheat is grown in the furrow or clearing out of corn ground, even upon prime—and upon weak land, what little does grow cannot be saved.

Your field then being 200 perches square at 4 feet 6 inches contains 735 furrows, while at 7 feet there is but 471

Difference 264
which, allowing one foot in width to each furrow, makes a difference of twenty acres, or one twelfth less of wheat. The cross tillage wastes yet more, and in particular on flat land—for at the angle of every crossing, a cup is formed, which not only retains superfluous water, but at which the

soil is deteriorated by frequent ridging up the good soil, and by the frost retained in that cup. There is an advantage in seven feet drills, beyond the points enumerated—nine feet the cut of a wheat cradle, taking two lands of four feet six inches each, is too great a sweep, except for long armed, skilful and willing cradlers. Nineteen times out of twenty, the wheat is so scooped out, as to cut off the heads at the pointing in and out, with so little straw attached, that a vast proportion of grain is lost. Upon an average of hands, a seven foot sweep is enough for clean work—and, if you must hurry, (which is in no case prudent) you step longer and strike deeper in.

If my remarks meet your approbation, you shall hear further from
Your obedient servant,
F.

23d November 1821.

Does not our experienced and much respected correspondent consider it better husbandry, to remove the corn, stalk and all, before the wheat is sowed?—an operation which is now necessarily delayed to avoid the ravages of the fly—or, does he consider that under general circumstances, the removal of corn and stalk is impracticable? Again—Suppose a system of cultivation on a small field where the corn is to be removed before sowing: at what distance would he then plant? We are always so much pleased when we can get our friend F. afield, let the object in pursuit be what it may, that we now take leave to ask his opinion, whether it be the better plan to select seed-corn from stalks bearing the greatest number of ears, or to take it carefully from such as bear but one large one. In the former case the number of ears would, in process of time, be doubtless, greatly increased—query, would the quantity of grain be?

Edit. Am. Farmer.

*On corn ground, the best wheat is on the ridge, the worst in the furrows, and a medium at the angles of crossing.

The above letter contains much practical and excellent information. We dissent only from the correctness of the statement and inference deduced, as to the loss of land or crop from the increased number of furrows—There cannot, in any case, be a particle of soil lost, and where the land is flat and low, and stiff, frequent furrows, so far from lessening, will certainly increase the wheat crop—The number of furrows may certainly be carried to an extreme, and as a general width for wheat lands, or beds, seven feet is perhaps the best; but that there is no absolute loss of soil, or productive land by frequency of furrows is self-evident—It is also true, that if a piece of land will bring 10 bushels of wheat to the acre, if you double the productive soil of that land, it will produce 20 bushels per acre—now if the lands be 4½ feet wide, of which a foot be furrow, the soil of that one foot has not been taken entirely away—nay! has not been taken away at all; but has been put upon the remaining 3½ feet, not only by increasing the soil; but in low, flat, stiff land by better draining, will increase the produce more than any loss occasioned by a less width of mere surface. What are called small crops are always of consequence to the farmer, but more especially where there is a scarcity of hay. By general consent 4½ feet square on the greater part of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, is fixed as the most convenient distance for corn, and two stocks in a hill. Suppose the farmer was to place all his manure in the old furrows, putting about 33 loads to the acre, (drop the loads 12 yards apart each way,) list over the manure, and plough out—then, if necessary, roll and harrow every other row, and open a furrow lightly, right over the manure; drop your corn at two feet to two feet three inches a part, and cover it with the plough and harrow—If then it stands 9 feet apart one way, 2 feet 3 inches the other and two stocks in a place, there will be exactly as many stocks on an acre as if planted 4½ feet each way, and will make certainly as much corn; and you will have gained every other list or land for potatoes, or cymblins, or pumpkins, or turnips. Here you have as much corn on half the ground as if the whole was occupied, and no more ploughing or harrowing, and yet room for all your small crops; to be made without any additional labour, but a little hoe work, and better than any where else—for if the corn be planted, as it ought to be, north and south, the quantity of shade thrown on the middle of a nine feet land, will be of service to these small crops. There appears to be a number of advantages attend-

ing this plan—if you are weak-handed, 16 loads to the acre will manure every other furrow for the corn, and the manure for the small crops may be carried in between the nine feet rows after the corn is planted or up—This plan will also increase the preference for the harrow cultivation; and to make corn, light loams or sandy soils ought never to be touched with the plough after the ground has been well broke; keep good harrows, of almost any kind, constantly and actively moving, and the surface clean and light, and with the blessing of Providence, you will make corn. We are decidedly of opinion as far, as a farmer's manure will go at thirty-three loads to the acre, so far ought he to pitch his corn crop on the above plan. To make ones usual corn crop, and a hundred bushels of potatoes, or two hundred of ruta bage, or cymblins, or pumpkins per acre off the same ground, and without any increase of plough or harrow-work, is certainly well worth a fair trial.

When the period for seeding wheat arrives you will have a choice of width of lands; if your ground lay high and dry, nine feet lands will be preferable—if flat and stiff, it lies all ready to be ploughed into four and an half feet lands. If your Ruta Baga is not ready to come off, plough to them, as you do to the rows of corn, and you can take them out after the wheat is up.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

What has been so long and so ardently sought for by ship builders, we believe to be now nearly if not wholly attained. We allude to the discovery of timber, which will secure a ship's bottom against the terrible invasion of the worm, so universally destructive.

The discovery was accidentally made by our townsman, captain Thomas Shields, during his residence at the Bay of Saint Louis. He found that a particular stake, used for fastening a boat, had remained perfectly good and staunch for a year, whereas others had to be replaced every two or three months, being destroyed by the worm. On examination this stake proved to be of sweet gum, a timber usually considered of no value. Capt. S. deciding to make a full and fair experiment, procured a small tree, sweet gum, hewed it down until it squared nine inches, and then had it staked in three feet water, affording every opportunity to the worm. This sweet gum stick remained thus exposed for four years; when, on examination, it was found perfectly free from moss, barnacle, and all other excrescence; and on hewing it down again an inch or more, no traces of the worm were to be seen, except three or four very small punctures of inconsiderable depth. Capt. Shields communicated these facts to Commodore Patterson some years ago, the commodore declared his intention of making a further experiment in the Lake Barataria—whether this was done, or what was the result we know not, but we hope the experiment, if made, was satisfactory, as that at Bay St. Louis.

The Sweet Gum [Liquidambar, Lin'n. styraciflua] is in great abundance on the Alabama and the Lakes and Bays between Pensacola and New Orleans—it is of prodigious girth and towering tallness—frequently exhibiting a smooth stem of fifty & sixty feet—and remarkably straight. It can be sawed into plank of almost any size, but it will not split, on which account it is universally rejected, as useless.

Is it not worth the experiment? Cut this timber into sheathing plank of half inch or less and try it on some of our Lake Craft. Its flexibility is such, that a thin plank may be bent and shaped almost as one pleases.—Floridian.

PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT.

Among the candidates for Register of Deeds for Middlesex, Massachusetts, is a Miss Elizabeth Bartlett. Her qualifications are thus set forth in a Boston paper.

Mr. Russell—A Register of Deeds is to be elected for the county of Middlesex; among the candidates for this office we are desirous of recommending

MISS ELIZABETH BARTLETT.

This lady, is the daughter of the late worthy and respected Register, and we understand has acquired a suitable knowledge of the duties of the office, from assisting her father in it. We presume there is no legal or constitutional disqualification in a female for this station, and we are quite sure the duties of the office, will be done by no person with more correctness, fidelity and satisfaction to the county, than by the lady here nominated. As in this nomination party politics are excluded, we hope that both republicans and federalists will unite in support of a candidate of such high claims to the patronage, respect, and polite attention of the

VOTERS OF MIDDLESEX.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 4.

Mr. Lowrie presented the petition of the Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of manufactures, praying a revision and correction of the present tariff of duties, and generally the adoption of such measures as will more effectually promote the wealth, power, and resources of the republic.

The bills read a first time on Friday were severally read a second time.

The Senate took up the resolution offered by Mr. King, of New York, on Friday, proposing an adjournment of the present session, on the first Monday of April; when, after considerable debate the resolution was adopted.

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 5.

The President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 22d ult. a copy of a patent issued under the act of Congress of June 1796, conveyed to the United Brethren for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, three tracts of land of 4,000 acres each, in the State of Ohio, in trust for the sole use of the Christian Indians formerly settled there; and the communication was read.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Findlay on Friday last, relative to the prohibition of foreign spirits, was taken up and agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

The bill concerning the Commerce and Navigation of Florida, was considered in committee of the whole, and occupied the Senate for some time—and, having been gone through, it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a government for the Territory of Florida, and spent some time in considering the amendments adopted yesterday in committee of the whole.

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

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business—and, after some time spent therein,

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 7.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, presented a petition from John Cleves Symmes, of Cincinnati, Ohio, stating his belief of the existence of an inhabitable continent, his desire to embark on a voyage of discovery, to one or other of the Polar Regions—his belief in the value and great honor to his country of the discoveries which he would make—that his pecuniary means are inadequate to the purpose, without public aid—and suggesting to Congress the equipment of two vessels of 250 or 300 tons, for the expedition, and the granting of such other aid as government may deem requisite to promote the object. A motion was made to refer the petition to the committee on Foreign Relations, which was refused—and, after some conversation, it was decided to lay it on the table—ayes 25.

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, and continued in private session until after 3 o'clock—when they

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 8.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The senate, agreeably to the order of the day, took up, in committee of the whole the resolutions proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, as it respects the election of electors of the President and Vice President of the United States and of representatives in congress together with the following amendment proposed to the resolution by the select committee, to which it had been referred, viz:

"And at the same time, the two additional electors to which each state is entitled shall be chosen by the persons so qualified to vote, in such manner as the legislature of the state shall direct."

The question was then taken on engrossing the resolution as amended, and reading it a third time, and was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays as follows:

For the resolution 27
Against it 12

The engrossed bills to establish a territorial government for Florida, and concerning the commerce and navigation of Florida, were read a third time, passed and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The Senate again spent some time in the consideration of executive business; and then

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 4.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to revise and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports and tonnage;

which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Williams of N. C. laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform this House whether that portion of the army of the United States, now in Florida, is commanded by the officers of the said Army, or by the Secretary of the territory, and, if by the latter, by what authority he is invested with such command.

Mr. Tracy called for the consideration of a resolution by him submitted on a former day, proposing instructions to the Naval Committee to inquire into the expediency of recommending a modification of the annual appropriation for the gradual increase of the Navy, so as to authorize the construction of vessels of a smaller size than those now authorized by law. The house agreed to consider the resolution.

Mr. Wright submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads inquire into the expediency of preventing the carriage of the mails on the Sabbath Day, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wright rose to address the chair in support of the resolution. The following has been furnished us by Mr. Wright as being the substance of his remarks.

Mr. Speaker I am requested by a number of my constituents to endeavor to effect a regulation in the carriage of the mails, so as to prevent their being carried on the Sabbath Day. We now enjoy a profound peace with all the nations of the earth under the kind providence of the great benefactor of the Universe, who has inscribed on the heart of the whole human family, his law 'to keep the Sabbath day holy.' It will be recollected that even during the late war, when this subject was before this house, that I then advocated this restriction as far as practicable, not inconsistent with the best interest of my country—and I have a perfect confidence that my devotion to the prosecution of that war by the exercise of all the energies of the nation will never be forgotten. I have, sir, during the war, advocated this measure, as will appear by the votes and proceedings in that case. Sir, in every state in this Union, there is a law making it penal to violate the Sabbath by any work or labour. Sir, the right of Congress to direct the carriage of the mail on the Sabbath day, ought in its execution to be so exercised, as neither to violate the Divine Law, or in any manner to authorize the violation of the Laws of the States, unless in such cases as necessity may impose, in which we shall find our justification even in the Divine Law. I have consulted the Post Master General on this subject, and am happy to inform this house that it meets his approbation in a certain degree.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, required the question that the house do now consider the resolution; which question being taken was decided in the negative. So the House refused now to consider the resolution.

The Orders of the Day being then called for, the bill making an appropriation for the support of the Military Establishment for the year 1822, was read a third time; when

The question being on the passage of the bill; and Mr. Randolph having required the Yeas and Nays thereon, (his leading objection being to the appropriation for clothing of the army so far in advance as for 1823) the Yeas and Nays were taken accordingly; and there were

For the bill 139
Against it 28

So the bill was passed.

The title of the bill being now under consideration, Mr. Randolph moved to amend the bill, (to make it conform to its contents,) by adding to the title the words 'and towards the service of the year 1823'—which motion was agreed to. And

The bill was sent to the Senate for their concurrence therein.

The Bankrupt bill was the next subject in the Orders of the day; and, being called up:

A motion was made to adjourn, and negatived, 68 to 62.

A motion was then made by Mr. Bassett, to postpone the orders of the day until to-morrow; when the motion was adjourned, renewed, and carried, 74 to 63. And so The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 5.

Mr. John Speed Smith, from the committee to whom was referred a resolution on the subject, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt; which was twice read and committed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution proposed yesterday by Mr. Williams, of North Carolina requiring information of what authority is invested with the military command in Florida; and the same was agreed to.

Mr. Mercer submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to inquire whether such an alteration can be effected of the Hall now occupied by the House,

as will fit it for the purposes of a deliberative assembly, and, if this be deemed impracticable, whether a suitable apartment can be provided in the centre building of the capitol, for the accommodation of the House of Representatives.

The resolve was agreed to.
A joint resolution from the Senate for fixing the time of adjournment of the present session of Congress (1st Monday in April) was received and read a first time; and, on motion of Mr. Hill, was laid on the table.

BANKRUPT BILL.
The House then proceeded to the Orders of the Day; and, in pursuance thereof, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Lowndes concluded the argument which he commenced when the House was last in committee of the whole on this subject, against the principles of the bill.
Mr. Baldwin next spoke, and opposed at considerable length the motion to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, took the floor in favour of the motion, to whom succeeded

Mr. Hill, of Maine, who occupied the attention of the Committee until half past 3 o'clock; when the Committee rose and reported, and obtained leave to sit again.
And the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

BANKRUPT BILL.
The House proceeded to the Orders of the Day—and in pursuance thereof resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Wright rose and addressed the Chair in a speech of about two hours, in opposition to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, when he was succeeded on the same side by

Mr. Cushman, who continued the debate until about 4 o'clock.

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 7.
The committee on the Judiciary made report on the subject of the Bank of the United States, in which it is stated that they have received, by the mode of calculation which is used, more than 6 per cent interest per annum on loans, but that it has been in conformity with common practice. A motion for their discharge accompanied the report. It was laid on the table. The house refused to take up the resolution from the Senate for fixing a period for the session. The debate on the Bankrupt Bill was continued.

FRIDAY, March 8.

BANKRUPT BILL.
The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States—Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Sergeant resumed the argument which he commenced yesterday, and concluded it at a little past 3 o'clock.

Mr. Randolph then took the floor, and occupied it till after 5 o'clock against the bill; when

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Independence of the South.

A message was received from the President of the United States by the hands of Mr. Gouverneur, his private secretary, which was read; as it will be found in another part of this day's paper.—The message and documents accompanying it, were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

On the question to print the documents, Mr. Cook supported that motion.

The message and documents were both ordered to be printed. The question was stated on printing 5000 copies of the message—when

On motion of Mr. Taylor, (at 6 o'clock nearly) the house adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 9.

At an early hour the house again took up the committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, the bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy, when

Mr. Randolph resumed his remarks at large, (to use his own words) in a random speech in opposition to the bill.

He maintained the floor, and commanded the silent attention of the committee for two hours and a half.

Mr. Wright followed in favour of the bill.

The question was then taken on striking out the first section, or, in other words, to defeat the bill, and decided in the negative, as follows:

For striking out the first section 60
Against it 79

Mr. Tracy then proposed an amendment to provide for voluntary bankruptcy, and had proceeded in a speech of half an hour in defence of his proposition, when a motion to adjourn prevailed at 4 o'clock.

FOREIGN.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, March 2.

The letter bag of the ship Corsair, Capt. Pettie, from Liverpool, has just come up in a pilot boat. Our files of papers are to the 23d of January.

We discover nothing of prominent interest in them from a hasty perusal.

Very little political news. The same uncertainty with regard to a war between Russia and Turkey, continues. Accounts from that quarter are very contradictory. At the last dates the probability of war had rather increased.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Paris journals of Thursday reached town yesterday by express. In the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day,

the discussions were vehement, and marked by the intemperate conduct towards the new Ministry which has recently prevailed—but they are of little interest out of France. The Chevalier Mascagnass, in quality of Charge d'Affaires for Portugal, has been presented to his Majesty.

From the east of Europe, it is stated, that the Greeks of Cassandra, who lately were defeated there, have resumed offensive measures on the arrival of a reinforcement in the Gulf of Contessa, and have advanced to Panomi, a place about 15 leagues distant from Salonica. Measures seem to be taking for the evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Turkish troops, but some letters assert that this is not with pacific intentions, but for the sake of taking up a stronger position on the Danube.

We have received letters from Madrid of the recent date of the 7th inst. The intelligence from Seville and Cadiz, though it does not announce the entire submission of the Authorities in those provinces to the Government, proves that the leaders of the insurrectionary movement are disconcerted, and only seek to withdraw with safety from the situation in which they are placed.

These letters speak very lightly of the affair at Barcelona, which has been magnified by the French papers into a declaration of independence, it being nothing more than a declaration against the Ministry, signed by some of the heads of Corporations, but in which the principal authorities took no part. The whole passed over without tumult. Up to the 7th inst. the expected change in the Ministry at Madrid had not taken place, and the information was as imperfect as ever, whether only three or four members, or the whole of the cabinet, were to retire. Another day or two, it is affirmed, must decide the affair.

It is believed that in the event of the secession of the whole, or a part of the Ministry, their places would be supplied *ad interim* by Commissioners, holding the rank of Provisional Ministers, whose functions were to continue till the month of May, when the Ministry would be definitively chosen from the Members of the Cortes going out. On the whole, these letters from Madrid are extremely satisfactory. They express a confident belief that the crisis is now past, and that in a very short period there will not remain a single point in the Peninsula where the authority of the government will be contested, and knowing them to proceed from a very high and respectable quarter, we cannot hesitate to believe that their confidence is well founded.—*Englishman*.

The *Sun* of yesterday asserts, as from indubitable authority, that the British Government has abandoned all hope of preserving peace between Russia and Turkey.

We are happy to learn, that the Lords of the Treasury have it in contemplation to suspend all Exchequer or other processes for the collection of any arrears or taxes due and unpaid by individuals or parishes, previously to 5th April, 1816.—*Courier*, January 17.

IRELAND.

From the *Dublin Morning Post* of Tuesday last.

FATAL MISTAKE.

The following Letter received in town yesterday, communicates a most unfortunate and fatal occurrence:—

MALLOW, Jan. 11.

"I have this moment heard of a most shocking occurrence which took place in the neighborhood of this town last night. I am so hurried, I cannot now be circumstantial. The short account is this:—The Rev. Mr. Chester, of this town, a Magistrate, took a party of the 22d regiment to patrol the country to the south west of Mallow—and having sent out an advanced guard he was informed by them that they heard the trampling of horses coming onward. Mr. Chester and the Military Officer placed their party on each side of the road, behind the ditches.

The supposed marauders advanced—the two first that appeared were fired at by at least 10 or 12 soldiers. They fell—but when the main body came up, it was discovered that, instead of Whiteboys, they were King's troops—and, to the utter consternation of all parties, it was found that the individuals who fell were the Rev. J. B. Lowe, and one Law a constable, who were both of the party mistaken by Mr. Chester for Whiteboys, & had accidentally preceded them for a moment. The Rev. Mr. Lowe was perforated by five balls—he died instantly. The constable is in the Infirmary, wounded and past all hope."

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Part of the plate belonging to the Emperor of France has been brought to this country from St. Helena, and was taken to the Treasury yesterday by Sir H. Lowe. It weighs upwards of 4000 oz, and we understand is to be sent to the Mint. It has been much delayed by the order of Bonaparte.

PARIS, Jan. 2.

It has been rumoured for several days past, that Viscount Chateaubriand will succeed M. Decazes, as Ambassador at the Court of England.—*Quotidienne*.

ODESSA, Dec. 16.

We have received letters from Constantinople which come down to the 9th. After having received the memorial of Lord Strangford, which took place after several conferences with the Reis Effendi, the Turkish Ministers suddenly changed their tone and sentiments, which are of a more conciliatory nature than they had been at the commencement of November. It is thus that we must rectify the pretended Declaration of the Divan, to all the Foreign Ministers, which, it was said here, has been distributed at Pera, and in which the Porte announced that it would not except the ultimatum of Russia.

Lord Strangford now exercises much greater influence than heretofore, and negotiations have, for the second time been deferred to a very limited interval. A pacific arrangement, however, is viewed by a large majority as a very difficult thing—the change in the tone of the Ministers is attributed to different motives, which are publicly circulated.—*Universal Gaz.*

VIENNA, Dec. 29.

Since the arrival of the last courier from Constantinople, fresh hopes have been formed of the preservation of peace between Russia and the Porte. It is firmly believed that according to the proposed arrangements, the Turks will evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia, and accede to the other conditions proposed by Russia. There are persons who pretend that the Russian ultimatum has been accepted with some modifications—but the silence of our journals induces us to await the confirmation of this news."

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.

The celebrated Sir Humphrey Davy is at present on a visit to Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, at Ardgowan, near Greenock.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Papers of the 1st inst. unfortunately confirm the accounts which have appeared for some time in the French papers, of the existence of large bodies of insurgents in the northern provinces of Spain. They call themselves Defenders of Religion and of the King, and are spread over Navarre and Arragon, where they are in sufficient strength to meet their opponents in the field. They also appear to have partisans in Biscay and Castile, and probably in other provinces, and they are obviously more formidable than the Spanish accounts represent them.

The latest accounts from the Spanish capital are to the 2d inst. New commotions have taken place in that distracted country. At Murcia and at Placencia in New Castile, serious disturbances have broken out. The insurgents in Navarre it is said, increase in numerical force—and in Andalusia the orders and authority of the government continued to be openly resisted.

FRANCE.

In consequence of the non arrival of the Paris papers we are still without any information as to the course which the committee on the proposed law with respect to the press, will recommend for the adoption of the chamber of deputies. It is however sufficiently evident from a debate which took place in the chamber yesterday week on the presenting of a petition from a private individual connected with this important subject, that the proposed law will meet with the most determined opposition from the left side of the chamber, the members of which seem to attach the highest consequence to the liberty of the press, without being much alarmed at its probable licentiousness.

The *Moniteur* of the 10th inst. says—

In consequence of the resignations given in by the Duke Decazes, French Ambassador in England, and by the Duke de Narbonne Pelet, Ambassador to Naples, the King, by an Ordinance of yesterday, has appointed the Viscount de Chateaubriand Peer of France, Minister of State to the embassy at London, and the Count de Serre Minister of State, Member of the Chamber of Deputies to the embassy in the kingdom of the two Sicilies."

From the *Belfast Irishman*.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

The influence of government upon man kind was never so completely and unequivocally demonstrated as in the instance of the United States of America. The unparalleled progress they have made in the arts and arms—the wonderful development of all the various resources of the human mind—the astonishing display of powers which a few years have produced—the growing immensity of their population—the absence of crime and immorality, compared with all other nations—the admirable mildness of their penal code—the comforts and happiness enjoyed by the people—their self-consciousness of the rights they possess—their sulky (if we may be allowed the expression) their sulky spirit of independence—their contempt of all other authority but that which common sense acknowledges—all these interesting characteristics so peculiar to the people of America, are to be traced to their natural source, the freedom of their unequalled Constitution. The warmest admirers of the British Constitution, among whom we trust we may be numbered, must acknowledge that no Constitution ever existed which so unequivocally acknowledges the rights of human nature—which places those rights on so broad & so immovable a basis, & insures to the people who live under it the most certain security against the insolence and tyranny of human authority. On American ground alone can Civil & Religious Freedom raise her temple—on American ground alone can Civil and Political Freedom boast of its fair & untrammelled privileges—in America alone are the Rulers and Ministers of the Law really and substantially amenable to the people—in America alone can the public voice be heard with respect, or the public feeling be accurately ascertained. No doubt, to England and her Constitution is America indebted for the principles of Civil and Religious Freedom—they were first rocked in a British cradle, but transplanted to the soil of freedom, they grew rapidly to a rich and powerful maturity. America, like the Athenian Sculptor, collected together all the beauties of the best Constitutions she could select and formed them all into one splendid composition, to which the world now looks up with envy and admiration. The Anniversary of American Independence, brings a return to the Americans of all those grand and generous feelings which achieved their freedom.

The 4th of July, in America, is not the Anniversary of a Party over a people, or a Faction over Freedom—it is not the Anniversary of sectarian triumph and sectarian defeat. No—the American Anniversary is the celebration of the Emancipation of the New World from the fetters of the Old—it is the Anniversary of Public Justice and the celebration of a Victory gained by animated People over a persecuting Government.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

No. 8.

"History is philosophy teaching by example."

I shall now endeavour to take a brief analytical review of the letter to Mazzie published in my last number. According to the author of this letter, ours was no longer a republican government, but conducted on English, monarchical, and aristocratic principles; and was in fact not only according to the form, but in substance like the British government. Did he not by this language denounce the federal government; did he not prove his hostility to the constitution in the most plain and palpable manner? Yet we have witnessed this same man deliberately approving this same form of government, swearing in presence of the Most High, his attachment to the constitution, and administering the affairs of State according to the form and manner which he had formerly condemned with so much violence. He proceeds to say we have against us (Republicans) the executive power—the judiciary power—(two out of three branches of our government)—all the officers of government, &c. Here it is plain that Washington was embraced in his list of those who were not republicans, because he was one of the "executive power." He also intimates that the majority in congress was against the administration and consequently good republicans. It has already been proved that the most wise and salutary measures were approved by a very small majority, and that a bill for the gradual increase of the Navy, and many other propositions of great utility were entirely disregarded and rejected. He has stilled the public funds, establishments invented with views of corruption, and to assimilate us to the British model in its most corrupt parts, yet the same generations has witnessed his approbation of these establishments. It must be evident to every reader that the "Apostates, the Solomons and the Sampsons whose hair had been cut off by the Whore of England" were intended to represent Washington, Pickering, Knox, Hambleton and other worthy patriots of the revolution, who inhabited the teared field, and endured the chilling winds of winter, and the scorching rays of summer's sun, for eight long tedious years; whilst this heartless paper warrior fled before his country's foes; and buried his disgrace amidst Virginia's woods and wilds.

Notwithstanding his base dereliction of duty in "the times which tried men's souls," he has dared to associate himself with those genuine republicans, who have so nobly 'dug it out with their swords' and immortalized their names. 'It is sufficient that we guard ourselves, and that we break the *Lilleputian ties*, &c.' Now it is not very difficult to discover the meaning of the foregoing sentence. The Federal constitution he has assimilated to *Lilleputian ties*, and there is no doubt but that he would have rejoiced to see the constitution dissolved, and the government destroyed. Here again we have his own confession, that he was inimical to this instrument. But his sentiments, or rather his conduct has undergone a change. For he has proclaimed to the world that he loves the constitution, and has sworn to guard it against aggression. The concluding sentence contains a very precious confession. 'It is sufficient that we arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and in justice towards France, &c.' Here he has disclosed his French principles, by declaring that a system of neutrality, which he once professed to approve, was unjust and ungrateful to France. Such was the language of all the opposition papers, and such the evidence they gave of their attachment to the rights and interests of their country. The disagreeable task is now finished, and these remarks are humbly submitted to an impartial and discriminating public.

I am now compelled to introduce to the reader a character, over whose name it were to be wished that the veil of oblivion could be forever drawn. That man is Thomas Paine, who has gone to render an account of his deeds at Heaven's Chancery. It will appear by the following extracts from his writings, that he was also a libeller of Washington. "I declare myself opposed to the whole of your administration; for I know it to have been deceitful, if not even perfidious. Your cold and un-military conduct, would in all probability have lost America. You slept away your time in the field till the finances of your country were completely exhausted, and you have but little share in the glory of the final event. No wonder that we see so much pusillanimity in the President when we see so little enterprise in the General." The above is extracted from his letter to General Washington, dated Paris July 30th, 1796, and published in Beach's paper in Philadelphia.

Although this atrocious, infamous publication was known to Mr. Jefferson, yet very soon after he was elected to the Presidency, he wrote Paine a pressing invitation to come to America, and offered a public vessel for his conveyance. The following is an extract from his letter to Paine. "Mr. Dawson, who will present you this letter, is charged with orders to the Captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back, if you can be ready to depart at so short a warning. You

will in general find us returned to sentiments worthy of former times; in these it will be your glory to have steadily laboured, and with as much effect as any man living. That you may long live to continue your useful labours, and reap the reward in the *thankfulness of nations*, is my sincere prayer. Accept the assurances of my high esteem and affectionate attachment."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

But to place this matter beyond all controversy, I will give a brief extract from one of Paine's own letters to the people of the United States after his arrival from France. "Cut off from all opportunity of returning, that was in my power to command, I wrote to Mr. Jefferson that if the fate of the election should put him in the chair of the presidency, and he should have occasion to send a frigate to France, he would give me the opportunity of returning by it, which he did. But I declined coming by the Maryland, the vessel that was offered me." This letter was dated Federal City, Love's Hotel, Dec. 3d 1802.

From the foregoing testimony we are led to conclude, that Jefferson and Paine were congenial spirits, and that the partiality of the former for the latter originated from other motives beside those of gratitude for his hostility to the fame of Washington. For in his letter to Paine he observes, "that you may long live to continue your useful labours, and reap the reward in the *thankfulness of nations*, &c." By this it would appear that he alluded to his *irreligious writings*, because he could not possibly engage in any other pursuit in which the "thankfulness of nations" was to be obtained. This appears to me to be the strongest evidence that I have seen in favour of the opinion that Mr. Jefferson is friendly to religion. The "affectionate" correspondent of Paine must at least feel conscious that he is not above suspicion.

In a work entitled the "Prospect before us," the grossest abuse and slander has likewise been lavished upon the Father of his country, as the following extracts will evince. By his own account, Mr. Washington was twice a traitor. He first renounced the King of England and, thereafter, the old confederation. His farewell paper contains a variety of mischievous sentiments. Mr. Adams has only completed the scene of ignominy which Mr. Washington had begun."

Now what will the disciples of Mr. Jefferson have to advance in extenuation of his guilt, when they are informed that he highly applauded such sentiments as the foregoing—and wrote to the Author, the infamous Calender, a letter of grateful acknowledgment for his labours: "I thank you for the prospect sheets you enclosed me—such papers cannot fail to produce the best effect"—and even paid him fifty dollars for the abominable libel.

The Editor who succeeded Calender in conducting the Aurora, a paper which has been famous for its libels on Washington and other prominent federalists, published on the day which terminated Washington's political life, the most atrocious, false and disgusting lampoon that ever disgraced the columns of a newspaper; from which the following is extracted, "The man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country, is this day reduced to a level with his fellow citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. The name of Washington from this day ceases to give currency to political iniquity, and to legalized corruption. When a retrospect is taken of the Washington administration, for eight years, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment, that a single individual could have cinkered the principles of republicanism in an enlightened people, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty, so far, as to have put in jeopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts, and with these staring us in the face, this day ought to be a jubilee in the United States."

Yet this is the paper still patronized by democrats, and this is the language of Democracy! The worthy correspondent of Paine has won their hearts, and reigns in their affections, whilst the great and illustrious Washington is forgotten, or remembered with disgust and scorn, "as having put in jeopardy the very existence of public liberty." Surely the genius of Columbia must blush for the disgrace of her degenerate sons!

There is one charge more against our beloved and venerable patriot, which if possible, far exceeds all the rest in malignity and baseness. This also first appeared in the Aurora, that prolific source of all that was infamous and false, in the form of a letter addressed to the editor and signed J. J. D. The author of this letter accuses him of having murdered in cold blood "an officer in the act of reading a summons under the sanction of a flag of truce, of having attempted to vindicate the act, and yet having signed the capitulation, in which the killing of that officer and his men was acknowledged as an act of assassination."

This transaction is represented to have taken place in the year 1754; and although of so heinous and dreadful a nature, still to have remained buried under the lumber of three and forty years, until some honest and faithful disciple of the Father of American democracy, rescued it from oblivion. It really appears almost impossible for the human mind to conceive, that any possible motive could exist for the propagation of slander so foul, so diabolical. But it should be remembered that this letter was published only a few days after the pious ejaculation of the editor of the Aurora noticed above, in which he congratulated the people so eloquently upon Washington's retreat from office. Mr. Jefferson and his partisans were then smarting under the mortification and chagrin of recent defeat, and felt all that envy, hatred, and jealousy which such a situation is wont to produce in malignant minds. They were conscious

that the person but little in the nation, and the attributed of the character of a confidently expected. It was approved his election to non. He and resolved to maintain and impot as to this source dark bend-like letter alluded to the doubt that highly agreeable; because editor lost an of it. I shall con crimes, and th tion by intro duction by Mr. Je published in t July 24th 182 ble of the p Loring has b wards myself however that of a mixed au or fate to be lums, which walls of fed right to expe feeli gs. I time, and in larly thankful who view m The above men of all pa circumstance presumed to in a democra Now in this acknowledge warfare with has been prov was inimiz cy of Washu victim that one that con sim." in whi rored to fle the success o or fate" anec but not till its remot au death of our To expres here confesse the party that federal or W evidently im was the lea merous deta that have co this "wall of federal com breach was Those wh head of the not to be a and to assum tion of hono At least I s appellation

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that the personal popularity of Mr. Adams had but little influence in securing his election, and that his success was to be attributed to the weight and influence of the character of his predecessor, and the approbation of the measures which it was confidently expected his successor would adopt. It was known too, that Washington approved of Mr. Adams and aided in his election to the exclusion of Mr. Jefferson. He and his friends were therefore resolved to make him feel the effects of their vain and impotent malice and revenge. It was to this source we trace the origin of that dark fiend-like accusation recorded in the letter alluded to above. There is but little doubt that this patriotic effusion was highly agreeable to the patrons of the Aurora; because it does not appear that the editor lost any subscribers in consequence of it.

I shall conclude this dark catalogue of crimes, and this portrait of horrible detraction by introducing an extract from a letter of Mr. Jefferson to a friend in Boston, published in the Boston Patriot, and dated July 24th 1821. "I am particularly sensible of the partial sentiments which Mr. Loring has been so kind as to express towards myself. I cannot flatter myself however that they harmonized with all those of a mixed audience. It was my fortune or fate to be placed at the head of the column, which first entered the breach in the walls of federalism, and I have perhaps no right to expect an entire oblivion of past feelings. I hope they will lessen with time, and in the mean while I am particularly thankful for the approbation of those who view my conduct more favourably."

The above is of so recent date that men of all parties are acquainted with the circumstances that gave rise to it. It is presumed to be genuine, as it first appeared in a democratic paper of famous memory. Now in this letter, Mr. Jefferson explicitly acknowledges, that he waged a political warfare with federal principles. And as it has been proved beyond controversy that he was inimical to the principles and the policy of Washington; he has avowed his conviction that the Father of his country was one that constituted this "wall of federalism," in which he had previously endeavored to effect a breach, but was baffled by the success of Mr. Adams. His "fortune or fate" succeeded in the second attempt; but not till the wall of federalism had lost its cement and chief corner stone by the death of our lamented hero.

To express it without a metaphor, he here confesses, that he was the leader of the party that first effected the overthrow of federal or Washington policy. It is also evidently implied, in this confession, that he was the leader and instigator of those numerous detachments of partizan warriors that have continued incessantly to batter this "wall of federalism" from the time the federal compact was formed, until the breach was effected.

Those who acknowledge him as the head of the [democratic] column, ought not to be ashamed to recognize his right, and to assume his title. That is an elevation of honor to which I can never soar. At least I shall be content with the humble appellation of a disciple of Washington.

MARCELLUS.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

APPOINTMENTS

BY THE LEVY COURT OF TALBOT COUNTY.
Constables for the year 1822

Easton District.—Nicholas Benson, John H. Kirby, Daniel Weeden, Richard D. Ray, Thomas Jones, Charles W. Nabb.
Chapel.—Worrell Casson, Gillis Crober, Richard Parven, Edward Fliinn, Richard Millis.

Trappe.—John Helaby, Jr James Cain, John Fletcher.

St. Michaels.—Morris O. Colston, Daniel L. Haddaway, James Marshall, John M. Wise, William Tenant

Keeper of the Court House.
Thomas S. Loveday.

INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The following highly important Message was transmitted by the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, on Friday the 8th instant, recommending the recognition of the Independence of the Spanish South American Provinces by the United States.—It is reported (says the Baltimore Patriot) that the Spanish minister at Washington, has taken this Message in very high dudgeon, and has entered a formal protest against the measures it proposes to adopt, and that he intends to take his departure from the country.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In transmitting to the House of Representatives the documents called for by the resolution of that House of the 30th of January, I consider it my duty to invite the attention of Congress to a very important subject, and to communicate the sentiments of the Executive on it, that should Congress entertain similar sentiments, they may be such co-operation between the two Departments of the Government, as their respective rights and duties may require. The Revolutionary movement, in the Spanish Provinces in this hemisphere, attracted the attention, and excited the sympathy of our fellow-citizens, from its commencement. This feeling was natural and

honourable to them, from causes which need not be communicated to you. It has been gratifying to all to see the general acquiescence which has been manifested, in the policy which the constituted authorities have deemed it proper to pursue, in regard to this contest. As soon as the movement assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make the success of the Provinces probable, the rights to which they were entitled by the law of nations, as equal parties to a civil war, were extended to them. Each party was permitted to enter our ports with its public and private ships, and to take from them every article which was the subject of commerce with other nations. Our citizens also have carried on commerce with both parties, and the government has protected it, with each in articles not contraband of war. Through the whole of this contest, the United States have remained neutral, and have fulfilled with the utmost impartiality, all the obligations incident to that character.

This contest has now reached such a stage and been attended with such decisive success on the part of the provinces, that it merits the most profound consideration, whether their right to the rank of independent nations; with all the advantages incident to it, in their intercourse with the United States, is not complete. Buenos Ayres assumed that rank by a formal declaration in 1816, and has enjoyed it since 1810, free from invasion by the parent country. The Provinces composing the Republic of Colombia, after having separately declared their independence, were united by a fundamental law of the 17th of December, 1819. "A strong Spanish force occupied, at that time, certain parts of the Territory within their limits, and waged a destructive war. That force has since been repeatedly defeated, and the whole of it either made prisoners, or destroyed, or expelled from the country, with the exception of an inconsiderable portion only, which is blockaded in two fortresses. The Provinces on the Pacific have likewise been very successful. Chili declared independence in 1818, and has since enjoyed it undisturbed; and of late, by the assistance of Chili and Buenos Ayres, the revolution has extended to Peru. Of the movement in Mexico our information is less authentic; but it is, nevertheless, distinctly understood, that the new government has declared its independence, and that there is now no opposition to it there, nor a force to make any. For the last three years the government of Spain has not sent a single corps of troops to any part of that country; nor is there any reason to believe it will send any in future. Thus it is manifest that all those Provinces are not only in the full enjoyment of their Independence, but, considering the state of the war and other circumstances, that there is not the most remote prospect of their being deprived of it.

When the result of such a contest is manifestly settled, the new governments have a claim to recognition by other powers, which ought not to be resisted. Civil wars too often excite feelings which the parties cannot control. The opinion entertained by other powers, as to the result, may assuage those feelings, and promote an accommodation between them, useful and honorable to both. The delay which has been observed in making a decision on this important subject, will, it is presumed, have afforded an unequivocal proof to Spain, as it must have done to other powers, of the high respect entertained by the United States for her rights, and of their determination not to interfere with them. The Provinces belonging to this hemisphere are our neighbors, and have successively, as each portion of the country acquired its Independence, pressed their recognition, by an appeal to facts not to be contested, and which they thought gave them a just title to it. To motives of interest this government has invariably disclaimed all pretension, being resolved to take no part in the controversy, or other measure in regard to it, which should not merit the sanction of the civilized world.

To other claims a just sensibility has been always felt, and frankly acknowledged, but they, in themselves, could never become an adequate cause of action. It was incumbent on this government to look to every important fact and circumstance, on which a sound opinion could be formed; which has been done. When we regard, then, the great length of time, which this war has been prosecuted; the complete success which has attended it, in favor of the Provinces; the present condition of the parties, and the utter inability of Spain to produce any change in it, we are compelled to conclude that its fate is settled, and that the Provinces which have declared their Independence, and are in the enjoyment of it ought to be recognized.

Of the views of the Spanish Government on this subject, no particular information has been recently received. It may be presumed, that the successful progress of the revolution, through such a long series of years, gaining strength and extending annually in every direction, and embracing by the late important events, with little exception all the dominions of Spain, south of the United States, on this Continent; placing, thereby, the complete sovereignty over the whole in the hands of the people, will reconcile the Parent country to an accommodation with them, on the basis of their unqualified independence. Nor has any authentic information been recently received of the disposition of other powers respecting it.—A sincere desire has been cherished to act in concert with them in the proposed recognition, of which several were some time past duly apprized, but it was understood that they were not prepared for it. The immense space between those powers, even those which border on the Atlantic, and these Provinces, make the movement an affair of

less interest and excitement to them than to us. It is probable, therefore, that they have been less attentive to its progress than we have been. It may be presumed, however, that the late events will dispel all doubt of the result.

In proposing this measure, it is not contemplated to change thereby, in the slightest manner, our friendly relations with either of the parties, but to observe, in all respects, as heretofore, should the war be continued, the most perfect neutrality between them. Of this friendly disposition an assurance will be given to the government of Spain, to whom it is presumed, it will be, as it ought to be, satisfactory. The measure is proposed, under a thorough conviction that it is in strict accordance with the law of nations; that it is just and right, as to the parties, and that the United States owe it to their station and character in the world, as well as to their essential interests, to adopt it. Should Congress concur in the view here presented, they will doubtless see the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for carrying it into effect.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 8, 1822.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

The following appointments have been recently made by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate:

Ashur Ware, to be District Judge for the District of Maine, vice Albion K. Parris, resigned.

Andrew Hull, jr. to be Marshal for the District of Connecticut

William Dougherty, to be Marshal for the District of Ohio.

Jeremiah Cuyler, to be District Judge of the United States, for the District of Georgia.

The following appointments, made by the President of the United States during the recess, have been confirmed by the senate, viz.

F. C. Fendwick, of Maryland, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Nantes, in France.

Alexander Burton, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Oporto, in Portugal.

John Godfrey Boker, of Ramscheid, to be Consul of the United States for the Prussian Provinces of the Rhine.

R. M. Harrison, to be Consul of the United States for the island of Saint Bartholomews.

T. P. Devereux, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of North Carolina.

Jesse Moore, Daniel Bussard, Walter Newman, R. C. Weightman and James Ord, of the District of Columbia, to be Justices of the Peace, for the county of Washington

The following re-appointments of Marshals have been made by the President, and confirmed by the senate.

Paul Bentalou, for Maryland District. Morton A. Waring, for S. Carolina.

John T. Mason, for Kentucky. Eben. K. Dexter, for Rhode Island.

James Brobson, for Delaware.

Giles Glenn, is re-appointed to be United States Attorney, for the District of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, March 12.

Commercial Packet Lines to Liverpool.

From Boston a regular line of packets for Liverpool has been established. The system has been long in existence in New York, and its benefits have been sufficiently obvious and conspicuous. Philadelphia has more recently made arrangements of the same nature; and we are happy to perceive strong indications are given, that Baltimore will take this important measure to revive and inspire her commerce.

If this should take place, (as we have no doubt it will), and the projected improvements of the Susquehanna be made, we may rationally expect a rapid revival of business.—Enterprise, now comparatively dormant, will be awakened into action; the "busy hum of industry" enliven our streets and wharves, and our city properly improve the natural advantages she eminently possesses.—Patriot.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, of the unwieldy number of about three hundred members, with a per diem of \$2 per day, has adjourned, says a Boston paper, "after a laborious session of forty days."

If this is termed laborious, what may we call the recent session of the Legislature of Maryland, of only ninety-five members, at \$4 per day, which held out for eighty-eight days? If the good people of Baltimore, or of any other part of the state, will only honor us with a seat in that august body, our maiden speech, (which will be brief, as "brevity is the soul of wit," and delivered on the first day of the session,) shall run thus;—"Mr. Speaker! I rise to make a motion! It is this—move, that the members of this house shall receive but two dollars per day for their services; and that we devote as much time to the business of the people, as we naturally do to our own, in which case a session of thirty days is as good as thirty months. Let this be adopted, and the committee of ways and means will not much longer have to report a permanent deficiency in the public revenue."—Pat.

ECONOMY OF TIME.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, lately gave a solution, (which the New York American deems "humiliating but perfectly true.") of the "secret of long debates and little business" in Congress. He says, it arises from the per diem allowance of members. He stated, that the docket was never cleared but once, and that was a short session too, when a salary was received instead of a per diem. It is very certain, had their

Honors been working by the job this session, they could hardly have found a more unprofitable business.—Id.

The name of CORBETT's new paper is to be the "Gridiron." The Providence Manufacturer's Journal thinks it a very proper title, if the object is to promote broils.

BALTIMORE, March 6, 1822.

We learn from a correct source, that the Governor has declined calling the Council together previous to the day to which it stands adjourned, 22d April next. As Congress will have adjourned before this time, it is presumed there will be no appointment by the Executive, of a United States Senator for this state, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. PINKNEY.—Pat.

ST. DOMINGO.

As President Boyer has now possession of the whole of St. Domingo—has emancipated all the blacks—has a disposable force of 20,000—a full treasury, and ample revenue, some persons fear that these means may awaken an ambition to extend his power to some other island.—Bost. Pat.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

March 2.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

We have not as yet received all the returns of the late election for Member of Congress; but we have no hesitation in placing the majority for the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer at from 12 to 1500.

By the latest accounts from Tarborough, N. C. it appears, that general vaccination, with the aid of other precautionary measures, has almost entirely eradicated the small pox. A single case only was known to remain in that town. When we see the triumphant success of Vaccination, in this case, over the small pox, we have renewed cause for confidence in that benign friend of the human race.—Nat. Int.

The town of Boston was first lighted with lamps about the year 1783—Three hundred lamps were imported from England & gave occasion for a witticism by Mather Byles. He told an old lady of his parish who had been an admirer of Whitfield that '300 new lights had come over from England, and that the select men were going to hang 'em all in irons.'

A NEW AGRICULTURAL PUN.

Two young ladies were conversing on the subject of agriculture, when one of them observed, that she had frequently aided her father, in the hurying seasons, and could use several agricultural implements with facility. That though she could not use the cradle, she was very familiar with the rake.—The other lady replied, that if she could be very familiar with the rake, she should expect to be compelled to become acquainted with the use of the cradle.

BALTIMORE, March 12.

PRICES CURRENT.

Flour Superfine, from the wagons	\$6 25
do beat, white	1 35 a 1 35
do red,	1 30 a 1 32
Corn, yellow	62 a 64
do white	68 a 70
Oats,	31 1/2 a 33
Rye,	65 a 67
Whiskey, from the wagons,	31
LEATHER—Soal, best, per lb.	21 a 25
Skirting do	25 a 26
Upper whole hide	\$3 00 a 4 25
Do best calf, finished, doz.	\$21 a 28

Fed. Rep.

MARRIED

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Seull, Mr. Samuel Ward to Miss Ellen Mackey, all of this county.

On the evening of the same day, by the same, Mr. John Devlin to Miss Ann Price, all of this county.

On Dorchester county, on Tuesday 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Seward, Mr. Joseph S. Mosper to Miss Ann Holton.

On Thursday the 14th ult. in Salisbury, by the Rev. Mr. Stone, Mr. Samuel E. Moore, of Somerset county, to Miss Elizabeth Ann H. D. Vance, of Worcester county.

The lady tho' contented and happy before. Has added to her happiness by getting Moore.

DIED

At his late residence, in Somerset county, on the 4th inst. after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. James Evans, senr. a respectable inhabitant of Somerset for nearly sixty years, leaving behind him an extensive circle of relatives & friends, to condole their irreparable loss! This last tribute of respect is by one who had appreciated his worth.

Departed this life on Sunday the 10th inst. Jeremiah Rhodes, late of Caroline county, after a short illness, in his 51st year.

The Members

Of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County, Maryland, are hereby notified, that an annual meeting of the Society will be held at the Church in Easton, on the second Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board,
RETTA TEACKLE,
Recording Secretary.
Easton, March 16th, 1822—3w

NOTICE.

An Annual Meeting of the Female Sabbath School Society, will be held in Christ Church at Easton, on the 6th of April next at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing Managers for the ensuing year. All Members or Ladies wishing to become Members of this Society, are requested to attend.

By order of the Board,
P. HANDY, Sec'y.

A FIRST RATE SADDLE HORSE For Sale.

Warranted sound, and five years of this Spring, for further information enquire of the Editor.
March 16, 1822.

Garden Seeds.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN SEEDS.

Early and late of all kinds, of the best quality and at low prices, for sale wholesale and retail, At No. 57, South street, by E. S. THOMAS.

CATALOGUES to be had at the Store.

Baltimore, March 6—(16)—4w

The following papers will insert the above four times:—Republican Citizen in Fredericktown; Herald, Hagerstown; Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Star and Gazette, Easton, Md.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Allen Bowie, late of said county deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment; and those having claims on it, will produce them, legally authenticated, to the Subscriber.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Adm'r.

March 16—4w

N. B. It is earnestly requested, that all persons indebted to the late sheriff, Allen Bowie, Esq. for officers and attorney's fees, for the years 1819, 1820 and 1821, will make arrangements for immediate payment.—The books containing a list of balances of fees have been carefully examined, and are now in the hands of the Deputy Sheriffs for collection. The situation of the late Sheriff's public business, will admit of no further indulgence, and if payments are not promptly made, they will be enforced by execution. E. N. H.

Public Notice.

The Creditors of the late John Harwood, of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to take notice of the following order in Chancery, to wit:

"IN CHANCERY, Feb. 21st. 1822.

Ordered, that unless the creditors of John Harwood, deceased, whose claims have not been passed by the Auditor of this Court, in his report of the 2d of October, 1818, before the first day of May next, produce sufficient vouchers to support the same, the cause will finally be closed on the proceedings as they shall then stand. This order to be published by the Trustee, once a week for three weeks in some newspaper published in Easton."

True Copy.

Test, RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

P. S. A list of the rejected claims may be seen by application to the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

Easton, March 16, 1822—3w

Notice.

The Creditors of the late John Dougherty, of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to take notice of the following order of Talbot county Court.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

ORDER OF COURT.

Talbot County Court, on equity side thereof, November Term, 1821.

Ordered by the court, that the sales of the real estate of John Dougherty, deceased, made by John Goldsborough as trustee for the sale thereof, in the case of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, administrators of Hugu Sherwood, against Robert Sharp Harwood and others, heirs of John Dougherty deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of the May Term next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in the county aforesaid, for four weeks successively, before the said first day of next May Court. The Report states, that the House and Lot of the said John Dougherty deceased, on the N. W. side of the main road leading from Easton to Centerville, the same lot being part of the tract of land called Carter's Estate, and containing by estimation about three and quarter acres of land, sold for five hundred dollars and all the residue of the real estate of the said John Dougherty deceased, lying on the easternmost side of the said main road, he same being parts of the Tracts of land called Carter's Estate and Perkins' Discovery, and containing, by estimation, two hundred and twenty acres, was sold at Seven dollars per acre.

It is further ordered by the Court, that the said Trustee give notice, in one of the newspapers aforesaid, to the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, to exhibit their claims, against the said John Dougherty, legally and properly proved and authenticated, to the clerk of this Court, to be by him filed among the proceedings in the case aforesaid, on or before the aforesaid first day of May Court next.

RD T. EARLE,

LEML PURNELL,

True Copy, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Test, March 16—4w

Silver Heels.

That superb Horse will stand this season at Easton on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Church Hill on Thursdays and Fridays, and at Blakeford on Saturdays and Sundays, will touch at Centerville on his way to and from Church Hill.

He will be let to mares at twenty dollars the season, payable the tenth of November; but if fifteen dollars are paid by the tenth of October, or twelve by the tenth of September, with half a dollar to the groom, it will be a full discharge—thirty dollars to ensure a colt—six dollars for a single leap, and twenty-five cents to the groom.

His size sixteen and a half hands high, a fine dapple gray—his figure, form and beauty surpassed by no stud—his color fine—his pedigree will be at his stands—he is a double crossed Medley—a great racer.

See his pedigree and performance at his stands. At his stands at Easton and Church Hill, the season will commence in April and end the 20th of June, but at Blakeford it will commence the 1st of March and continue to the 1st of August.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

March 16 w

N. B. He will be at the Baltimore Stock Show.

Princess Anne, 1st March, 1822.

I am but just apprised of the publication of my expulsion from the *Somerset Lodge*, No. 49.—This proceeding having been conducted ex parte, without notice to me, although immediately convenient, and being considered unmerited, and anti-masonic, a representation, in extenso, will be made to the Grand Lodge—in the mean time a suspension of the public opinion on this matter is respectfully requested. The publication is held to be premature and improper, if not libellous and indictable.—You will request the "Printers" throughout the United States," who may have inserted your publication, to notice the above.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEAGLE.

To Mr. Alexander Graham,
Editor of the *Easton Gazette*.

Easton Academy.

The Trustees have taken the earliest opportunity of informing the parents and guardians of the Scholars belonging to the English Department, and others who may desire to place their children therein, that they have engaged Mr. DAVID RICE as the Assistant Teacher. The recommendations furnished by this gentleman of his moral and literary character give reason to believe that he will prove himself a useful and engaging instructor; and those in this neighborhood who have the pleasure of his acquaintance speak in very favorable terms of the propriety of his conduct.

This Department is now open for the reception of Scholars. The Classical Department under the care of Mr. THOMAS the Principal Teacher, is also open. The abilities of this gentleman have been heretofore announced, and are extensively known.

It may now be fairly presumed that the established reputation of this Seminary will continue to invite the growing youths of this and the neighbouring counties to participate in those advantages of education which it is so capable of affording, and which are so essential to the maintenance of virtue and civil liberty.

By the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, President.

Easton, Sept. 15 4w—lan6m

Postponed Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Kent county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, I will offer at Public Auction, on Saturday the 23d of March, at Mr. Thomas Peacock's Tavern, in Chester town, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. the following valuable.

Real Estate;

All that FARM and premises, being part of the Real Estate of Charles Tilden, deceased, situate on Sassafras River, and at the mouth of Turner's creek, in Kent county, and being part of a tract of land called Bennet's Lowe (now in the possession of Henry Sullivan as tenant.) The said Farm contains three hundred and eighteen acres of land; has an abundant supply of valuable timber, and vessels can anchor and take in grain within 30 yards of the shore. The soil is rich and productive—and it is believed this Farm offers greater inducements to purchasers than are often to be met with on this shore. Possession will not be delivered till the 1st of January next. The terms of sale are four hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money in one, two and three years in equal payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment thereof, with the interest on the whole sum from the day of sale.

Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.
Chester town, March 2, 1822

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two f. fa's, to me directed, one at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson, and the other at the suit of Henry Grace, against James Kinggold, will be sold, on Tuesday the 2d of April, on the Court House Green, the following land, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land called Harris' Range, containing four hundred acres more or less, also, one Wheat Farm, seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March 9 4w

EASTON'S BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd.

Will leave Easton-Point on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, March 5 (9)—4

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office, in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, and will continue to sit on Saturdays & Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alterations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk
to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.

March 9

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as she will otherwise be obliged to enforce payment by suits in the next Court.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, March 2, 1822.

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

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

Easton, June 30th, 1821.

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

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—husservants 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

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

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

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

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

Nov. 10, 1821.—tf

CARRIAGE & HARNESS-MAKING.

JOSEPH PARROTT,

HEAD OF WASHINGTON-STREET, EASTON,

Returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement extended to him in his line of business, and solicits a continuance. He has lately received a supply of materials which will enable him to execute all orders at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Jan 19

Henry B. Jones,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his knowledge of the profession (having served his apprenticeship with one of the first Watch-Makers in Baltimore) and close application, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough, Denton or Greensborough, Caroline county, who may have Watches to repair, by depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn, the Mail Carrier, may depend on having their orders strictly and punctually executed.

H. B. J.

REMOVAL.

William Cooper,
TAYLOR,

Thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop, to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he is ready to execute all orders in his line, in the most fashionable manner, the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.—tf

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given.

W. C.

CAUTION.

I hereby forewarn all persons not to sell Li-
quor to or deal in any way with any of my ne-
groes, without my express permission in writ-
ing, which I shall never withhold, excepting
in cases where it is improper to grant it.
The injuries and inconveniences I am daily
sustaining from their traffickings and conse-
quent intoxications and idleness, compel me
to give this notice.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, March 2—4w



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, 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 Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—tf

Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of equity, will be sold on Tuesday the 26th of March, on the Court House Green, the Farm now in the tenure of Nicholas Seymour, formerly belonging to Thomas Weyman, and by him mortgaged to Jerry Spencer and Thomas Townsend. This Farm is situated on a branch of Third Haven, in a healthy and agreeable neighbourhood, and for quality of soil and advantage of situation, is one of the most desirable in that section of the county.

It will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale.

RICH'D. SPENCER, Trustee.

March 2—4w

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to settle up his affairs during the present season, will dispose of from 100 to 300 Acres of Land, being a part of his landed Estate, most beautifully situated on the waters of Broad Creek, Bay Side of Talbot; for handsome and healthy situations, it must be admitted, these are not excelled, even in the Bay Side, being almost surrounded with navigable water, abounding with fish, oysters, &c. in their seasons I consider the part that I have improved equal to any farming land in the neighbourhood, and the residue can be easily made so. The greatest objection to those lands at present is the miserable state of the road out to the county road for about a mile, but having an act of Assembly and commissioners appointed to lay out a road, it can be done at any time, and with trifling expense, made a good road, when it will be a public one. For Terms and particulars apply to WM. HARRISON of Jas. Point Pleasant, March 2—6w

Corn for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of 100 barrels for cash, as a whole, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers.

ROBT. L. TILGHMAN

Hope, Feb. 16—tf

Earthen Ware.

The Subscribers expect by the earliest Spring Arrivals, 555 CRATES EARTHEN WARE, from the well known Manufactory of Messrs. John and James Davenport. The Ware will be warranted good, of the anchor mark. Of the above number, are 140 crates hand-molded and variously assorted, to suit the country demand, and some suitable for exportation.

Country Merchants and Shippers are invited to call at our store, No. 3, North Charles street, to examine samples of the Ware, and learn our prices. We have on hand from late importations, about 160 crates prime Ware from the same manufactory, for sale by the crate only.

GEORGE GRUNDY & SONS.

Baltimore Feb. 13—(March 2—3w)

STOP THE THIEF.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The Stable of the Subscriber was broken open and a valuable HORSE, an old Saddle and Bridle taken from it on the night of the 27th ult.

The Horse is a Top-Gallant colt, said to resemble his sire in form and action, about fifteen and an half hands high, of a blood bay colour, with black mane and tail, nose and legs, and in fine order.

Fifty Dollars reward will be given for the apprehension of the Thief and return of the Horse—Twenty dollars for the Horse, if taken in any of the adjoining counties, or Ten Dollars if taken up in this county and returned.

JOHN ROGERS.

Easton, March 26, 1822.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED.

A youth about 18 years of age, who can produce satisfactory recommendation, wishes employment in some writing or Clerk's office—or in any business requiring his profession as a writer; or in which a knowledge of an English education would be requisite.

Further information respecting the person thus tendering his services may be obtained by enquiring at this office.

Feb. 8

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, on accommodating terms, the Farm whereon he now resides.—This Farm contains in all, two hundred and thirty-five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centerville.—It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms, viz. It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, with a meadow ground attached to the same, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Herd.—It has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees.—The dwelling and other convenient out Houses are in good repair, with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further as persons wishing to purchase will call and view the property, and make themselves acquainted with the terms.

THOMAS DENNY.

Feb. 23, 1822.

N. B. Possession may be had immediately, and the purchaser can be supplied with stock, if required, on the most moderate terms.

Notice.

GIDEON PEIRCE, an insolvent debtor, hereby notifies his creditors, to appear in Somerset county Court, the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of May next, to show cause, if any they have, why he should not receive the benefit of the insolvent laws, as prayed for in his petition.

Feb. 23—4w

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, to the heirs at law of William Ennis, late of Worcester county, deceased, that the subscribers have been appointed by Worcester county Court, Commissioners to divide the real estate of the deceased.—They will therefore meet on the premises for that purpose, on Saturday the 11th of May next, and notify all persons interested to attend—dated 1st of March, A. D. 1822.

Sevel Turpin,
Edward Scarborough,
John Smack,
Zachariah Sturges,
David K. Hopkins.
Commissioners.

February 9—6w

SKETCHES

Of the Early History of Maryland,

by THOS. W. GUTHRIE.

Are now for sale at his Office and Stationary Store, Gay street opposite the Exchange, price stitched 62 1/2 cents, half bound 75 c s. The intelligent reader will not expect to find under this title, a full or satisfactory history, but the writer has endeavoured to collect and include in the Sketches, the principal circumstances relating to the first settlement of Maryland, and of the progress of its jurisprudence, commerce, internal improvements and finance, with some accounts of the contests of the inhabitants amongst themselves, with the adjacent colonies and parent country.—Biographical Notes of the members of the Baltimore Family, who became proprietors—Names of Governors, Judges and other Officers at different periods, and a description and view of the State House at Annapolis.

Had Mr. Bozman pursued his valuable labors, or if any other gentleman had furnished the public with a complete history, still an abstract would be desirable, on several accounts, but especially as an elementary treatise for schools, and as such these Sketches are respectfully recommended to Parents and Teachers in Maryland particularly, by the knowledge of one's own country being, of all other historical knowledge, the most essential to ladies as well as gentlemen.

Baltimore, March 9

A few copies of the above work for Sale at this Office.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, on Seventh day, the 23d day of Mar. h, inst. on the premises, the following property, to wit:—

Three undivided fourth parts of Fowling Creek Mills, in Caroline county, consisting of an elegant GRIST MILL, calculated for doing Country or Merchant work, in the best manner and with great speed; a Wool Carding Machine, exceeded by none for doing good business; and a SAW MILL, which cuts very fast, together with the utensils thereunto belonging.

Also, the entire right to one HOUSE and LOT and Two other unimproved Lots joining the Mill property.

The situation of the above property is handsome and healthy. It is not deemed necessary to describe the above particularly, as it is presumed any person disposed to purchase will view the same.—Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. and attendance and immediate possession given by

ELISHA DAWSON, and ISAAC FRAMPTON.

March 9—6w

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet at Easton, on the 12th day of March next, to appoint Constables—and on the second day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads, in the county aforesaid.

By order of the Levy Court,
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Feb. 23—

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

March 5th, 1822.

Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of this institution, will be held at the Banking house, in the City of Baltimore, on Monday the sixth day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration a Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An Act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road from Hounsbrough to Hagerstown, and for the extension of the charter of the Several Banks in the City of Baltimore," and also to take into consideration a Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "A further supplement to an Act to incorporate the Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland."

J. PINCKNEY, Jr. Cashier.

March 9, 1822

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a f. fa. to me directed at the suit of Samuel Harrison against Vinton B. Coburn, will be sold on Tuesday, the 19th of March, on the Court House Green, at Easton, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, the following property to wit: the House and Lot of said Coburn, where he now resides, situate in Deep Neck, said to contain about four acres of Land, taken and to be sold to satisfy the debt interest and cost of the above f. fa.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Feb. 23—

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 every possible reason to think that it is a very efficacious experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every week during the prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW and MALIGNANT FEVERS, will under the blessing of Providence, prove an infallible preventive, 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, I 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.

Dulaney street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation. His little daughter about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh, not particularly 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 a dose of Lee's Lozenges which brought away 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 inclined to see them can be gratified by calling at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for obstinate coughs, colds, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and approaching 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 under that breath. Some of my friends having 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 efficacious, 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 extraordinary one.—Extract of a letter from Dr. James Hawkins:

Dear Friend—I have sold a phial of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, to a gentleman of this place which cured him in two days. Steubenville Ohio.

LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

AND NERVOUS CORDIAL.

A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c.

LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT

of Mustard, an infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c. &c.

LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—and improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, a certain and effectual cure for the venereal and gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS,

which give immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER,

which cleanses and purifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

LEE'S ANODYNE ELIXIR,

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, MARCH 23, 1822.

NO. 223.

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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.

FROM THE UNION.

Superstitions of New-England.

In that almost insulated part of the state of Massachusetts, called *Old Colony*, or *Plymouth county*, and particularly in a small village adjoining the shire town, there may be found the relics of many old customs and superstitions, which would be amusing, at least to the antiquary. Among others of less serious cast, there was, fifteen years ago, one which, on account of its peculiarity and its consequence, I beg leave to mention.

It is well known to those who are acquainted with that section of our country, that nearly one half of its inhabitants die of a consumption, occasioned by the chilly humidity of their atmosphere, and the long prevalence of easterly winds. The inhabitants of the village (or town as it is there called) to which I allude, were peculiarly exposed to this scourge, & I have seen, at one time, one in every fifty of its inhabitants gliding down to the grave with all the certainty which characterizes this insidious foe of the human family.

There was, fifteen years ago, and is perhaps at this time, an opinion prevalent among the inhabitants of this town, that the body of a person who had died of a consumption, was, by some supernatural means, nourished in the grave from the body of some one living member of the family; and that during the life of this person, the body retained, in the grave, all the fullness & freshness of life and health.

This belief was strengthened by the circumstance, that whole families frequently fell a prey to this terrible disease. Of one large family in this town consisting of fourteen children, and their venerable parents, the mother and the youngest son only remained—the rest within a year of each other had died of the consumption.

Within two months from the death of the thirteenth child, an amiable girl of about 16 years of age, the bloom which characterized the whole of this family, was seen to fade from the cheek of the last support of the heart smitten mother, and his broad flat chest was occasionally convulsed by that powerful deep-tended cough which attends the consumption in our Atlantic states.

At this time, as if to snatch one of this family from an early grave, it was resolved by a few of the inhabitants of the village to test the truth of this tradition which I have mentioned, and which the circumstances of this afflicted family seemed to confirm. I should have added that it was believed that if the body thus unnaturally nourished in the grave, should be raised and turned over in the coffin, its depredation upon the survivor would necessarily cease. The consent of the mother being obtained, it was agreed that four persons, attended by the surviving and complaining brother, should at sunrise the next day, dig up the remains of the last buried sister. At the appointed hour they attended in the burying yard, and having with much exertion removed the earth, they raised the coffin and placed it upon the ground; then, displacing the flat lid, they lifted the covering from her face, and discovered what they had indeed anticipated, but dreaded to declare.—Yes, I saw the visage of one who had been long the tenant of a silent grave, lit up with the brilliancy of youthful health. The cheek was full to dimpling, and a rich profusion of hair shaded her cold forehead, while some of its richest curls floated upon her unconscious breast. The large blue eyes had scarcely lost its brilliancy, and the living fullness of her lips seemed almost to say "loose me and let me go."

In two weeks the brother, shocked with the spectacle he had witnessed, sunk under this disease. The mother survived scarcely a year, and the long range of sixteen graves, is pointed out to the stranger as an evidence of the truth of the belief of the inhabitants.

The following lines were written on a recollection of the above shocking scene:

When the grave sheet was round her,
Months had past since they laid her in clay,
Yet the damps of the tomb could not wound
her,
The worms had not seized on their prey.

Oh, fair was her cheek, as I knew it,
When the rose all its colours there brought;
And that eye, did a tear then bedew it?
It gleamed like the herald of thought.

She bloomed, though the shroud was around
her,
Her locks o'er her cold bosom wave,
As if the stern monarch had crown'd her,
The fair, speechless queen of the grave.

But what lends the grave such a lustre?
O'er her cheek what such beauty has shed?
The blood who bent there, had nursed her;
The living was food for the dead!

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 11.

A bill to provide for the collection of imposts and tonnage in Florida, was twice read. The proposition to amend the constitution, in relation to the election of Representatives in Congress, was adopted. The bill from the other house, making military appropriations for the year 1822 was passed. The proposition so to amend the constitution as to limit the number of Representatives, was indefinitely postponed.

TUESDAY, March 12.

The principal part of the day was occupied on a bill to amend the charter of the U. S. Bank.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

The Senate went into the consideration of executive business, and spent some time with the doors closed; after which,

The Senate resumed legislative business, and took up, according to the order of the day, the bill to define the maritime jurisdiction of the courts of the United States; and, after adopting some amendments thereto of Mr. King of N. York, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Macon submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the third article of the general regulations of the army, on the subject of brevet rank, so as to make it conform to the 61st section of the articles of war.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the charter of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Williams of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the first section, going to require of the Bank to make all its notes of and under 10 dollars payable at the principal Bank or any of the branches.

This proposition was supported by the mover and by Mr. Talbot, and was opposed by Messrs. Otis and King of New York. After an ineffectual attempt by Mr. Van Dyke to limit the operation of the amendment to five dollar bills.

The question was taken on the amendment, and it was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas 22
Nays 11

Mr. Holmes of Maine, then moved an amendment, requiring the Bank, within six months, to accept all the provisions of the first section.

Considerable debate ensued on the expediency of allowing this option to the Bank; but, before the question was taken, The Senate (about 4 o'clock) adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 14.

The motion submitted yesterday by Mr. Macon, relative to brevet rank in the army, was taken up and agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the charter of the U. States Bank. Mr. Holmes having withdrawn the amendment offered by him, and pending yesterday when the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Barbour moved to strike out the first section of the bill, together with the proviso added thereto yesterday, making all notes of and under 10 dollars, payable at the Bank or either of its Branches. [This proviso Mr. King of Alabama had got reconsidered, and then made a motion to amend it so as to limit its operation to notes which shall be issued after the passage of this bill, which motion was agreed to.]

After considerable discussion, the question was taken on the motion to strike out the first section, and was determined in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas 23—Nays 19.

The remaining section was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by yeas and nays—27 to 13.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, and so continued until past 3 o'clock; when The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 15.

Mr. King, of New York, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which had been referred a memorial from South Carolina and one from Baltimore, praying a repeal of the restrictions on the West India trade, made a report vindicating at considerable length the expediency and policy of the restrictive system, as regards the trade with the British West Indies, and recommending that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, and so continued until 4 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 11

Mr. Sloan from the Committee of Elections, made a report on the petition of Philip Reed, contesting the right of Mr. Cosden of Md. to a seat in this house, favorable to the claim of Mr. Reed; which report, on motion of Mr. S. was committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Lowndes, from the Select Commit-

tee to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of State on Weights and Measures, made a report, the object of which is to recommend the adoption of the following resolves:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the U. States be requested (if the consent of the government of Great Britain shall be given thereto) to cause to be traced on a rod of platinum, the yard of the year 1601, which is kept in the British exchequer; to cause to be made of platinum a pound of the weight in vacuo of the English avoirdupois pound; and that he also cause to be made, of whatever material he shall deem best for standards of those measures, a vessel of the same capacity as the standard Winchester bushel, and also a vessel of the same capacity as the standard wine gallon of England.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be made, for distribution among the states and territories, and for the purpose of verifying the weights and measures used therein, models of the yard, on which shall be traced its divisions of feet and inches; models of the bushel, half bushel, quarter bushel, or peck; thirty second part of a bushel or quart; models of the wine gallon, of the wine quart and pint; models of the pound, half pound, quarter pound, of the sixteenth of a pound or ounce, of the seven thousandth part of a pound or grain, models of the penny weight or twenty four grains, of the scruple or 20 grains; models of the weight of 12½ pounds, of 25 pounds, of 50 pounds and of 100 pounds; that these models of weight and measure be formed, with the utmost practical exactness, from the weights and measures procured under the authority of the foregoing resolution; and that the number to be procured of each shall not exceed

The report, together with the resolutions were committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Alexander asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. John Randolph for the remainder of the session.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the U. States, which occupied the remainder of the day.

TUESDAY, March 12.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, member of the House of Representatives from the State of New York, elected in the room of Solomon Van Rensselaer, resigned, appeared this morning, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Butler, from the Committee on Agriculture, made a report favorable to the petition of Anthony Dey and James McDonald, praying for encouragement by Congress of their invention for breaking & dressing of flax & hemp, &c. recommending a reference of the petition to the Committee on the Judiciary, with a view to an examination on the bearing of the patent laws; which was agreed to.

Mr. Smith of Maryland from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill supplementary to, and to amend, an act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed 2nd March, 1799, and to repeal an act supplementary thereto, passed 20th April, 1818, and for other purposes; which was read twice and committed.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States—Mr. Taylor in the chair.

After adopting or rejecting amendments the Committee rose and reported the bill as amended.

The question was then taken on the several amendments as reported, and, with a modification of the last, they were respectively concurred in.

The question was then stated on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading; and decided as follows.

Yeas 72—Nays 99.

So the bill was Rejected, and at half past 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

Mr. Sergeant, from the Committee on the judiciary, made a report upon a resolution referred to said Committee relative to the naturalization of aliens without compliance with existing forms, which, on motion of Mr. Tucker, of S. Carolina, was committed to a committee of the whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. Edwards, of North Carolina, moved for the consideration of the joint resolution from the Senate, now lying on the table, for fixing a time for the adjournment of Congress, which motion was negative—the House refusing to consider it.

THURSDAY, March 14.

Mr. Walworth called for the consideration of a joint resolution, submitted by him some days since, proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so as to restore to the respective states the power of enacting bankruptcy laws, until such time as the Congress shall establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

The question of consideration was carried ayes 64—noes 41.

The resolution was then read twice, and committed to a committee of the whole house on the State of the Union.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the War Department, transmitting a list of Brevet Officers, &c. as required by a resolution of this house; which was ordered to lie on the table.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The unfinished business of yesterday, in relation to the Rules and Orders of the House, was then taken up.

On motion of Mr. Nelson of Virginia, it was ordered that the rules and regulations of the house as amended be printed.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, the house resolved itself into the committee of the whole, (Mr. Lathrop in the chair,) on a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange certain stocks.

The general object of the bill was to pay off the United States' stock, bearing 6 and 7 per cent interest, by creating a new stock bearing an interest at 5 per cent redeemable at a future period.

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend the bill by inserting after the word "thirteen" in the 7th line, the words "and also two millions of the 6 per cent stock of 1820."

Before the question was determined—On motion of Mr. Woodson, the Committee rose, and reported progress, and then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 15.

On motion of Mr. Sloane it was Resolved, That Philip Reed, who contests the election of Jeremiah Cosden, returned a member of this house, be permitted to appear within the bar, and be heard in support of his petition during the discussion of the report of the committee of electors on said petition.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Butler in the chair,) on the report of the committee of electors, on the memorial of Philip Reed, contesting the election of Jeremiah Cosden, returned as one of the representatives of the present congress from the state of Maryland.

The report, after an examination of the statement of the two parties and the evidence by which they were sustained, comes to the following conclusion:

"From a full, attentive, and deliberate examination of the case, in all its points and bearings, the committee are impelled to the conclusion, that the sitting member cannot, consistent with the constitution of the United States, be allowed to retain a seat in this house, under the proceedings of the Governor and Council of Maryland."

That the testimony in relation to the two votes rejected in district No. 1. of Kent county, proves that these tickets were not fraudulent, and that they ought to have been counted at the poll of the memorialist, for whom they were given, and that the vote allowed to him in district No. 2 in Cecil county, ought to be deducted from his poll, as being clearly an illegal vote. Therefore, by adding to the poll of Philip Reed, the memorialist, two votes improperly rejected in Kent county, and deducting one therefrom, for that improperly allowed in Cecil county, he will have a majority of one vote over the sitting member.

The paper marked A. is the answer of the sitting member to the prayer and arguments of the memorialist.

The following resolutions are submitted:

Resolved, That Jeremiah Cosden is not entitled to a seat in this house.

Resolved, That Philip Reed is entitled to a seat in this house.

But the most important part of the reasoning on which this report is founded, is the following:

"The committee, being of opinion that the power thus virtually exercised by the Governor and Council of Maryland, in appointing a representative to the congress of the United States, (by casting lots where each of the candidates had an equal number of votes,) is contrary to the express provisions of the constitution, and one which this house cannot sanction, have no hesitation in rejecting the official statement of the proceedings in the case as evidence of the right of the sitting member to a seat in this house."

The report having been read, Mr. Cosden rose, in opposition to the report of the committee, and in support of his own title to his seat, and delivered an argumentative speech of considerable length; after he concluded,

Mr. Reed addressed the house until about a quarter of an hour before 4 o'clock, when

Mr. Sloane moved that the committee rise and report progress, which was agreed to; and,

In the house the committee obtained leave to sit again. And then the house Adjourned to Monday.

Five Dollars Counterfeit Notes, of the Bank of Delaware are in circulation, signed Edward Worrel, Cashier, and Joseph Bailey, President. The Public are requested to look sharp—They are neatly executed.—*Dem. Press.*

The Vicissitudes of Travelling.

Mr. John Joseph Harrison, came last year to Canada, from London, with an intention to settle, and soon after wrote to his wife to follow him. Owing to the sickness and death of a child, she did not come as soon as he expected. He fell sick, but succeeded in reaching this city; and sailed for London the middle of October, apparently in the last stages of consumption. On this voyage he quite recovered his health; and on his arrival found that his wife had sailed for Quebec, where she arrived in September, and learned he had gone to N. York. She followed him to this city, but did not reach it till fourteen days after he had sailed. Destitute of friends and money, she appealed to the best feelings of some gentlemen here, who furnished her with the means to pay her passage in the Robert Edwards, to London; where she arrived in December, and found that her anxious husband had remained but one day there, having sailed for New York. He reached this place fourteen days ago. His wife immediately made the necessary arrangements to return in the Robert Edwards, in which she arrived on Sunday night. It is understood that he is in this city, and it is hoped that this notice of their "perils by sea and perils by land," may meet his view. *N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

The following TABLE shows the rank & power of the States in free white population.

1 New York	1,333,445
2 Pennsylvania	1,018,985
3 Virginia	603,324
4 Ohio	586,711
5 Massachusetts	516,547
6 Kentucky	434,826
7 North Carolina	419,200
8 Tennessee	339,979
9 Maine	297,406
10 Connecticut	267,280
11 Maryland	260,211
12 New Jersey	257,558
13 New Hampshire	243,375
14 South Carolina	237,812
15 Vermont	234,861
16 Georgia	189,570
17 Indiana	145,758
18 Alabama	84,451
19 Rhode Island	79,460
20 Louisiana	73,873
21 Missouri	56,017
22 Delaware	55,282
23 Illinois	53,837
24 Mississippi	42,176
District of Columbia	22,684
Territory of Arkansas	12,599
Territory of Michigan	8,722

Wild Sheep of North America.

We have been favoured with a specimen of the wool of the *Ovis Montana Americana*, brought from the Rocky Mountains, near the sources of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. This wool in fineness, softness, and delicacy, resembles that of the Cashmere goat, from which the beautiful shawls of that name are made. We learn on the authority of a gentleman, who has traversed the Rocky Mountains from the north branch of the Columbia to the Athapescow, that numerous flocks of these sheep inhabit that region. No doubt is entertained that this animal may be domesticated, and its fleece wrought into fabrics which will rival in richness and beauty the far famed production of the east. The French government have recently imported several hundred of Cashmere goats from their native region which thrive well in France, and promise to be a source of great national wealth. We hope this laudable example will be followed by the government of the United States; and that measures will be taken, through the agency of the enterprising officers of our army stationed on the Missouri, to procure a number of these curious and valuable animals. Perhaps it would be worth the expense to send an exploring party, specially for that object. A skin of this animal is deposited in the Lyceum of Natural History in this city, and was presented by John Jacob Astor, Esq.

N. Y. Statesman.

HEMP AND FLAX.

We do most earnestly urge upon our Farmers, the cultivation of hemp and flax. The demand for them will meet and pay well for all which may be grown. The war in Europe is certain & probably ere long much Russian and Turkish blood has been shed—Large orders have been received in this country from the British government agents, for the purchase of Russian Hemp; in consequence of which, this article has risen 25 per cent. This surely looks warlike. Our bread stuffs and all our surplus produce, and our shipping promise to be in demand.—*Philadelphia paper.*

A gentleman who read the article we published yesterday, relative to the use of the gum tree of Florida, as being a security against the ravages of the worm, informs us that our common *Button Ball* or *Sycamore*, is in like manner avoided by the worm, and would be found useful for wharves and other purposes in situations exposed to the worm.—*Mercantile Ad.*

FOREIGN.

Three days later from England.
PHILADELPHIA, March 18.

By the arrival yesterday of the fine ship Electra, captain Robinson, from London, the editors of the Freeman's Journal have been politely favored with files of papers of that city to the evening of the 25th Jan. extracts from which are given below.

The trade of Dundee never was so brisk as it has been these last 12 months. All the weavers, indeed all the laboring classes are fully employed. Four or five spinning mills having been built within these few months, and as many more contracted for. The quantity of flax and hemp imported last year exceeds that of any former year by about 1500 tons, the quantity of the former (flax) being nearly 7500 tons, which is a larger quantity than has been imported into any other place in Britain. This extra quantity is not more than sufficient for the demand of our manufactures, which are eagerly bought up as soon as the webs are out of the looms. Indeed if there were double the number of looms going, the produce of them would be no more than sufficient to supply the demand.—*Dundee Courier.*

LONDON, Jan. 23.

A meeting of Land Owners and Agriculturalists of the county of Huntingdon was held on Tuesday last in the borough of Huntingdon, for the purpose of considering the distressed condition of the Agricultural Interest. The following is a copy of the Petition which was adopted by the Meeting:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Land Owners, Farmers and Traders, whose names are undersigned, residing in the vicinity of Huntingdon, and parts adjacent

Most humbly sheweth,

That the affairs of your Petitioners, are in a state of embarrassment, and themselves and families in a state of distress and alarm of which they are wholly unable to lay an adequate description before your Honourable House—that it is their sincere conviction, that unless an efficient remedy be speedily applied, a convulsion of the most alarming nature must be the final consequence; for they see the hour approaching when rents must go unpaid, taxes and tithes uncollected, relief to the poor undistributed, and when the labouring classes, raving with hunger, will be induced to satisfy that hunger by acts of violence.

The cause of this state of suffering and danger cannot, your petitioners humbly presume, be other than manifest to your Honourable House; but your humble petitioners beg leave to express their decided opinion, that the immediate cause is that act of your Honourable House, which has in fact, tripled the value of money compared with the price of produce, and which, leaving the taxes uncollected and contracts unmodified, has, in fact, tripled those taxes, and disturbed and violated all existing contracts.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to adopt measures to rectify all contracts according to the alteration in the value of money—that you will be pleased to abolish all annuities and grants, all pensions not fully merited by real public services—to discharge the standing Army, to curtail the Civil List and reduce the interest of the Public Debt so that the burthen of taxation may be greatly alleviated; these measures being, in the fixed opinion of your humble Petitioners, absolutely necessary to put an end to the present distress and misery, and to turn aside the dangers which now menace every species of property, as well commercial as agricultural, and which in the conviction of your Petitioners, threaten to produce scenes of disorder, confusion and violence, which duty to their families, their country and their King, compels them to anticipate with a degree of sorrow and alarm not in their power to describe.

Your Petitioners are not insensible to the defective state of the representation in the House of Parliament, as at present constituted, and cannot, therefore, help expressing their decided opinion, that the manifold evils that at present afflict this unhappy country are increased if not occasioned, by this unhappy circumstance. We, therefore, earnestly hope your Honourable House will lose no time in instituting an inquiry into the present state of such Representation, in order that your Petitioners and the people at large, may receive that which they feel is their birthright—a full, fair and free Representation.

Deron County Meeting.—The High Sheriff of Devon, in pursuance of a requisition, numerous attended and respectfully signed, to call a meeting of the county, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the present a farming state of the country, has appointed a county meeting, to be held on Friday, the 1st February next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Castle of Exeter.

The County Meeting of Norfolk was called a Radical Meeting by the Ministerial Press, because the Speakers charged Ministers with a wasteful expenditure of the public money, and expressed it as their opinion that a diminution of Taxation alone could afford relief to the distressed Agriculturalists. The same radical sentiments, however, pervade the whole country. We yesterday inserted a report of a Somersetshire Meeting, and we this day insert a Report of a Meeting at Exeter, at both of which the spirit which displayed itself in Norfolk and in Somerset, was very unequivocally exhibited.

At the Exeter Meeting it was resolved that a meeting of the great County of Devon should be called; and a meeting of the county of Surrey has been fixed for the fourth of next month.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Last night we had a Flanders Mail, bringing Brussels Papers to the 23d inst. and at a late hour this morning, we received German papers to the 14th inst. The accounts they bring are very contradictory. On the one hand we are told; that the Russian forces are marching in such great numbers towards the Pruth, as to indicate approaching hostilities; and, on the other, that Russia will occupy Moldavia & Wallachia, in consequence of a convention with the Porte; this, perhaps, is a hint, that either by peace or war, the Emperor of Russia is determined to have these Provinces.

A private letter from Paris dated Jan. 21, states, that a very serious disturbance had broken out at Brest, and that shots had been exchanged between the garrison and the people, who endeavoured to gain possession of the Chateau, but failed.

A Vienna article, of the 7th inst. says, that the whole Russian army of the South had been in motion towards the Pruth, since the 23d ult. and that three divisions passed the Dniester on the 26th.

The Gazette de France states, that letters had been received from Madrid, dated the evening of the 7th inst. announcing that the King had at length determined to accept the resignation of his Ministers.

By a letter from Paris, we find that it was confidently stated in that city, on the authority of letters just received from Spain, that Reigo had died. The same account stated, that his death was occasioned by poison administered by Priests. There is no confirmation of this in the Paris papers of Friday or Saturday.

The French papers of Monday arrived this morning, and bring no intelligence respecting the Russian ultimatum by Turkey which was announced yesterday on the authority of private letters from Odesa.

The tenor of the articles from Germany, on the contrary, continues to be warlike, and hostilities are regarded as inevitable. The change in the Spanish Ministry mentioned in our paper of Tuesday, has actually taken place, and our extracts will furnish further particulars of this event.

BONAPARTE'S WILL.

To the Editor of the Monteur.

PARIS, Jan. 18, 1822.

Sir—Chance has brought to my hands a pamphlet, published by P. Dupont, and now on sale at several booksellers, entitled "The Testament of Napoleon."

It is my duty to declare that this pamphlet is an incorrect fabrication and full of errors.

I beg you will make this declaration public, in one of your earliest numbers.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration.

(Signed)

The Count de Montholon.

Frontiers of Moldavia, Dec. 28.—The excesses and extortions of the Turks are beyond description, if complaints are brought to the commander at Jassy, Salish Pacha, he weeps, summons the guilty, takes from them the fruits of their plunder, and keeps it for himself.

In Moldavia there are not above 10,000, or 12,000 men, and these are in and about Jassy. The rest of the Ottoman force is behind the Danube, the fortresses upon which Braila, Silistria, Ruschchuk, &c. are placed in a state of defence.

The head quarters of the Seraskier Czaplan Oglou are at Silistria. It seems, therefore, the Turks do not intend seriously to defend Moldavia and Wallachia, which would indeed cost them very dear, if there should be any war. As the Russians have assembled their main force near Temaran, at the mouth of the Pruth, the Turkish troops in Moldavia are only an advanced corps which will leave the country as soon as the first gun is fired, but will by that time completely exhaust, and at last lay it waste. It is even believed that the Turks, if they should retreat, will set fire to Jassy, the houses of which are chiefly of wood. The Russian troops between the Pruth and Dniester were obliged some days ago, to send all the wives of the officers and soldiers back over the Dniester. On the other hand, troops from the interior of Russia daily arrive in Bessarabia. As they cannot all pass through Chotym, two bridges of pontoons were laid down near Mogilew, but the ice carried them away; but as the weather is still very mild, and the drift ice has disappeared, the two bridges have been restored. The Pruth itself is strongly occupied by infantry. The day before yesterday another detachment of 2,000 powder wagons passed through Chotym, besides a large supply of Congreve rockets. The Russian General in Chief, Count Wittgenstein, had his head quarters at Tulezin, on the left bank of the Dniester, but it is positively stated that they will be transferred in a few days to Kischinow. In general every thing seems to indicate that the commencement of hostilities is not far distant.

VIENNA, Jan. 12.

An eye-witness furnishes us with the following additional particulars relating to the taking of Tripolizza:

"The capitulation was concluded or ratified, by the Bey of Maina, his brother, Caraculi, Colocotroni, Anagosti, Giatraco, and Nikiti.—The Turks so fully depended on it, that, in the space of two days, several thousands of them left the place unmolested, and posted themselves near the Greek camp. On a sudden, however, it was known that Demetrius Ypsilanti and General Gordon had secretly left the city; and from that moment the breach of the capitulation, and all kinds of horrors were foreseen.

On the following day, that part of the Greeks that blockaded the city on the road to Argos, without acquainting their comrades, undertook an assault; made themselves masters of a gate and a tower, and placed their colours on it. The rest of the besieging troops, inspired only by the apprehension of losing their share of the plunder, now penetrated into the city on all sides, and without opposition; and there soon commenced, within and without the walls, a series of scenes unparalleled perhaps in the annals of human wickedness and cruelty.

HUNGARY, Jan. 4.

Accounts received from the Buckawina inform us that in the Russian frontier towns the inhabitants were forbidden to give any information abroad of the marches of the troops.—On the other hand, they write from Transylvania, that the Turks are really making all preparations to evacuate Moldavia. These accounts excite great sensation here, and some persons expect that we shall hear, within a week, that the Russians have passed the Pruth. Others doubt this. Some again believe the Russians will occupy Moldavia and Wallachia, in consequence of a Convention with the Porte; yet Turkish reinforcements arrived at Jassy on the 27th.

It is stated, in a letter from London, dated on the 9th of January last, that 'We have experienced the strangest Winter thus far in the memory of the oldest person among us;—we have not yet had any Snow about the Metropolis, and Frosts have been as rare;—indeed the flowers of Summer are now blooming in our gardens;—though the excessive falls of rain have quite deluged the country, and much apprehensions are entertained for the safety of our Grain—it has however within these few last days assumed a more favourable appearance—the weather being dry and seasonable. The distresses of the Farmer need no aggravation, as they are at present unable to pay their Rents, though at a reduction of twenty per cent. It is supposed our Legislature will take into their serious consideration the burdens they labour under, at the approaching Parliament, which opens on the fifth of February.'

MEXICO.

FACTS AND REFLECTIONS.

We find in the New York American of Wednesday some additional and quite interesting information concerning the empire of Mexico. The leader of the revolution there, Iturbide, effected a union in his plans with the vice roy O'Donoghue, who had been sent out from Spain, and had even induced him to take a part in the new government. The actual government is composed of a regency of five of which Iturbide is chief. The form of government is to be imperial, and Ferdinand VII. is to be emperor in case he will come over and take the oaths, of which however we presume there is at present little probability. In default of Ferdinand VII. There is to be named in his stead the infant Don Carlos, Don Francisco de Paula, the arch duke Charles, or some such other of the reigning house as the Cortes may deem proper. In the mean while the regency is to govern. The Cortes were to meet on the 24th of this month. The basis of the new government is, first, the catholic religion; none other is to be tolerated; 2. independence; 3. the intimate union of Americans and Europeans, all of whom are to enjoy equal rights to all stations. To support this basis, termed the 'triple guarantee,' an army is to be raised.

We further learn from the same source that in consequence of the success of Iturbide and the union with him of O'Donoghue, the city of Mexico was quietly evacuated by the royal troops under Novella, who were marched to the sea coast to be embarked to the Havans. The regency is assisted by a convention of 36. The commerce of the empire is declared free to all nations, arbitrary excises are abolished, & the duties reduced from sixteen to six per cent. A strong feeling exists in the minds of the inhabitants in favor of our country and its citizens; and they have named one of the most distinguished citizens, Don Juan Manuel de Elizalde, whose arrival may be daily expected as minister to the United States. The character of Iturbide is spoken of in high terms of praise for moderation, disinterestedness and heroism.

Thus 'the age of revolutions,' still continues. Events of the most striking character crowd upon us, and entire changes in the minds and ideas of whole continents take place under our eyes. The revolution of the United States gave rise to that of France. The latter in its results contributed to the commotions of Spain and these operating again upon America have, in the course of fourteen years, broken asunder the connections of Mexico and South America with the old continent; and introduced into the ranks of the nations of the world the elements of several powerful kingdoms. Under these circumstances, the influence of the new world must daily become more and more powerful, and in the course of not many years a new face be given to the relations of the civilized globe. Europe will feel them, but it is to us that the changes in these neighbouring states are most interesting; and our political and commercial relations with these countries cannot fail hereafter to attract more and more of the attention of our statesmen and citizens.

NEW YORK, March 9.

STATUE TO WASHINGTON.

A general meeting was held last evening at Washington Hall, agreeably to notice, to consider the propriety of erecting a Statue to GEORGE WASHINGTON, and to devise the means necessary to raise the funds for accomplishing that desirable object.

His honor the Mayor was called to the Chair, and Philip Hone, Esq. appointed Secretary. It was—

Resolved, That an equestrian statue of bronze, with appropriate ornaments and inscriptions, be erected in some conspicuous part of this city, to the memory of George Washington, the illustrious Father of his country, in a style commensurate with his fame, and comporting with the dignity and character of the metropolis of this important state.

Resolved, That a committee of eighteen be appointed to carry into effect the object of this meeting, and to confer with the Hon. the Corporation upon the subject of the foregoing resolution.

Mercantile Adv.

From the New York Statesman.

PROPHESY AND HISTORY.

The forty fourth and forty fifth verses of the eleventh chapter of the book of Daniel, contain the following predictions:—

44. But tidings out of the East and out of the North shall trouble him; therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.

45. And he shall point the tabernacles of his palaces between the seas, in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end and none shall help him.

On this passage Mr. Scott, an eminent commentator, offers the following remarkable exposition:—

"All the attempts of the commentators to apply this to Antiochus have proved fruitless; for though he went forth with great indignation to subdue some revolted provinces in the east and in the north, yet he never returned into Judea, which land alone can be intended by 'the glorious holy mountain.' It is more probably concluded, that this part of the prophecy, relates to events yet future. Some conjecture that the Persians who border on the Turkish dominions to the East, and the Russians who lie North of them, will unite against the Turks; that in the land of Canaan the latter will fix their camp with great ostentation, as well as wage the war with great fury; and that there they shall receive such a defeat, as shall end in the utter subversion of their monarchy.

[Scott's Bible, 4th American from the 2d London edition, Vol. 3.

The reader need not be told how exactly the above passage applies to the late news from Europe, of an expected alliance between the Russians and Persians against the Turks. If Mr. Scott had written his commentary after reading a modern newspaper, he could not have adapted it more exactly to the events of the day. The character of the warfare waged by the Turks is accurately described by the terms 'great ostentation' and 'great fury.' We will only add, that should the whole prediction contained in the text be found to apply to these events, we shall hear of no alliances between the Turks and other nations; for 'he shall come to his end and none shall help him.' Such a coincidence is very remarkable, and we are surprised it has not sooner been discovered.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The Bankrupt Bill has been so decisively rejected, that there is no prospect of its being revived at the present session, or even at the next session of Congress. There must be a radical change in the composition of the House of Representatives—such a one as there is little reason to expect at present—before the subject can be revived, with any hope of a result different from that which has now taken place. There is but little probability, it appears to us, of the passage of any law of bankruptcy, that can be of use to the present generation of men.

We see no remedy for this, but in an amendment of the Constitution, restoring to the states respectively, the powers in this respect which they possessed before the adoption of that Constitution; or, if this be denied, in the passage, by Congress, and by every state in the Union, of laws abolishing imprisonment of the body for any thing but fraud or breach of the peace, and providing for the security of the creditor against the favoritism of the debtor, &c.—*Nat. Int.*

The House of Representatives was yesterday occupied on a subject not of very general interest, but of much importance to the dispatch of public business, and even to the character of that body. Several amendments to the Rules of the House have been made, which promise the most beneficial effects on both; and the House even came within a few votes of requiring the members to appear in the Hall bare headed—which would be an innovation, the extent of which will be easily realized by those who have been accustomed to witness the sittings of the House. We shall publish the new rules as soon as the subject is finally disposed of in the House.—*ib.*

The Board of Commissioners for deciding on claims under the treaty with Spain, adjourned yesterday, to meet on the 11th of June next; having completed all the business which was in a state of preparation for it to act upon. Ninety days further time is therefore allowed to claimants to prepare and forward the evidence on which their claims rest.

We regret to learn that the admitted claims under the Treaty, are expected far to exceed the amount of five millions of dollars, which the treaty stipulates for.

South American Independence.

We understand the President's message recommending the recognition of the inde-

pendence of South America, has created a strong sensation among the foreign diplomatic corps resident at Washington. This is natural. The admission of four or five American members into the family of nations, is an event of so much importance to the old world, which has so long held that it is no matter of surprise that it should excite the attention of foreign ministers. The time, however, for recognition, seems judiciously chosen, as our relations with foreign governments, at no period within the last ten years, we believe, ever bore a more amicable aspect. First, as it respects Spain—the cession and occupation of the Floridas, and the consequent adjustment of our claims against that government, may be considered as complete: as to the difference in relation to Col. Callava, &c. the excitement is only ephemeral. The long contested points in dispute of our boundaries in the direction of Texas, is also settled. As it respects Great Britain, we believe the course is perfectly clear; the settlement of the north eastern boundary is a simple question and admits of little difficulty. As it respects France, the difference, and we think the only one that exists, is the tonnage duty; out of which nothing serious can grow, as both parties have an undoubted right to regulate their commercial affairs in their own way. As it respects Russia, the preposterous ukase of the 7th Sept. 1821, which concerns other mercantile nations as well as ourselves, is probably the only point out of which any difference can arise; which infringement, if seriously questioned, is as much the interest of Great Britain as of the U. States to resist. As it respects the other powers of Europe, we have so limited an intercourse with them that there is no probability of any prominent interference on the occasion.

The committee on foreign relations in the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Russell, an intelligent representative of sober judgment, is chairman, have an important duty to perform—on them the task devolves to maintain the ground so honorably taken by President Monroe. A state paper of the deepest interest to the world must be the result. Since the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, no thing of equal interest has been before that committee; a committee that has always upheld, and successfully vindicated, in its reports on all great national questions, the reputation of the republic in its diplomacy with other nations.

We look for an almost unanimous assent as to the main question of 'recognition,' whatever may be the honest difference of opinion of the mode of carrying it into effect. And here the reader may recollect that, during the patriotic and persevering efforts of that distinguished member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Henry Clay, (whose name is as familiar as a household word on this question) that \$80,000 was asked in the annual appropriation bill for the outfit and salary of a minister or ministers to, one or more of the independent governments in South America; the adjustment of this amount will probably be the only matter of controversy. As to the disposition of the people to sustain the president in carrying into effect this proposition, we believe it would not be hazardous too much to assert that a large majority of this republic are ready to do it, in the most cordial and energetic manner.—*Washington City Gaz.*

It is currently reported that the government of France has dispatched a charge des affaires to Caracas, for the purpose of recognizing the independence of Colombia. It is not certain therefore even if Congress promptly acquiesce in the President's recommendation, that we will be the first to do so. France may have preceded us in the holy work.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.

In the list of Laws of the late session, we observe a Supplement to the School laws; but we are not apprised of its bearings. As the information may be of service to Talbot county, we, to-day, publish the last report of the Commissioners of the School Fund.

London dates to the 25th January have been received at Philadelphia by the Electra, being three days later than those brought by the Corsair.—They contain very little political news.—The accounts are still contradictory with regard to a war with Russia and Turkey.—The emperor of Russia has gone to Warsaw, where a Congress is to be held on the 22d December on the affairs of Turkey and Greece. Extracts will be found in the preceding columns.

Naval Court Martial.—Captain Hull, we understand, is not under arrest, as lately reported. The calling of the court martial now sitting at Boston, we learn, is for the trial of captain Shaw. The charges are preferred by captain Hull, for disrespect offered to him in a letter from capt. B. when the latter took command of the Constitution at Boston, he dismissed a pendant, and capt. H. disputed his right so to do. When the Navy commission-ers visited the Boston station last summer, they decided in favor of capt. H. and then accordingly doused his pendant. He then addressed a letter to capt. H. and jocularly congratulated him on his victory over the poor but of bunting which was thus relieved from the pelting of many a pitiless storm. The dignity of capt. H. would not bear such floutings, and so they now have a grand Court Martial about this bit of bunting. Capt. T. M. is president of the court.—*Salem Gaz.*

New York, March 16.

The Hon. John Randolph, who has been in this city for the last two days, this morning embarked for England, in the *Amity*, Capt. Maxwell, on his way to the south of France for the benefit of his health. Among the passengers is Mr. Monroe, son of the Post Master at Washington City, who is on his way to join the Russian army.

The re-organization of the army, consequent upon its late reduction, having, so far as regarded the arrangement of the officers, been submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent, by the President. It is reported that some of the military appointments have not received the consent of that body. —*Nat. Int.*

Spontaneous Combustion.—A most singular instance of spontaneous combustion occurred a few days since on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Gettysburg. A wagon loaded with dry goods and groceries, going to the Westward, took fire, and before it could be extinguished, consumed a wagon-bed, one or two of the wheels, several bags containing coffee, and a quantity of dry goods. The combustion is supposed to have originated in the domestic cotton goods, of which there was a considerable amount. —*Rep. Ch.*

The following two papers will serve to shew what Spain has attempted, and how woefully her efforts to perpetuate the slavery of South America has failed.

A Return of the Spanish Troops sent to South America from Spain, from the commencement of the Revolution in 1810 to the latest report made to the Cortes, 2d October, 1822, and the other documents.

Original force.	Reinforcements.
Venezuela 2135	31,400
New Grenada 2668	
La Plata 4700	3800
Chili 2980	
Peru 2886	3600
15,169	39,800
Original force	15,169
	54,969

Of which remains under La Torre, in Porto Cabello 1200
Of which remains under La Serna in Alt Peru 2200
Remaining force 3400

Loss of Spanish troops by Spain 51,469
This table is collected from authentic sources—and is rather under, than over the number of troops, sent to South America since 1810. Mexico is not comprehended in the above. —*Aurora.*

Last week the proportion of coloured people that died in this city and liberties was more than one fourth of the whole number of deaths; this week it is not the one sixth. We will state another fact which will shed some light on the preceding. The Black who fled from Richmond on a charge of Murder, and who has been for some time practising Physic among the coloured people, is now and for several days has been in prison, as one of the ring-leaders of a gang of House-breakers.

Den Press.
[So long as Philadelphia continues the harbour of runaway negroes, she will not be without robbers, house-breakers and quack doctors of the worst kind.] —*Pat.*

A letter from New Orleans of the 16th Feb. states the following facts:
"There has been some fashionable and serious fighting here. Judges Farrot and Henshaw fought with broad Swords!—The former was killed, the latter supposed to be mortally wounded. —Lawyer Christie shot Scallan the Auctioneer, in the thigh. How much more useful, and I may say honorable would it have been if those men had shed their blood off Cape Antonio." [Meaning, we suppose, in fighting congenial spirits, the Pirates.] —*Rel's Gaz.*

BIBLE SOCIETIES.
The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society have received letters of condolence on the death of the venerable Elias Bouliant, from the Rev. Mr. Owen, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Right Honorable Lord Teignmouth, President of that institution. The strongest sense is expressed in these letters, of the merits of the deceased—of "his ardent piety, his generous philanthropy, and his public usefulness." —*Nat. Gaz.*

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
MR. EDITOR,

In one of those excursions which we are sometimes in the habit of making for health and amusement, we became acquainted lately with a VENERABLE MAN, whom we must take leave to describe to you. He was no longer young. He had descended far into the vale of years, and his head was now silvered o'er by age; but the fire of genius still sparkled in his eye, & the expression of benevolence beamed from his face.

"Though old, he still retain'd
His manly sense, and energy of mind.
Virtuous and wise he was, but not severe.
Much had he read,
And much had seen, but more had thought."

We remained a sufficient length of time with him to be admitted to his intimacy. At his plain but social table, we passed many happy hours, and enjoyed some of those *divine evenings*, those "*Noctes Canonicæ*," which are only to be had in intercourse with the most refined and cultivated minds. His conversation always rich and instructive bespoke the affluence of his understanding and the extent of his acquisitions. It was learned without pedantry, and entertaining without the least insinuation; it so much of the "FEAST OF REASON," and so much of the "FLOW OF SOUL," that it was impossible not to be charmed with him. We talked on various subjects: of BOOKS, of MEN, of THINGS, of SYSTEMS OF PHILOSOPHY, of FORMS OF GOVERNMENT, of MODES OF FAITH. By degrees, we stole into his confidence, and at length he unbosomed himself to us without reserve.

My son, said he, when the disputes first commenced between Great-Britain and her then colonies, I had reached that ardent period of life which prompts to enterprise, and at which all the energies of the body and the mind, alive, active and vigorous, demand employment. As soon as the contest became serious and the Banner of War was unfurled, I hastened to join the standard of my country, and was in active service in the field, during the whole revolutionary conflict. I mingled with the SAGES, the PATRIOTS, the HEROES of the Revolution. I fought by the side of WASHINGTON, and I measured the mind of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. The capture of Cornwallis at York Town, at which I was present, gave the death-blow to any hopes which the enemy might have entertained of conquest; and Britain was finally compelled by the peace of 1783, to acknowledge the independence of the OLD THIRTY-THREE UNITED STATES. My labours being thus at an end, I retired to this humble cottage in which you now see me, and here have I cultivated my little *Sabbine Farm* in peace. Since then, taking no part in public affairs, I have looked on, a silent but not an unobservant, nor an unconcerned spectator of the great events which have been passing on the theatre of the world around me. And surely never has there been a more memorable period, whether we regard the actors in the mighty drama, or the events themselves, and the important consequences which may one day result from them. What a momentous lesson does this interesting era in human affairs, hold out to mankind! What matter for deep reflection does it present to the speculations of the PHILOSOPHER, the MORALIST, the STATESMAN and the HISTORIAN.

But here we must pause. If our leisure should admit of it, for we do not speak with certainty on the subject, we may perhaps hereafter find time to relate to you, Mr. Editor, some of the conversations which the sage had with us.

LUCIUS.

Talbot County, Jan. 3d, 1822.

SIR—
In obedience to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, I have the honor to transmit you a Report of a Board of the Commissioners of the School Fund.

With due consideration, I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedt. Serv't.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

To the Honorable
TOBIAS E. STANSBURY,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

JANUARY 3d, 1822.

REPORT

Of the Commissioners of the School Fund for Talbot County, to the General Assembly of Maryland.

In obedience to the directions of the act, creating the commissioners of the School Fund, the Board for Talbot County, respectfully submit the following report.

By a report made on the 28th of December, 1819, it appears, that \$1911.02 had been received.—That \$715 thereof had been invested in the Capital Stock of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.—That \$630 thereof had been invested in the Capital Stock of the Choptank Bridge Company.—and that the balance \$566.02 had been expended in discharge of School Bills.

By a second report, dated the 2d day of January, 1821, it appears, that since the report of December 28th, 1819, the sum of \$2744.04 had been received, viz: from the sale of Bridge Stock \$630, from Mr. Harwood Treasurer of Maryland \$2002.79—Dividends on Bank Stock \$55.25, and from dividends on Bridge Stock \$56, all which sums appear to have been regularly disbursed prior to the date of said report.

Since the 2d day of January 1821 the sum of \$1342.60 has been received, viz: \$731.60 from Mr. Harwood, Treasurer of Maryland, for the distributive share of the year 1820—Dividend on Bank Stock \$39, and the proceeds of 13 shares of stock of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, sold at \$44; equal to \$572—and the said sum of \$1342.60 has been regularly paid over to Mr. Charles Smith, Treasurer of the School Committee.

From an inspection either of this report, or of the account of the Agent of the Commissioners, which is herewith transmitted, it will appear, that since the organization of the board, they have received from the Treasurer the sum of Four Thousand six hundred forty five dollars and forty one cents, (\$4645.41) and that they have paid away the sum of Four Thousand six hundred and seventy two dollars and sixteen cents (\$4672.16.)

The Commissioners beg leave to repeat the concluding paragraph of their last report, viz:

"While a particle of hope remained that in their corporate capacity they might be useful to the community, they felt fully compensated for their trouble and exertions. At present they form a mere transit for this money in its passage from the treasurer of the state to the treasurer of the school committee. They cannot see any public good which can thence arise. They therefore respectfully represent to the General Assembly the propriety of a more unobscuring, consistent and effective organization of the system; and if in the details of a new modification the commissioners should find themselves left out of a thankless station, in which for their conscientious discharge of duty they have never received anything but the most unmerited abuse they will certainly accept it as a boon."

Another year's experience has only served to give additional force to the above suggestion, and however willing they might feel to incur expense, and sacrifice their time in the service of the public

without fee or reward while there remained a possibility of producing any beneficial result; as this hope has entirely vanished, they hereby resign their stations of commissioners of the school fund for Talbot county; and beg leave to surrender into the hands of the General Assembly all the powers, with which they have been heretofore invested.

All which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of Commissioners.

Dr.		Cr.	
1818—Nov. 12	To cash paid for 10 shares of Bridge Stock	\$210 00	
Dec. 28	To do for 13 shares of Farmers' Bank do	715 00	
1819—April 13	To do for 30 shares of Bridge Stock do	420 00	
1821—August 30	To do paid at sundry times for school bills per order of the President of districts	463 07 1/2	
1820—May 17	To do paid for money borrowed in Bank	500 00	
June 1	To do cash paid for do	91 39	
July 31	To do cash paid for do	332 87	
Sept. 14	To do cash paid for do	232 87	
1821—Jan. 5	To do cash paid for do	594 94 1/2	
July 28	To do cash paid for do	731 50	
Dec. 5	To do cash paid for do	491 50	
		\$6517 16	
1819—May 19	By cash from Treasurer Western Shore	\$1911 02	
1820—April 5	By do for 30 shares Bridge Stock	630 00	
July 1	By do from Treasurer of Western Shore	1220 02	
July 10	By do from do	782 77	
July 1	By do from do	731 60	
July 1	By do from do	572 00	
December	By do for 13 shares of Bank Stock	113 75	
	By do dividends received on said stock	56 00	
	By do received on Bridge Stock	500 00	
	By do borrowed of Farmers' Bank	500 00	
		\$6517 16	

Washington City, March 19.
Yesterday afternoon, at an early hour, the Avenue was thronged with pedestrians and carriages repairing towards the Capitol to hear Mr. Somerfield's discourse. Mr. Post's church, intended for the purpose, was incapable of containing a tenth of the anxious multitude. The preacher then went up to the Capitol—the multitude following, and selected the platform at its eastern front for his pulpit, which was the best place that could be chosen to gratify the people. He stated for his text—"We preach Christ crucified; a stumbling block to the Jews; to the Greeks foolishness."

He evidently labored under a disadvantage in addressing his hearers in the open air.—There was nothing particularly striking in his delivery though his language was pure and his gestures graceful. If we are to form an opinion of his merits by his popularity as a preacher, the eagerness to hear him, has scarcely been equalled since the days of his pious predecessor George Whitfield. In 1753, at Philadelphia, Dr. Franklin mentions that he attended the discourse of Mr. W. when nearly 10,000 were present; and within hearing distance of the preacher; and yet we understand that Mr. Somerfield with a much more limited number, was audible only within a very short distance from the spot where he stood.—*Wash. Gaz.*

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.
Extract of a letter from Washington, March 9th, 1822.

There is an anecdote current here, which is of so much interest and appears to be so well authenticated, that I must repeat it to you without further delay. The President nominated lately for re-appointment, to the Senate, Mr. Irish, Marshal of the Western District of your state, a gentleman who bears an excellent character and is said to have given perfect satisfaction in the discharge of his official functions. When he was named to the Senate, Mr. Van Buren of New York, rose and asked if any gentleman present could inform him, whether Mr. Irish had not voted for Mr. Hiester, in the late election for Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Findlay then stood up, and affirmed his knowledge of the fact. After which, Mr. Van Buren exhorted the Republican members of the Senate, to unite with him in refusing office to all but Republicans, and those of the genuine stamp. He expatiated upon the expediency and propriety of, at length rigidly pursuing this system, and upon the utility of giving the Executive a clear intimation of the views and wishes of the Senate on the subject. Mr. Irish was rejected accordingly; several of the Senators not voting at all.—Such is the relation of the affair, now circulated and believed in this metropolis.—Should it be correct, I leave you to judge of the kind of national administration under which we are to live. The vindictive and proscriptive spirit of New York politics, will be brought to bear upon those of Pennsylvania. The majority of the people of your State

or any other, may be cut off from all participation in the honors and the "loaves and fishes" at the disposal of the General Government, because they may happen to prefer a particular set of men for the management of their domestic concerns. The President, I apprehend, will never allow a rule of action to be imposed upon him, which would, were he to adopt it, authorize us to address him in the words of the old poet—
"Can nothing but thine own reproach
Serve for a motto for thy coach!"

AN ACT

RELATING TO MINORS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any person shall entice any minor from the care, direction, service or employment of the father, guardian or master of such minor, or shall induce or encourage any minor to disobey any lawful command of his or her father, guardian, or master, or shall permit any minor to report to, enter, or remain in any house, store, shop, apartment or dwelling used or occupied by such person, after notice from the father, guardian or master of such minor, prohibiting the same, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of twenty dollars, the one half thereof to the use of the state and the other half thereof to the use of the informer, who shall sue for such forfeiture, to be recovered before a single justice of the peace by action of debt in the name of the state of Maryland, in the same manner as small debts are recoverable, with the same right of appeal to the County Court; and the father, guardian, or master of such minor shall also be entitled to recover damages in an action of trespass upon the case against any person so offending.

And be it enacted, That the states part of the aforesaid penalty shall be paid over, by the officer collecting or recovering the same, to the Clerk of the County in which said penalty is recovered, and by such clerk accounted for and paid over to the treasury of the state on which such clerk resides.

BALTIMORE March 19.

PRICES CURRENT.

Flour Super-fine, from the wagons,	\$6 12 1/2
Wheat, white	1 33 a 1 35
do red,	1 30 a 1 32
Corn, yellow	62 a 64
do white	68 a 70
Oats,	31 1/2 a 33
Rye,	65 a 68
Whiskey, from the wagons,	30
LEATHER—Soal, best, per lb.	21 a 25
Skirting do,	25 a 26
Upper whole hide	\$3 00 a 4 25
Do best calf, finished, doz.	\$21 a 28

Fed. Rep.

MARRIED

On Thursday last by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. James Leonard to Mrs. Ann Warner, all of this county.

DIED

In Snow Hill, on the 13th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Tarr, consort of Major Tarr. She has left behind an affectionate husband and seven children to mourn her loss.

In this Town on Saturday the 16th inst. Mr. William Nelson.

SPRING GOODS

Clark & Green
Are now receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a complete assortment of
FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,
OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

Which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash; their Friends and Customers are respectfully invited to give them an early call.
Easton, March 23, 1822—tf

Thomas & Goome

Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a very complete assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which being selected with much care from the latest importations, they flatter themselves they will be found to please, and invite their customers and the public to call and see them.
Easton, March 23, 1822—tf

New Spring Goods

Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store,
OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,
A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Selected with great care and attention from the latest arrivals, which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash.—Their Friends and the Public generally are invited to give them an early call.

ALSO; just received, a Case of Ladies

Straw Bonnets.

N. B. Feathers, Country Tow Linen, &c. will be taken in exchange.
Easton, March 23, 1822

Trustee's Sale.

To be sold at Public Sale on Monday the 15th April next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Dorchester county, a part of a tract of Land, called Pilgrimage, containing 45 acres, more or less, situated in Transquacan, near Airey's Meeting House, for Cash.—The property of Francis Airey, an Insolvent Debtor.
JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.
March 23—4w

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
March 21, 1822.
The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders on their legal representatives, on or after the 1st day of April next.
By Order,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice, that the Subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Ann Rice, late of said county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1822.

SAMUEL R. SMITH, Executor of Mary Ann Rice.
March 23—3w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphan's Court.

March 15th, A. D. 1822.
On application of Edward M. Hambleton, administrator of Garey McNeill, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 15th day of March eighteen hundred & twenty two.

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said County in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Garey McNeill, late of Talbot County, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1822.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Adm'r. of Garey McNeill, dec'd.
March 23—3w

In Council,

Annapolis, March 4, 1822.
ORDAINED, That the act entitled, An act relating to the payment of pensions granted by this state, be published five times in all the Papers of this state and the National Intelligencer.

By order
NINIAN FINKNEY,
Clerk of the Executive Council of Maryland

AN ACT
Entitled, An act relating to the payment of pensions granted by this state.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore, shall not after the passage of this act pay any order drawn by any person, who now is, or may hereafter be placed on the pension list, unless the same be accompanied with an oath or affirmation of such pensioner as the case may be, to be taken before some Mayor, Notary Public, Alderman or Justice of the Peace of the town, county or state where such pensioner shall reside, that the person or person so signing the said order, is the person to whom the said pension was granted.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council be requested to cause this law to be published in such newspapers as they may deem advisable, to give the most general circulation to the same.
March 23—5w

A FIRST RATE

SADDLE HORSE

For Sale.

Warranted sound, and five years old this Spring, for further information enquire of the Editor.
March 16, 1822.

The Members

Of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County, Maryland, are hereby notified, that an annual meeting of the Society will be held at the Church in Easton, on the second Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Board,
RETTA TEACKLE,
Recording Secretary.
Easton, March 16th, 1822—3w

NOTICE.

An Annual Meeting of the Female Sabbath School Society, will be held in Christ's Church at Easton, on the 6th of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing Managers for the ensuing year. All Members or Ladies wishing to become Members of this Society, are requested to attend.

By order of the Board,
P. HANDY, Sec'y.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
SONG.

There—'I have lov'd, have dearly lov'd thee'
Hence each vain intruding sorrow,
Nor again disturb my breast—
Livelier subjects now I borrow,
In idea blest.

She who long my tale of sadness
Heard without a kindred sigh,
Now relents, while joy and gladness
Sparkle in her azure eye.

From her lips, far far exceeding
Corals, brightest, richest hue,
My impassioned, fervent pleading,
Forth a sweet confession drew.

Joy to me was long a stranger,
Sad I knelt at sorrows shrine,
Through this world a lonely ranger,
Pain and grief alone were mine.

Heaven be praised the storm is over,
All around is clear and mild,
I no longer am a rover,
I no more am sorrows child.

Though opposing waves contended,
Angry howl'd the bitter blast,
All my wand'rings now are ended,
I have gained a port at last.

For her with warm emotion,
Will ascend my fervent pray'r,
Though engaged in deep devotion,
Her lov'd form will still be there.

When at early morn I wander,
When at eve I lonely rove,
On her I'll pensive ponder,
Oft will rise my vows of love.

Time upon whose fleeting pinion,
Hours and years move swift away,
Ne'er shall lessen her dominion,
She alone my heart can sway.

Blow ye winds with all your rancor,
I your utmost threats despise,
Safely resting on an anchor,
Firm against the low'ring skies.

Storms nor tempests more shall shake me,
Vain will be their utmost rage,
Nor shall guardian powers forsake me,
But my every woe assuage.

ALCANZOR.

Baltimore, March 8th, 1822.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as he will otherwise be obliged to enforce payment by suits to the next Court.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, March 2, 1822.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office, in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, and will continue to sit on Saturdays & Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alterations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk
to the Commissioners of the Tax for
Talbot County.

March 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two f. fa's, to me directed, one at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson, and the other at the suit of Henry Grace, against James Ringgold, will be sold on Tuesday the 24 of April, on the Court House Green, the following land, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land called Harris' Range, containing four hundred acres more or less, also, one Wheat Fan, seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

EWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March, 9. 4w

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED.

A youth about 18 years of age, who can produce satisfactory recommendation, wishes employment in some writing or Clerk's office—or in any business suiting his profession as a writer; or in which a knowledge of an English education would be requisite.

Further information respecting the person thus tendering his services may be obtained by enquiring at this office.

Feb. 9

Corn for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of 100 barrels for cash, as a whole, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers.

ROBT. L. TILGHMAN.

Hope, Feb. 16—1f

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

March 5th, 1822.

Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of this institution, will be held at the Banking house, in the City of Baltimore, on Monday the sixth day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration a Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An Act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road from Boonsborough to Hagerstown, and for the extension of the charters of the Several Banks in the City of Baltimore," and also to take into consideration a Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "A further supplement to an Act to incorporate the Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland."

J. PINCKNEY, Jr. Cashier.

March 9. 1m



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

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

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and 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—1f

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

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

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through 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.—1f.

EASTON'S BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master,

Will leave Easton-Point on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, March 5 (9)—4

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 endeavour of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—1f

Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Talbot county court, sitting as a court of equity, will be sold on Tuesday the 26th of March, on the Court House Green, the Farm now in the tenure of Nicholas Seymour, formerly belonging to Thomas Weyman, and by him mortgaged to Perry Spencer and Thomas Townsend. This Farm is situated on a branch of Third Haven, in a healthy and agreeable neighbourhood, and for quality of soil and advantage of situation, is one of the most desirable in that section of the county.

It will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale.

RICH'D. SPENCER, Trustee.

March 2—4w

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

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

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

Easton, June 30th, 1821.

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

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to settle up his affairs during the present season, will dispose of from 100 to 500 Acres of Land, being a part of his landed Estate, most beautifully situated on the waters of Broad Creek, Bay Side of Talbot; for handsome and healthy situations, it must be admitted, these are not excelled, even in the Bay Side, being almost surrounded with navigable water, abounding with fish, oysters, &c. in their seasons. I consider the part that I have improved equal to any farming land in the neighbourhood, and the residue can be easily made so. The greatest objection to those lands at present is the miserable state of the road out to the county road for about a mile, but having an act of Assembly and commissioners appointed to lay out a road, it can be done at any time, and with trifling expense, made a good road, when it will be a public one. For Terms and particulars apply to WM. HARRISON of Jas Point Pleasant, March 2—6w

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, on accommodating terms, the Farm whereon he now resides—This Farm contains in all, two hundred and thirty-five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centerville—it offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms, viz. It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, with a meadow ground attached to the same, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Hay—it has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees—the dwelling and other convenient out houses are in good repair, with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further as persons wishing to purchase will call and view the property, and make themselves acquainted with the terms.

Feb. 23, 1822.

N. B. Possession may be had immediately, and the purchaser can be supplied with stock, if required, on the most moderate terms.

T. D.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Allen Bowie, late of said county deceased—All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment; and those having claims on it, will produce them, legally authenticated, to the Subscriber.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Adm'r.

March 16—3w

N. B. It is earnestly requested, that all persons indebted to the late sheriff, Allen Bowie, Esq. for officers and attorney's fees, for the years 1819, 1820 and 1821, will make arrangements for immediate payment—The books containing a list of balances of fees have been carefully examined, and are now in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff for collection. The situation of the late Sheriff's public business, will admit of no further indulgence, and if payments are not promptly made, they will be enforced by execution.

E. N. H.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given, to the heirs at law of William Ennis, late of Worcester county, deceased, that the subscribers have been appointed by Worcester county Court, Commissioners to divide the real estate of the deceased—They will therefore meet on the premises for that purpose, on Saturday the 11th of May next, and notify all persons interested to attend—dated 1st of March, A. D. 1822.

Sevel Turpin,

Edward Scarborough,

John Smack,

Zadok Sturges,

David K. Hopkins.

Commissioners.

February 9—6w

Silver Heels.

That superb Horse will stand this season at Easton on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Church Hill on Thursdays and Fridays, and at Blackford on Saturdays and Sundays, will touch at Centerville on his way to and from Church Hill.

He will be let to mares at twenty dollars the season, payable the tenth of November; but if fifteen dollars are paid by the tenth of October, or twelve by the tenth of September, with half a dollar to the groom, it will be a full discharge—thirty dollars to ensure a colt—six dollars for a single leap, and twenty-five cents to the groom.

His size sixteen and a half hands high, a fine dapple gray—his figure, form and beauty surpassed by no stud—his colts fine—his pedigree will be at his stands—he is a double crossed Medley—a great racer.

See his pedigree and performance at his stables. At his stands at Easton and Church Hill, the season will commence in April and end the 20th of June; but at Blackford it will commence the 1st of March and continue to the 1st of August.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

March 16 w

N. B. He will be at the Baltimore Stock Show.

Henry B. Jones,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his knowledge of the profession (having served his apprenticeship with one of the first Watch-Makers in Baltimore) and close application, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough, Denton or Greensborough, Caroline county, who may have Watches to repair, by depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn, the Mail Carrier, may depend on having their orders strictly and punctually executed.

H. B. J.

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet at Easton, on the 15th day of March next, to appoint Constables—and on the second day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads, in the county aforesaid.

By order of the Levy Court,
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Feb. 23—

Public Notice.

The Creditors of the late John Harwood, of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to take notice of the following order in Chancery, to wit:

"IN CHANCERY, Feb. 21st, 1822.

"Ordered, that unless the creditors of John Harwood, deceased, whose claims have not been passed by the Auditor of this Court, in his report of the 2d of October, 1818, before the first day of May next, produce sufficient vouchers to support the same, the cause will finally be closed on the proceedings as they shall then stand. This order to be published by the Trustee, once a week for three weeks in some newspaper published in Easton."

True Copy.

Test, RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

P. S. A list of the rejected claims may be seen by application to the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

Easton, March 16, 1822—Sw

Notice.

The Creditors of the late John Dougherty, of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to take notice of the following order of Talbot county Court.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

ORDER OF COURT.

Talbot County Court, on equity side thereof. November Term, 1821.

Ordered by the court, that the sales of the real estate of John Dougherty, deceased, made by John Goldsborough as trustee for the sale thereof, in the case of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, administrators of Hugh Sherwood, against Robert Sharp Harwood and others, heirs of John Dougherty deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of the May Term next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in the county aforesaid, for four weeks successively, before the said first day of next May Court. The Report states, that the House and Lot of the said John Dougherty deceased, on the N. W. side of the main road leading from Easton to Centerville, the same lot being part of the tract of land called Carter's, and containing by estimation about three and a quarter acres of land, sold for five hundred dollars and all the residue of the real estate of the said John Dougherty deceased, lying on the Easternmost side of the said main road, the same being parts of the Tracts of land called Carter's and Perkins' Discovery; and containing, by estimation, two hundred and twenty acres, was sold at Seven dollars per acre.

It is further ordered by the Court, that the said Trustee give notice, in one of the newspapers aforesaid, to the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, to exhibit their claims, against the said John Dougherty, legally and properly proved and authenticated, to the clerk of this Court, to be by him filed among the proceedings in the case aforesaid, on or before the aforesaid first day of May Court next.

RD. T. EARLE.

LEML. PURNELL.

True Copy.

Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

March 16—4w

SKETCHES

Of the Early History of Maryland,

BY THOS. W. GRIFFIN,

Are now for sale at his Office and Stationary Store, Gay-street opposite the Exchange, price stitched 62 1/2 cents, half bound 75 cts.

The intelligent reader will not expect to find under this title, a full or satisfactory history, but the writer has endeavored to collect and include in the Sketches, the principal circumstances relating to the first settlement of Maryland, and of the progress of its jurisprudence, commerce, internal improvements and finance, with some accounts of the contests of the inhabitants amongst themselves, with the adjacent colonies and parent country—Biographical Notes of the members of the Baltimore Family, who became proprietors—Names of Governors, Judges and other Officers at different periods, and a description and view of the State House at Annapolis.

Had Mr. Bozman pursued his valuable labors, or if any other gentleman had furnished the public with a complete history, still an abstract would be desirable, on several accounts, but especially as an elementary treatise for schools, and as such these Sketches are respectfully recommended to Parents and Teachers in Maryland particularly, the knowledge of one's own country being, of all other historical knowledge, the most essential to ladies as well as gentlemen.

Baltimore, March 9

A few copies of the above work for Sale

at this Office.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

Garden Seeds.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GARDEN SEEDS.

Early and late of all kinds, of the best quality and at low prices, for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 57, South street, by

E. S. THOMAS.

CATALOGUES to be had at the

Store.

Baltimore, March 6—(16)—4w

The following papers will insert the above four times:—Republican Citizen in Fredericktown; Herald, Hagerstown; Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Star and Gazette, Easton; Md.

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 every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every week during the prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW and MALIGNANT FEVERS, will under the blessing of Providence, prove an infallible preventive; 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, I 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.

Dulaney street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation. His little daughter about 5 years old, appeared very visibly 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 a dose 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—these inclined to see them can be gratified by calling at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for obstinate coughs, colds, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and spitting of blood.

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 having 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 efficacious, 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 extraordinary one.—Extract of a letter from Dr. James Hawkins;

Mr. Noah Ridgely—

Dear Friend—I have sold a phial of your

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, to a gentleman

of this place which cured him in two days.

Steubenville Ohio.

LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

<

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, MARCH 30, 1822.

NO. 225.

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.

MR. SKINNER,
Several years ago I paid a visit to the
late doctor Charles A. Warfield of Anne
Arundel County. It was in the month of
August; on entering the lane that leads
up to the house, on my sight was the finest
field of corn I had seen. It attracted my
attention so much that I observed to the
doctor that his corn crop, was superior to
any I had ever seen, that I was astonished,
as I had believed the ground was not
very strong. He replied that he had just
returned from the Berkley Springs, and had
passed over some of the best lands in
Berkley and Jefferson counties, where he
had seen no corn equal to his own. That
he was satisfied with his own land, poor as
it might be thought, & would not exchange
it acre for acre for the best estate in Ber-
keley county. That he was nearer to mar-
ket than they were, and that he had dis-
covered a secret by which he could make
his poor lands produce corn equal to theirs,
at a very small expense, he further said,
"I have reflected much on the effects of
plaster upon different soils and it appeared
to me as likely that by a combination of
slacked ashes and plaster that the effects
would be very powerful. I ordered my
servants to be careful to preserve all the
ashes made during the winter, which being
exposed to the rains during winter, was
sufficiently slack by spring. I ordered
the proportion of two bushels of ashes to
one bushel of plaster, mixed well together,
which was carried out in the field, and my
little negro boys, each with his bag of the
mixture following the droppers, and with
a large oyster shell emptied the contents
on the seed as it was dropped and covered
over; this and this alone, said he, is the
cause of my corn being so much superior
to any you have seen." Recollecting this
experiment, I was induced to try it, as did
several of my friends in Baltimore and
Frederick counties, to whom I had com-
municated it; all of whom have received
equal benefit from the experiment. Mr.
Robert Carnan stated to me that he had
tried it on the poor knowles, in his corn
field, and found his corn on them equal to
his best ground.

When I am told why or how plaster
acts, I will feel myself called upon to dis-
cover why it acts best when combined with
ashes; until then I may content myself
with stating what has happened in my prac-
tice, that others may benefit by a knowl-
edge of the fact. G. W.

From the Dublin Eve. Post, Sept. 1821.

Effects of various articles used in fattening
Swine, &c.

Skimmed milk and pea, or barley
meal, rank first in point of excellence, with
respect to the quality of the flock—milk-
fed pork being superior to any other dis-
cription, not only in delicacy of flavor, but
in substance and weight, none weighing so
heavy in proportion as the milk fed animal.
Hence bacon of the dairy counties is su-
perior. Milk will fatten pigs entirely,
without the aid of any other food, a prac-
tice sometimes pursued in the dairies.
Corn-fed pork is next in value—peas, oats
and barley being the best adapted grain.
Bean fed pork is hard, ill flavored and
indigestible; potatoe fed, is loose, in-
sipid, weighs light, and wastes much in
cooking. To mix potatoes in the food of
fattening pigs, is deceptive, deteriorating
the pork in exact proportion. Hence the
Irish pork and bacon are generally inferior
to the English, and the market price so in
proportion. The inferiority was, some
years since, stated at three ounces per lb.
and upwards, by an eminent dealer in Irish
provisions. Clover fed pork is yellow,
unsustained, and ill-tasted; fattened on
acorns, it is hard, light and unwholesome;
on oil cake, seeds or chandlers' graves, it
becomes loose, greasy, and little better
than carion; on butcher's offal, luscious,
rank, and full of gravy, but of a strong
and disgusting scent. Compared with the
general consumption of pork, the real dairy
fed meat bears a small proportion, and the
sale of it in the Metropolis, is in very few
hands, always commanding a superior
price. In some parts of France they skin
their pigs intended for fresh meat.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

A distinguished merchant of this city has
had the goodness to communicate to us for
publication, a detailed account, written by
a gentleman on the spot—a witness to the
whole transaction—of the trial and execu-
tion of a sailor at Wampoa, belonging to
the American ship Emily, of Baltimore, for
the alleged murder of a Chinese woman.

The sailor was accused of having thrown a
heavy jar at her, which struck her on the
head and knocked her overboard. The
account furnishes a curious view of the
Chinese administration of justice, besides
being interesting from the nature of the facts
related, and the national character of the
vessel.

Account of the trial and fate of the Sailor
belonging to the American ship Emily,
executed by the Chinese of Canton.

On Saturday, 6th of October, 1821, the
day appointed for the trial of Francis Ter-
ranova, a seaman on board the ship Emily
of Baltimore, on a charge of murder on
the person of a Chinese woman, were as-
sembled on board said ship nearly all the
American residents at Canton, the super-
cargoes of the different vessels then in port,
with their respective captains, to witness
the trial of the above named seaman, when
the following circumstances occurred.

The Pan-yu, or criminal judge of the
district in which Wampoa is situated at an
early hour left Canton, and with an im-
mense retinue proceeded to the ship on
board of which the trial was to take place.
The Hong merchants and linguists were
also in attendance. Upon the Pan-yu
reaching the deck of the ship, he addressed
himself to the Americans, and through the
linguist declared that the property and the
ship were then under his protection, and
any damages she might sustain, he would
reimburse upon a proper representation.
With this declaration he advanced to the
chair of judgment and took his seat. The
Hong merchant who secured the ship, and
her linguist were then called up; and after
making the usual protestations, acknowl-
edged themselves in their different capaci-
ties. The Pan-yu then assured us of his
friendly disposition, of his desire to avoid
rather than create trouble, of the sacred
duty he was about to discharge, and ap-
pealed to Heaven for the judgment of the
motives by which himself was actuated.

He then asked what defence the Ameri-
cans were prepared to make for the prison-
er. It was replied our evidence can prove
that the jar, which is said to be the instru-
ment that caused her death, was safely
delivered by the accused, into the hands of
the woman, and that she fell overboard at
the distance of 30 feet and upwards from
the Emily, that she was seen from on board
the Hero of Molown, an English vessel
laying near the Emily, to fall overboard
whilst in the act of scuffling her boat; and
that no jar or any such instrument was
thrown at her, and caused her falling into
the water—that from the relative situation
of the boat with the ship, it was impossible
to strike the woman on the side of the head,
on which the wound was inflicted; and that
the jar could never have cut the bat in the
manner in which we then saw it. We
declared as our belief, that the woman
having been swept by the strength of the
tide some distance from the ship, in her
anxiety to regain her station had by a
misstep fallen overboard; and whilst in the
act had struck her head against the pivot
on which the scull moves, or the sharp
edge of the boat, which caused the wound
upon the head.

His defence we urged in a general way,
and stated our ability to substantiate by
evidence, what we had then declared. The
Pan-yu then called for the Chinese witness-
es—the husband of the woman drowned, a
woman belonging to a hoppo boat along-
side, and two children, from 8 to 12 years
of age, who gave their evidence on their
knees, their heads bowed to the earth, but
which the Pan-yu had never explained to
us. We requested that the woman, who
appeared to be the principal witness, should
speak to us in English, as she understood
it far better than the linguist, who from
ignorance could not explain her testimony,
or from the fear of offending the Pan-yu,
who we had already discovered, had pre-
judged the matter, and was eager for the
man's conviction, gave us incorrect state-
ments. This request was refused, but we
were then informed that this woman saw
the jar thrown, and the woman fall overboard
in consequence of the blow.

We immediately attempted to convince
the Pan-yu, that from the position of the
hoppo boat, riding astern of the ship, it was
impossible for this woman to have witness-
ed the transaction, and that she had de-
clared, before several gentlemen, who
were then present, her total ignorance of
the affair, until her attention was called to
the cries of a child, when she saw a bat
floating on the surface of the water, and a
man sculling anxiously towards it. We
urged that as she had given contradictory
statements, her evidence should be wholly
dispensed with. The instruments of tor-
ture were then produced, but not applied,
and the woman interrogated by the Pan-yu,
adhering to what she had just stated, was
excused by him, by saying "she had spoken
differently, to gain the favour of the Ameri-
cans, but she now spoke truth; if not, he
assured us heaven would punish her." We
then proved that the children produc-
ed as witnesses, saw no part of the affair,
as they were brought from shore some time
after it had occurred. To this, nor to any
thing we urged, would the Pan-yu listen,
and invariably silenced Houqua and the
Linguist, when they were explaining our

statements. He said he had himself seen
the woman and the jar; he believed the
man guilty; if he had judged wrongfully,
it was heaven's business, and in a passion
rose from his chair to conclude the trial.
We then complained of his conduct to the
Hong merchants, and accused them of a
breach of their contract, inasmuch as they
had not heard our witnesses. The Pan-yu
was prevailed on to resume his chair, and
an American sailor was brought forward,
but the judge seemed determined not to
hear him, & after about half an hour spent
in the greatest confusion, the Pan-yu in a
rage, left the deck, and repaired on board
his own boat, leaving the Hong merchants
and Linguists to see he was obeyed.

Thus concluded this mockery of justice,
where the Chinese had agreed to receive
foreign evidence upon the same footing as
their own, and equal confidence should be
reposed in them. After the Pan-yu had
left the ship, the Hong merchants in his
name demanded the prisoner. We expres-
sed our dissatisfaction in the most pointed
manner, and accused them of a breach of
faith, reminded them of their promises and
engagements, and expressed our conviction
that the man was prejudged, and this trial
was only a feint to obtain possession of his
person. We notwithstanding acknowl-
edged ourselves amenable to the laws of the
country, and declared no resistance would
be made to their enforcement, but as they
had violated every principle of honor and
good faith, and as a contract violated by
one party, is not binding on the other, we
positively declined surrendering the man
except to force, and with him, we struck
the flag, and surrendered the ship. We
are now in your power—the ship is sur-
rounded by men of war boats—we are in
number only about 40—you as many hundred
—take the man—but the flag shall never
wave over the heads of those it cannot
protect against injustice. This circum-
stance, though in itself of no importance,
had such an effect on the Pan-yu, that he
refused to take the man, if striking the flag
was to be the consequence. The Hong
merchants however, made many attempts
to overreach us by their promises of a fair
trial at Canton; but experience had taught
us wisdom, and we knew what faith should
be placed in their representations. In
short we were resolute, and striking the
flag was the 'sine qua non' of our negoti-
ation.

When the Pan-yu discovered our resolu-
tion not tacitly to submit to his unreason-
able demands, he sent on board the ship
and put Atom, the linguist, in chains; and
soon after, Pacqua, the security merchant,
suffered the like disgrace. Shortly after,
in a violent passion, he left the ship, and
ordered the Hong merchants to follow him
to the city, where he would lay a statement
of the case before the Viceroy of the pro-
vince. We were at first greatly at a loss
in accounting for the strange and unheard
of violation of every article agreed upon
for the occasion; but we have since dis-
covered, that the Hong merchants, relying
on the pious and accommodating disposition
of the Americans, and their own cunning,
to get possession of the man under almost
any circumstances, deceived both the Pan-
yu and us; and as the organ of communica-
tion between the parties, delivered false
messages.

On the 7th October, the day following
the trial, all business and shops with the
Americans, were suspended; Pacqua and
Atom were thrown into prison, and a strong
reinforcement of soldiers sent to Wampoa,
to watch more effectually the movements of
the proscribed Americans. This state of
things continued for more than two weeks
without any communication between the
parties at issue. At length a deputation
of Hong merchants waited on the commit-
tee for a further explanation of the object
of striking the flag, which had on the for-
mer occasion prevented them from taking
possession of the convict. It was replied,
we believed the man innocent; and to de-
liver him to your sanguinary laws, would
amount to murder on our own part. We
shall therefore surrender the man to noth-
ing but force, and striking the flag implies
submission; besides which, it transfers the
quarrel to our country, should they feel
disposed to espouse it. We denied our
right to deliver up any man into the hands
of foreign justice, yet readily acknowledged
that the same laws that afford protec-
tion exact proportionate responsibility.
We are not at all prepared to resist the
enforcement of any law, unjust and cruel
as it may be; but though necessity makes
us the subjects of your statutes, every good
feeling forbids our becoming their execu-
tioners.

On Thursday, the 23d, the Americans
were apprized that on the following day
the Chinese would proceed in force to
Wampoa, to take possession of the convict.
In consequence of this information nearly
all the supercargoes, some residents, and
many captains, repaired on board the A-
merican shipping to witness the transac-
tion. It was clearly understood that
though we made no resistance, we should
look upon it nearly in the same light as an
act of hostility. Early in the morning of
the 29th, the Hong merchants, with their
train, and a large number of men of war
boats, arrived at the Emily. Some hours

after the Pan-yu came along side, when
some soldiers came on board the ship, took
possession of the man, who made no re-
sistance, and conducted him into a man of
war boat alongside the Emily.

Their object being accomplished, they
returned to Canton with their prisoner,
and confined him in the council-house of
the Co-hong, where he remained until his
departure for execution. The next day,
the 25th, the weather being unfavourable,
the Mandarin performed no duty. On
the 26th his trial commenced, with closed
doors, and was continued during the day.
On Saturday the Conchou foo, the second
man in the province, with many other
mandarins of distinction, attended for a
short time, and after about one hour's ses-
sion this day the trial was concluded. It
is here necessary to remark, during the
whole course of the trial, we had no infor-
mation of their proceedings. On the 27th,
(Sunday) at about 4 o'clock in the morn-
ing, he was called up and informed the
Viceroy required to see him; he with many
soldiers as attendants, proceeded as di-
rected to the Viceroy's palace, after hav-
ing partaken of some refreshment, and
thence was carried in a chair to the place
of execution, the very spot that four years
ago witnessed the execution of the murder-
ers of the Wampoa. It is believed, and
upon good grounds, that the unfortunate
man was ignorant of the death that await-
ed him, until his arrival at the fatal place,
where he was fastened to a cross, and there
strangled.

The next day his body was delivered
to the Americans, and taken to Wampoa,
where it was interred with all proper cere-
mony, and the embargo on the trade was
at the same time repealed. In conclusion,
I shall only say that the execution of this
man is in direct opposition to their own
laws, which expressly states 'no man can
be executed without the order of the Em-
peror,' yet the Chinese evade that by say-
ing it was not them, it was the rope that
killed him. Their conduct throughout
speaks for itself, without needing any com-
ment.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 18.

Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, reported
a bill to prevent war against the Indian
Tribes within the territorial limits of the
United States.

The Senate then went into consideration
of Executive business and so remained un-
til the usual hour of adjournment.

TUESDAY, March 19.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. R. M. John-
son of Kentucky, having obtained leave,
introduced a bill to establish, on the wes-
tern waters a National Armory; which bill
was twice read by general consent, and re-
ferred to the Committee on Military Af-
fairs. [The bill was reported on the follow-
ing day without amendment.]

Mr. Holmes of Maine submitted the
following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Com-
merce and Manufactures be instructed to
enquire into the expediency of erecting a
light house and establishing buoys, at or
near the south coast of Florida.

On motion of Mr. Lowrie, one thousand
copies of the report made on Friday by
Mr. King of New York, from the Commit-
tee of Foreign Relations, was ordered to
be printed for the use of the senate.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.

The Senate resumed the consideration
of the report of the Committee of Claims
unfavorable to the petition of Jomonville de
Villier, of Louisiana, praying compensa-
tion for losses and damages sustained by
him from the operations of the American
army, who cut through the levee and inu-
aded his sugar crops, &c. during the invasion
of December 1814; which damages amount
by appraisement, to \$19,250.—The Com-
mittee are of opinion that this injury done
the petitioner was done in the necessary
operations of war; that the United States
are not liable for individual losses from the
cause set forth; and that the prayer of the
petitioner ought not to be granted.

Mr. Johnson of Lou. moved to reverse
this report by striking out the word *not*;
and he and Mr. Brown of Louisiana ad-
vocate the motion. After a good deal of
debate, in which Messrs. Barton, Eaton,
King of New York, Holmes of Maine, and
others, sustained the report of the Com-
mittee; as justified by usage and propriety;
the motion of Mr. Johnson of Louisiana,
was rejected by a large majority, and

The report of the Committee was con-
curred in.

The bills yesterday ordered to be en-
grossed and those from the other House
ordered to a third reading, were severally
read a third time and passed; not however
without some opposition to some of them,
particularly to the bill authorising a canal
to be cut through the public lands in Illi-
nois, on which the Senate divided, and 24
members rising in its favor, it was carried.

THURSDAY, March 21.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Holmes
of Maine, on Tuesday, and that offered by
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky yesterday, were
severally considered and agreed to.

The Senate then went into the consider-
ation of the Executive Business, and the
doors remained closed until after three
o'clock; when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 18.

Mr. Bateman from the Committee on
the Post Office and Post Roads, to whom
was referred a resolution directing an in-
quiry into the practicability of detecting
thefts and punishing the frauds and robber-
ies of the mail, &c. reported, in part, re-
commending the introduction, by way of
trial, of Richard Lmly's plan of inclosing
the mail in copper cases, secured in iron
chests with inside lock & sliding bars, which
report on motion of Mr. B. was ordered to
lie on the table.

Mr. Cocke laid on the table the following
resolutions:

Resolved, That the act of the 2d of March
1821, to reduce and fix the military peace es-
tablishment of the United States, was not in-
tended to authorize the President of the United
States to dismiss officers then in service,
and introduce others of the same grade into
the army.

Resolved, That the dismissal of Brevet
Brigadier General Daniel Bissell, Colonel of
the 1st Regiment of Infantry, and of Joseph L.
Smith, Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Infan-
try, as supernumeraries, and the creation of
three new Colonels, to wit: Towson, Fenwick
and Butler, on the 1st of June 1821, was not
authorized by the terms or by the spirit of the
act of the 2d of March 1821.

Resolved, That the appointment of Colonel
James Gadsden to the office of Adjutant Gen-
eral of the United States' Army, and the dis-
mission of Colonels Jones and Butler from that
office, was not justified by the act of the 2d
of March 1821.

Resolved, That the transfer of Lieutenant
Colonel William Lindsay, from the 7th Regi-
ment of Infantry, to the 3d Regiment of Artil-
lery, after the 1st of June 1821, was contrary
to the regulations for the government of the
Army of the United States and not authorized
by the terms and spirit of the act of the 2d of
March 1821.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress,
upon national principles and considerations,
to protect each officer and soldier of the ar-
my, in the enjoyment of his legal and consti-
tutional rights.

Mr. Cocke thought that the subject em-
braced by the resolutions was one which
involved the interest of the country, and he
therefore moved that they be laid on the
table and printed.

After a short debate the resolutions were
laid on the table and ordered to be print-
ed. Ayes 62, Noes 55.

Mr. Cannon called for the consideration
of a resolution submitted by him some days
since, fixing a time for the adjournment of
congress, but the house refused to consider
the same—ayes 49, noes 23.

A bill from the Senate, entitled 'An act
to amend the act, entitled 'An act to in-
corporate the subscribers to the Bank of the
United States,' was read twice and refer-
red to the committee on the Judiciary.

THE ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House then went into a committee
of the whole on the unfinished business of
Friday last, the contested election of Mr.
Reed and Mr. Cosden)—Mr. Butler in
the chair.

Mr. Reed resumed his remarks in sup-
port of his memorial and his claim to a seat
in the House, and occupied the floor about
an hour; when

Mr. Cosden made a reply at considera-
ble length.

Mr. Sloane, (chairman of the committee
of Elections who reported the bill,) ex-
plained the views of the committee in ar-
riving at the conclusion they had expressed
to the house.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the final vote
on the question was postponed, many mem-
bers being absent—adjourned at half past
5 o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 19.

Mr. Lathrop submitted the following
resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appoint-
ed to consider and report what business it
is necessary for the House of Representa-
tives to act upon during the present session.

On motion of Mr. Mallory the resolution
was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Rich, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of
Claims be instructed to enquire into the
expediency of providing by law for a settle-
ment, upon the best evidence of which the
cases will admit, of the accounts of persons
charged with public monies on the books
of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, prior
to the first of February 1815.

Mr. Woodcock called for the consider-
ation of the joint resolution from the Sen-
ate, fixing a period for the adjournment of
Congress.

On this motion Mr. W. called for the yeas
and nays, which being ordered, and the
question being taken, it was decided in the
affirmative—yeas 79—nays 74.

A short discussion took place on the
main subject, the prepared report of which
we are obliged, for want of room, to defer
to our next. It terminated in a postpone-
ment of the further consideration of the
resolution of the Senate to the second Mon-
day in April, being a day beyond the day
proposed by the Senate for adjournment.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Md. the
house resolved itself into a committee of

the whole on the state of the Union on the unfinished business of Thursday last, on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange a stock bearing an interest of five per cent for certain stocks bearing an interest of six and seven per cent.—Mr. Lathrop in the chair.

The question recurred upon the motion of Mr. Baldwin to amend the first section of the bill by extending the provisions of the bill so as to include also two millions of six per cent created by the loan of 1820.

The question being taken on this motion for amendment, it was negatived without a division.

Mr. Cambreleng moved to amend the bill by striking out the whole of the first section, after the enacting clause, and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized to propose an issue of stock, to an amount not exceeding thirty millions of dollars, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, in exchange for any of the stock heretofore issued bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, and of the stock heretofore issued, bearing an interest of seven per centum per annum—for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several Loan Offices, on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, to continue open until the first day of June thereafter for such parts of the aforementioned six and seven per cent stock, as shall on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, and on those of the several Loan Offices respectively; and the holders of the aforementioned stocks who may become subscribers in the manner aforesaid, shall severally specify the terms upon which they propose to effect the exchange hereby authorized; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized, to accept such subscriptions of the aforementioned stocks as may be subscribed and offered, upon the terms which he may deem advantageous to the United States; which subscriptions, accepted in pursuance of this authority, shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for such transfers, of the credit or credits standing on the books; by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed; and by the payment into the Treasury of the United States of such premium, if there be any, as may be offered in consideration of the exchange thus effected."

Hereupon arose a debate, which continued until the hour of adjournment.

The committee rose without finally acting on the subject, and reported progress. And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.

Adjournment of Congress.

The House proceeded to consider by a vote of 79 to 74, the resolution of the Senate proposing to close the present session of Congress on the first Monday of April.

Mr. Basset moved to strike out the words "first Monday in April," and leave the period of adjournment blank.

Mr. Lathrop proposed to commit the resolution to a select committee, with instructions to examine and report the business necessary to be done before the close of the session.

Mr. Edwards of North Carolina was in favor of the reference suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lathrop) but wished it to be done without giving instructions to the committee.

Mr. Hardin hoped that somebody would be heard on this subject, besides the gentleman from N. Carolina, (Mr. Edwards), and the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lathrop). It was a matter in which other members of the House had an interest. Mr. H. concluded his remarks by moving that the resolution be laid on the table; but on suggestion, he withdrew that motion to give way to

Mr. Baldwin, who moved to commit the resolution to a committee of the whole House, and make it the order of the day for tomorrow, so that it might take its regular place on the docket.

Mr. Sanders opposed the motion. He wished that some period for adjournment might be fixed on. He was not particularly anxious for an early adjournment, but he believed it essential that the time should be determined on, and if the present motion were negatived, he would then move to fill the blank with the last Monday in April.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, was not surprised that the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Sanders), and other gentlemen who had no long experience in this house, should entertain the sentiments they advanced. In the state legislatures it was not difficult to fix the period of terminating the session. There the business of each was known to all, and it was easy to measure the time it would occupy. But it was not so in the national legislature. Here was a vast variety of business, collected from the various parts of this widely extended empire, and it was impossible for each member to know in what time the whole of the necessary business could be accomplished. Mr. S. was apprehensive that it was impossible for the house to do the necessary business before the 20th of May; nor was it until within a few years that Congress had adjourned before that period. He formerly knew a session that continued until July; and it was a well known fact that the laws passed at the close of a session were slurred over, and put together so loosely that you might drive a coach and six through them. This resolution, he remarked, came from the Senate. And for what purpose? To tell the people that the House of Representatives had not done its duty. That the Senate was ready to adjourn, but that the House was wasting its time. Mr. S. dis-

claimed imputing any such intentions to that body; but such, he contended, was the obvious operation of it.

Mr. Rhea supported the motion to commit.

Mr. Cannon believed that no time could be fixed on which would be agreeable to his colleague, (Mr. Rhea); but he hoped that the time of the house would not be consumed by debating the question.

Mr. J. Speed Smith was in favor of the motion.

Mr. Woodcock observed, that he regretted to take up the time of the house in the discussion of a subject, the object of which was to save time. But he was not willing that the resolution should have the go-by in the manner proposed by the motion. If, as the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Smith) had suggested it would be necessary to protract the session to the middle of May, he is so; he was willing to stay as long as the public interest required, but he hoped the proposition would be distinctly met.

Mr. F. Johnson remarked, that those who were in favor of the resolution advocated it on the ground that it was impossible to do all the business before the house, and therefore we ought to fix a day on which to adjourn. The same rule, he observed, would prove that we ought never to come here at all; for we could not do all the business before us, if we were to continue in session until the 3d of next March. The people had a right to expect us to do their business—and, for his part, he was prepared to say that he would do it if it required a continuation of the session until the 3d of March next.

Mr. Condict moved to lay the motion on the table, which was negatived.

Mr. Walker of North Carolina expressed his sentiments in favor of the motion; when

Mr. Condict moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed to the second Monday of April.

Mr. Moore of Alabama, renewed the motion to lay it on the table, which, was again negatived; and the motion to postpone, was agreed to—ayes 87.

THURSDAY, March 21.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, (the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, to exchange certain stocks,) Mr. Lathrop in the chair—the question being upon the amendment submitted yesterday by Mr. Cambreleng.

On this question, and others, which succeeded, a long debate took place, which occupied the house until near five o'clock.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Cambreleng, was finally negatived, 78 to 52; and, after disposing of many other propositions to amend, but without getting through the bill

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 22.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, the house agreed to consider the report of the committee of the whole, striking out the first and only section of the bill for the relief of Benjamin Freeland and John M. Jenkins.

A debate of considerable length ensued upon the question of concurrence with the committee of the whole in their report, in which the concurrence was opposed by Messrs. Hendricks, Conk, Mallary, Chambers, Moore, of Alabama, Walker and Sloane, and supported by Messrs. Rankin, Hill, Cannon, Hardin and Tomlinson, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 65, noes 61; and consequently the bill was rejected.

The House then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, (the bill to authorize the exchange of certain stocks.)

After adopting some further amendments, the discussion of which, as well as of other propositions, among which was the reconsideration and rejection of Mr. Cambreleng's amendment adopted yesterday.

The question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and was negatived by a vote of 65 to 61. So the bill was rejected; and

The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 23.

The House was occupied upon claims till the hour of adjournment. In the space of an hour and a half, about a dozen bills relating to this subject were considered in committee of the whole, concurred in by the House, and ordered for a third reading.

Report on the Recognition of the late Spanish Provinces in America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 19 1822.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which were referred the message of the President, concerning the recognition of the late Spanish provinces in America, and the documents therewith communicated, having examined the same with the most profound attention, unanimously report:

That the provinces of Buenos Ayres, after having, from the year 1810, proceeded in their revolutionary movements without any obstacle from the government of Spain, formally declared their independence of that government in 1816. After various intestine commotions, and external collisions, those provinces now enjoy domestic tranquility, and good understanding with all their neighbors; and actually exercise, without opposition from within, or the fear of annoyance from without, all the attributes of sovereignty.

The provinces of Venezuela and New Grenada, after having, separately, declared their independence, sustained, for a period of more than ten years, a desolating war against the armies of Spain, and having secretly attained, by their triumph over

those armies, the object for which they contended united themselves, on the 19th of December, 1819, in one nation, under the title of "The Republic of Colombia."

The Republic of Colombia has now a well organized government, instituted by the free will of its citizens, and exercises all the functions of sovereignty fearlessly, like of internal and foreign enemies. The small remnant of the numerous armies commissioned to preserve the supremacy of the parent state, is now blockaded, in two fortresses, where it is innocuous, and where, deprived as it is, of hope of success, it must soon surrender at discretion; when this event shall have occurred, there will not remain a vestige of foreign power in all that immense republic, containing between three and four millions of inhabitants.

The province of Chili, since it declared its independence, in the year 1818, has been in the constant and unmolested enjoyment of the sovereignty which it then assumed.

The province of Peru, situated like Chili, beyond the Andes, and bordering on the Pacific ocean, was, for a long time, deterred from making any effectual effort for independence, by the presence of an imposing military force, which Spain had kept up in that country. It was not, therefore, until the 12th of June, of the last year, that its capital, the city of Lima, capitulated to an army, chiefly composed of troops from Buenos Ayres and Chili, under the command of General San Martin. The greatest part of the royal troops which escaped, on that occasion, retreated to the mountains, but soon left them to return to the coast, there to join the royal garrison in the fortress of Callao. The surrender of that fortress, soon after, to the Americans, may be regarded as the termination of the war in that quarter.

When the people of Peru found themselves, by this event, free to express their will, they most unequivocally expressed it in favor of independence, and with an unanimity and enthusiasm which have no where been excelled.

The revolution in Mexico has been somewhat different in its character and progress, from the revolutions in the other Spanish American provinces, and its result, in respect to the organization of its internal government, has, also, not been precisely the same. Independence, however, has been as emphatically declared and as practically established, since the 24th of August last, by the Mexican empire, as ever it has been by the republics of the south; and her geographical situation; her population and her resources, eminently qualify her to maintain the independence which she has thus declared, and now actually enjoys.

Such are the facts which have occupied the attention of your committee, and which, in their opinion, irresistibly prove, that the nations of Mexico, Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Peru and Chili, in Spanish America, are in fact independent.

It now remains for your committee to examine the right and the expediency, on the part of the United States, of recognizing the independence which those nations have thus effectually achieved.

In this examination, it cannot be necessary to enquire into the right of the people of Spanish America, to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth that separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them. The right to change the political institutions of the state has, indeed, been exercised equally by Spain & by her colonies—and, for us to deny to the people of Spanish America the right to independence, on the principles which alone sanction it here, would be, virtually, to renounce our own.

The political right of this nation to acknowledge their independence, without offending others, does not depend on its justice, but on its actual establishment. To justify such a recognition, by us, it is necessary only to shew, as is already sufficiently shewn, that the people of Spanish America are, within their respective limits, exclusively sovereign—and, thus, in fact, independent. With them, as with every other government possessing and exercising the power of making war, the United States, in common with all nations, have the right of concerting the terms of mutual peace and intercourse.

Who is the rightful sovereign of a country, is not an enquiry permitted to foreign nations, to whom it is competent only to treat with "the powers that be."

There is no difference in opinion, on this point, among the writers on public law; and no diversity with respect to it, in the practice of civilized nations. It is not necessary here, to cite authority for a doctrine familiar to all who have paid the slightest attention to the subject, nor to go back, for its practical illustrations, to the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. Long since the chiefs of those conflicting houses, alternately triumphed and ruled, and were alternately obeyed at home and recognized abroad, according, as they successively, exercised the power, without demonstrating the right—monarchies have become commonwealths or republics, and powerful usurpers have been recognized by foreign nations, in preference to legitimate and powerless pretenders. Modern history is replete with instances in point. Have we not, indeed, within the brief period of our own remembrance, beheld governments vary their forms, and change their rulers, according to the prevailing power or passion of the moment, and doing so in virtue of the principle now in question, without materially and lastingly affecting their relations with other governments? Have we not seen the emperors and kings of yesterday, receive, on the thrones of exiled sovereigns,

who claimed the right to reign there, the friendly embassies of other powers, with whom those exiled sovereigns had sought an asylum—and have we not seen to day those emperors and kings, thus courted and recognized yesterday, rest of their sceptres, and from a mere change of circumstances, not of right, treated as usurpers, by their successors, who in their turn have been acknowledged and caressed by the same foreign powers?

The peace of the world, and the independence of every member of the great political family, require that each should be the exclusive judge of its own internal proceedings, and that the fact alone should be regarded by foreign nations.

Even when civil war breaks the bonds of society and of government, or, at least, suspends their force and effect, it gives birth in the nation to two independent parties, who regard each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. It is of necessity, therefore, that these two parties should be considered, by foreign states, as two distinct and independent nations. To consider or treat them otherwise, would be to interfere in their domestic concerns, to deny them the right to manage their own affairs in their own way, and to violate the essential attributes of their respective sovereignty. For a nation to be entitled, in respect to foreign states, to the enjoyment of these attributes, and to figure directly in the great political society, it is sufficient that it is really sovereign & independent—that it governs itself by its own authority and laws. The people of Spanish America do, notoriously, so govern themselves, and the right of the United States to recognize the governments, which they have instituted, is incontestible. A doubt of the expediency of such a recognition can be suggested only, by the apprehension that it may injuriously affect our peaceful and friendly relations with the nations of the other hemisphere.

Can such an apprehension be well founded? Have not all those nations practically sanctioned, within the last thirty years the very principle on which we now propose to act; or have they ever complained of one another, or of us, for acting on that principle?

No nation of Europe, excepting Spain herself, has, hitherto, opposed force to the independence of Spanish America. Some of those nations have not only constantly maintained commercial and friendly intercourse with them, in every stage of the revolution, but indirectly and efficiently, though not avowedly, aided them in the prosecution of their great object. To these the acknowledgement by the United States, of the attainment of that object must be satisfactory.

To the other nations of Europe, who have regarded the events occurring in Spanish America, not only without interference, but with apparent indifference, such an acknowledgement ought not to be offensive.

The nations who have thus respectively favored, or never opposed, the Spanish American people, during their active struggle for independence, cannot, it is believed, regard with dissatisfaction the formal recognition of that independence by a nation, which, while that struggle lasted, has religiously observed, towards both the conflicting parties, all the duties of neutrality. Your committee are, therefore of opinion, that we have a right on this occasion, confidently to expect, from what these nations have done or forbore to do, during the various fortunes of the civil war which has terminated, that they will frankly approve the course of policy which the United States may now think proper to adopt in relation to the successful party in that war. It surely cannot be reasonably apprehended, that nations who have thus been the tranquil spectators, the apparent well wishers, if not the efficient supporters of this party; and who have not made the faintest attempt to arrest its progress, or to prevent its success, should be displeased with a third power, for merely recognizing the governments which, owing to that success, have thus been virtually permitted or impliedly approved, in acquiring the undisputed and exclusive control of the countries in which they are established. It is therefore, on the consistency, as well as on the justice of these nations of Europe, that we may confidently rely, that the simple recognition, on the part of the U. States, of the necessary effect of what has already been done, will not be considered as a just cause of complaint against them; while the interested and immediate agents, who have been directly & actively engaged in producing that effect, have neither been opposed nor censured.

Your committee, therefore, instead of seriously apprehending that the recognition by the United States, of the independence of Spanish America, will be unacceptable to these nations, are not without hope, that they may practically approve it, by severally adopting a similar measure. It is not, indeed, unreasonable to suppose, that those governments have, like this, waited only for the evidence of facts which might not only suffice to justify them, under the laws and usages of nations, but to satisfy Spain herself, that nothing has been prematurely done, or which could justly offend her feelings, or be considered as inconsistent with her rights. As their motives for not having hitherto recognized the independence of Spanish America, may thus be supposed to have been analogous to our own, it is permitted to presume that the facts and reasons which have prevailed on us no longer to hesitate, will, confirmed as they are by our example, have a like influence on them.

No nation can entertain a more sincere deference for the feelings of Spain, or take a more lively interest in her welfare, than

the United States. It is to this deference, too evident to be doubted or misunderstood, that ought to be ascribed the hesitation of this government, until now, to yield to the claims of Spanish America, although these claims were in perfect accordance with our own principles, feelings and interests. Having thus forbore to act, even at the hazard of having those principles and feelings misunderstood on this side of the Atlantic, we have—as your committee believe, given at once satisfactory proof of our disinterestedness and moderation; and of our scrupulous respect to the principle which leaves the political institutions of every foreign state to be directed by its own view and its own rights and interests.

Your committee have been particularly anxious to shew, in a manner satisfactory to Spain herself, that the measure which this government now proposes to adopt, has been considered with the most respectful attention, both in relation to her rights and to her feelings.

It is not on the laws and usages of nations, or on the practice of Spain herself on like occasions, that your committee have relied for our justification towards her.

The fact that, for the last three years, she has not sent a single company of troops against her transatlantic colonies, has not been used as evidence of their actual independence, or of her want of power to oppose it. This fact, explained as it is, by the public acts of Spain herself, is regarded by your committee as evidence only of her policy.

The last troops collected at Cadiz in 1819, which were destined to suppress the revolutionary movements in Spanish America, not only rejected that service but joined in the revolution, which has since proved successful in Spain itself. The declaration of the leaders in that revolution was, that "Spanish America had a right to be free, and that Spain should be free." Although the constitution, which was re-established by that revolution, guaranteed the integrity of the Spanish dominions, yet the principles on which that constitution was founded seem to discountenance the employment of force for the accomplishment of that object, in contempt of the equal rights and declared will of the American portion of the Spanish people. The conduct of the government, organized under that constitution, has uniformly been, in this respect in conformity to those principles. Since its existence there has not been even a proposal, by that government to employ force for the subjugation of the American provinces, but merely recommendations of conciliatory measures for their pacification.

The answer of the Cortes, on the 10th of July 1820, to the address of the King, furnishes conclusive proof of this policy.

"The intimate union," says this answer, "of the Cortes with your majesty—the re-establishment of the constitution—the faithful performance of promises—depriving malevolence of all pretext, will facilitate the pacification of the ultra marine provinces, which are in a state of agitation and dissension.—The Cortes, on its part, will omit no opportunity to propose and adopt measures necessary for the observance of the constitution, and restoration of tranquillity in those countries, to the end that the Spain of both worlds may thus form a single and happy family."

Although the ultra marine provinces are not there encouraged to expect absolute independence, yet they are no longer treated as vassal colonies; or threatened with subjugation, but are actually recognized as brothers in the great constitutional and free family of Spain.

A report made to the Cortes on the 24th of June 1821, by a committee appointed by that body, not only manifestly corroborates the policy above stated, but sufficiently intimates that the recognition of the independence of Spanish America by Spain herself, had nearly been the measure recommended by that committee.

That report avers that "tranquillity is not sufficient, even if it should extend throughout America, with a prospect of permanency—Not it falls short of the wishes of the friends of humanity."

In speaking of the measure demanded by the crisis, it says, that this measure was not only warmly approved by the committee, but at first, entirely assented to by the ministers, with whom it had been discussed, and failed only to be proposed to the Cortes, by these ministers having, on account of peculiar occurrences, suspended their judgment. It speaks of this measure as indicative of a new and glorious resolution; that it was demanded by America and the true interests of the Peninsula, that from it Spain might reap advantages which otherwise she could never expect; and that the ties of kindred and the uniformity of religion, with commercial relations, and those emanating from free institutions, would be the surest pledge of mutual harmony and close union.

Your committee do not feel themselves authorized to say, positively, what that measure was, but they do not hesitate to declare their entire conviction that no measure, short of a full recognition of unconditional independence, could have deserved the character, nor been capable of producing the effects ascribed to it.

It is therefore sufficiently manifest that Spain, far from wishing to call into action her means of prosecuting hostilities against the people of Spanish America, has renounced even the feelings of an enemy towards them, and but for peculiar occurrences, had been prepared nearly a year ago, to consent to their independence.

She has not only practically discontinued, and even emphatically deprecated, the employment of force to restore tranquillity to Spanish America, but she has declared that even universal and permanent tranquillity there, falls short of the wishes of the friends of humanity.

While she appeals she undoubtedly has not abandoned her commercial institutions, as betwixt colonies, a union and empire, a union and intervening Andes render highly impracticable, the accomplishment of the deliberations, and shared feelings of colonies, and thus edges their independence. Whatever may be lower in respect to colonies, our recognition can neither impair her means, of that policy. A justly accused of a of an independence established without sides, our recognition co-existent only with the nations of Spain independent, it is to acknowledge the Should Spain, of principles and a renew the war for America, we shall shall observe as new independent parties neutrality; but on Spain, faithful to her, consent the new world, should government, equal the old, we shall shall cherish with cultivate with equi ship of regenerate d America.

Your committee feelings and the citizens have made disguise, and they character and com have it from all l tion.

Happy in our u no privileges; we extend them to o the equal rights o own governments own internal affa proper; and howe respects, differ fr account, regard v their tranquility a

Your committe be subject referre pects, are unanim just and expedien dependence of Spanish America to the diversity i moments; and i opinion, they respo owing resolution

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are demanded e measure was y the commis- ented to by the been discussed, to the Cortes, on account of pended their is measure as ous resolution; e America and e ula, that from ntages which spect; and that e uniformity of e institutions, e of mutual har-

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While she appeals to 'the ties of kindred,' she undoubtedly feels them, and if she has not abandoned her desire so often avowed, of mere constitutional union, and equal commercial intercourse, with her former colonies, as between provinces of the same empire, a union and an intercourse which intervening Andes and Oceans seem to render highly inconvenient, if not utterly impracticable, she evidently refers the accomplishment of this desire to the unawed deliberations, and to the congenial and blended feelings of the people of those colonies, and thus substantially acknowl- edges their independence.

Whatever may be the policy of Spain, however in respect to her former American colonies, our recognition of their indepen- dence can neither affect her rights, nor impair her means, in the accomplishment of that policy. We cannot for this, be justly accused of aiding in the attainment of an independence which has already been established without our assistance. Be- sides, our recognition must necessarily be co-existent only with the fact on which it is founded, and cannot survive it. While the nations of Spanish America are actually independent, it is simply to speak the truth to acknowledge them to be so.

Should Spain, contrary to her avowed principles and acknowledged interests, renew the war for the conquest of South America, we shall indeed regret it, but we shall observe as we have done, between the independent parties, an honest and impartial neutrality; but on the other hand, should Spain, faithful to her own glory and pros- perity, consent that her offspring in the new world, should enjoy the right of self- government, equally with their brethren in the old, we shall sincerely rejoice; and we shall cherish with equal satisfaction, and cultivate with equal assiduity, the friend- ship of regenerated Spain and of emanci- pated America.

Your committee, in justice to their own feelings and to the feelings of their fellow citizens have made this declaration without disguise, and they trust that the uniform character and conduct of this people, will save it from all liability to misinterpreta- tion.

Happy in our own institutions, we claim no privilege; we indulge no ambition to extend them to other nations; we admit the equal rights of all nations to form their own governments, and to administer their own internal affairs as they may judge proper; and however they may, in these respects, differ from us, we do not, on that account, regard with the less satisfaction their tranquility and happiness.

Your committee having thus considered the subject referred to them, in all its aspects, are unanimously of opinion, that it is just and expedient to acknowledge the in- dependence of the several nations of Spanish America, without any reference to the diversity in the forms of their gov- ernments; and in accordance with this opinion, they respectfully submit the fol- lowing resolutions:

Resolved, That the House of Represen- tatives concur in the opinion expressed by the President, in his message of the 8th of March 1822, that the American provinces of Spain which have declared their indepen- dence, and are, in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognized by the United States as independent nations.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill appropriating a sum, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to enable the President of the United States to give due effect to such recognition.

[TRANSLATION.]

Extract from the report of the committee, [of the Spanish Cortes] to whom was referred the disturbances in the Ameri- can provinces, with instructions to pre- pare measures for their general pacifica- tion.

'Still New Spain, or rather the whole of the Spanish provinces in North America, having almost entirely returned to a state of tranquillity, at that period so desolating a war was terminated; while, on the other hand, a considerable part of Peru constant- ly adhered to Spain, as has also been the case with Cuba and the other Islands. Thus while on the Main in Buenos Ayres, and in Chili, the afflicting spectacle was beheld, of Spanish and American blood being shed by the very hands which had the greatest interest in its preservation—the most important part of Spanish Ameri- ca remained free from so many calamities. But this tranquillity is not sufficient even if it should extend throughout America with a prospect of permanency. Not it falls short of the wishes of the friends of humani- ty. It is necessary that America should build her happiness upon a solid foundation, so that far from counteracting, she may contribute to the prosperity of Europe.

Your committee persuaded of this truth, discussed in their several sittings the ques- tions which appeared most proper to attain the grand object we all have in view. These were examined in conjunction with His Majesty's Ministers, who, in the begin- ning, entirely coincided in the general o- pinion prevailing in the committee, but were subsequently induced, by peculiar occurrences, to suspend their judgment, believing that public opinion was not yet prepared for a final decision. In this situation your committee are unable to bring forward any formal proposition, inasmuch as it belongs to the government to deter- mine the matter of fact, that is to say, as to the expediency and urgency of certain measures; and the cabinet not thinking that moment yet arrived, nothing now re- mains to your committee but strongly to recommend to ministers the acceleration of so desirable a moment. This is loudly called for by justice; it is demanded by the uncertain and precarious fate of so many European Spaniards, settled in those coun-

tries; it is demanded by the natives them- selves, and the different classes who have so gallantly supported the cause of the metropolis; in fine it is demanded by America and the true interests of the Penin- sula; The prosperity of the former resting in the restoration of tranquillity, which will prove a source of incalculable benefit to her; and that of the latter in not being obstructed in her progress by having her councils distracted by cares created by the deplorable situation of those distinct climes. The lights of the age, and a wise policy, ought to guide the government in forming so new and so glorious a resolution.

"Your committee fully sensible of the greatness of the subject, and believing that their decision, will, perhaps, affect the interests of the whole world, would wish to impress upon the minds of all Spaniards this their firm conviction, that they might all contribute to the completion of so great a work. Spain would reap advantages, which otherwise she can never expect; and the ties of kindred, and the uniformity of religion, together with commercial rela- tions, and those emanating from free insti- tutions, would be the surest pledge of mu- tual harmony and close union. Your com- mittee, therefore, not being able alone to come to any determination, content them- selves with simply proposing, that minis- ters be urged to lay before the Cortes, with the least possible delay, the fundamental basis of such measures as they may deem advisable and just, both for the complete pacification of the distracted provinces of America, and to secure to them all solid and lasting happiness."

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.

We, to-day, spread before our readers the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, advising the recognition of the Independence of the late South American Provinces, as recommended by the Presi- dent of the United States in his message to Congress on the 8th inst. The Report is copiously drawn out, and gives a full view of the subject in its various bearings—It is said to be from the pen of the Hon. Jonathan Russell; but, nevertheless, we con- fess we do not altogether admire the style; there is an overdone anxiety to make out a good case, that runs into too much minutiae. The state papers of a great Republic should undoubtedly be temperate, decorous and highly finished; but they should also breathe the magnanimous spirit of con- scious right and independence. The com- mittee were unanimous, and there is little doubt but the Report will be accepted by a large majority. The President's council, we understand, were also unanimously in favor of the measure.

Our citizens will, to-day, be called upon to exercise their right of suffrage in voting for a Commissioner of the Town. We hope, on this occasion, party politics will for once be suffered to sleep.—If we must have a party to-day, let it be the "No Stye party," opposed by every fair means to any and every upholder of the Hog Sties. The rays of a scorching sun will soon be upon us, and we have no hesitation in saying (for we have the opinion of every physician in support of the assertion) that the unhealthi- ness of our citizens for the last few years, has been principally attributable to the great number of these receptacles of filth—these prolific sources of stench and putrefaction, permitted to become pestiferous nuisances in every part of the town. Should it be considered not advisable at once entirely to extirpate this deleterious practice, let an ordinance be passed that no person shall keep, within the limits of the town, more than one or two hogs, which, we believe, would be fully sufficient to consume all the offal of any family. Woful experience has fully proved that the Sties will not be kept clean—it is therefore the bounden duty of the Commissioners, under due consideration and attention to the health of the inhabit- ants, to eradicate these certain seeds of bilious fever and all the hideous train of Autumnal diseases.

THE SMALL-POX.

The Commissioners of Easton feeling confident that there is no case of the Small Pox either within or near the Town of Easton, feel it their duty to publish the following Report of the Physicians, with this assurance, that if any case of the Small Pox should happen to occur, the Commis- sioners will immediately give notice there- of in the Newspapers.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS.

We, the Physicians of Easton, being called on by the Commissioners of the Town to make report on the subject of Small Pox, beg leave to state, that the contagion of that disease was brought from Baltimore some time in December last, and broke out in a black family, living on Mr. John Edmondson's farm within two miles of Easton, towards the last of that month, but the first case being not very severe, it was not considered of that character, until three other cases took place, when two or three of the physicians were called on to visit the family, who pronounced the four

cases to be the genuine Small Pox! A general alarm was immediately excited in the Town and its vicinity, when vaccination was resorted to, more especially by that class of people, who never think of guarding against danger, until it is near at hand! It is probable, that this terrible disease would here have stopped, if a coloured child in the suburbs of the Town had not been exposed to its contagion by its mother having frequently visited this black family. It has now been several weeks since this coloured child has been dead, and we are confident that the Small Pox has not, since this fatal case, appeared near the Town or in the country, neither is there any reason to suppose that it will appear, unless it should be again brought from Bal- timore, as the Commissioners have taken effectual measures to prevent its spreading from any other source.

The Physicians feel much gratification in having it in their power on this occasion to bear testimony to, and to proclaim to the public their entire confidence in the effica- cy of vaccination as a preventive against the contagion of Small Pox. In the two families just mentioned, the contagion has been carried in the clothes of the mothers of the children. In the first instance, the mother who had been vaccinated eighteen years ago, went to Baltimore in December last, and without a doubt on our minds, brought the contagion from that city in her clothes, and communicated the contagion to her youngest child, who had the disease about the last of December. This child, unquestionably communicated it to the three others, all of whom recovered, while the mother who had been vaccinated eigh- teen, and the two children ten years ago, remained perfectly secure and well. In the other family, the father, and mother had been vaccinated some eight or ten years ago, and the two children during the a- larm, which had been created from the black family on Mr. Edmondson's farm, the youngest an infant at the breast, received the vaccine disease, but the eldest unfor- tunately did not take it and thus became liable to the contagion of Small Pox, brought in the clothes of the mother, and its death was the consequence. If such facts as these will not remove every shadow of doubt as to the preventive ef- fects of vaccination against Small-Pox contagion, what will? If there is a man incredulous after this plain unvarnished tale, demonstration is a thing of nothing, and doubts and difficulties will be forever arising in his mind! We might go further and contrast the efficacy of vac- cination with inoculation as a preventive against Small Pox contagion, and the experience of some of us would be found to be altogether in favor of vac- cination, having known more than one instance of patients having had the Small Pox a second time, but never having known Small Pox to succeed genuine vaccination.

Could the people every where be properly impressed with the necessity and importance of general vaccination, they could not, nay ought not to hesitate in taking effectual methods to spread the blessings of vaccination, and to prevent the evils of Small Pox. Those who are not able to pay physicians ought to know, that we are never unwilling to perform acts of humanity without fee or reward, and we therefore invite them to come forward and be vaccinated gratis.

ENNALLS MARTIN & SON,
ROB. MOORE,
T. THOMAS & SON,
SAM. T. KEMP,
THEODORE DENNY.
EASTON, March 29, 1822.

U. S. SHIP FRANKLIN.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship Franklin, to his father in this city, dated Rio Janeiro Dec. 31, 1821.

"Our Commodore has received dispatches from captain Ridgely, of the frigate Constellation, at Lima, in consequence of which we are all in a hurry to get away, and expect to sail the last of this week for Valparaiso. It is feared all is not going on right between Lord Cochrane and our countrymen in the Pacific."

N. Y. Gaz.

New York, March 22.

Important and interesting Intelligence.
We have heard from what we deem un- questionable authority, that petitions of the English West India Planters, praying that the colonial trade may be opened with the United States upon fair principles of reciprocal advantage, have been favorably received by his majesty's ministers, and that a project for this purpose will be introduced during the present sitting of Parliament. It is said intelligence to that effect has already been forwarded to Washington.—N. Y. Eve. Pos.

The members of the legislature of New York, opposed to Governor Clinton, have nominated Judge Yates for Governor, and Gen. Root for Lieutenant Governor.

A writer in the Western Herald has nominated General Harrison as a candi- date for the office of President of the U. States.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The 9th No. of 'Marcellus' is in type— in order to make room for the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, we were forced to leave it out this week—it shall appear in our next.
'Franklin' is received.

MARRIED

At Vienna, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Rawleigh, Mr. Stephen Rawleigh to Mrs. Elizabeth Huntington, all of Dorchester county.

BALTIMORE, March 26.	
PRICES CURRENT.	
Flour Super-fine, from the wagons	\$6 12 3
do do wharf, cash	6 00
Wheat, white per bushel	1 30 a 1 33
do red, do	1 30 a 1 31 1/2
Corn, white do	70 a 73
do yellow do	70 a 72
Oats, do	33
Rye, do	38
Bran do	15 a 17
Flaxseed do	90 a 93
Cloverseed do	7 50 a 8 00
Timothy do	5 00
Bacon, per lb	cts. 6 a 9
Hams do	11 a 12 1/2
Whiskey, from the wagons, per gal.	31

TOBACCO.	
Fine yellow, per 100lbs	\$16 00 a 20 00
do yellow & red do	10 00 a 16 00
do red do	7 00 a 10 00
do brown do	7 00 a 10 00
Red do	4 50 a 7 00
do common do	2 50 a 4 50
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.	
LEATHER—Soal, best, per lb.	23 a 27
Skirting do	25 a 26
Upper whole hide	\$3 00 a 4 25
Do best calf, finished, doz.	\$21 a 28
Do rough do	13 a 18
Fed Rep	

New Spring Goods.

GROOME & LAMBDIN.
Have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store opposite the Bank, AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of handsome and useful articles suited to the season, and of the latest importations.

ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
TOGETHER WITH
HARD-WARE, QUEENS-WARE,
GLASS, CHINA, &c. &c.
Among their assortment is 1000 wt. of

Cotton Yarn,

Of all numbers from 3 to 14.
Easton, March 30—4w

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Female Auxiliary Tract Society, of Talbot County, will be held in the Church at Easton, on Wednesday the 10th of April, at 11 o'clock. It is desirable that the Subscribers generally should attend.
By order, H. M. TILGMAN, Sec'y.
March 30, 1822.

CHOPTANK BRIDGE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an Election for Nine Directors to manage the concerns of this company, will be held at the Court-House in Easton, on the 12th of next month, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock.
By order, W. W. MOORE, Treasurer.
3d mo. 30, 1822.

To Rent,

AT WYE LANDING.
FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR,
And possession given immediately, a com- fortable Dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden—ALSO, a good

Store House, &c.

For terms apply to
STUART REDMAN.
March 30, 1822—3w

Public Sale.

Will be sold, at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 10th day of April next, at Hopton, the late residence of Philemon W. Hensley, deceased, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; 2 pair of Mules, Farming Utensils, the crop of Wheat on the ground, Corn, Bacon, Pork and sundry other articles. A Credit of Six months will be given on all sums over Six Dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security.—The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be more fully made known by
DANIEL FEDEMAN, Adm'r.
of P. W. Hensley

March 30, 1822.

MARYLAND.

By Somerset County Court, at November Term, 1821.
Whereas a Commission was heretofore granted by Somerset County Court, on the petition of a certain Planner Williams, of the said county, to certain commissioners appointed by the said court, to make a division fairly and equally, of certain lands in the said commission mentioned and described, of which a certain John Williams, late of the said county, deceased, was seized in his lifetime and died intestate, among the several heirs of the said lands, if the said lands would admit of being so divided without loss & injury to all the parties interested and if the said lands would not admit of being so divided without loss and injury to all the parties interested, then that the said commissioners should make return to the said county court of their judgement thereon, and the reasons whereon the same was formed.—And the said Commissioners having made their return to the said county court, at this term, that the said lands could not be divided without loss and injury to all the parties interested, for the reasons assigned by them in the said return. It is there- upon ordered, by the Court, that the said return of the commissioners be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term of the said county court, to be held at Princess Anne, on the fourth Monday of May next, provided that a copy of the said order be inserted in one public newspaper printed at Easton, three weeks before the said second day of next term.

Per Order,
Test, JOHN DONE, Clerk
of Somerset County Court.
March 30, 1822—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two f. fa.'s to me directed, one at the suit of Shadrach Lendenham against Thomas Harrison of Wm. and Jacob Harrison, and one other f. fa. at the suit of James Pursley against Jacob Harrison, Thomas Harrison, and William Harrison, blacksmith, will be sold on Saturday the 20th April next, in the town of St. Michaels, between 2 and 4 o'clock, all their equitable right, title, interest and claim, in and to one Farm in Dirty Neck, where William Harrison now lives; also, one Horse and one Sloop.

Taken and will be sold, to satisfy the debt, interest & costs of the above f. fa.
EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
March 30—ts

Chance Medley,

The property of the subscriber, will cover mares in Easton, at the Trappe, and my farm near the old Chapel; Saturdays at the Trappe, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Easton, and the remainder of the week at my farm near the old Chapel, at the price of \$18 the spring's chance, and \$6 the single leap; but if paid by the first day of October one third of the account will be deducted, and in all cases fifty cents to the groom.

CHANCE MEDLEY

Is a handsome grey, fifteen and a half hands high, seven years old this spring, his blood is superior, & better crossed than any stud horse in Maryland, which will be exhibited & sent to any gentleman in handbills by mail, that wishes to breed from him. His performances I will not boast of; but for two years past has beat the best horses on the Eastern Shore, four miles and repeat. The subscriber will bet \$500 that Chance Medley can beat over the Eastern race ground next fall, any covering horse in Maryland, or Doctor Thornton's celebrated horse Ratler of Washington, who beat Chance Medley last fall about two feet; but it was apparent to persons present that he was beaten by bad management.

CHANCE MEDLEY

Will not be let to more than thirty mares; mares from a distance will be accommodated with pasturage, or grain if required, on moderate terms.

JAMES NABB.

Talbot county, Md. }
March 30 }
The season will end on the 25th June.

THE NOTED SPOTTED HORSE

DIOMEAD.

Is now in high stud condition and will be let to mares this season at the moderate price of five dollars the Spring's chance, three dollars the single leap—but if paid within the season four dollars will be received in full for a Spring's chance—and two dollars and a half for a single leap if paid in the course of the season, and eight dollars to ensure a foal, but to avoid disputes no insurance will be made only by a special contract with the Subscriber, and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

DIOMEAD

Is twelve years old this Spring and was got by Littleberry H. Jones' young Spotted Diomead of Botbott county, state of Virginia; whose dam was got by the noted Horse Hamlet: Hamlet by Doddridge's Peanot. Peanot came out of one of the best breed of mares in the state of Virginia—Diomead will stand at the Subscribers stable generally—and at other stands as occasion may require—Season to commence on the 1st of April and end on the 20th of June following.

BENJAMIN BENNY.

March 30—3w

YOUNG TOM,

A Chestnut Sorrel handomely marked with white—Six years old this Spring, is in fine condition, and will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance and twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case—the season to commence the 27th of March and end the 26th of June, money payable the first of September.

Young Tom

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admired on the Western Shore of this State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a half-blooded Canadian Mare—It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree the three grand requisites for either saddle or harness, strength, activity and invincible spirit. He will be at Easton on Tuesday the 2d April, at the stable of Edward N. Hambleton—On Wednesday the 3d at Mr. James Covey's, which stands he will attend once a fortnight throughout the season; the residue of his time at the subscribers stable. TOM has proved himself a sure foal-getter, and his colts are much admired for form and action.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.
Talbot County, near St. Michaels, }
March 30, 1822.

Young Top Gallant

That well known Horse, of excellent strain, sixteen hands high; five years old rising six; in high stud condition, will cover this spring, in Talbot, at Five Dollars the season and twenty-five cents to the Groom, payable the first day of October next; but Four Dollars and twenty-five cents paid by the 20th day of August next will discharge the claim. Eight Dollars to ensure a Colt; but in that case if Six Dollars are paid by the first day of March next will discharge the debt. This Horse having covered the two preceding seasons, his Colts will bear examination, they are handsome, well quartered and compact—His Pedigree is half-blood running strain, from the full-bred Turf Horse

Top-Gallant,

whose racing powers were not excelled by any Turf Horse; the other half of him is Norganset and Chickasaw or Canadian, the best strain to breed from for country service, they are good for Geer, and under saddle will race, pace & trot naturally.—He will stand at Easton every Monday and Tuesday, at the Chapel on Wednesday, and at the Trapp every Saturday—Season commencing 30th March and ending the 30th June, 1822.

GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH.

March 30, 1822—3w

SPRING GOODS

Clark & Green

Are now receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a complete assortment of

FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,

OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS,

Which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash; their Friends and Customers are respectfully invited to give them an early call.

Easton, March 23, 1822—tf

Thomas & Groome

Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a very complete assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which being selected with much care from the latest importations, they flatter themselves they will be found to please, and invite their customers and the public to call and see them.

Easton, March 23, 1822—tf

New Spring Goods

Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store,

OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

Selected with great care and attention from the latest arrivals, which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash—Their Friends and the Public generally are invited to give them an early call.

ALSO, just received, a Case of Ladies

Straw Bonnets.

N. B. Feathers, Country Tow Linen, &c. will be taken in exchange.

Easton, March 23, 1822.

Garden Seeds.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN SEEDS.

Early and late of all kinds, of the best quality and at low prices, for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 57, South street, by

E. S. THOMAS.

CATALOGUES to be had at the Store.

Baltimore, March 6—(16)—4w

The following papers will insert the above four times:—Republican Citizen in Fredericktown; Herald, Hagerstown; Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Star and Gazette, Easton, Md.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as she will otherwise be obliged to enforce payment by suits to the next Court.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, March 2, 1822

Corn for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of 100 barrels for cash, as a whole, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers.

ROBT. L. TILGHMAN.

Hope, Feb. 16—tf

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office, in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, and will continue to sit on Saturdays & Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alterations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order, JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County,

March 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs, to me directed, one at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson, and the other at the suit of Henry Grace, against James Ringgold, will be sold on Tuesday the 21st of April, on the Court House Green, the following land, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land called Harris' Range, containing four hundred acres more or less, also, one Wheat Pan, seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

EWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March, 9. 4w

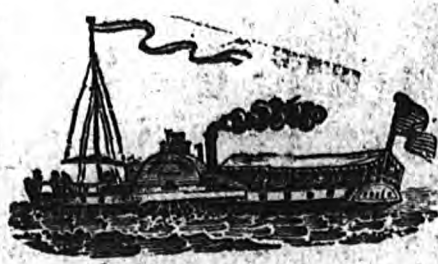
EMPLOYMENT

WANTED.

A youth about 18 years of age, who can produce satisfactory recommendation, wishes employment in some writing or Clerk's office—or in any business suiting his profession as a writer, or in which a knowledge of an English education would be requisite.

Further information respecting the person thus tendering his services may be obtained by enquiring at this office.

Feb. 9



THE STEAM-BOT MARYLAND

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

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and 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 Keddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the next evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centerville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town & Woods, 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.

EASTON'S BALTIMORE PACKET.



Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master, Will leave Easton-Point on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton Point, March 5 (9)—4

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 endeavour of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—tf

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of this institution, will be held at the Banking house, in the City of Baltimore, on Monday the 6th day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration a Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An Act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road from Boonsborough to Hagerstown, and for the extension of the charter of the Several Banks in the City of Baltimore," and also to take into consideration a Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "A further supplement to an Act to incorporate the Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland."

J. PINCKNEY, Jr. Cashier.

March 9. tm

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

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

Easton, June 30th, 1821.

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

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to settle up his affairs during the present season, will dispose of from 100 to 300 Acres of Land, being a part of his landed Estate, most beautifully situated on the waters of Broad Creek, Bay Side of Talbot; for handsome and healthy situations, it must be admitted, these are not excelled, even in the Bay Side, being almost surrounded with navigable water, abounding with fish, oysters, &c. in their seasons. I consider the part that I have improved equal to any farming land in the neighbourhood, and the residue can be easily made so. The greatest objection to those lands at present is the miserable state of the road out to the county road for about a mile, but having an act of Assembly and commissioners appointed to lay out a road, it can be done at any time, and with trifling expense, made a good road, when it will be a public one. For Terms and particulars apply to WM. HARRISON of Jas. Point Pleasant, March 2—6w

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, on accommodating terms, the Farm whereon he now resides—This Farm contains in all, two hundred and thirty-five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centerville—It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms, viz. It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, with a meadow ground attached to the same, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Herd—It has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees—The dwelling and other convenient out Houses are in good repair, with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further as persons wishing to purchase will call and view the property, and make themselves acquainted with the terms.

Feb. 23, 1822. N. B. Possession may be had immediately, and the purchaser can be supplied with stock, if required, on the most moderate terms.

T. D.

Notice.

Is hereby given, that the Subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Allen Bowie, late of said county deceased—All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment; and those having claims on it, will produce them, legally authenticated, to the Subscriber.

EWD. N. HAMBLETON, Admr.

March 16—3w

N. B. It is earnestly requested, that all persons indebted to the late sheriff, Allen Bowie, Esq. for officers and attorney's fees, for the years 1819, 1820 and 1821, will make arrangements for immediate payment—The books containing a list of balances of fees have been carefully examined, and are now in the hands of the Deputy Sheriffs for collection. The situation of the late Sheriff's public business, will admit of no further indulgence, and if payments are not promptly made, they will be enforced by execution.

E. N. H.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given, to the heirs at law of William Ennis, late of Worcester county, deceased, that the subscribers have been appointed by Worcester county Court, Commissioners to divide the real estate of the deceased—They will therefore meet on the premises for that purpose, on Saturday the 11th of May next, and notify all persons interested to attend—dated 1st of March, A. D. 1822.

Sevel Turpin, Edward Scarborough, John Snack, Zadok Sturgis, David K. Hopkins. Commissioners.

February 9—6w

Silver Heels.

That superb Horse will stand this season at Easton on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Church Hill on Thursdays and Fridays, and at Blakford on Saturdays and Sundays, will touch at Centerville on his way to and from Church Hill.

He will be let to mares at twenty dollars the season, payable the tenth of November; but if fifteen dollars are paid by the tenth of October, or twelve by the tenth of September, with half a dollar to the groom; it will be a full discharge—thirty dollars to ensure a colt—six dollars for a single leap, and twenty-five cents to the groom.

His size sixteen and a half hands high, a fine dapple gray—his figure, form and beauty surpassed by no stud—his colts fine—his pedigree will be at his stands—he is a double crossed Medley—a great racer.

See his pedigree and performance at his stables. At his stands at Easton and Church Hill, the season will commence in April and end the 20th of June; but at Blakford it will commence the 1st of March and continue to the 1st of August.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

March 16 w N. B. He will be at the Baltimore Stock Show.

Henry B. Jones,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his knowledge of the profession (having served his apprenticeship with one of the first Watch-Makers in Baltimore) and close application, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough, Denton or Greensborough, Carolina county, who may have Watches to repair, by depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn, the Mail Carrier, may depend on having their orders strictly and punctually executed.

H. B. J.

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet at Easton, on the 12th day of March next, to appoint Constables—and on the second day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads, in the county aforesaid.

By order of the Levy Court, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Feb. 23—

Public Notice.

The Creditors of the late John Harwood, of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to take notice of the following order in Chancery, to wit:

"IN CHANCERY, Feb. 21st, 1822. Ordered, that unless the Creditors of John Harwood, deceased, whose claims have not been passed by the Auditor of this Court, in his report of the 23d of October, 1818, before the first day of May next, produce sufficient vouchers to support the same, the cause will finally be closed on the proceedings as they shall then stand. This order to be published by the Trustee, once a week for three weeks in some newspaper published in Easton."

True Copy.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

P. S. A list of the rejected claims may be seen by application to the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

Easton, March 16, 1822—3w

Notice.

The Creditors of the late John Dougherty, of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to take notice of the following order of Talbot county Court.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

ORDER OF COURT.

Talbot County Court, on equity side thereof. November Term, 1821.

Ordered by the court, that the sales of the real estate of John Dougherty, deceased, made by John Goldsborough as trustee for the sale thereof, in the case of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, administrators of Hugi Sherwood, against Robert Sharp Harwood and others, heirs of John Dougherty deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of the May Term next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in the county aforesaid, for four weeks successively, before the said first day of next May Court. The Report states, that the House and Lot of the said John Dougherty deceased, on the N. W. side of the main road leading from Easton to Centerville, the same lot being part of the tract of land called Carter's Score, and containing by estimation about three and a quarter acres of land, sold for five hundred dollars and all the residue of the real estate of the said John Dougherty deceased, lying on the Easternmost side of the said main road, the same being parts of the Tracts of land called Carter's Score and Perkins's Discovery, and containing, by estimation, two hundred and twenty acres, was sold at Seven dollars per acre.

It is further ordered by the Court, that the said Trustee give notice, in one of the newspapers aforesaid, to the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, to exhibit their claims, against the said John Dougherty, legally and properly proved and authenticated, to the clerk of this Court, to be by him filed among the proceedings in the case aforesaid, on or before the aforesaid first day of May Court next.

RD. T. EARLE.

LEM. FURNELL.

True Copy, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Test, March 16—4w

SKETCHES

Of the Early History of Maryland,

by THOS. W. GRIVITT, Are now for sale at his Office and Stationary Store, Gay-street opposite the Exchange, price stitched 62 1/2 cents, half bound 75 cts.

The intelligent reader will not expect to find under this title, a full or satisfactory history, but the writer has endeavored to collect and include in the Sketches, the principal circumstances relating to the first settlement of Maryland, and of the progress of its jurisprudence, commerce, internal improvements and finance, with some accounts of the contests of the inhabitants amongst themselves, with the adjacent colonies and parent country—Biographical Notes of the members of the Baltimore Family, who became proprietors—Names of Governors, Judges and other Officers at different periods, and a description and view of the State House at Annapolis.

Had Mr. Bozman pursued his valuable labors, or if any other gentleman had furnished the public with a complete history, still an abstract would be desirable, on several accounts, but especially as an elementary treatise for schools, and as such these Sketches are respectfully recommended to Scholars and Teachers in Maryland particularly, the knowledge of one's own country being, of all other historical knowledge, the most essential to ladies as well as gentlemen.

Baltimore, March 9

A few copies of the above work for Sale at this Office.

PRINTING

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

The Members

Of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County, Maryland, are hereby notified that an annual meeting of the Society will be held at the Church in Easton, on the second Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Board, RETIA TEACKLE, Recording Secretary, Easton, March 16th, 1822—3w

NOTICE.

An Annual Meeting of the Female Sabbath School Society, will be held in Christ's Church at Easton, on the 6th of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing Managers for the ensuing year. All Members or Ladies wishing to become Members of this Society, are requested to attend.

By order of the Board, P. HANDY Secy.

A FIRST RATE SADDLE HORSE

For Sale.

Warranted sound, and five years old this Spring, for further information enquire of the Editor.

March 16, 1822.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

March 21, 1822. The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders at their legal representatives, on or after the 1st day of April next.

By Order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashr.

March 23—3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice, that the Subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Ann Rice, late of said county deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1822.

SAMUEL R. SMITH, Executor of Mary Ann Rice.

March 23—3w

Trustee's Sale.

To be sold at Public Sale on Monday the 15th April next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Dorchester county, a part of a tract of Land, called Pilgrimage, containing 43 acres, more or less, situated in Transquacan, near Airey's Meeting House, for Cash—The property of Francis Airey, an Insolvent Debtor.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

March 23—4w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court, March 15th, A. D. 1822.

On application of Edward N. Hambleton, administrator of Garey McNeall, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 15th day of March eighteen hundred & twenty two.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Admr. of Garey McNeall, dec'd.

March 23—3w

In Council,

Annapolis, March 4, 1822. ORDERED, That the act entitled, An act relating to the payment of pensions granted by this state, be published five times in all the Papers of this state and the National Intelligencer.

By order, NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clerk of the Executive Council of Maryland.

AN ACT

Entitled, An act relating to the payment of pensions granted by this state.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore, shall not after the passage of this act, pay any order drawn by any person, who now is, or may hereafter be placed on the pension list, unless the same be accompanied with an oath or affirmation of such pensioner as the case may be, to be taken before some Mayor, Notary Public, Alderman or Justice of the Peace of the town, county or state where such pensioner shall reside, that the person