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PHILLIPS SPEECH.

We have heretofore published several of the speeches delivered by Charles Phillips, Esq. (the celebrated Irish Orator,) both in public political meetings, and in courts of justice. We have now the pleasure of presenting a specimen of his eloquence on a new and very different occasion. The following is the substance of the speech which he delivered at Cheltenham (England) on the 7th of October, at the Fourth Anniversary of the Gloucestershire Missionary Society. It will probably be considered, by many of our readers, as one of his happiest efforts.

Com. Adv.

Mr. Phillips came forward and thus addressed the chairman.—“Sir, after the eloquence with which so many gentlemen have gratified and delighted this most respectable assembly, and after the almost inspired address of one of them, I feel almost ashamed of having acceded to the wishes of the committee by proposing the resolution which I have the honor to submit. I should apologise, Sir, for even the few moments intrusion which I mean to make upon this meeting. I did not feel that I had no right to consider myself as quite a stranger; did I not feel that the subject unites us all into one great social family, and gives to the meanest sojourner the claim of a brother and a friend.—(Applause).—At a time like this, perhaps, when the Infidel is abroad, and the Atheist and the disbeliever triumph in their blasphemy, it behoves the humblest Christian to range himself beneath the banners of his faith, and attest, even by his martyrdom, the sincerity of his allegiance.—(Great Applause).—When I consider the source whence Christianity has sprung—the humility of its origin—the poverty of its disciples—the miracles of its creation—the mighty way it has acquired, not only over the civilized world, but which your missions are hourly extending over lawless, mindless, and imbruted regions—I own the awful presence of the Godhead—nothing less than a Divinity could have done it.—The powers, the prejudices, the superstitions of the earth were all in arms against it; it had no sword nor sceptre—its founder was in rags—its apostles were lowly fishermen; its inspired prophet, lowly and uneducated—its cradle was a manger; its home a dungeon—its earthly diadem a crown of thorns! And yet forth it went; that lowly, humble, persecuted spirit and the idols of the Heathen fell; and the hrones of the mighty trembled; and Paganism saw her peasants and her princes kneel down and worship the unarmed Conqueror!—(This admirable portrait of the divine spirit & attributes of Christianity was hailed with the most enthusiastic peals of approbation). If this be not the work of the Divinity, then I yield to the reptile ambition of the Atheist. I see no government below and I yield my consciousness of an immortal soul to his boasted fraternity, with the worm that perishes! But, Sir, even when I thus concede to him the divine origin of our Christian faith I arrest him upon worldly principles—I desire him to produce, from all the wisdom of the earth, so pure a system of practical morality—a code of ethics more sublime in its conception—more simple in its means—More happy and more powerful in its operation; and, if he cannot do so, I then say to him, Oh! in the name of your own darling policy, fling not its guide from youth, its shield from manhood, and its crutch from age!—(Great Applause).—Though the light I follow may lead me astray, still I think its light from Heaven! The good, and great, and wise, are my companions—my delightful hope is harmless, if not holy; and wake me not to a disappointment, which in your tomb of annihilation, I shall not taste hereafter!—To propagate the sacred creed—to teach the ignorant—to enrich the poor—to illumine this world with the splendors of the next—to make men happy you have never seen; & to redeem millions you can never know; you have sent your hallowed Missionaries forward; & never did an holier vision rise, than that of this celestial, glorious embassy.—(Applause).—Methinks I see the band of willing exiles bidding farewell, perhaps forever, to their native country—foregoing home and friends, & luxury—to tempt the savage sea, or men more savage than the element—to dare the polar tempest, and the tropic fire & often doomed by the forfeit of their lives to give their precepts a proof and an expiation.—(Applause).—It is quite delightful to read over their Reports, and see the blessed product of their labors. They leave no clime unvisited, no peril unencountered. In the South Sea Islands they found the population almost eradicated by the murders of idolatry.—“It was God Almighty,” says the Royal convert of Otaheite, “who sent your missions to

the remainder of my people! I do not wish to shock your Christian ears with the cruelties from which you have redeemed these islands. Will you believe it, that they had been educated in such cannibal ferocity, as to excavate the earth, and form an oven of burning stones, into which they literally threw their living infants, and gorged their infernal appetites with the flesh! Will you believe it, that they thought murder grateful to the God of Mercy!—and the blood of his creatures as their best libation. In nine of these islands those abominations are extinct—infanticide is abolished; their prisoners are exchanged—society is now cemented by the bond of brotherhood, and the accursed shrines that streamed with human gore, & blazed with human unction, now echo the songs of peace & the sweet strains of piety. In India, too, where Providence, for some special purpose, permits these little insular specks to hold above one hundred millions in subjection—a phenomenon scarcely to be paralleled in history—the spell of Brahma is dissolving—the chains of Caste are falling off—the wheels of Jughernaut are scarce ensanguined—the horrid custom of self-immolation is daily disappearing—and the sacred stream of Jordan mingles with the Ganges.—(Great applause).—Even the rude soldier, ‘mid the din of arms, and the license of the camp makes (says our Missionary) the Bible the inmate of his knapsack, and the companion of his pillow.”

Such has been the success of your Missions in that country, that one of your own Judges has publicly avowed, that those who left India some years ago, can form no just estimate of what now exists there. Turn from these lands to that of Africa, a name I now can mention without horror. In sixteen of their towns, and many of their island, we see the sun of Christianity arising, and as it rises, the whole spectral train of Superstition vanishing in air. Agriculture and civilization are busy in the desert, and the poor Hottentot, kneeling at the altar, implores his God to remember not the slave trade.—(Applause). If any thing Sir, could add to the satisfaction that I feel, it is the consciousness that knowledge and Christianity are advancing hand in hand, and that wherever I see your Missionaries journeying, I see schools rising up, as it were the landmark of their progress. And who can tell what the consequences of this may be in after ages? Who can tell whether those remote regions may not hereafter become the rivals of European improvement? Who shall place a ban upon the intellect derived from the Almighty? Who shall say that the future poet shall not fascinate the wilds, and that the philosopher and the statesman shall not repose together beneath the shadow of their palm tree? This may be visionary, but surely in a moral point of view, the advantages of education are not visionary.—(A long and continued burst of applause followed this passage, and in its ardor impeded the connexion and progress of our report, and prevented us from detailing some most excellent remarks on the advantages of the cultivation of the human mind.) These Sir, —the propagation of the Gospel, the advancement of science and industry, the perfection of the arts, the diffusion of knowledge, the happiness of mankind here and hereafter—these are the blessed objects of your Missionaries, & compared with these, all human ambition sinks into the dust—the ensanguined chariot of the conqueror pauses; the sceptre falls from the imperial grasp—the blossom withers even in the patriot’s garland. But deeds like these require no panegyric—in the words of that dear friend whose name can never die—[In this allusion to his lamented friend Curran, Mr. Phillips’s feelings were evidently very much affected].—They are recorded in the heart from whence they sprung, and in the hour of adverse vicissitudes, if ever it should arrive, sweet will be the odour of their memory, and precious the bath of their consolation.

“Before I sit down Sir, I must take the liberty of saying, that the principal objection which I have heard raised against your institution is with me the principal motive of my admiration; I allude Sir, to the diffusive principles on which it is founded. I have seen too much, Sir, of sectarian bigotry—as a man, I abhor it—as a Christian, I blush at it—it is not only degrading to the religion that employs even the shadow of intolerance, but it is an impious despotism in the government that countenances it. These are my opinions, and I will not suppress them. Our religion has its various denominations, but they are struggling to the same mansion, though by different avenues, and when I meet them on their way—I care not whether they be Protestant or Presbyterian, Dissenter or Catholic, I know them as Christians, and I will embrace them as my brethren.—[This noble and liberal sentiment, was received with the warmest burst of heartfelt sympathy and delight].—I hail then, the foundation of such a society as this—I hail it, in many respects as an happy omen—I hail it as an augury of that coming day, when the bright bow of Christianity, com-

encing in the heavens, and encompassing the earth, shall include the children of every clime and color beneath the arch of its promise and the glory of its protection. Sir, I thank this meeting for the more than courtesy with which it has received me, and I feel great pleasure in proposing this resolution for their adoption.”

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. STATISTICAL COTTON, RICE, TOBACCO, SUGAR, WINE.

The National Intelligencer informs us that in New York 133 bushels of Indian corn have been gathered this year from one acre; and 714 bushels of potatoes from one acre. This has led to the following statistical facts:

COTTON.
In 1817 the export of cotton from the United States was (85,649,328 lbs.) more than eighty-five million. One acre yields, at a moderate estimate, 250 lbs. of clean cotton. This whole export, therefore, is the product of only 335 square miles; this is less than 108th part of Georgia, and less than the 520 part of the cotton regions of the United States.

RICE.
The maximum export of rice was 73,329 tierces (in 1790,) or (43,997,400 lbs.) nearly forty-four million pounds. This, on an average crop, is the produce of only sixty-five square miles, which is less than the 440th part of South Carolina, and less than two thirds of the District of Columbia.

TOBACCO.
The maximum export of tobacco was 12,428 hogheads in seventeen hundred & ninety-one, hoghead is about 1,000 weight; and, on average, one acre will yield one hoghead. The export, therefore, was the product of about 176 square miles, which is less than the 363 part of Virginia. Each of the 97 counties of that state contains, on an average, more than 659 square miles, viz. more than three times the quantity of land which furnished the above export.

SUGAR.
Such is, generally, the fertility of the equinoctial regions of America, that all the sugar consumed in France, estimated at twenty millions kilograms, (about fifty four million pounds,) may be produced on an extent of seven square leagues, which is not equal to one thirtieth part of the smallest department of France.

WINE.
About 1,600,000 arpens, on 1,350,400 acres, are in France employed in the culture of the vine. The value of the annual product is about 100,800,000 dollars, at about twenty cents a gallon. In 1790 Bordeaux alone exported more than fifteen million gallons of wine. The 1,600,000 arpens are less than one 80th part of France and less than one 20th part of Pennsylvania.

The value of the annual produce of these five interesting articles, may be thus estimated:

Cotton at 15 cents,	\$12,847,399
Rice, \$20 a tierce,	1,466,580
Tobacco, 60 a hoghead,	6,745,680
Wine, 20 cents a gallon,	100,800,000
Sugar consumed in France,	
at 10 cents a pound,	5,400,000

\$127,259,559

For the product of these articles the following quantities of land are cultivated, viz:

For Cotton	555
rice	65
tobacco	176
sugar	63
wine	2110
	2949

This is a little less than 3-4ths of the state of Connecticut.

The authority for cotton, rice, and tobacco, is Seybert’s Statistical Annals, and the personal information of gentlemen of experience in the culture of those articles.

For Sugar I have the authority of Humboldt’s *Essai Politique*.

For wine I depend on Chaptal’s *Traité*, theoretical, & practical on the culture of the vine, and the art of making wine, brandy, spirits, of wine, and vinegars, simple and compound, is a truly classic work, in which he had the aid of Rozier, Parmentier, and Dussieux. It contains all that the chymist, or botanist, or vine cultivator, or enlightened statesman can reasonably ask or wish to know. It is in two octavo volumes of about 500 pages each, with 21 plates.

This admirable treatise should be translated for the use of our fellow citizens who occupy our wine-yielding regions. For, in a few years the United States will produce wine for their domestic consumption and exportation.

A revolution of our planet on its axis would present to the eye of an observer, at the distance of a few thousand miles, a few spots or specks, (China or Holland) fully cultivated. The rest would be as a desert. Pauperism in England, now so extensive and so dangerous is fulfilling

the prophecies of Goldsmith’s *Deserted Village*.

“Political economy, (says John Baptiste Say,) is founded on statistical knowledge, or (what is the same thing,) history;” and that “the American confederacy will have the glory of proving that the loftiest policy is in accordance with moderation and humanity.”

The most active has not yet conceived an adequate idea of the vast resources of the United States.
Washington City.

From the *Albany Daily Advertiser*.

Messrs Editors.—If you judge the following worthy a place in your useful paper, you will oblige a subscriber by admitting it into your useful columns.—It is a most striking example of “divine agency.” It satisfactorily demonstrates, that we are watched over by a guardian providence; and verifies the old proverb (which is so universally found to be correct,) that “murder will out.” I have no hesitation in saying, that it can be implicitly relied on, as it came from a gentleman of the first respectability.

In the village of Manchester, Vermont, several years since, a man of respectable connections and character, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, all search and enquiry proved futile and vain, till within a few weeks, a person dreamt that he had appeared to him and informed him that he had been murdered by two persons whom he named, and that he had been buried in such a place, a few rods distant from a sapling, bearing a particular mark, which he minutely described. The same dream occurred three times successively before he awoke. Each time the deceased seemed very solicitous for him to follow. Upon awakening, his feelings were wrought up to such a pitch, and he was so impressed with a belief of the fact, that he determined to collect some friends, and follow the directions laid down in the dream. He did so, and discovered to his surprise, a tree marked precisely as described; also the appearance of a grave, and upon digging, found a human skeleton.

After this discovery, the two persons implicated in the dream were apprehended and put into confinement, and after a few days, confessed the deed. (They have since been tried and convicted, and are now under sentence of death, and to be executed on the 13th of January next. Their names are Stephen and Jesse Brown, and the name of the person murdered was Russell Colvin.)

A new way of fishing for Pick-Pockets.

On Thursday the inst. a young merchant of this city was robbed at Boggs and Thompson’s auction of his pocket-book, containing cash and notes to a considerable amount—several others were robbed at the same time.

The ensuing morning an elderly gentleman from Albany, boarding in the same house with the merchant, advised him to fasten a string to his pocket-book and the other end to his pocket, filled with newspapers, &c. and repair to the same place. In a few moments he felt a nibble, and directly after a strong bite—the string broke; he coolly cast his eyes back upon his man, pale and trembling, and with much presence of mind appeared not to notice it. In a moment he observed his man writhing from the crowd, going up Wall-street, with a quick step—he soon whistled, and two others followed him, all three set off together in great glee down Cedar-street to the North River, the merchant and two faithful friends, following at a proper distance unobserved. At the end of a wharf, at the moment they were opening the pocket-book, to divide the supposed spoil, the merchant and his two associates seized upon the three, and the gentlemen are safely lodged in Bridewell. This and other expedients we hope will soon rid our city of such vermin.—N. Y. Col.

A warning to race riders.—On Saturday last, at a race on Bever Dam Manor, in St. Mary’s county, Md. a correspondent writes that he was truly distressed at witnessing a most melancholy scene. The only son of Mr. Athanasius Greenwell, a very industrious farmer, was thrown from a horse, and his skull fractured. Notwithstanding timely medical aid, from Doctors Thomas and Mason, the young man died at ten o’clock the next day.

During the discussion of the constitution for the state of Maine, a motion was brought forward to exempt married men from military duty, with a view to promote matrimony among the younger citizens. The ladies were so extremely interested in the subject, that the meeting house, where the convention was held, was thronged with the fair during the agitation of the question. To their utter disappointment the motion was rejected, and the house was soon cleared of bonnets.

NORFOLK, Nov. 26.
FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. Lyford, has favored us with a loan of London papers, from the last dates received, to the 23d of October, inclusive, brought by the ship *Averick*, Capt. Manlove, in the remarkable short passage of twenty-nine days from the Downs.—The following summary and extracts comprise the principal articles of intelligence they contain.

A London paper of the 11th of Oct. says, that twenty-six public meetings have already been held to consider of the outrage at Manchester on the 16th August. Of these twenty-five have condemned the conduct of the Magistrates and Yeomanry—One only approved.

Commerce begins to be more brisk in the Russian capital. The Russian Army consists of about 400,000 effective men; the new levy will produce about 60,000 more.

Tranquility is nearly quite restored in Copenhagen; and a considerable relaxation of the system of rigor, which the government found it necessary to resort to, has taken place.

From an official statement of the Revenue of Great Britain, it appears that the receipts of the whole year, ending last of Sept. as compared with 1818, exhibits a decrease of \$68,932 but as compared with 1817, an increase of 4,080,242.

An ordinance of France of the 6th of Oct. permits the free exportation of corn and flour—a prohibitory ordinance had existed previously since the 3d of August, 1815.

Charles Phillips, Esq. the Irish barrister, has fought a duel with a Mr. Henriques—after an exchange of shots, and no injury done to either of the parties, a reconciliation took place.

A Leeds article states that coarse cloths have been in considerable demand lately in consequence of large orders from Russia having been received advising immediate shipments.

The Revenue.

The produce of the revenue for the last quarter, is published, and we lament to observe that it exhibits, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year a decrease of no less than 1,151,556l. The chief falling off appears to be in the customs; they are decreased 906,587l.—Excise, ditto, 192,117l.—Stamps 96,270l.—and Assessed Taxes 5,978l. On the other hand there is an increase in the Post-Office of 15,000l.—Land Taxes 16,376l.—Miscellaneous 28,474l.

STATEMENT: Quarters ending 10th Oct.	1818	1819.
Customs	12,699,744	12,753,167
Excise	5,266,804	5,674,687
Stamps	1,672,165	1,575,437
Post-Office	360,000	375,000
Assessed Taxes	787,527	781,448
Land Taxes	181,801	196,177
Miscellaneous	49,150	77,628
	12,587,100	11,435,544

According to the financial calculations of an opposition paper, the revenue of the current year is estimated at about 54,000,000l. and the expenditure at 80,000,000l. The deficiency, it is supposed, will be made up by borrowing from the sinking fund 12,000,000l. and from the public 14,000,000l.

A species of discontent, bordering on treason, appears to prevail in Germany. The Elector of Hesse has published an address communicating to his subjects the appointment of a Central Committee at Mentz, for the investigation of attempts against the public tranquility. The Committee are empowered to demand the arrest of suspected persons, and have them conveyed to Mentz.—This act of the German Diet is pronounced by an English editor, persecution in the extreme, and the Committee, a dreadful Inquisition.—The Assembly of Ministers of the German Courts was to have opened on the 1st of November at Vienna.

Paris dates to the 19th Oct. quote Five per Cents at 70l. 23c.

London, Oct. 17.

Accounts of an alarming nature have arrived from Blackburne. Two persons in that neighborhood the one a blacksmith, the other described as an instrument maker, have been taken, upon a charge of manufacturing pikes & other weapons for treasonable purposes. A few pike heads were found on the premises of the former, & some pike and pistols on those of the latter. Both prisoners have undergone an examination before a magistrate and have been committed.

A morning Paper states, as a rumour, gaining ground, “that Lord Sidmouth is to be sacrificed to the indignation of the country, and that Lord Colchester is pointed out as his successor.” We know not on what authority this statement rests.

Liepsic, Oct. 7.—Private letters announce the arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw, in company with the Grand Duke Nicholas—the latter intending to proceed to Berlin to visit his brother-in-law, the King of Prussia, the latter being unable, from the advanced season, to go to Warsaw.

In some cases the lips and cheeks swell
no other symptoms should appear, the
disease is not alarming, but will give way
to the mouth wash.

In some subjects of its attack, the sys-
tem becomes more generally affected, the
pulse is feeble, his pulse low, and instead
of 40, not more than 34 pulsations in a
minute—An obstruction in the bowels, i.
the horse may not have more than one
or two passages, or perhaps none through-
out the night; when these symptoms appear,
give him according to his size, a pint or
two half pints of raw flax seed oil, or
one bottle of castor oil; if in 24 or 30
hours after it is given, it should not begin
to operate, it must be repeated—let him
eat as usual. The best food is chaff
or shorts, or bran, made into a slop—if
he will not take this, scald oats that they
may be soft to his mouth—some will eat
hay, rather than any other food.

The wash I use is alum and salt petre,
each one ounce—vinegar, a pint—honey,
half a pint—the mouth to be cleaned 2 or
3 times a day with a swab dipped in the
mixture, introducing it as far up the mouth
as convenient—in some cases I have tak-
en blood, but could not perceive that it
produced any effect.

The cause of this complaint is enveloped
in mystery—some people advance the
opinion, that it is the hot and dry season
we have had this year which caused it.
I am of opinion that if that were the case,
the disease would not have appeared so
early in Kentucky—Others say it must
be something in the feed—with this opini-
on I cannot coincide. I will admit that
a district may be defective for one year,
both in quantity and quality of the growth
of its grain, or any other production, but
I cannot so easily admit that this defect
will go through a number of the states—
Were this the cause would the disease
commence so much quicker in one state
than another, the produce being gathered
in nearly at the same time?

But the common opinion is, that the
disease is infectious; this is a general idea
entertained of all epidemics, and so wed-
ded are the bulk of mankind to this opi-
nion, that if a medical man makes an asser-
tion, to the contrary, he is stigmatised
with self interest. As to the truth or
falseness of such an opinion, I will take
the liberty to say, they are the only men
who have it in their power to know.

But to return to the disease in question
—numbers are calling on me daily
with horses that have the complaint—
a great many of their owners never heard
of the disease until I inform them of its
being general through the country. Of
this I have a full persuasion, that if their
neighbors have it among their stock, they
must have heard of it, and would have
taken up the common opinion, that his
horse had caught the disorder that way.
With most of these owners I have been
very inquisitive, and their answers have
been, that they know nothing of its be-
ing in their neighborhood. My opinion
is, the first cause, whatever that may be,
is the same in all; its duration is about 3
weeks. The above observations I have
made to relieve the minds of those that
may own 2 or more horses, and not have
the convenience to keep the sick from the
healthy—but to those owners that have
this advantage I would recommend them
in all epidemic diseases, to keep the sick
and healthy apart.

JOHN HASLAM,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Wanted

In the Office of the Register of Wills, for
Caroline county, a man of Capacity and Ap-
plication.

JOHN YOUNG.

Denton, Dec. 6—4w

Dorchester County, Set.

On application to me the subscriber, in the
recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the
fourth Judicial District of Maryland, by peti-
tion in writing of George Williams, James Hurst,
Sarah Summers, Thomas Bradley and John
Ordery, stating that they are in actual confine-
ment, and praying for the benefit of the
Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act for the
relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed
at November session eighteen hundred and
five, and the several supplements thereto, on
the terms therein mentioned—a schedule of
their property and a list of their creditors, on
oath as far as they can ascertain them being
annexed to their petitions. And the said
Williams, Hurst, Summers, Bradley and Ordery,
having satisfied me by competent testimony
that they have resided two years within the
State of Maryland, immediately preceding the
time of their application, and having taken
the oath prescribed by the said act for deliver-
ing up their property, & given sufficient secu-
rity for their appearance at the county court of
Dorchester county, to answer such allegations
as may be made against them: I do hereby
order & adjudge, that the said Williams, Hurst,
Summers, Bradley and Ordery, be discharged
from their imprisonment, and that they be
and appear before the county court of Dorches-
ter county, on the first Wednesday after the
third Monday in March next, and at such
other days and times as the court shall
direct, to answer such allegations and in-
terrogatories as may be proposed to them by
their creditors, by causing a copy of notice to their
creditors, by causing a copy of this order, to be
inserted in some Newspaper in Easton,
once a week for four successive weeks,
three months before the said Wednesday in
March next, and also by causing a copy of the
said order to be set up at the Court House door
three months before the said Wednesday, to
appear before the said county court on the
said day, for the purpose of recommending a
trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if
any they have, why the said Williams, Hurst,
Summers, Bradley and Ordery, should not have
the benefit of the said act and supplements, as
prayed. Given under my hand the 6th day of
October, 1819.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.
True copy. E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Dec. 6.—4w

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6.

The Office of the EASTON GAZETTE,
is removed to the House occupied for
many years as a Tavern by Mr. James
Rue, and nearly opposite the former
Office.

ELECTIONEERING.

We understand there has been hard
riding, hard whipping, hard begging and
bold pretensions for the Council—Which
is nearest par, Patriotism or City Stock?
both ebb in consequence of heavy accom-
modations.

MUCH IS SAID ABOUT

Will the Democrats turn out all? and the
Democratic prints are trying to make merry
with the question, as well as to put on a lib-
eral sort of sentiment. We will ease you of all
further anxiety upon this head—Every man
in the Orphans' Court, in the Levy Court,
Commissioners of Tax, in the Commission of
the Peace, or in any office held at the will of
the Executive, who is a sound man of integrity
and independence of character, will certainly be
put out—if there are among these any weak
creatures who ought not to have been put in,
these may be kept in to convert them; but with
the Magistrates & the Courts go all the Const-
ables and subordinates by the same rule. Thus
from the Governor to the Weighers, Gaugers
and Corders of Baltimore, all will go out who
have character and pretensions to authorise
their being put in. Some of the Democratic
folks in a sort of pseudo-clemency, have said
they were rather sorry to turn out this man,
and others to turn out that man—Some De-
mocratic folks wont accept this, and some
wont accept that. Now gentlemen no more
fainting airs, the harshness of Office will cure
you all—Grab like good fellows what you have
been long working, long sighing for—No more
pretence, no more wonderful disinterested-
ness; the smiling faces of those who get of-
fices among you, and the lantern-jawed deject-
edness of those among your crew who are dis-
appointed, will show your patriotism and love
of the People in all the deformity of Original
Sin. If there are not more Expectants for
every Office to be vacated in the state than
he who succeeds to each has fingers and toes,
why then you will not be the extremely hun-
gry set of Patriots you have been supposed to be.

Hideous persecution of the Methodists.

The democratic party not contented
with waging a war of intolerance against
their political adversaries, have commenc-
ed an attack upon a christian sect of peo-
ple, in consequence of one of their clergy
having held forth at a camp meeting these
doctrines which peculiarly distinguish
that church.

The circumstances were as follows, viz.
In August 1818, a camp meeting of the
Methodist Society, was held in Washing-
ton county, Md. and the Rev. Jacob Gruber,
in the positive performance of his duty,
preached a sermon in which he spoke
much on the subject of slavery from the
scriptural text, "Righteousness exalteth a
nation, but sin is a reproach to any peo-
ple"—for the sentiments contained in
this sermon, which were proved by his
council on the trial to be strictly conform-
able to the fundamental doctrines of his
church, Mr. Gruber was arrested upon
information, and gave bail for his appear-
ance at Washington county Court—A
bill was found against him for "feloniously
counselling, conspiring and attempting
with certain negroes to raise an insur-
rection and rebellion in the state." Mr.
Gruber finding it impossible to procure a
fair trial in the highly democratic county
of Washington, removed the case to
Frederick county, where he obtained the
services of Messrs. Roger B. Tawny,
Robert N. Martin and — Pigman as
council in his defence. Mr. Gruber was
clearly acquitted by the jury, and is re-
stored to the wishes of his friends; the
aching hearts of his society, and to the
pursuit of his holy functions.

Can any thing more strongly mark the
sentiments of intolerance and oppression
which characterise any people than this?
In Washington county, democracy is un-
controlled, it has no fear, no check, it tri-
umphs in its strength and riots in its power.
An humble preacher of the gospel is
almost torn from the pulpit, because he
proclaims the doctrines of a christian
Church, and of that church he was an ap-
pointed minister. Mr. Gruber was not a
finely educated man, and may perhaps
have delivered himself with a degree of
bluntness and frankness that the delicate
sensibility and refined taste of Democracy
might loath—but yet his doctrines may
not on that account have been less cor-
rect, his zeal less sincere, or his exemption
from wicked designs less—The subject
on which he treated was in policy a deli-
cate one, but in duty it was a serious one
—what right had the people of Washing-
ton to arraign the doctrines of the Metho-
dist Church long since promulgated, or to
attempt to stifle their utterance in the
mouth of one of their preachers? The li-
berty of conscience, the right of opinion
and the freedom of speech, are guarded
and assured to every man by the strong-
est injunctions of constitutional law—For
the abuse of these golden privileges with
intent to do wrong, every man is amena-
ble, but to suppose that a minister of the
Methodist Society, in the performance of
his holy duties as a preacher, on a great
occasion like a camp meeting, would felo-
niously attempt a conspiracy of the worst
sort against the laws of the state and the
lives of the people, is giving a latitude to

credulity, that no experience, no reason
could warrant, and can only be ascribed
to a furious attempt at the exercise of
power, which has grown intolerant for
the want of controul. Democracy is a
sort of aboriginal state in politics which
requires a little of the checks and balanc-
es that experience impose—the minds
which are congenial with democracy, or
which acquire a congeniality by adopting
it for personal advancement, become intol-
erant in spirit, ferocious in power, impa-
tient of controul—these are the seeds of
disorganization and revolution, and to
these the history of the world proves that
democracy tends—The people are the only
legitimate source of power, they alone
ought to govern by their agents selected
by themselves, but the people should take
care in selecting those agents, not to con-
fide too implicitly in the popularity of
titles or in the loudness of professions—
Titles are at best but empty things, and
professions are as deceptive as a summer
cloud.

In addition to this we understand that
in the Missouri Territory, now expecting
to be made a state by the next Congress,
and, which was alone excluded the last
upon a division in Congress, upon the
question of slavery, there have been the
most high handed attempts against the
Methodist Society, that have for ages been
manifested towards any religious denomi-
nation of people—We have not seen the
account, but we are assured that in the
Missouri Territory (highly democratic,
almost to a man) that the Methodist camp
meetings have been put down and disper-
sed by force and power, because of the
doctrines they hold upon the subject of
slavery.

Now, when we consider these things
calmly, it forces a conviction upon the
mind, that these men who hold such popu-
lar political names, and such popular
political doctrines will when a little
older in power feel less restraint than
heretofore, and that "feeling power they
will forget right." We are not of the
Methodist Church, and therefore cannot
be supposed to act or to speak from per-
sonal motives or sectarian feelings; but be-
ing of another denomination of christians,
we feel alarmed at the attempts we see
made against one sect; for in the persecu-
tion of them, we may read a probable at-
tempt at all others; such bold and an-
gry designs by a predominant set of men
ought to alarm all christendom; at such
sights all christendom ought to be in ar-
mour—not appealing to the weapons of
steel or of iron, but to fight the fight of
faith, with hearts of fortitude and devo-
tion, with tongues unawed, with minds in-
telligent upon a holy cause. We would not
robust men of life, or of liberty, but
we would strip them of power, we would
make the adder as harmless as the dove.

Not only on these things unjust and
wrong in themselves, but they have the
worst tendency in society; they tend to
unchristianize, they are the seedlings of
implacable discord, volcanoes of the most
destructive matter. That man must have
nearly approached to christian purity who
can without emotion or without a mur-
mur see his own minister of the gospel
dragged with contumely before a
court and arraigned as a criminal
for avowing the tenets of his church—E-
vents like these must give rise to jealous-
ies, to anger & to revenge—they are calcu-
lated to sharpen those passions, that soci-
ety is interested in subduing, and to pro-
duce religious conflicts as fierce as those
of politics. Let those then who have
brought about these things answer to it,
when the fiery zeal of religious proselyt-
ism and martyrdom shall rage. There is
nothing more combustible than religious
zeal; nothing more deadly rancorous than
religious contests. Intolerance is sure to
produce the first, and persecution never
fails to breed the last.

FIRE.—Last evening between 6 and
7 o'clock, our town was alarmed with
the distressing cry of fire, which proved
to be in the cellar adjoining the store of
Mr. Lambert Clayland. We are happy
to state that owing to the prompt exertions
of our citizens, no material damage was
sustained.

Our latest advices from Spain, says the
Norfolk Herald of November 23, inform,
that Gen. Bonavia, the third Minister ap-
pointed to the United States, has also re-
fused the office! Some of the officers of
the garrison at Gibraltar have received
letters from their friends in England, in-
forming them that it is believed their re-
giments will be ordered to Cuba.

I. L. Harper and Thomas Orr were on
the 8th inst. brought before Judge Thomp-
son by a writ of Habeas Corpus in order
to be released from confinement in the
jail of Chillicothe, for having forcibly tak-
en the amount of \$100,000 out of the U.
S. branch at Chillicothe, under authority
of the state of Ohio; but their plea was
rejected, and they were removed by the
U. S. Marshal to the Jail of Lancaster,
to remain till the 1st Monday in January
next—then to be tried by the District
Court of the United States.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
At a meeting of the Stockholders of the
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, on
Saturday the 20th of November, at Wilming-
ton, the following gentlemen were elected
officers of that institution, viz:
President—Kensley Johns, Esq. Chief Jus-
tice of the State of Delaware.
DIRECTORS.
Levi Hollingsworth, James C. Fisher, George
Fox, Benjamin R. Morgan, Joshua Gilpin,
Robert H. Goldsborough, Trench Tilghman,
Thomas Lea, and William Cooch. Gazette.

By a decision lately taken place in the
courts of Louisiana, the principle has
been established there, that aliens can
inherit and hold real property in that state.

Appointments by the President.
Theodorick Bland of Maryland, Judge
of the United States, in and for the Mary-
land District, vice James Houston, de-
ceased.
John Adahia Webster, of Maryland,
Capt. of a Revenue Cutter.

Edwardsville, Oct. 23.
A SCENE IN MISSOURI.
It is reported by a gentleman from St. Lou-
is, that on the night of the 17th inst. a mob
collected in that town, and after driving from
their posts the guards who had been stationed
around the jail, attacked the jail with crow-
bars, &c. and almost demolished it; when they
proceeded to disencumber the prisoners of
their fetters, which having accomplished, &
set the prisoners to the number of eight or
ten, at liberty, they dispersed in the most
perfect order. What is more remarkable, than
any thing else, is, that of the mob, consisting
of 2 or 300 persons, no one has yet been re-
cognised as having been engaged in the affair.
It is understood that only four or five of the
prisoners were confined for capital offences.

Counterfeit Notes.
In the last week the following descrip-
tions of Counterfeit Bank Notes have been
offered and detected at the Banks in Phila-
delphia:
A United States Bank note for ten
dollars, altered to 100 dollars.

A twenty dollar counterfeit note of
the Northern Liberties Bank, filled up to
Jenks. We regret that we have not a more
detailed account of those notes, as they
are said to be very well executed.

A counterfeit ten dollar note of the
Bank of Virginia.

A counterfeit ten dollar note of the New-
Brunswick Bank, J. Bray, President.

A counterfeit ten dollar note of the Far-
mers Bank of Bucks county.

A counterfeit five dollar note of the
Philadelphia Bank. Counterfeit five dol-
lar notes of the Farmers Bank of Dela-
ware, payable at Wilmington. Of the
Union Bank, New-York—and of the Ma-
rine Bank of Baltimore.—[D. Press.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.
Charles Weaver, William Murphy,
John Jackson, Isaac Alister, Thomas
O'Brian, Patrick Burns, James McCaus-
land and John Hudson, being the re-
mainder of the crew charged with piracy,
committed on board La Irresistible,
were tried yesterday before the Circuit
Court. The five first named were found
guilty on three counts, the latter not guilty
there having been some palliating circum-
stances, the district attorney did not press
for their conviction.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.
Arrived on Friday evening last, an arm-
ed schooner full of men, said to belong to
Brion's Squadron. Whether "in distress,"
wanting repairs, or for what cause she vi-
sits us, we know not—as yet having seen
no Report of her arrival.

We must conclude, materials and price
of labor, are more moderate here than in
other ports, as we appear to have the pre-
ference given us by all the patriotic de-
fenders"—and their arrival and depart-
ure has become so common, that a public
report is not considered necessary.
* "Friday is an unlucky day."

Boston, Nov. 26.
Last night the house of Mr. Jacob
Gould, about nine miles north of Boston,
was broken into by four men, and robbed
of about \$1,000. Mr. Gould was mur-
dered, another person was severely
wounded, and three other persons were
thrown into the cellar, and kept there
while the robbery was committing. Hand-
bills have been issued offering \$500 re-
ward for the discovery of the murderers
and robbers.—Palladium.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.
PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Actual sales of Wheat—White, \$1 14—
Red Wheat, \$1 11 to 1 12 1-2—Corn, 58 to
60 cts.—Rye, 50 to 55—Oats, 45 to 48—Hay
per ton \$17 to 18—Straw, \$11—Sales of Cal-
vert county Tobacco, has been made the
present week, at \$10 50—Anne-Arundel, do. \$11
Crop \$8 50—Virginia Tobacco, no sales
that we have heard of—Whiskey from the
waggons, 38 to 39 cts.—Flour, from do. \$5 75.

MARRIED
In Queen Ann's County, on Tuesday 30th
ult. at the residence of Mr. Joseph George,
by the Rev. Mr. Bishop Mr. BENJAMIN
ELLIOTT, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH GEORGE—
both of said County.

On the same evening at the same place
by the Rev. Mr. Bishop, Dr. Samuel T. Kemp,
to Miss Susan Tarnall—both of this place.

On Thursday evening last by the Rev.
Mr. Warfield, Mr. Isaac Thomas of Milford,
(Del.) to Miss Margaret Stevens, of this County.

On Thursday evening by the Rev. Mr.
White Mr. Jeremiah Hopkins, to Mrs. Elizabeth
Vickers, all of this County.

DIED
In this town on Wednesday the 1st inst. after
a lingering illness, NICHOLAS S. ROWLEN-
SON, Esq. for many years Editor and Proprietor
of the "People's Monitor."

In this County on Thursday the 2d inst.
John Turner.

In this County on Sunday the 28th ult.
William H. Blake.

October Term, 1819.
The creditors of William Vinson, John
Morris, Nicholas Dashiell, David Whiteley and
William Coursey, of Dorchester county, are
requested to take notice, that on the petitions
of the said Vinson, Morris, Dashiell, Whiteley,
and Coursey, to the Judges of Dorchester
county Court, for relief as insolvent debtors,
under the several insolvent laws, and they
having complied with the directions of the
said acts, and given bonds with approved secu-
rity, to appear before the judges of Dorches-
ter county Court, on Wednesday next after
the third Monday in March next, to answer
any allegations that may be made against them,
the same time and place are appointed for
their creditors to attend and shew cause if
they have why the said Vinson, Morris, Da-
shiell, Whiteley and Coursey should not have
the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.
E. RICHARDSON, Clk.
True copy E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Another Supply.

CLARK & GREEN.

Will open in the course of a day or two
a further Assortment of
CHEAP GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE.

Superfine Cloths and Diapers	Ostraburghs
Cassimeres	Burials
Pelisse Cloths,	Domestic Plaids and
Flannels,	Stripes
Bombazettes	Domestic cotton Shir- tings and Sheetings
Bombazetta	Handsome Merino &
Calicoes	Waterloo Shawls
Irish Linens	Canton Crapes, &c.
Black'd and Brown	
Irish Sheetings	

Together with a General Assortment of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

Which in addition to their Late Supply, ren-
ders their Assortment, at this time, very com-
plete, and will be sold on pleasing terms.
Dec. 6.

Boots & Shoes,

Manufactured at the shortest Notice.

The Subscriber thankful for the encourage-
ment he has received, takes this method of in-
forming the public generally, that he continues
to carry on the above business, in all its vari-
ous branches, at his old stand, opposite the
Court House, and next door to Mr. Lambert
Beardon's Shop and Messrs. Jenkins & Ste-
vens' Store. Having the best workmen
that can be procured on the Eastern Shore,
both for BOOTS & SHOES, he is now able to
dispatch work at the shortest notice. He
promises to use his best exertions to give gen-
eral satisfaction to a generous public.
PETER TARR.

Easton, Dec. 6—3w.

Notice.

All persons are hereby forewarned from Hun-
ting with Dog or Gun on my lands, called
Deep Water Point, or the adjoining farm, on
which Benjamin Richardson resides.—All tres-
passers after this notice will be prosecuted
without respect to persons.
EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.

Dec. 6—3w

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER.

Two Doors below the Bank, and opposite
the Easton Hotel.

Returns his thanks to the Public generally,
for the liberal encouragement he has received,
and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their
favours. He has a variety of articles in his line,
which he offers on pleasing terms; while his
utmost exertions shall be used to please those
giving him a call.

He has attached to his Dressing-Room, a va-
riety of Fruit, and intends keeping a supply of
Draught-Beer, by the Keg and on tap: Cider,
1st and 2d quality, Crackers, Cheese, &c. &c.
Apples, by the Barrel, Bushel, or less quan-
tity.
Easton, Dec. 6.

To be Hired

For the ensuing year, several valuable Ne-
gro Men, Women and Boys, for whom situa-
tions in Talbot County, would be preferred.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoat Creek, near Cambridge, Dec. 9—4w.

Was Committed

To the Gaol of Frederick county, on the
30th of October last, as a runaway, a black
man who calls himself

GEORGE BRAXTON,

About 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high
had on when committed a drab cloth round-a-
bout, linen pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old
fur hat and pair of old boot feet, has a scar on
his right shin and one on the inside of his left
hand. He says he is a free man by birth and
was born in Fincastle, Virginia. The owner
of the above described negro man is re-
quested to come forward, prove property, pay
charges and take him away, otherwise he will
be dealt with according to law.—If a freeman I
shall be obliged to any person in possession
of proof of the fact to forward the same on to
me without delay.
Wm. M. BEALL, Jr. Shff.
of Frederick County, Md.
Nov. 14, 1819.—2m (Dec. 6.)

Was Committed

To the gaol of Frederick County on the 30th
of Oct. last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who
calls himself

JOSEPH SMITH,

About 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, curly look; and marked on both arms
with India Ink—had on when committed a
blue and white striped cotton round about,
striped pantaloons, linen shirt, wool hat, and
coarse shoes, all neatly worn out. He says
he was manumitted by a Mr. Livingston, of
New-Orleans, that he carried on the Barber-
ing Business, in North Howard Street Balti-
more, for some time, and that Mr. Luke Tier-
nan, of Baltimore, is in possession of papers pro-
ving him to be a freeman.—The owner of the
above described mulatto man is requested to
come forward prove property, pay charges
and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt
with according to law.—If a freeman I shall
be obliged to any person in possession of proof
of the fact to forward the same on to me with-
out delay.
Wm. M. BEALL, Jr. Shff.
of Frederick County, Md.
Nov. 17th, 1819.—2m (Dec. 6.)

Was Committed

To the gaol of Frederick County, on the 2d
inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls
himself

THOMAS THENS

about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, genteel appearance. His clothing a
blue cloth frock coat, drab cloth round about,
pair black bombazett pantaloons, pair pan-
keen ditto, green bombazett waist coat, cot-
ton shirt, pair of slippers and fine fur hat all
half worn. He says he is a freeman by birth,
was born in Charles-Town, South Carolina.
The owner of the above described m.atto
man, is requested to come forward, prove prop-
erty, pay charges and take him away, other-
wise he will be dealt with according to law.—
If a freeman I shall be obliged to any person in
possession of proof of the fact to forward the
same on to me without delay.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.

POETRY.

From Coleman's New Series of Broad Grins.

EXTRACT FROM "THE PICTURE."

Old men young women wed, by way of nurses,
Young men old women, just to fill their purses,
Nor young men only—for 'tis my belief,
(Nor do I think the metaphor a bold one)
When folks in life turn over a new leaf,
Why very few would grumble at a gold one!

A worthy knight, 'yclept Sir Peter Pickle,
By love was made to look exceeding glum-
py.

The maid whose charms had power his heart
to tickle,
Was Miss Cordelia Carolina Crumpy!

This said Sir Peter was, as you shall hear,
Although a knight, as poor as any poet,
But handsome as Apollo Belvidere,
And vain Sir Peter, seem'd full well to know
it.

No wonder, then, that Miss Cordelia Crumpy,
Could not, unmoved, hear such a lover sue;
Sweet, sympathetic maiden, fat and slumpy,
Green ey'd, red hair'd, and turn'd of sixty-
two.

But tell me, Muse, what charm it was could
tickle

The once invincible Sir Peter Pickle?
Was it her eyes, that, so attach'd to one day,
Look'd piously seven diff'rent ways for Sun-
day?

Was it her hump, that had a camel suited?
Her left leg bandy—or her right club-footed?

No, gentle friends, altho' such beauties might
Have warm'd the bosom of an anchorite,
The charm that made our knight all milk and
honey,

Was that infallible specific—money?

Peter, whom want of brass had made more
brazen,

In moving terms began his love to blazon,
Sigh after sigh, in quick succession rushes,
Nor are the labors of his lungs in vain;
His cheek soon crimsoned with consenting
blushes,

Red as a chimney top just after rain!

The license bought, he marries her in haste,
Brings home his bride, and gives his friends
a gay day,

All his relations, wond'ring at his taste,
Vow'd he had better had the Pig fac'd La-
dy!

Struck with this monstrous lump of woman
kind,

The thought of money never cross'd his
mind.

The dinner o'er, the ladies and the bride
Retir'd, and wine and chat went around jo-
cosely,

Sir Peter's brother took the knight aside,
And question'd him about the matter close-
ly.

"What spell could into such a hobble throw
you?"

"Just step up stairs, (says Peter) and I'll show
you."

Up stairs they went—"there, there's her pic-
ture!" say,

Is it not like her, sir? your judgment pray?"

"Like her, Sir Peter! take it not uncivil,
'Tis like her, and as ugly as the devil,

With just her squinting leer—but, hang it
what

A very handsome frame it got;
So richly guilt, and so superbly wrought!"

"You're right, (says Peter) 'twas the frame
that caught!

I grant my wife is ugly, squabbly old,
But still she pleases, being set in gold!

Let others for the picture feed a flame,
I, my good brother, married for the frame."

Groome & Lambdin

HAVE RECEIVED 500 BUSHELS
OF NICE LIVERPOOL
BLOWN SALT:

ALSO,
A PARCEL COARSE
ALUM SALT,

Which they offer very low for cash—To such
persons as buy by the quantity they will make
it an object.

Easton, October 18—3wec3w

To be Rented,

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupi-
ed by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick
McNeal.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Nov. 29—4f.

Overseer.

A sober, industrious single man may hear of
a good situation by enquiring at this Office—
Good Recommendations will be required.

Nov. 29—4w

Public Sale.

Will be sold on Thursday the 9th day of De-
cember next on the premises a number of
valuable HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and
HOGS, and a variety of Farming Utensils.

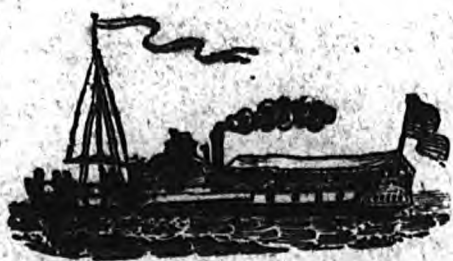
ALSO—A quantity of Household and Kitchen
Furniture, Corn and other articles too tedious
to enumerate, being the property of the late
Abner Dewlen, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE.

All sums under ten dollars the cash will be
required, & on all sums exceeding 10 dollars a
credit of six months will be given, valid secu-
rity will be demanded in all cases of credit.

MARGARET DEWLEN.

Nov. 29



THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between
Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving
Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock,
A. M. for ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's
Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at AN-
NAPOLIS at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start
from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for
Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet
the Union Line of Steam Boats & arrive there
the next morning, making by this route only
24 hours from Easton to that place—Returning
leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton,
every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock,
A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11
o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half
past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'-
clock same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford
and at a place known by the name of the Double
Mills. The Maryland will also take on board
Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk
of the owners.

Easton, Aug. 30—4f.



EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD ALLEN, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the
18th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—re-
turning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at
9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave East-
on and Baltimore on the above named days
during the season.

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

All orders left with the subscriber or in his
absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be
thanked and faithfully executed.

EDWARD ALLEN.

Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknow-
ledges the past favors of his friends
and customers and the public in gen-
eral, and informs them he has parted
with his sloop the General Benson, and has
furnished himself with a New and Elegant
Schooner, the JANE & MARY, to fill her
place, to be commanded by Capt. John Beck-
with, (having himself taken the command of
the Steam-Boat Maryland), in whom the utmost
confidence may be placed, solicits a continu-
ance of their favours.—The Jane and Mary,
has commenced her regular routes between
Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every
Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at
10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctu-
ally attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will
attend at his office in Easton, as usual to re-
ceive all orders, every Monday Morning.

C. V.

June 7

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

This well known Establishment is
large and commodious, situate in the
Town of Easton, at present occupied
by Mr. James Rue, and is allowed to
be equal to any stand for a House of Entertain-
ment, on the Eastern Shore. Attached to
this Establishment is a large Garden, Ice-
House, Carriage House, Stables, &c. &c.—To
an approved Tenant the terms will be very ac-
commodating.

JAMES WILSON, JR.

Easton, August 9—

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
That large and commodious three story
brick building at present occupied by Mr.
Elizabeth Nichols as a boarding house.—The

CABINET MAKERS SHOP

adjoining.—The store house adjoining the cor-
ner store occupied by Mr. Barnett, and the
DWELLING HOUSE.

occupied by Jonathan Kinnamont. For terms
of the Store house call on Messrs Thomas &
Groome, and for the terms of the other de-
scribed property apply to the editor of this Pa-
per, or to the subscriber at his mill in the
upper part of this county.

JABEZ CALDWELL.

Oct. 12—4f

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick
county, on the 20th October as a runaway, a
negro man who calls himself Freeborn Garret-
son, 5 feet 8 inches high, about 24 years of age,
blind of the left eye, his clothing a blue and
white striped cotton cassimere, roundabout
coarse linen overall, yellow and white figured
waistcoat, one cotton shirt, one pair of fine
shoes, and a wool hat, all much worn. He
says he was freeborn, and was bound to the
Rev. John Allen, of Baltimore, residing at the
corner of Hanover and Market streets. If the
aforesaid negro man be free, I shall be glad to
be put in possession of proof of the fact, if a
slave, the owner will come forward, prove him,
pay charges, and release him from goal, other-
wise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, JR.

Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

Nov. 8—3w.

Notice

Is hereby given, that I intend to Petition the
next General Assembly of Maryland, for a spe-
cial act of insolvency.

JAMES NICHOLSON.

Easton, Nov. 15

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASON-
ABLE TERMS.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS.

CLARK & GREEN.

Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening an Extensive
and General Assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

of the latest Importations, which will be of-
fered very Cheap for Cash or Country pro-
duce. Their Friends and the Public gener-
ally are invited to give them a call.

Nov. 15.

Cheaper than ever.

The Subscribers have just returned from
Philadelphia, and are now opening
at their Store opposite the "East-
on Hotel."

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Many of which they are enabled to sell cheap-
er than at any former period. The public are
invited to call and see them.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 4, 1819—4f.

Seasonable Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from
Philadelphia, with a very
HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE,
GROCERIES, &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash; his
friends and customers are invited to call and
view his assortment.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND.

Easton, May 17th

October Term, 1819.

It is ordered by the Judges of Dorchester
county court on the equity side thereof, that the
report filed by the Trustee for the sale of the
real estate of James B. Sullivan, deceased, be
ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn
to the contrary, or objections be filed with the
clerk of Dorchester county Court, by the first
day of January next, provided a copy of this
order be inserted in one of the newspapers
published in the Town of Easton, and also a
copy set up at the Court-House door.—The
report states the amount of Sales to be \$2302.

E. RICHARDSON, CLK.

Nov. 22—3w

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed
from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to
the "Easton Hotel," formerly occu-
pied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave
to inform his friends and the public gener-
ally, that this establishment is situated in the
most central part of the town, being contiguous
to the Bank and the several public offices; is
large and commodious, and is in complete and
ample order for the reception and accommoda-
tion of travellers and citizens; having a number
of excellent lodging rooms and private apart-
ments well furnished; attached to this estab-
lishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-
Houses, and every convenience to make his
house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges
himself that no expense or labor shall be want-
ing to give entire satisfaction to those who
may favor him with their custom. His Table
shall at all times be furnished with all the
choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his
Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors
of the first quality, and his Stables supplied
with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c.
He is well provided with careful and sober Os-
tlers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having
increased his usual number; these inducements
together with his unremitting endeavors to give
general satisfaction he confidently trusts will
ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommo-
dated with private rooms.

The Public's Ob't. SERV't.

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at
the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni ex-
pos, issued out of Talbot county Court, and
to me directed, at the two suits of John Ed-
monds on and the several suits of the following
plaintiffs, to wit, state use of Alfred Jones,
Robert Moore, executor of William Meloy,
use of William Wilson, Tristram Thomas, use
of William H. Goldsborough, John Goldsbor-
ough executor of Sarah Keene—Thomas Nor-
ris administrator of Mary Denny. The Presi-
dent, Directors and Company of the Farmers'
Bank of Maryland—Robert H. Goldsborough
and Lloyd Nichols executors of Robert Lloyd
Nichols, Thomas Howard administrator of Ama-
s Robinson, John Goldsborough, Lambert W.
Spencer use of William Baker's administrators,
Thomas Atkinson use of the administrators
of John Harwood—Robert H. Goldsbor-
ough and Lloyd Nichols, executors of Ro-
bert Lloyd Nichols, Lambert W. Spencer
use of William Baker's administrators, Perry
Spencer use of William Baker's administrators
and Samuel Harrison, against Col. William
Hayward, will be sold at Public Sale, in Easton,
on the public square, on Monday the sixth
day of December next; between the hours of
11 and 5 o'clock, of the same day the follow-
ing Lands and Tenements and Goods & Chat-
tels of the said Col. William Hayward, to wit,
one Plantation, situated in the lower dis-
trict of this county, whereon Andrew Reed
lived, containing by estimation, Five Hundred
and Fifty Acres of Land. One other Plan-
tation whereon Samuel Eason lives, situate as
aforesaid, containing by estimation Four Hun-
dred and Fifty Acres of Land. One other
Plantation, in Tuckahoe, whereon Vincent
Frampton lives, containing by estimation
Three Hundred Acres of Land.—One other
Plantation on St. Michaels River, whereon
Stephen Sticherly lived, being part of a
Tract of Land, called "Sheephead's Point,"
also, all that part of a Tract of Land called
"Theobald's Addition," on St. Michaels river,
containing by estimation Two Hundred Acres;
also, sundry Negro Slaves of the said Col. Wil-
liam Hayward, to satisfy the debt, damages,
costs and charges of the above mentioned exe-
cutions.

WILLIAM THOMAS,

late Sheriff of Talbot County,

Nov. 15.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

The Subscribers have just returned from
Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a further sup-
ply of

DRY GOODS,
IRONMONGERY,
QUEENS-WARE,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

Making their Assortment for the

Fall and Winter

Very general and complete.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Nov. 15, 1f.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Wednes-
day the 15th of December, next ensuing,
at Dover Bridge, a number of Horses, Cattle,
Sheep, Hogs, several yoke of oxen, farming
utensils, &c. &c. part of the personal estate of
the late P. Edmondson, dec'd.

A credit of nine months will be given, on all
sums of and exceeding ten dollars. Cash for
all under that amount, must be paid and valid
security in all cases of credit will be required.

ELIZABETH EDMONDSON,

A. HANDS.

P. S. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock,
A. M.

Dover-Bridge, Nov. 29th.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Peter
Edmondson, late of Talbot county, deceased,
are requested to make immediate payment, ei-
ther to Elizabeth Edmondson, executrix of his
last will and testament, or to the Subscriber
A. HANDS, Ex'r.

Dover-Bridge, Nov. 29.

For Sale,

The HOUSE belonging to Mrs. E. Birch-
head, in New-Market, Dorset county, together
with fifty-seven acres of land, about thirty
of which are covered with wood.—For terms,
which will be accommodating, apply to the
Subscriber in Cambridge.

GEORGE WELLER.

Nov. 22, 1819—4f

\$150 Reward,

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in
Talbot County, near Easton, on the 11th inst.
a Negro Boy named BEN, about eighteen or
nineteen years of age—slim and spare made,
of rather a yellow complexion, and very likely
has a long but slim foot, and his big-toe much
longer than the others—his clothing was very
much worn, when he went away. Whoever
will take up and secure the said boy so that I
get him again, shall receive, if taken in this
county, Fifty Dollars, if out of this county,
One Hundred Dollars, and if out of the state,
the above reward of One Hundred and Fifty
Dollars.

IGNATIUS RHODES.

Talbot County, Nov. 15, 1819.

Notice

Is hereby given, that on the 8th inst. there
was committed to the goal of Frederick County,
Maryland, a Negro Man, who calls himself
PETER WINTER, aged about thirty years,
five feet five inches high, has lost two of his
lower fore teeth, and has a large scar over his
left eye, his clothing consists of 1 drab cloth
coat, 1 pair blue cassimere pantaloons, 1 black
and striped waistcoat, 1 cotton shirt, 1 old
fur hat, and one pair coarse shoes. He says
he is a freeman, & is from near Hill, New-
castle County, Delaware, and that he was man-
umitted by Joel Hulet, of Newcastle County,
Delaware, but at one time said he belonged
to a Mr. Garrot, of Philadelphia, and had about
two years to serve.—The owner (if a slave) is
requested to come forward, prove said negro,
pay charges and release him. Otherwise he will
be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, JR. Sheriff of
Frederick County, Maryland.

Oct. 25—8w

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick
county, on the 16th October, as a runaway,
a negro girl who calls herself Mary Ann Cole, 5
feet 3 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, has a
small scar below her right eye; her clothing a
blue and white striped cotton frock, &c. She
says she was born free, and was bound to A-
lexander Devalcoe, of Charles street Balti-
more. If the aforesaid negro girl be free, I
shall be glad to be put in possession of proof of
the fact; if a slave, the owner is requested to
come forward without delay, prove her, pay
charges, and release her from goal, otherwise
she will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, JR.

Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

PATENT WATER PROOF HATS,

The Subscriber having purchased from the
original inventor, John Heuric Tilge, the ex-
clusive privilege of manufacturing Hats in
Talbot County, under the above Patent, takes
the liberty of calling the attention of the pub-
lic to the above important improvement, and
requests them to call and see the principle
tested, which he confidently recommends, (in-
dependent of the economy) it preserves the
beauty of the Hat until worn out, by resisting
moisture and keeping its proper shape.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

11 mo. 8th, 1819.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

John Austin, an Insolvent Debtor, having ap-
plied to me as one of the Justices of the Or-
phans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the
benefits of the several insolvent laws of this
state, and having produced at the time of his
application, evidence of his residence, within
the State during the period required by law,
together with a schedule of property, and a
list of creditors so far as then recollected, and
a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement
in the goal of said county, was forthwith dis-
charged. And I do hereupon direct that the
said John Austin, give notice to his creditors
by his application and discharge as aforesaid,
by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted
four weeks in one of the newspapers printed
in Easton, before the second Saturday of next
May Court, for the county aforesaid, and that
he be and appear on that day before the said
Court, for the purpose of answering such in-
terrogatories as may be propounded by his
creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.
Given under my hand this 19th day of Octo-
ber eighteen hundred and nineteen.

EZEKIEL FORMAN.

Nov. 15—4w

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29, 1819.

Notice is hereby given, that a general meet-
ing of the Stockholders in this institution, will
be held at the Banking-House, on Monday, the
13th December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in
pursuance of the 3d fundamental article of the
act of incorporation, for the purpose of laying
before them a statement of the debts which
have remained due and unpaid after the ex-
piration of the original credit, and for the pur-
pose of deciding upon such other subjects as
may be submitted to their consideration, cal-
culated to promote the interests of the insti-
tution. By order of the Board,

HENRY PAYSON, Pres.

Nov 1—6w

LITERARY AND MUSICAL Magazine—extra.

CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATION.

FOR FIFTY CENTS PER QUARTER!

Ladies and Gentlemen who subscribe to the
LITERARY & MUSICAL MAGAZINE,

CAN OBTAIN,

FOR FIFTY CENTS,

Twenty-four Quarto pages of fashionable

MUSIC,

For the Voice and Piano-forte,
The German Flute,
Clarinet and Violin, &c.

BESIDES

REPUBLICAN EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1819.

NO. 105.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY 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.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of
the United States transmitted to both
Houses of Congress, by Mr. J. J. Mon-
roe, the following

Message:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives.

The public buildings being advanced
to a stage to afford accommodation for
Congress, I offer you my sincere con-
gratulations on the re-commencement of
your duties in the Capitol.

In bringing to view the incidents most
deserving attention, which have occur-
red since your last session, I regret to
have to state that several of our prin-
cipal cities have suffered by sickness; that
an unusual drought has prevailed in the
middle and western states; and that a
derangement has been felt in some of
our monied institutions, which has pro-
portionably affected their credit. I am
happy, however, to have it in my power
to assure you that the health of our ci-
ties is now completely restored; that the
produce of the year, though less abun-
dant than usual, will not only be amply
sufficient for home consumption, but af-
ford a large surplus for the supply of the
wants of other nations; and that the de-
rangement in the circulating paper me-
dium, by being left to those remedies
which its obvious causes suggested, and
the good sense and virtue of our fellow-
citizens supplied; has diminished.

Having informed Congress, on the
27th of February, that a treaty of amity,
settlement and limits, had been conclud-
ed in this city, between the U. States and
Spain, and ratified by the competent au-
thorities of the former, full confidence
was entertained that it would have been
ratified by his Catholic Majesty, with
equal promptitude, and a like earnest
desire to terminate, on the conditions of
that treaty, the differences which had so
long existed between the two countries.
Every view which the subject admitted
of, was thought to have justified this con-
clusion. Great losses had been sustain-
ed by citizens of the United States, from
Spanish cruisers, more than twenty years
before, which had not been redressed.

The losses had been acknowledged and
provided for by a treaty, as far back as
the year 1802, which although conclud-
ed at Madrid, was not then ratified by
the government of Spain, nor since, until
the last year, when it was suspended
by the late treaty, a more satisfactory
provision to both parties, as was presu-
med, having been made for them. Other dif-
ferences had arisen in this long interval,
affecting their highest interests, which
were likewise provided for by this last
treaty itself was formed on great consid-
eration, and a thorough knowledge of all
circumstances, the subject matter of every
article having been for years under dis-
cussion, and repeated references having
been made by the minister of Spain to his
government, on the points respecting
which the greatest difference of opinion
prevailed. It was formed by a minister
duly authorized for the purpose who had
represented his government in the United
States and been employed in this
long protracted negotiation several years,
and who, it is not denied, kept strictly
within the letter of his instructions. The
faith of Spain was therefore pledged, un-
der circumstances of peculiar force and
solemnity, for its ratification. On the part
of the U. States, this treaty was evident-
ly acceded to in a spirit of conciliation
and concession. The indemnity for
injuries and losses so long before sustain-
ed, and now again acknowledged and
provided for, was to be paid by them
without becoming a charge on the treas-
ury of Spain. For territory ceded by Spain,
other territory, of great value, to which
our claim was believed to be well found-
ed, was ceded by the U. States and in a
quarter more interesting to her. This
cession was nevertheless received, as the
means of indemnifying our citizens in a
considerable sum, the presumed amount
of their losses. Other considerations, of
great weight, urged the cession of this ter-
ritory by Spain. It was surrounded by
the territories of the U. States, on every
side, except on that of the Ocean. Spain
had lost her authority over it, and falling
into the hands of adventurers connected
with the savages, it was made the means of
unceasing annoyance & injury to our Union,
in many of its most essential interests.
By this cession then, Spain ceded a ter-
ritory, in reality, of no value to her,
& obtained concessions of the highest
importance, by the settlement of long
standing differences with the U. States
affecting their respective claims and lim-
its, and likewise relieved herself from the
obligation of a treaty relating to it which

she had failed to fulfil, & also from the re-
sponsibility incident to the most flag-
rant and pernicious abuses of her
rights where she could not support her
authority.

It being known that the treaty was
formed under these circumstances, not a
doubt was entertained that his Catholic
Majesty would have ratified it without
delay. It is to be regretted that this
expectation has been disap-
pointed: that the treaty was not ratified
within the time stipulated, and has not
since been ratified. As it is important
that the nature and character of this un-
expected occurrence should be distinctly
understood, I think it my duty to commu-
nicate to you all the facts and circum-
stances in my possession, relating to it.

Anxious to prevent all future disagree-
ment with Spain, by giving the most
prompt effect to the treaty, which had
been thus concluded, and particularly by
the establishment of a government in
Florida, which should preserve order
there, the minister of the U. States, who
had been recently appointed to his Cath-
olic Majesty, and to whom the ratifica-
tion, by his government had been com-
mitted, to be exchanged for that of Spain
was instructed to transmit the latter to
the Department of State as soon as ob-
tained, by a public ship, subjected to his
order for the purpose. Unexpected delay
occurring in the ratification by Spain,
he requested to be informed of the
cause. It was stated in reply, that the
great importance of the subject, and a
desire to obtain explanations on certain
points, which were not specified, had
produced the delay, and that an Envoy
would be despatched to the U. States, to
obtain such explanations of this govern-
ment. The Minister of the U. States,
offered to give full explanation on any
point on which it might be desired, which
proposal was declined. Having commu-
nicated this result to the Department of
State, in August last, he was instructed,
notwithstanding the disappointment and
surprise it produced, to inform the gov-
ernment of Spain, that if the treaty
should be ratified, and transmitted here
at any time before the meeting of Con-
gress, it should be received, and have
the same effect as if it had been ratified
in due time. This order was executed;
the authorized communication was made
to the government of Spain, and by its
answer, which has just been received, we
are officially made acquainted, for the
first time, with the causes which have pre-
vented the ratification of the treaty by
his Catholic Majesty. It is alleged by the
Minister of Spain, that this govern-
ment had attempted to alter one of the
principal articles of the treaty, by a de-
claration which the Minister of the U.
States had been ordered to present, when
he should deliver the ratification, by his
government, in exchange for that of Spain
—and of which he gave notice, explan-
atory of the sense in which that article
was understood. It is further alleged,
that this government had recently toler-
ated or protected an expedition from the
United States against the province
of Texas.—These two imputed acts
are stated as the reasons which have
induced his Catholic Majesty to withhold
his ratification from the treaty, to obtain
explanations respecting which, it is re-
peated that an Envoy would be forthwith
despatched to the U. States. How far
these allegations will justify the conduct
of the government of Spain, will appear on
a view of the following facts, and the
evidence which supports them.

It will be seen, by the documents trans-
mitted herewith, that the declaration men-
tioned relates to a clause in the eighth ar-
ticle, concerning certain grants of land, re-
cently made by his Catholic Majesty in
Florida, which it was understood had con-
veyed all the lands, which till then had been
ungranted. It was the intention of the par-
ties to annul these latter grants, and that
clause was drawn for that express pur-
pose, and for none other. The date of
these grants was unknown, but it was un-
derstood to be posterior to that inserted
in the article; indeed it must be obvious to
all, that if that provision in the treaty had
not the effect of annulling these grants, it
would be altogether nugatory. Immediately
after the treaty was concluded and rat-
ified by this government, an intimation
was received that these grants were of
anterior date to that fixed on by the treaty,
and that they would not, of course, be
affected by it. The mere possibility of
such a case, so inconsistent with the in-
tention of the parties and the meaning of
the article, induced the government to
demand an explanation on the subject,
which was immediately granted, and
which corresponds with this statement.
With respect to the other act alleged, that
this government had tolerated or protect-
ed an expedition against Texas, it is ut-
terly without foundation. Every discon-
tenance has invariably been given to
every such attempt within the lim-
its of the United States, as is fully evinced
by the acts of the government, and the
proceedings of the courts. There being
cause, however, to apprehend in the
course of the last summer, that some ad-

venturers entertained views of the kind
suggested, the attention of the constitu-
ted authorities in that quarter was im-
mediately drawn to them, and it is known
that the project, whatever it might be, has
utterly failed.

These facts will, it is presumed, satisfy
every impartial mind, that the government
of Spain had no justifiable cause for declin-
ing to ratify the treaty. A treaty, conclud-
ed in conformity with instructions is obli-
gatory, in good faith, in all its stipulations,
according to the true intent and meaning
of the parties. Each party is bound to
ratify it. If either could set it aside, with-
out the consent of the other, there would
be no longer any rules applicable to such
transactions, between nations. By this
proceeding, the government of Spain has
rendered to the United States a new and
very serious injury. It has been stated
that a Minister would be sent, to ask cer-
tain explanations of this government.
But, if such were desired, why were they
not asked within the time limited for the
ratification? Is it contemplated to open
a new negotiation respecting any of the
articles or conditions of the treaty? If
that were done, to what consequences
might it not lead? At what time, and in
what manner, would a new negotiation
terminate? By this proceeding, Spain
has formed a relation between the two
countries which will justify any measures
on the part of the United States, which a
strong sense of injury, and a proper re-
gard for the rights and interests of the na-
tion may dictate. In the course to be
pursued, these objects should constantly
be held in view, and have their due
weight. Our national honor must be
maintained, and a new and distinguished
proof afforded, of that regard for justice
and moderation which has invariably gov-
erned the councils of this free people. It
must be obvious to all, that, if the United
States had been desirous of making con-
quests, or had even been willing to aggr-
andize themselves in that way, they could
have no inducement from this treaty.
They would have much cause for con-
gratulation at the course which has been
pursued by Spain. An ample field for
ambition is open before them. But such a
career is not consistent with the prin-
ciples of their government, nor the interest
of the nation.

From a full view of all circumstances,
it is submitted to the consideration of
Congress whether it will not be proper for
the United States to carry the conditions
of the treaty into effect, in the same man-
ner as if it had been ratified by Spain,
claiming on their part all its advantages,
and yielding to Spain those secured to
her. By pursuing this course, we shall
rest on the sacred ground of right, sanc-
tioned in the most solemn manner by
Spain herself; by a treaty which she was
bound to ratify; for refusing to do which
she must incur the censure of other na-
tions, even those most friendly to her;
while, by confining ourselves within that
limit, we cannot fail to obtain their well
merited approbation. We must have
peace on a frontier where we have been
so long disturbed; our citizens must be
indemnified for losses so long since sus-
tained, and for which indemnity has been
so unjustly withheld from them. Accom-
plishing these great objects, we obtain all
that is desirable.

But his Catholic Majesty has twice de-
clared his determination to send a Min-
ister to the United States, to ask expla-
nations on certain points and to give
them, respecting his delay to ratify the
treaty. Shall we act, by taking the ceded
territory, and proceeding to execute the
other condition of the treaty, before this
Minister arrives and is heard? This is
a case which forms a strong appeal to the
candor, the magnanimity, and honor of this
people. Much is due to courtesy between
nations. By a short delay we shall lose
nothing; for, resting on the ground of im-
mutable truth and justice, we cannot be
diverted from our purpose. It ought to
be presumed, that the explanations, which
may be given to the Minister of Spain,
will be satisfactory, and produce the de-
sired result. In any event, the delay for
the purpose mentioned, being a further
manifestation of the sincere desire to ter-
minate, in the most friendly manner, all
differences with Spain, cannot fail to be
duly appreciated by his Catholic Majesty,
as well as by other powers. It is submit-
ted therefore, whether it will not be prop-
er to make the law proposed for carrying
the conditions of the treaty into effect,
should it be adopted, contingent; to sus-
pend its operation upon the responsibility
of the Executive, in such manner as to af-
ford an opportunity for such friendly ex-
planations as may be desired, during the
present session of Congress.

I communicate to Congress a copy of the
treaty & of the instructions to the Min-
ister of the United States at Madrid, re-
specting it; of his correspondence with the
Minister of Spain, and of such other docu-
ments as may be necessary to give a full
view of the subject.

In the course which the Spanish gov-
ernment have, on this occasion, thought
proper to pursue, it is satisfactory to
know, that they have not been counten-

anced by any other European power. On
the contrary, the opinion and wishes, both
of France and Great Britain, have not
been withheld either from the United
States or from Spain, and have been un-
equivocal in favor of the ratification. There
is also reason to believe, that the senti-
ments of the imperial government of Rus-
sia, have been the same, and that they have
also been made known to the cabinet of
Madrid.

In the civil war existing between Spain
and the Spanish provinces in this hemi-
sphere, the greatest care has been taken to
enforce the laws intended to preserve an
impartial neutrality. Our ports have con-
tinued to be equally open to both parties,
and on the same conditions, and our citi-
zens have been equally restrained from
interfering in favor of either, to the prej-
udice of the other. The progress of the
war, however, has operated manifestly in
favor of the colonies. Buenos Ayres still
maintains, unshaken, the independence
which it declared in 1816, and has enjoy-
ed since 1810.—Like success has, also
lately attended Chili and the provinces
north of the La Plata, bordering on it; and
likewise Venezuela.

This contest has, from its commence-
ment, been very interesting to other pow-
ers, and to none more so than the United
States. A virtuous people may and will
confine themselves within the limits of a
strict neutrality; but it is not in their pow-
er to behold a conflict so vitally impor-
tant to their neighbors, without the sensi-
bility and sympathy which naturally be-
long to such a case. It has been the steady
purpose of this government, to prevent
that feeling leading to excess; and it is
very gratifying to have it in my power
to state, that so strong has been the sense,
throughout the whole community, of what
was due to the character and obligations
of the nation, that few examples of a con-
trary kind have occurred.

The distance of the colonies from the parent
country, and the great extent of their popu-
lation and resources, gave them advantages
which it was anticipated, at a very early period,
it would be very difficult for Spain to surmount.
The steadiness, consistency and success with
which they have pursued their object, as evinced
more particularly by the undisturbed sov-
ereignty which Buenos Ayres has so long en-
joyed, evidently give them a strong claim to the
favorable consideration of other nations.—
These sentiments on the part of the U. States
have not been withheld from other powers,
with whom it is desirable to act in concert.—
Should it become manifest to the world, that
the efforts of Spain to subdue those provinces
will be fruitless, it may be presumed, that the
Spanish government itself, will give up the
contest. In producing such a determination,
it cannot be doubted that the opinion of
friendly powers, who have taken no part in
the controversy, will have their merited in-
fluence.

It is of the highest importance to our na-
tional character, and indispensable to the
morality of our citizens, that all violations of our
neutrality should be prevented. No door
should be left open for the evasion of our laws;
no opportunity afforded to any who may be
disposed to take advantage of it, to compro-
mit the interest or honor of the nation. It is
submitted, therefore to the consideration of
Congress, whether it may not be advisable to
revise the laws, with a view to this desirable
result.

It is submitted, also, whether it may not be
advisable to designate, by law, the several
ports or places along the coast at which, on-
ly, foreign ships of war and privateers may be
admitted. The difficulty of sustaining the regu-
lations of our commerce, and of other im-
portant interests, from abuse, without such
designation, furnishes a strong motive for this
measure.

At the time of the negotiation for the renew-
al of the Commercial Convention between the
United States and Great Britain, a hope had been
entertained that an article might have been
agreed upon, mutually satisfactory to both
countries, regulating, upon the principles of
justice and reciprocity, the commercial inter-
course between the U. States and the British
possessions, as well in the W. Indies as upon
the continent of N. America. The plenipoten-
tiaries of the two governments, not having
been able to come to an agreement on this im-
portant interest, those of the U. States reserv-
ed for the consideration of this government
the proposals which had been presented to
them as the ultimate offer on the part of the
British government, and which they were not
authorized to accept. On their transmission
here, they were examined with due delibera-
tion, the result of which was, a new effort to
meet the views of the British government.
The Minister of the U. States was instructed
to make a further proposal, which has not
been accepted. It was however declined in
an amicable manner. I recommend to the
consideration of Congress whether further pro-
hibitory provisions, in the law relating to this
intercourse, may not be expedient. It is seen
with interest, that although it has not been
practicable, as yet, to agree in any arrange-
ment of this important branch of their com-
merce, such is the disposition of the parties
that each will view any regulations, which the
other may make respecting it, in the most
friendly light.

By the fifth article of the Convention con-
cluded on the 25th of Oct. 1818, it was stipu-
lated that the differences which have arisen be-
tween the two governments, with regard to
the true intent and meaning of the fifth ar-
ticle of the treaty of Ghent, in relation to the
carrying away by British officers, of slaves
from the United States, after the exchange of
the ratifications of the treaty of peace, should
be referred to the decision of some friendly
sovereign or state, to be named for that pur-
pose. The Minister of the U. S. has been in-
structed to name to the British government a
foreign sovereign, the common friend to both
parties, for the decision of this question.—
The answer of that government to the propo-

sals, when received, will indicate the further
measures to be pursued on the part of the U. S.
Although the pecuniary embarrassments
which affected various parts of the Union dur-
ing the latter part of the preceding year, have
during the present, been considerably aug-
mented, and still continue to exist, the re-
ceipts into the Treasury, to the 30th of Sept.
last, have amounted to \$19,000,000. After
defraying the current expenses of the govern-
ment, including the interest and reimburse-
ment of the public debt, payable to that pe-
riod, amounting to \$18,200,000, there remained
in the Treasury on that day more than \$2,500,
000, which, with the sums receivable during
the remainder of the year, will exceed the
current demands upon the Treasury for the
same period.

The causes which have tended to diminish
the public receipts, could not fail to have a
corresponding effect upon the revenue which
has accrued upon imports and tonnage, during
the three first quarters of the present year.
It is, however, ascertained that the duties
which have been secured during that period
exceed \$18,000,000, and those of the whole
year will probably amount to \$23,000,000.

For the probable receipts of the next year,
I refer you to the statements which will be
transmitted from the Treasury, which will en-
able you to judge whether further provision
be necessary.

The great reduction in the price of the prin-
cipal articles of domestic growth, which has
occurred during the present year, and the con-
sequent fall in the price of labor, apparently so
favorable to the success of domestic manu-
factures, have not shielded them against other
causes adverse to their prosperity. The pecu-
niary embarrassments which have so deeply
affected the commercial interests of the nation
have been no less adverse to our manufactur-
ing establishments, in several sections of the
Union.

The great reduction of the currency which
the banks have been constrained to make, in
order to continue specie payments, and the
vitiated character of it where such reductions
have not been attempted, instead of placing
within the reach of these establishments the
pecuniary aid necessary to avail themselves of
the advantages resulting from the reduction of
the prices of the raw materials and of labor,
have compelled the banks to withdraw from
them a portion of the capital heretofore ad-
vanced to them. That aid which has been re-
fused by the banks, has not been obtained from
other sources, owing to the loss of individual
confidence, from the failures which have re-
cently occurred in some of our principal com-
mercial cities.

An additional cause of the depression of
these establishments, may probably be found
in the pecuniary embarrassments which have
recently affected those countries, with which
our commerce has been principally prosecuted.

Their manufactures, for the want of a ready
or profitable market at home, have been ship-
ped by the manufacturers to the U. States, &
in many instances, sold at a price below their
current value at the place of manufacture.
Although this practice may, from its nature,
be considered temporary or contingent; it is
not on that account less injurious in its effects.
Uniformity in the demand and price of an
article, is highly desirable to the domestic man-
ufacturer.

It is deemed of great importance to give
encouragement to our domestic manufactur-
ers. In what manner the evils adverted to
may be remedied, and how far it may be prac-
ticable, in other respects, to afford to them
further encouragement, paying due regard to
all the other great interests of the nation, is
submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

The survey of the coast for the establish-
ment of fortifications is now nearly completed
and considerable progress has been made in
the collections of materials for the construc-
tion of fortifications in the Gulf of Mexico
and in the Chesapeake Bay. The works on
the eastern bank of the Potomac, below
Alexandria, and on the Peapack in the Dela-
ware, are much advanced; and it is expected
that the fortification at the Narrows, in the
harbor of New-York, will be completed the
present year. To derive all the advantages
contemplated from these fortifications, it was
necessary that they should be judiciously pos-
ed and constructed with a view to perma-
nence. The progress hitherto has, therefore,
been slow; but as the difficulties, in parts
heretofore the least explored and known, are
surmounted, it will, in future, be more rapid.
As soon as the survey of the coast is complet-
ed, which, it is expected, will be done early
in the next spring, the engineers employed in
it will proceed to examine, for like purposes
the northern and north-western frontiers.

The troops intended to occupy a station at
the mouth of the St. Peters, on the Mississip-
pi, have established themselves there; and
those which were ordered to the mouth of the
Yellow Stone, on the Missouri, have ascended
that river to the Council Bluffs, where they
will remain until next spring, when they will
proceed to the place of their destination. I
have the satisfaction to state, that this mea-
sure has been executed in amity with the In-
dian tribes, and that it promises to produce, in
regard to them, all the advantages which were
contemplated by it.

Much progress has likewise been made in the
construction of ships of war, & in the collection
of timber and other materials for ship build-
ing. It is not doubted that our navy will soon
be augmented to the number, and placed in
all respect, on the footing provided for by
law.

The Board, consisting of engineers and na-
val officers, have not yet made their final re-
port of sites for two naval depots, as instructed
according to the resolutions of March 18th and
April 30th, 1818, but they have examined the
coast therein designated, and their report is
expected in the next month.
For the protection of our commerce in the
Mediterranean, along the southern Atlantic
coast, in the Pacific and Indian oceans, it has
been found necessary to maintain a strong na-
val force, which it seems proper for the pres-
ent to continue. There is much reason to be-
lieve, that if any portion of the squadron hereto-
fore stationed in the Mediterranean should be
withdrawn, our intercourse with the pow-
ers bordering on that sea would be much in-
terrupted, if not altogether destroyed. Such
too, has been the growth of a spirit of piracy,
in the other quarters mentioned, by adventur-
ers from every country, in abuse of the

by flags which they have assumed, that not to protect our commerce there, would be to abandon it as a prey to their rapacity. Due attention has likewise been paid to the suppression of the slave trade, in compliance with a law of the last session.

Orders have been given to the commanders of all our public ships to seize all vessels, navigated under our flag, engaged in that trade, and to bring them in, to be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by that law. It is hoped that these vigorous measures, supported by like acts by other nations, will soon terminate a commerce so disgraceful to the civilized world.

In the execution of the duty imposed by these acts, and of a high trust connected with it, it is with deep regret I have to state the loss which has been sustained by the death of Commodore Perry. His gallantry in a brilliant exploit, in the late war, added to the renown of his country. His death is deplored as a national misfortune.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1819.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship James Monroe, arrived at New-York from Liverpool in a very short passage, the editors of the Franklin Gazette have received files of the London Times, Morning Herald, and Morning Chronicle to the 31st of October. The most important articles are extracted. The reformers continued their meetings in England; and notwithstanding the increasing insolence of constables and other inferior minions of tyranny to the people, public opinion was expressed in the most unequivocal and manly language. The military preparations of the ministry were unremitted for the suppression of any revolutionary movements. At the Durham meeting, Mr. Lambton, a highly respectable gentleman, animadverted with the most pointed severity on the proceedings of the military and Magistrates at Manchester, which he declared "were written in letters of blood." Some slave he said had dared to say, that the words "Liberty or Death," inscribed on the banners of the meeting that day, were a proof of its traitorous nature. When the time came that the coupling of these words should be deemed the harbinger of rebellion, he should be glad to disown the country which had given him birth. Who had heard unmoved the song of the Scottish independence burst upon his ears?

Who would be a traitor knave?
Who would fill a coward's grave?
Who would live to be a slave?
Let him turn and flee.

Who for Scotland's king and law,
For Scotland's rights his sword would draw,
Freeman stand or freeman fall?
Let him follow me.

"He for one, would not consent in silence to hear such sentiments branded as seditious. It was the cry of liberty in similar terms which expelled the Stuarts, and made the way for the Brunswick family to the throne of these realms." A meeting had taken place in Scotland also to which the people went, marching to the tune, played on the bag-pipes, "the Campbells are coming." The chairman wore the cap of liberty, and the emblem of revolution. Hunt had differed with some of the more violent radical reformers, and his bust is stated to have been broken to pieces at some of their societies. One Thistlewood seems to be the leader of the thoroughgoing radicals. There was some talk of the Grenville party uniting with the ministry. Carlisle had been put into the king's bench prison for his blasphemy and for want of bail. He had called on his friends, the deists, as he terms them, to aid him, and anticipated the requisite assistance on the arrival of Cobbett with the bones of Paine.

In one of our late London papers, we find an extraordinary trial and conviction for murder, of an African by the name of Quai Pei. It appeared on the trial, that his object in committing the murder was, that he might eat the body of his victim, which he had actually done; and on being questioned by the Court, as appeared by the interpreter, he observed, "he like him too much—if he catch him he eat him." [This trial took place at the Sierra Leone on the 15th of May last.]

WARRINGTON, (Eng.) Oct. 27.

The people having dispersed almost immediately after the riot act was read by Mr. Lyon yesterday, and that too upon the mere request of the constables, the order so precipitately dispatched for the cavalry was countermanded. But the reading of the riot act itself was a precipitate and uncalled for proceeding. So indeed Mr. Borron thought, for he distinctly said that he saw no necessity for so doing—but Mr. Lyon's irritability was not to be restrained. "I will not," he exclaimed, "allow this tumultuous rising to disturb the peace of the town." And he then rushed indignantly among the people to read the usual proclamation according to the riot act. But really from what I saw this they magistrate might with just as much propriety proceed to read the riot act to an assembly collected to witness the exhibition of Punch, or to disperse the people who usually follow a vociferous ballad singer; it was, indeed, the most wanton exercise of authority, I have ever witnessed.

When Sir Charles Wolseley and Mr. Pearson came out of Mr. Lyon's house, they were so jostled and pressed upon by the special constables, under the pretence of protection, that Sir Charles appealed to the magistrates, requesting them to withdraw the constables, by whom he was annoyed. At length the constables withdrew. Sir Charles having with difficulty persuaded the people to cease cheering & to disperse, Sir Charles and Mr. Pearson have left this town for Manchester.

London, Oct. 28.

Sheffield Reform Meeting.

A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of this town and the neighborhood, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late proceedings at Manchester, was held on Monday last, on a vacant and very spacious plot of ground called the Brocco having been previously adjourned from Paradise square, the place where the town meetings are usually convened. The situation of the Brocco is admirably adapted for such a purpose; it lies on the declivity of a hill, at the bottom of which the hustings were fixed, forming as it were, a natural theatre, where every individual, by being elevated above those before him, commanded a perfect view of the speakers, as they successively presented themselves on this important occasion. Early in the morning the greatest bustle was observed in every quarter of the town, and as the time approached for bringing the scattered groups into one compact mass, the interest of the scene was gradually heightened. A very large body met in the Wicker, under the direction of the general committee, which was joined by companies from different parts of the neighborhood; and the whole paraded through the principal streets in procession, accompanied by bands of music playing "The Dead March in Saul," "Scots who ha' wi' Wallace bled," and several other impressive and solemn airs. Most of the individuals in this motley group displayed some emblem of mourning; the females being for the most part attired in black, and the men wearing white hats with crape and green ribbons.

Upon arriving at the place of destination, the people arranged themselves into a regular and compact body, without the least uproar. The effect now from the bottom of the hill, became truly imposing and such as we never before witnessed in this town. Numerous banners were interspersed throughout the great assembly, bearing a variety of devices and inscriptions, some of which deserved all the execration which they universally received. We selected those within the reach of our eye.

In front of the hustings a large green flag, labelled—Beware, beware, a plot, a plot!

"Civil and religious liberty is our birth-right."
"Britons unite and be free—may our soldiers be brave, and our magistrates merciful."

A black flag, with red letters—"Innocent blood crieth aloud for vengeance."

"The rights of man—liberty, truth and justice."

"Thou shalt do no murder."

Black flag, white letters—"To the immortal memory of the reformers massacred at Manchester."

"England, Scotland, and Ireland, hold to the laws."

One of the devices was, a cavalry man cutting down a woman.

London, Oct. 3.

We lay before our readers, this day, an ample account of the proceedings which took place yesterday at Norwich, where the Norfolk Country Meeting was held, pursuant to a requisition signed by the Duke of Norfolk and other Noblemen and Gentlemen. The space which we have been anxious to devote to the Meeting itself, must necessarily circumscribe our comments upon it. To our great surprise his Grace the duke of Norfolk was not there himself. No cause was assigned for his absence. The meeting was not numerous, scarcely three thousand persons being present. Lord Albemarle opened the business in a speech, which vehemently insisted upon a revolution being at hand. We agree with his lordship that such a calamity does threaten us; and we think it would inevitably happen, if the counsels of whigs were implicitly followed at this crisis. Both parties, however seem agreed as to the main fact: & the only point of difference relates to the means that should be employed to save the Constitution. Our opinion of what they should be, we need not now reiterate.

A Loyal Protest or Counter Declaration, against the Meeting, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County, Lord Oxford, Lord Wodehouse, John Wodehouse, Esq. &c. was very properly put forth. In this Declaration, they deprecate, as Englishmen ought, a prejudiced crimination of individuals, whose conduct is to be decided upon by the legal tribunals of the country. They further declare, that they feel it their duty to "withhold their support from such a meeting, more particularly as it may become the means of increasing, at the present moment, the spirit of insubordination, already too prevalent, and of weakening that respect and attachment which the people of this country have always felt for the constituted authorities of the realm."

Meeting of the Radicals in Finsbury Market Place.

Every thing that can be learnt of the proceedings of those desperate and deluded men, the adherents of Thistlewood, Watson and Preston, leads us to believe, that unless very closely watched or powerfully restrained, they will on Monday next produce some serious disturbance. Since their quarrel with Hunt, they have determined, we hear, to discard his flag and cockade, which are red, and to assume a new one, which will be green and white.

Their arrangements for the Meeting in Finsbury Market place are said to be on a large scale. The following has been communicated to us as an outline. The assembly will not come together promiscuously, as has been usual with the Reform Meetings in the metropolis—but they will proceed to the place of rendezvous in regular divisions, under their respective leaders. It is ascertained that 20 stand of colors are prepared for the occasion, and that their divisions will march in the following order, viz:—

One division from Tower-hill; one ditto from Smithfield—one ditto from Spaffelds—one ditto from the bottom of Holborn—two ditto from the Obelisk, Westminster-road—one ditto from the Shepherd and Shepherdess Fields—and the last from Northampton square.

These madmen have openly and repeatedly avowed their intention of going armed to their meetings, and it is well ascertained that some of them have secretly furnished themselves with arms for that purpose.

COBBETT.

We stated last week that this gentleman embarked a short time since for England, from New York, but have since learnt we were incorrect in thus announcing his departure. Mr. Cobbett engaged and paid for a passage nearly a month ago, and made every preparation for embarking; but just as he was about to sail, the owner of the ship, a Mr. W——, a Quaker, met Cobbett on board, and thus accosted him. "Friend Cobbett, thou canst not sail in this vessel nor in any ship of mine." "Why not?" replied Mr. C. with surprise. "Thou hast too much to do with political matters, friend Cobbett, for the cabin of my ship," was the Quaker's answer. "But I have paid for my passage, and have made arrangements to be in England early in November, and the disappointment will be great if I am unable to proceed." "Verily, friend Cobbett, that I cannot help; thy purse cannot mend thy politics, and thy money must perish with thee, ere thou depart in my vessel," was the only consolation for the disappointment, that Mr. C. could obtain. The fact was, that several Englishmen had taken passage in the same vessel, and on being informed that Cobbett was to be their fellow passenger, they applied en masse to the owner, and informed him that they must, and should immediately leave the vessel, if Cobbett was permitted to proceed with them. The result was, that Cobbett very coolly took back his passage money, re-embarked his baggage and patiently waited for a passage in some vessel, whose owner was not a Quaker, or whose cabin was not filled with the rosy faced subjects of John Bull.

New Haven Reg.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) Nov. 20.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

We have heard a singular story within a few days from several respectable sources, respecting the discovery of a human skeleton in a remote part of Litchfield, which it is thought will lead to the discovery of a murder, now for the first time supposed to have been committed there about twenty four years since. It seems, that on repairing an old house formerly occupied by Mr. —, and enlarging the cellar, the skeleton of a man was found in a singular position, under what was formerly a bed-room. This circumstance immediately brought to recollection a number of suspicious incidents which occurred about the time before mentioned; but which disconnected with the human bones, were not much regarded. Among these incidents were the following.—A man in this neighborhood undertook a long journey, leaving his wife as the house-keeper of the aforesaid Mr. —. Several months afterwards, the latter took up a stray horse, saddle & bridle had them advertised, and no owner appearing, they were sold according to law. Not long after this event, the woman was said to have received a letter announcing the death of her husband; and sometime afterwards, she married the said —. The union was not a very happy one, and at times, when ill-treated, the wife was heard to threaten to expose her husband. Now there was nothing very singular in all these occurrences, excepting the saddle and bridle found upon the stray horse; and had it not been for the bones, they probably would never have been thought of again. We understand the grand jury have had the subject under consideration, and have sent for the aforesaid — and wife, who several years since removed to —, where they now reside.

Mirror.

Original Anecdote.

Two Milk-men, some days since, finding cents very scarce, were much troubled in making change when they sold their milk.—They accordingly agreed to go to the United States Branch Bank in this city, (New York,) and get twenty dollars in cents. After the cents were delivered to them, on their way to the Ferry, they stopped at a Porter House, to get some punch, when they deposited the bag containing the money on the table.—Ah! said an old man who sat in the room, if all that was in the bag was half joes, it would be something handsome.

To which remark, one of the milk-men said they are half Joes; upon which the old man offered a bet of ten dollars. The stake money was put in a third person's hands, when the milk-man, making the bet, called to the other milk-man, whose name was Joseph—Joe, says he, 'are not these in the bag half yours?' 'Yes,' says Joe. 'There,' says he, 'I told you they were half Joes,' and accordingly took the bet.—*Ed. Cabinet.*

A NEW ELECTRICAL MACHINE.

A Sheriff's officer has lately written a treatise on electricity. These gentlemen may themselves be classed among the natural phenomena, by possessing the singular property of shocking every body they touch.

CONGRESS.

Abstract of Proceedings.

MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1819.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the Sixteenth Congress of the United States, at its First Session, the Members thereof assembled at the hour of 12 o'clock, in their respective Chambers, at the Capitol.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Barbour, of Va. President pro tempore of the Senate, having taken the chair—

The roll of Members was called over, and it appeared that

A quorum being present, and the House of Representatives being advised thereof, the Senate proceeded to business.

A committee of Accounts was appointed consisting of Messrs. Roberts, Burrill and Leake.

The President laid before the Senate a copy of the Constitution of Government formed by the People of the State of Alabama, which was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Williams, of Miss. Brown and Macon, to consider and report thereon.

And, after appointing a committee on their part, to wait on the President, and inform him that the Senate were ready to receive any communication he might have to make. The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.

Mr. Sandford offered for consideration sundry resolutions, for the reference of the several subjects of the President's Message to committees. They shall be further noticed when acted on.

A bill, to authorize the transmission, by Members and Officers of Congress, free of postage, of any documents printed by order of either House of Congress, was read three times, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Mellen presented the memorial of the people of the District of Maine, praying to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, together with a copy of the constitution which they have formed for their government; and the same was referred to the committee to whom had been referred the constitution of the State of Alabama, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Williams, of Miss. from the committee to whom that subject had been referred, reported a bill, declaring the admission of the state of Alabama into the Union; which was twice read, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and subsequently read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 6.

The list of Members being called over by the Clerk,

The House then proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, by ballot; and the ballots having been counted by Mr. Pleasants and Mr. Mosely, it appeared that the whole number of votes given in was 155; of which there were

For Henry Clay, of Ky. 147

Scattering votes, 8

So that Mr. Clay was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was accordingly conducted to the chair by Mr. Pleasants and Mr. Mosely, and the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Newton.

When Mr. Clay, the Speaker elect, addressed the House as follows:

"Gentlemen: Again called, by your favorable opinion to the distinguished station to which I have been frequently assigned by that of your predecessors, I owe to you the expression of my most respectful thanks; and I pray you to believe that I feel inexpressible gratitude, as well for the honor itself as for the flattering manner in which it has been conferred. In our extensive confederacy, gentlemen, embracing such various and important relations, it must necessarily happen that each successive Session of the House of Representatives will bring with it subjects of the greatest moment. During that which we are now about to open, we have every reason to anticipate that the matters which we shall be required to consider and decide, possess the highest degree of interest. To give effect to our deliberations; to enable us to command the respect of those who may witness or be affected by them, and to entitle us to the affection and confidence of our constituents, the maintenance of order and decorum is absolutely necessary. Being quite sure that your own comfort, your sense of propriety, and the just estimate which you must make of the dignity which belongs to this House, will induce you to render to the Chair your cordial co-operation, I proceed to discharge its duties, with the sincere assurance of employing my best exertions to merit the choice which you have been pleased to make. And it will be to me the greatest happiness, if I should be so fortunate as to satisfy, in this respect, your expectations.

The Members were then called over by states, and severally sworn to support the Constitution of the United States.

The House then proceeded to the choice of a Clerk, and, on motion, Thos. Dougherty was appointed, nem. con.

In like manner, Thomas Dunn was appointed Sergeant at Arms, Thomas Claxton, door-keeper, and Benjamin Burch, Assistant door-keeper to the House.

Mr. Anderson of Ky. presented to the House the Constitution formed by the people of the territory of Alabama, for their government—which was referred to a select committee, and ordered to be printed.

And after appointing a committee on their part to join the committee appointed by the Senate to wait on the President, The House adjourned till to-morrow.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

James Barbour, President pro tem.
Charles C. Smith, Secretary.
Mountain Bayly, Sergeant at Arms.
Henry Timms, Doorkeeper.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Henry Clay, Speaker.
Thomas Dougherty, Clerk.
Thomas Dunn, Sergeant at Arms.
Thomas Claxton, Doorkeeper.
Benjamin Burch, Assistant do.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

Little was done to-day in either house of Congress, except the reading of the President's Message; of which 5000 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate, and 5000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives. The documents which accompanied the Message are more voluminous than we expected. The substance of them is clearly and intelligibly stated in the Message. In the course of a day or two they shall be laid before our readers in extenso.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.

The following committees were announced to have been appointed by the Speaker, in pursuance of the order of yesterday, and the preceding day.

To take into consideration the Constitution of the State of Alabama.—Messrs. Anderson, Taylor and Pleasants.
Joint committee on Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Darlington and Foot.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, presented a Memorial from the people of Maine, praying to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, together with a copy of the constitution formed for state; which was referred to a committee of five members, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Scott, of Missouri, presented the Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Missouri, praying to be authorized to form a Constitution of State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; which was also referred to a select committee.

Mr. Strong of New York, gave notice that on to-morrow he should ask leave to introduce a bill to prohibit the further extension of slavery within the territories of the U. States.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of N. Y. the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Nelson of Va. being called to the chair.

The President's message of yesterday being taken into consideration—

Mr. Taylor offered for the consideration of the committee the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States, as relates to the subject of carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and Spain, the condition of the independent governments of South America; the admission in our ports of foreign ships of war and privateers, and all other subjects on foreign affairs, be referred to a select committee.

2. That so much of the Message as relates to fortifications, and other military subjects, be referred to a select committee.

3. That so much as relates to the navy, naval depots, and the protection of our commerce upon the ocean, be referred to a select committee.

4. That so much of the Message as relates to manufactures and to our commercial intercourse with British colonies, ports, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

5. That so much of the Message as relates to the suppression of the slave trade, be referred to a select committee.

6. That so much of the Message as relates to the subject of revenue, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means. These resolutions were separately agreed to without debate, excepting one conversation respecting that which relates to the committee of commerce and manufactures, in consequence of a motion yesterday made by Mr. Little, of Maryland, now pending, to distribute the subjects of commerce and manufactures to two distinct committees. The resolutions, however, were agreed to in the above shape, and, being reported to the House, were there also severally agreed to.

The consideration of the resolve for amending the rules of the House, so as to direct the appointment of a committee of Commerce, & another committee of Manufactures, in lieu of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures heretofore annually appointed, was then called for.

[After a debate of some length between Mr. Norton of Va. Mr. Little of Md. and Mr. Smith, of N. C. the question on the proposed amendment was taken and decided in the affirmative, 88 against 60.]

STATE OF ALABAMA.

The resolution from the Senate, declaring the admission of the State of Alabama into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, was received and twice read. With considerable opposition as to the day on which it should be read a third time, to day was determined on—and it was read a third time, finally passed without a division, and returned to the Senate.

The yeas and nays were required on its passage, but the requisition was not sustained by one fifth of the house, the necessary number.

The Rev. Mr. Alison was chosen Chaplain to Congress on the part of the House of Representatives.

And the House adjourned.

Several hundreds of poor persons, at a fair lately held in the neighborhood of the county of Limerick, Ireland, hired themselves for 4d a day, without diet.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Dec. 6, 1819.

A sufficient number of members not being present to form a quorum, the house adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.

A sufficient number of Delegates being convened, they severally qualified and proceeded to organize the house by the election of the following officers: General Tobias E. Stansbury, Speaker. John Brewer, Esq. Chief Clerk. Peter Webb, Esq. Assistant Clerk. Cornelius H. Mills, Sergeant at Arms. John Quinn, Door keeper, and John H. Carroll, Ervin Spencer, Thomas Pollard, John W. Preston, Joseph Ireland, Committee Clerks.

The Rev. Mr. Gest was appointed Chaplain. The house adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.

On motion by Mr. Kennedy, the speaker was authorized to appoint the standing committees, whereupon the following gentlemen were named.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Forwood, Schoebly, Stevens, Wm. R. Steuart, Price, Dennis and Washington.

Committee of Elections and Privileges.—Messrs. Boyle, Montgomery, Maulsby, Harrison, Blackstone, & Jackson.

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.—Messrs. Marriott, A. Spence, Brackenridge, Maulsby, and Ross.

Committee of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Montgomery, Kennedy, Peter, H. Hall, Quinton, Garner, and Polk.

On Motion by Mr. Kennedy, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the state directors for the several banks of this state who shall be appointed at this session, shall not be entitled to any accommodation in any of the said banks on account of that appointment, during the term for which they shall be appointed.

A committee of Pensions and Revolutionary claims was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Maulsby, Hayward, Peter, E. Brown and Stonestreet.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the treasurer of the Western Shore, including a report under the supplement to the 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; also a statement of the taxes received from certain Banks, pursuant to acts of Assembly of 1817 to constitute a fund for the support of county schools; also, a statement shewing the supposed deficiency in the revenues for the year 1820, after having added \$100,000 received from the United States subsequent to the period to which the accounts of the treasury department were closed.

The house adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Jenifer laid a resolution on the table, authorizing the Governor and council to have the election laws printed, and distributed to the Levy Courts of the state.

Mr. Harrison delivers a bill, to authorize the County Court of Queen Ann's to divide certain real estate.

Leave given to report a supplement to the act for amending and reducing into one system, the law and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, &c.

The house adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 10.

Leave given to report a bill to repeal an act to regulate the manner of granting licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors, and to prevent persons from dealing with free negroes after sunset, in Kent County, passed in 1818.

Leave given to report a bill to authorize the justices of the Levy Court of Charles County to dispose of, in such manner as they may deem expedient, the house in which the clerk and registers offices are held.

Mr. Jenifer laid a message on the table proposing to go into the election of United States Senators, and the question was taken on a second reading, which was rejected, 34 to 24.

Leave given to report a bill to postpone the operation of the act for the recovery of debts due from the several banks in this state, and to compel the said banks to pay specie for their notes, or forfeit their charters, passed in 1818.

The house adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 11.

The Senate of Maryland formed a quorum, and organized yesterday by the election of the following officers:

Col. Wm. Spencer, President. John N. Watkins, Chief Clerk. Thomas I. Brice, Assistant Clerk. Louis Gassaway, Committee Clerk. Gottlieb J. Grammar, Messenger. Henry Coulter, Door Keeper.

No other business of importance was transacted.

Overseer.

A sober, industrious single man may hear of a good situation by enquiring at this Office—Good Recommendations will be required. Nov. 29—47

To be Hired

For the ensuing year, several valuable Negro Men, Women and Boys, for whom situations in Talbot County would be preferred. C. GOLDSBOROUGH. Shout Creek, near Cambridge, Dec. 2.—4w.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13.

Our readers are referred to the first page of this day's paper for the President's Message.

GRAND ARRIVAL.

This morning arrived in the "ancient city" of Annapolis, that distinguished character General Sweep, who has come to lend his aid to the democratic party in Maryland in organizing the political army of the state. The general was attended as usual by a numerous suite of patriots of high pretensions, and was preceded by two men bearing long poles with large brooms attached to the end of each as the emblems of the business on which he came. As soon as the General arrived at his lodgings, one of the broom-bearers was ordered to take stations in front of the Government House, and the other of the Council Chamber. He was most cordially welcomed upon his entrance into the "ancient city," by his numerous friends of all colours.—The high dignitaries and the low dignitaries all emulated each other in marks of most pointed attention. The L^{td} Ch^{ll} delivered the address, and then played a solo on the violin, that exquisite little air, "Fire in the mountains run boys' run" with variations. Next the L^{td} M^{ry} presented the general with the freedom of the city in a large, new japanned tobacco box, with the motto on the lid "Death to Federalism."—The chief grave digger, sir J^{ph} M^{gg} assured the general, that the director general of his funeral obsequies might command his services at half price, in case the general should dignify the "ancient city" by his death, and Miss H^{ssy} Sth solicited the generals washing, and begged the honor of his company the next morning to cake and cordial. After these came various orders of subordinates, limping printers and printer's devils, who with the many colored "gentlemen in the street" terminated the whole with a grand vocal piece got up for the occasion, the chorus of which was "Leave not a wreck behind."

This great character, general Sweep, is invariably the attendant of the democratic party whenever they come into power; for there is something in his system so productive of discipline, that the good effects of it are immediately observable.—He is very liberal in bounty money for recruits and dresses his whole command in the most popular style.—Desirous to learn the tactics of the enemy & to obtain every information of their movements and their plans he sometimes bribes a deserter with a corporal's or sergeant's commission, or even occasionally with that of an ensign, in order that he may procure from him the necessary information. The general though of small stature is a man of great vigor and boldness.—His staff he composes always of his active compatriots, and like his favorite Napoleon, he never stands for character in appointments if he can procure a man fitted to answer his purpose.

THE FIRST FRUITS OF DEMOCRACY.

Tobias E. Stansbury, Speaker of the House of Delegates. It ought to be known, to the good people of this state, that this is the same Tobias E. Stansbury, who in 1812 openly approved and applauded, the infuriated mob of Baltimore, for violating the laws and who declared, that had he been present, he would have participated, in murdering the intrepid men, who had determined to maintain the liberties of the country, by maintaining the liberty of the press, who when called on by the civil authority, to maintain the laws, by protecting the prisoners confined in the Baltimore jail, not only refused, but by his conduct, during the whole horrible and atrocious scene, instigated the ferocious and blood thirsty mob of Baltimore to murder a small band of unarmed men, who did murder General Lingam, an old revolutionary soldier, and maimed and beat, with an intention to murder, General Lee, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Winchester, Mr. Murray, and others; men who under a sacred pledge of protection from General Stickler, Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Attorney General Montgomery, had parted with their arms, and agreed to submit themselves to the tribunals of the country. Yet this man, at once an object of scorn and detestation, is appointed to preside over the House of Delegates; to expound the rules and usages of the House, to maintain order and decorum in their legislation. Tobias E. Stansbury who's disgrace and depravity stands recorded in its archives, is selected, as the speaker of the House of Delegates.

Let those who doubt, read the following extracts from the depositions, taken by the Committee of Grievances in 1812.

Extract from the deposition of William Gwinn.

"General Stansbury, a few days afterwards, made the following acknowledgment. 'I did say, and I say again, that every rascal, in the house in Charles street, ought to have been put to death, every scoundrel of them; he admitted, that he was near the jail, the evening when it was broke open, that the mob called on him to assist in detaching the prisoners, and he told him he would not assist in detaching the prisoners; that they had brought the mob on themselves, by their conduct, and that they might take the consequences; he also admitted, that he told the mayor, at the jail, when he was endeavoring to persuade the mob, that the men in prison would be tried and punished for their conduct, that it would be useless to attempt to punish them by law, as they would remove their trials into another county, perhaps to Montgomery, where they would certainly be acquitted.'"

Extract from the deposition of Edward Johnson, then Mayor of Baltimore.

"I saw General Stansbury at the jail, on horseback, on the afternoon of the twenty-eighth. General Stansbury addressed to deponent this remark, 'You well know, Mr. Johnson, that these persons can remove their trial to Montgomery, and what sort of a trial will they have there?' I had all the evening been unremittingly employed, talking to the people, pointing out to them, the impropriety of their violence, my impression is, that this took place, when the people had considerably dispersed."

The bill of rights, declares, that every man shall be entitled to a fair trial, by an impartial jury. The laws, the wise and humane laws of Maryland, in favor of Life, liberty, property, and character, provide, that to avoid the effect of prejudice, a man may remove his cause from the county where the charge is preferred, to an adjoining county, but the mild spirit of the constitution and laws, suited not the sanguinary and ferocious purposes of General Stansbury, he was in pursuit of blood, and the vile mob of Baltimore Town, were made his executioners without a trial, for Mr. Johnson states, that when General Stansbury addressed to him his remarks, that the mob had considerably dispersed, and it was by such speeches of such men as General Stansbury, that they were again rallied, and brought up to the massacre.

When such men as Tobias E. Stansbury, is selected to fill high and honorable stations in the state, let good men beware.

Fatal Accident.—On Thursday last a Mr. Eli Sparklin, of Caroline county, after disposing of a quantity of Peach Brandy and Cider in this town, started in the evening on his return home, was found next morning dead on the Dover road, dreadfully mangled. His thigh broken in two places and his skull fractured.—It is supposed his horses took fright, and being unable to manage them he was dashed from his cart and instantly killed; the cart was laying, upset a short distance from the spot where Mr. S. was discovered; the horses were taken up at the Dover Bridge.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 9.

A draft upon the national treasury for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars more of the monies advanced during the late war by Maryland, on account of the United States, for the purchase of arms and military stores, was last week received by our treasurer. We feel gratified in noticing this circumstance, not only because it shows that the administrators of the general government are satisfied that this state, as far as her means would permit, faithfully performed her duty during that short but costly conflict, but because it shows the correctness of the course pursued by the federalists, to whose exertions the people of Maryland stand fairly indebted for its recovery; and likewise because it puts to confusion the clamorous horde who contended that we had no right to ask a reimbursement of expenditures then made, and who, had their counsel been regarded, would have deprived her of a fair indemnification, though she is entitled to it upon every principle of justice.

For the Easton Gazette.

ADAMS, Dec. 30, 1819.

Mr. GRAHAM,

I am one, among the many young men of our state, who have but little to do, or rather, who do but little. Of late I have been very much affected with the *cacothese scribendi*. If you, sir, have ever been under the influence of this paper-consuming malady, you perfectly well know that the only remedy, in the least efficacious, is to make public one's writings. I therefore appeal to your humanity, when I ask you, to give a few of my productions a place in your Gazette. Should my first essay meet with a friendly reception, I shall be encouraged to furnish you with some other pieces, such, as will, I hope, be more worthy of an insertion in your well conducted paper.

Yours, &c. JUVENIS.

A DEFENCE OF PROFANE SWEARING. To combat the vices and prejudices of mankind is ever a disagreeable and often an useless task. So far therefore am I from undertaking it, that my present object is to offer a few remarks, in vindication of profane swearing, a practice, which, notwithstanding the number of its votaries, has but few advocates.

The courageous man ever gains honor and applause; while the coward meets with nothing but infamy and reproach. But every man is not born a hero. Those, to whom nature has given but a small portion of courage, must therefore contrive and adopt some measure to make themselves appear bold & intrepid. What can better answer this purpose than profane swearing? By a code of laws, which, though formed several thousand years ago, is supposed by many to remain in full force and virtue, the practice recommended is no less forbidden than even theft or murder. We well know that a person guilty of either of the last, is placed in rather a perilous situation. If then the aforesaid laws still continue valid, (and this I believe is the general opinion of those opposed to swearing accomplishments,) he who possesses and practices these accomplishments, must be considered not only brave, but even audacious. Were he not so, we cannot imagine that he would so cheerfully expose himself to those appalling dangers, which we are told await him. Besides, his courage is exercised coolly and deliberately, and we must therefore consider him more praise-worthy than either the thief or the murderer; for the former of these is often compelled to become such or perish; and the latter is frequently in a paroxysm of rage, almost forced to kill his enemy. From these observations every one must conclude that among those who know nothing about courage, profanity is a very good substitute for it; and that it therefore very properly deserves to be practised by every coward.

It is said by profane swearers, that when enraged, nothing more quickly assuages the violence of their passions, than

a hearty volley of oaths and curses. In this we may not be able precisely to explain the *modus operandi*; but this inability should by no means prevent our crediting the assertion. Indeed, we have the clearest evidence of its truth in the universal propensity to make use of expressions not strictly conformable to the laws concerning "Yes and Nay." Those, whose consciences are rather tender, content themselves with making use of such phrases as these, "I vow," "Gracious!" "Good Heaven!" "God—bless me," &c. They who are less scrupulous, use terms of a less equivocal character. The assertion then being considered correct, if one person be insulted and abused by another, all that he has to do by way of redressing his wrongs, or at least satisfying himself, is to prepare his "cursing and swearing artillery," and with it, make an attack on his antagonist. We will suppose the other ready for action, and willing to use the same kind of arms. Then though oaths should roll on oaths, they'd harmless meet opposing oaths; and though the combatants should be furious and determined and the contest long and doubtful, no blood need flow to satisfy their vengeance. Now will not any humane and candid person say, that this method of deciding controversies is far preferable to the barbarous custom of boxing. When boxers fight, fist sounds on fist, and blow succeeds to blow, noses bleed and eyes are blackened, joints are sprained and ribs oft broken. Surely no one, after having read such a truly *della cruscana* description of the two kinds of warfare, can for a moment hesitate to give the preference to the former. Should there notwithstanding be any one among my readers so obdurate, as to choose to cane, rather than curse a man, who had insulted him all that I have to say is simply this—he is one who has no need of oaths to make himself appear courageous, and one whom it is the interest of every gentleman-swearer to avoid offending.

An argument in favor of profane swearing, may be adduced from the ease with which, a person addicted to it, can confirm all his assertions. In opposition to this very forcible argument, some shrewd fellow may urge that the frequency of oaths tends to lessen our respect for them, and thus to make their validity more questionable. In answering this objection, pure mathematical reasoning will be adopted. Perhaps from this circumstance none but mathematicians will be able to comprehend it. They at least must however acknowledge it to be perfectly conclusive. These two principles I take to be axioms. 1st The assertion of any person deserves some credit. 2dly The oath of a person deserves still more credit. My theorem is this—an assertion that is sworn to, a great number of times, ought to be considered perfectly true. Demonstration. By axiom first, an assertion equals some credit; and by axiom second an oath equals still greater credit. Now if the oath be added to the assertion and the "still greater credit" "to some credit," i. e. equals to equals it is evident that the sum of the assertion and oath must equal very considerable credit; wherefore any one by continuing to add oaths to his assertion can at length make himself perfectly believed. Q. E. D. From this demonstration can be drawn a very important corollary, viz. That the number of oaths must ever be in the inverse ratio of a man's good character for veracity.

One more argument will, I think, be sufficient to convince the most obdurate of the policy and propriety of using profane language. It is well known that those, who by the vulgar are called sots and drunkards, but by the genteel swearer d—sh clever fellows, are generally distinguished by their profaneness. To be able to speak their language, and to express himself in their manner, must surely be a great gratification to one, who admires such characters. Even if he do not admire them, none can ever cease to applaud the generosity and amiableness of that gentleman, who condescends to imitate and thus in some measure to patronize the most abject of the human race.

Thus we see that profane swearing makes the coward appear a hero, enables him to redress wrongs and fight battles, without compelling him to hurt his opponent or (what would be infinitely worse) hurt his own dear limbs—that it capacitates a man to gain full credit for all his assertions—and finally serves to conspicuously display his complaisance and kindness to those degraded wretches, who have lost the esteem and even pity of the world. Let then the coward, as well as he who wants veracity and admires drunkards, addict himself to this *hervic* practice.

No. I. C. H.—17.

*A good old presbyterian gentleman of my acquaintance exclaims with great earnestness, whenever vexed—"I swampity, swampity swampit!"

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. Actual sales of Wheat—Red, \$1 6—White, \$1 10 to \$1 12—Corn, 56 to 58 cents. Rye, \$2 to 55 cents. Eastern Shore Oats, 45 to 48 cents—Hay, per ton, 17 to \$18—Straw, do. \$11—Country Oats, 56 cents. Onions, N. E. per 100 bushels \$7—Retail, 10 cts. Maryland do. per bushel 1 12 1/2—Pork, fresh, per lb. \$6—Flour, from the waggon, \$5 75—Whiskey, do. 38 to 39 cts.—Cheese, wholesale, 9 to 10 cts.—Retail 11 to 14 cts. Plaster Paris, in the stone per ton, \$6 50—Do. ground per ton, \$8 50. Wholesale price in barrels, \$1 30—Retail 1 1/2.—Am. Farmer.

MARRIED

On Thursday the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Martindale, Mr. Samuel Neville to Mrs. Elizabeth Rawlings, both of Centerville.

On the same day by the Rev. Mr. Sparks, Mr. James Fulkner to Miss Margaret Godwin, both of Queen Ann's County.

DIED

On the 12th inst. at his residence, in this county, Capt. THOMAS FRAZIER, after a few weeks indisposition.

OBITUARY.

Departed this transitory life, on Thursday the 2nd, of December, at Tobacco Bluff his residence in Dorchester County, Maryland, after a protracted and painful illness, which he bore with fortitude and christian resignation, Thomas Jones, Esq. in the 63rd year of his age. In his death, society has been deprived of one of its most useful and valuable members. His virtues, which were the fruits of the rectitude of his heart, were usefully active in all the relations of social life. May his relatives & friends, emulate his virtues, and like him make preparation for the awful change which awaits them.

Removal.

The Office of the EASTON GAZETTE, is removed to the House occupied for many years as a Tavern by Mr. James Rue, and nearly opposite the former Office.

Cheap Goods.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their Customers and the Public generally, that they expect to open in a few days an extensive supply of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEEN'S-WARE & CUTLERY.

Which with what they have on hand will comprise a Superb Assortment—all which they are determined to offer low for Cash. GROOME & LAMBIN, Easton, Dec. 13

Notice.

The County Clerks on the Eastern Shore, that have not forwarded their lists of Fines and Forfeitures, Amalgams, Ordinary, Retailers and Pedlars Licences for the present year, are requested to transmit them to this Office without further delay. And the Sheriffs for the time being on this shore, are respectfully requested to close their accounts with the state for this present year 1819, at farthest, on or before the first day of February next. If any of the said sheriffs will claim allowance for Insolvents or Non-residents, they are desired to transmit proved lists thereof to this Office, on or before the aforesaid first day of February next, as no claim for Insolvents or Non-residents for the year 1819, will be allowed after that day by

WILL RICHARDSON, Tr. E. S. Md.

Dec. 13

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his services to the public. The establishment has undergone considerable repair, and received such alterations and additions, under the immediate observation of the subscriber, as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and comfort of all those 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 provided with Grain of every kind, and Hay, &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 honest and attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all of those who may call to see him.

JESSE SHEFFER.

Dec. 13--

HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

The Trustees of Hillsborough School have the satisfaction to announce to the public, that this Institution is in a complete state to receive pupils, the house having been fitted up for the purpose of introducing the Lancasterian System of instruction, which on trial meets the most sanguine expectations of its warmest advocates. This system is coming into use in many places throughout the country, and is admired by some of the greatest men of the nation.

The School is under the direction of Mr. NEWTON, a gentleman of correct deportment, and who has shewn himself well qualified for the charge. In this Seminary there are offered the advantages of a good English or Classical Education, on very reasonable terms. Literary gentlemen and others are respectfully invited to visit the Institution.

The price of tuition is, for Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, including common books and stationery, \$12 per annum; and for the higher branches of the Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek Languages, \$20 per annum—payable quarterly.

Board for students can be had for 80 to 90 dollars per year.

Signed by order of the Trustees, HENRY MEEDS, President.

Hillsborough Dec. 7 1819. (13)—3w

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

December 4th, 1819.

On application of Ann Derochbrune, Administratrix, and William Reed, Administrator of Elephelt Meeds, late of Queen Ann's County deceased, Ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the papers printed in the town of Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the original entry on the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and nineteenth.

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

Pursuant to the above Order.

This is to give notice that the subscribers of Queen Ann's County have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Elephelt Meeds, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers at or before the 20th day of February 1820—they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this sixth day of December Anno Domini eighteen hundred and nineteenth.

ANN DEROCHEBRUNE, Administratrix.

WILLIAM REED, Administrator. December 13—3w

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia True American.
A BARGAIN.

Since hard times and scarcity largely prevail,
And the following are useless, I offer for sale:
A pair of sharp eyes that have no means of
view,
A set of good teeth that have nothing to chew;
A very large mouth that has nothing to put in
it,
And a throat that would swallow some pounds
in a minute;
A heart that would yield relief to a neighbor,
A pair of stout hands that are willing to labor,
With the component parts of a very snug per-
son,
But so poor that it is scarcely worth while to
rehearse 'em,
Those who want would do well if they're quick
in applying,
For they're decaying so fast, they'll soon be
not worth buying.

Another Supply.

CLARK & GREEN,

Will open in the course of a day or two
a further Assortment of
CHEAP GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Cloths and Diapers
Cassimeres Oznaburghs
Pelee's Cloths, Burlaps
Flannels Domestic Plaids and
Bombazines Domestic Cotton Shirts
Bombazines and Sheetings
Calicoes Handsome Merino &
Irish Linens Waterloo Shawls
Bleach'd and Brown Canton Crapes, &c.

Together with a General Assortment of
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
Which in addition to their Late Supply, renders
their Assortment, at this time, very com-
plete, and will be sold on pleasing terms.
Dec. 6.

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

Two Doors below the Bank, and opposite
the Easton Hotel,

Returns his thanks to the Public generally,
for the liberal encouragement he has received,
and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their
favors. He has a variety of articles in his line,
which he offers on pleasing terms, while his
utmost exertions shall be used to please those
giving him a call.

He has attached to his Dressing-Room, a va-
riety of Fruit, and intends keeping a supply of
Draft-Beer, by the Keg, and on tap. Cider,
1st and 2d quality, Crackers, Cheese, &c. &c.
Apples, by the Barrel, Bushel, or less quan-
tity.

Easton, Dec. 6.

Wanted

In the Office of the Register of Wills, for
Caroline county, a man of Capacity and Ap-
plication.

JOHN YOUNG.

Denton, Dec. 6-4w

Notice.

All persons are hereby forewarned from Hun-
ting with Dog or Gun on my lands, called
Deep Water Point, or the adjoining farm, on
which Benjamin Richardson resides.—All tres-
passers after this notice will be prosecuted
without respect to persons.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Dec. 6-3w

Notice.

The subscriber being desirous to reduce the
price of his work, so as to make it an induc-
ment for his customers and the public to pay
cash, has determined on putting it down to the
following, viz:

For plain { Surtouts, } \$4 00
Great Coats, }
or Close do.

Vests and Pantaloons, each 1 25

If extra work is required, the price propor-
tionable, but if charged, 25 per cent. will be
added to the above list.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

SUPERFINE & COMMON CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

WHICH HE OFFERS CHEAP.

ALSO,

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

LEATHER,

At reduced prices for cash or hides only.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are
earnestly requested to make immediate pay-
ment. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient,
and attended to, particularly by those who
have suffered their accounts to remain unset-
tled over a year, should it not, he will be un-
der the necessity of compelling payment.

L. REARDON.

Nov 8

Boots & Shoes,

Manufactured at the shortest Notice.

The Subscriber thankful for the encourage-
ment he has received, takes this method of in-
forming the public generally, that he continues
to carry on the above business, in all its va-
rious branches, at his old stand, opposite the
Court House, and next door to Mr. Lambert
Reardon's Shop and Messrs. Jenkins & Ste-
vens' Store. Having the best workmen that
can be procured on the Eastern Shore, he is
now able to dispatch work at the shortest notice.
He promises to use his best exertions to give gen-
eral satisfaction to a generous public.

PETER TARR.

Easton, Dec. 6-3w.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
RESPECTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASON-
ABLE TERMS.



THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between
Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving
Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock,
A. M. for ANAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's
Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at AN-
APOLIS, at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start
from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for
Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet
the Union Line of Steam Boats & arrive there
the next morning, making by this route only
24 hours from Easton to that place.—Returning
leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton,
every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock
A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11
o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half
past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o-
clock same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford
and at a place known by the name of the Double
Mills. The Maryland will also take on board
Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk
of the owners.

Easton, Aug. 30-4f.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the
18th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—re-
turning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at
9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave East-
on and Baltimore on the above named days
during the season.

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

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

Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknow-
ledges the past favors of his friends
and customers and the public in gen-
eral, and informs them he has parted
with his sloop the General Benson, and has
furnished himself with a New and Elegant
Schooner, the JANE & MARY, to fill her
place, to be commanded by Capt. John Beck-
with, (having himself taken the command of
the Steam-Boat Maryland,) in whom the utmost
confidence may be placed, solicits a continu-
ance of their favours.—The Jane and Mary,
has commenced her regular routes between
Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every
Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at
10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctu-
ally attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.
N.B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will
attend at his office in Easton, as usual to re-
ceive all orders, every Monday Morning.

C. V.

June 7

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

This well known Establishment is
large and commodious, situate in the
Town of Easton, at present occupied
by Mr. James Rue, and is allowed to
be equal to any stand for a House of Entertain-
ment, on the Eastern Shore. Attached to
this Establishment is a large Garden, Ice-
House, Carriage House, Stables, &c. &c.—To
an approved Tenant the terms will be very ac-
commodating.

JAMES WILSON, Jr.

Easton, August 9—

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

That large and commodious three story
brick building at present occupied by Mr.
Elizabeth Nichols as a boarding house.—The
CABINET MAKER'S SHOP
adjoining.—The store house adjoining the cor-
ner store occupied by Mr. Barnett, and the
DWELLING HOUSE.

occupied by Jonathan Kinnamont. For terms
of the Store house call on Messrs Thomas &
Groome, and for the terms of the other de-
scribed property apply to the editor of this Pa-
per, or to the subscriber at his mill in the
upper part of this county.

JABEZ CALDWELL.

Oct. 11-4f

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

Whereas, William Grayless, an imprisoned
insolvent debtor, on his application by petition
in writing, was brought before me, the Sub-
scriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans'
Court of Talbot County; and having delivered
the Schedules, proved the residence, & made
the oaths concerning his effects and creditors,
which the laws in such case require, and hav-
ing given bond and security for his appearance
at the County Court to answer such allegations
as may be made against him, I therefore hereby
order the discharge of the said William Gray-
less from confinement. And I do also direct
the said William Grayless to give notice to
his creditors, by causing a copy of this or-
der to be inserted in one of the News-Papers
in the town of Easton, once a week for four
weeks, at least three months before the first
Saturday of the next November term, of the
aforesaid County Court, to appear before the
said County Court, at the Court-House of the
said County, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of
that day, for the purpose of recommending a
Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause,
if any they have, why the said William Gray-
less should not have the full benefit of the Act
of Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the relief
of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the sev-
eral supplements made thereto.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of No-
vember, 1819.

Nov. 29-4w

TENCH TILGHMAN.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS.

CLARK & GREEN,

Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening an Extensive
and General Assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

of the latest Importations, which will be of-
fered very Cheap for Cash or Country pro-
duce. Their Friends and the Public gener-
ally are invited to give them a call.
Nov. 15.

Cheaper than ever.

The Subscribers have just returned from
Philadelphia, and are now opening
at their Store opposite the "East-
on Hotel."

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Many of which they are enabled to sell cheaper
than at any former period. The public are
invited to call and see them.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 4, 1819-4f.

Seasonable Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from
Philadelphia, with a very
HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH

CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S-WARE,
GROCERIES, &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash; his
friends and customers are invited to call and
view his assortment.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND.

Easton, May 17th

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed
from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to
the "Easton Hotel," formerly occu-
pied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave
to inform his friends and the public gener-
ally, that this establishment is situated in the
most central part of the town, being contiguous
to the Bank and the several public offices; is
large and commodious, and is in complete
and ample order for the reception and accommo-
dation of travellers and citizens; having a number
of excellent lodging rooms and private apart-
ments well furnished; attached to this estab-
lishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-
Houses, and every convenience to make his
house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges
himself that no expense or labor shall be want-
ing to give entire satisfaction to those who
may favor him with their custom. His Table
shall at all times be furnished with all the
choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his
Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors
of the first quality, and his Stables supplied
with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c.
He is well provided with careful and sober Oat-
lers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having
increased his usual number; these inducements
together with his unremitting endeavors to give
general satisfaction he confidently trusts will
ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommo-
dated with private rooms.

The Public's Ob't. Ser't.

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at
the shortest notice.
Easton, Oct. 4-4f

Dorchester County, Sct.

On application to me the subscriber, in the
recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the
fourth Judicial District of Maryland, by peti-
tion in writing of George Williams, James Hurst,
Sarah Summers, Thomas Bradley and John
Artery, stating that they are in actual confine-
ment, and praying for the benefit of the
Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the
relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed
at November session eighteen hundred and
five, and the several supplements thereto, on
the terms therein mentioned—a schedule of
their property and a list of their creditors, on
oath as far as they can ascertain them being
annexed to their petitions. And the said
Williams, Hurst, Summers, Bradley and Artery,
having satisfied me by competent testimony
that they have resided two years within the
State of Maryland, immediately preceding the
time of their application, and having taken
the oath prescribed by the said act for deliv-
ering up their property, & given sufficient se-
curity for their appearance at the County Court
Dorchester county, to answer such allegations
as may be made against them: I do hereby
order & adjudge, that the said Williams, Hurst,
Summers, Bradley and Artery, be discharged
from their imprisonment, and that they be and
appear before the County Court of Dorches-
ter county, on the first Wednesday after the
third Monday in March next, and at such
other days and times as the court shall direct,
to answer such allegations and inter-
rogatories as may be proposed to them by
their creditors; & that they give notice to their
creditors, by causing a copy of this order, to
be inserted in some Newspaper in Easton,
once a week for four successive weeks,
three months before the said Wednesday in
March next, and also by causing a copy of the
said order to be set up at the Court House door
three months before the said Wednesday, to
appear before the said County Court on the
said day, for the purpose of recommending a
trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if
any they have, why the said Williams, Hurst,
Summers, Bradley and Artery, should not have
the benefit of the said act and supplements, as
prayed. Given under my hand the 6th day of
October, 1819.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

True copy. E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Dec. 6-4w

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29, 1819.

Notice is hereby given, that a general meet-
ing of the stockholders in this institution, will
be held at the Banking-House, on Monday, the
13th December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in
pursuance of the 3d fundamental article of the
act of incorporation, for the purpose of laying
before them a statement of the debts which
have remained due and unpaid after the expi-
ration of the original credit, and for the pur-
pose of deciding upon such other subjects as
may be submitted to their consideration, cal-
culated to promote the interests of the insti-
tution. By order of the Board,

HENRY PAYSON, Pres't.

Nov. 1-6w

Fall and Winter GOODS.

The Subscribers have just returned from
Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a further sup-
ply of

DRY GOODS,
IRONMONGERY,
QUEEN'S-WARE,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

Making their Assortment for the

Fall and Winter

Very general and complete.
THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Nov. 15, 4f.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Wednes-
day the 15th of December next ensuing,
at Dover Bridge, a number of Horses, Cattle,
Sheep, Hogs, several yoke of oxen, farming
utensils, &c. &c. part of the personal estate of
the late P. Edmondson, dec'd.

A credit of nine months will be given, on all
sums of and exceeding ten dollars. Cash for
all under that amount, must be paid and valid
security in all cases of credit will be required.
ELIZABETH EDMONDSON,

A. HANDS.

P. S. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock,
A. M.

Dover-Bridge, Nov. 29th.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Peter
Edmondson, late of Talbot county, deceased,
are requested to make immediate payment, ei-
ther to Elizabeth Edmondson, executrix of his
last will and testament, or to the Subscriber
A. HANDS, Ex'r.

Dover-Bridge, Nov. 29.

To be Rented,

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occu-
pied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick
McNeal.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Nov. 29-4f.

For Sale,

The HOUSE belonging to Mrs. E. Birk-
head, in New-Market, Dorset county, together
with fifty-seven acres of land, about thirty of
which are covered with wood.—For terms,
which will be accommodating, apply to the
Subscriber in Cambridge.

GEORGE WELLER.

Nov. 22, 1819-4f

\$150 Reward,

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in
Talbot County, near Easton, on the 11th inst.
a Negro Boy named BEN, about eighteen or
nineteen years of age—slim and spare made,
of rather a yellow complexion, and very likely
has a long but slim foot, and his big-toe much
longer than the others—his clothing was very
much worn, when he went away. Whoever
will take up and secure the said boy so that I
get him again, shall receive, if taken in this
county, Fifty Dollars, if out of this county,
One Hundred Dollars, and if out of the state,
the above reward of One Hundred and Fifty
Dollars.

IGNATIUS RHODES.

Talbot County, Nov. 15, 1819.

Notice

Is hereby given, that on the 8th inst. there
was committed to the goal of Frederick County,
Maryland, a Negro Man, who calls himself
PETER WINTER, aged about thirty years,
five feet five inches high, has lost two of his
lower fore teeth, and has a large scar over his
left eye, his clothing consists of 1 drab cloth
coat, 1 pair blue cassimere pantaloons, 1 black
and striped waistcoat, 1 cotton shirt, 1 old
fur hat, and one pair coarse shoes. He says
he is a freeman, & is from near Iron Hill, New-
castle County, Delaware, and that he was man-
umitted by Joel Hulet, of Newcastle County
Delaware, but at one time said he belonged
to Mr. Garrot, of Philadelphia, and had about
two years to serve.—The owner (if a slave) is
requested to come forward, prove said negro,
pay charges and release him. Otherwise he will
be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of
Frederick County, Maryland.

Oct. 25-8w

PATENT WATERPROOF

HATS,

The Subscriber having purchased from the
original inventor, John Heinrich Tighe, the ex-
clusive privilege of manufacturing Hats, in
Talbot County, under the above Patent, takes
the liberty of calling the attention of the pub-
lic to the above important improvement, and
requests them to call and see the principle
tested, which he confidently recommends as
independent of the economy) it preserves the
beauty of the Hat until worn out, by resisting
moisture and keeping its proper shape.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

11 mo. 8th, 1819.

October Term, 1819.

The creditors of William Vinson, John
Morris, Nicholas Dashiell, David Whiteley and
William Coursey, of Dorchester county, are
requested to take notice, that on the petitions
of the said Vinson, Morris, Dashiell, Whiteley,
and Coursey, to the Judges of Dorchester
county Court, for relief as insolvent debtors,
under the several insolvent laws, and they
having complied with the directions of the
said acts, and given bonds with approved se-
curity, to appear before the judges of Dor-
chester county Court, on Wednesday next af-
ter the third Monday in March next, to answer
any allegations that may be made against them,
the same time and place are appointed for
their creditors to attend and shew cause if
they have why the said Vinson, Morris, Da-
shiell, Whiteley and Coursey should not have
the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.

E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

True copy

Dec. 6-4w

THE ART OF

PENMANSHIP

In verse, with numerous plates, showing all
the plain and fancy plain hands, as usually
defined on the three-bared stave, with diagonal
ruling, defining the dimensions and obligity
of the letters—and arranged in classes, accord-
ing to the Author's system of instruction,
the first system of Penmanship, published in
Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this
office.

Oct. 18

LITERARY AND MUSICAL Magazine—extra.

CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATION,
FOR FIFTY CENTS PER QUARTER!

Ladies and Gentlemen who subscribe to the
LITERARY & MUSICAL MAGAZINE,
CAN OBTAIN

FOR FIFTY CENTS,

Twenty-four Quarto pages of fashionable

MUSIC,

For the Voice and Piano-forte,
The German Flute,
Clarinet and Violin, &c.

BESIDES

A general variety of Miscellaneous Litera-
ture, embracing instructions for different in-
struments, Essays and Lectures on Music and
Singing. Memoirs and anecdotes of eminent
composers, Notices of Performers and Perfor-
mances, Miscellaneous Prose and Poetry, and
such Musical Information as may be useful to
the Tyro, and interesting to the Professor.
The whole amounting to

FIFTY PAGES, QUARTO SIZE.

The work is printed in weekly numbers of
4 quarto pages, on good paper, and delivered
to subscribers in the city, and sent by mail to
those at a distance, for the above trifling charge
of 50 cents in advance per quarter, or 1 dollar
half.

"Mark Well!"—No letters to the Editor
are ever taken out of the Post Office.

Subscribers' Names received by the Edi-
tor, H. C. Lewis, at No. 272, Market-street,
near Eighth, and also at this office.
Philadelphia, Oct. 1819.

Was Committed

To the goal of Frederick County, on the 31
inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls
himself

THOMAS THENS

about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, genteel appearance. His clothing as
blue cloth frock coat, drab cloth round about
pair black bombazett pantaloons, pair nan-
keen ditto, green bombazett waist coat, cot-
ton shirt, pair of slippers and fine fur hat all
half worn. He says he is a freeman by birth, &
was born in Charles-Town, South Carolina.—
The owner of the above described mulatto
man, is requested to come forward, prove prop-
erty, pay charges and take him away, other-
wise he will be dealt with according to law.—
If a freeman I shall be obliged to any person in
possession of proof of the fact to forward the
same on to me without delay.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.

Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

Barby O'Neil
Com. Treas.

NO. 106

extension of slavery within the territories of the U. S.

Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, gave notice that this day week he should ask leave to introduce a bill to be entitled "An act to establish a Circulating Medium for the U. S. and to sustain the credit and utility thereof." He had understood, he said that, on the last day of the last session of Congress, a resolution had passed which had in some degree referred this subject to the Secretary of the Treasury. He had therefore determined to postpone for a week this motion, to give to the House an opportunity to receive the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject. And the House Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

The following members appeared this day, were qualified, and took their seats, viz: from Massachusetts, Mr. Fuller; from Michigan, Mr. Woodbridge, delegate.

A great number of petitions were presented, and referred; of which several were of a general nature, and among them, the petition of the chamber of Commerce of the city of Philadelphia, in favor of the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy, and several petitions for a revision of the tariff of duties on imports. The petitions of all descriptions, amounting to 65 in number, were properly referred.

Mr. Storrs, of N. York, rose to offer a resolution. In doing so, he disclaimed any intention or wish to agitate anew any question arising out of the subject which had been so much discussed in this House at the last session of Congress. But he said, if there was any point on which this house should be particularly tenacious of its prerogatives, it was upon its constitutional right, of originating Revenue Bills, and its concurrent right, with the Senate, of denoting, according to their own discretion, the manner in which the public monies should be appropriated and applied. The only object, then of his present motion, was, to enquire whether any abuses in the distribution of the public money had heretofore occurred that, if so, they might for the future be provided against.

Mr. S. then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report to this house, whether any of the public monies appropriated by Congress for the pay and subsistence of the regular army of the United States, since the fourth day of March 1815 have been applied to the support of any army or detachment of troops, raised without the consent of this House, or the authority of Congress, and that the said committee also have leave to report by bill.

The resolution was agreed to, without debate or opposition.

On motion of Mr. Pindall, it was Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the prosecution of suits in the nature of petitions of right, and informations of intrusion, in cases in which the government of the United States is concerned.

And then the house adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, DEC. 13.

The Speaker laid before the House the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, the committee on the Public Lands were instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing the act of the last session; "further to suspend for a limited time the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in completing the payment thereon."

On motion of Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, it was

Resolved, that in all cases where petitions were presented at the last session of Congress to this house, and referred, but not finally acted upon, both by the committees and the House, the said petitions should be considered as again referred to the same committees respectively, without special order to that effect; and that it shall be the duty of said committees respectively, upon application in behalf of any petitioner, whose petition was presented, and referred as aforesaid, to consider and report thereon, in the same manner, as if it were referred to such committee by special order of the House.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, it was

Resolved, that the committee of the District of Columbia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the emission or circulating within the said District of any bank note, or notes intended to constitute an ordinary medium of exchange, of a denomination under five dollars.

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, offered for consideration, a resolution to this effect: "That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of fixing by law a standard of weights and measures."

Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, said that, having himself made a report on this subject at the last session of Congress, and having withal, the subject much at heart, he should before now have moved to revive it at this session, had he not understood that, in pursuance of a resolution of one branch of Congress, passed two or three years ago, the Secretary of State had examined the subject, and was about to make a full report thereon for the house. He thought it advisable, therefore, that the appointment of a committee should be suspended until the report was received in this house as well as the other, when the subject would be fully before both houses.

Mr. Allen, assenting to the suggestion of Mr. Lowndes, withdrew his motion.

The Order of the Day being announced, a motion was made to go into a committee of the whole on the Missouri bill. But a motion to adjourn, had preference and was agreed to.

TUESDAY, DEC. 14.

Mr. Burritt offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to arrange and report of rules of proceeding for the Senate and the rules hitherto practised on by the two Houses of Congress.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, transmitting to the Senate copies of a Digest of Commercial Regulations of those nations with which the United States have commercial intercourse, prepared and printed under the direction of the Executive, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, of March 3, 1817; which message was read.

It being announced to the House that the President had signed the Resolution declaring the admission of the State of Alabama into the Union.

Mr. Crowell the Representative from the State of Alabama, presented himself, was qualified, and took his seat.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

The bills of which notice for leave was yesterday given by Mr. Barrill and Mr. Hunter, were brought in, read and passed to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Gaillard, the appointment of the standing committee of the Senate was postponed until Tuesday next.

The Senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain on the part of the Senate, and, on the second ballot the Reverend Reuben Post was appointed.

Mr. Roberts presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Philadelphia, on the subject of the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and urging the expediency of providing such a system; and the memorial was read.

And the Senate adjourned to Monday next.

MONDAY, DEC. 13.

Mr. Dickerson gave notice that he should, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, as it respects the mode of electing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

The President communicated to the Senate the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was read.

TUESDAY, DEC. 14.

Mr. James Pleasants, elected a Senator from Virginia, (in the place of Mr. J. W. Eppes, resigned,) appeared, qualified and took his seat.

A message was received from the President of the United States, announcing that he had approved and signed the resolution declaring the admission of Alabama into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; when,

Mr. John W. Walker, a Senator from the said state, appeared, was qualified, & took his seat.

Mr. Mellen, agreeably to notice given, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill authorizing a subscription to the 11th and 12th volumes of Waite's edition of state papers.

Mr. Dickerson, agreeably to notice given, having asked and obtained leave, introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution as respects the mode of electing Electors of President and Vice-President, of the U. S. and Representatives in Congress. [This resolution is the same in form and substance as the resolution offered by Mr. D. and considered at the last session.]

The said bills and resolution were severally read, & passed to a second reading.

Mr. Eaton submitted a resolution to appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of prescribing by law for the relief of such of the officers and volunteers, engaged in the late Seminole war, as may have lost their horses and other property during said campaign.

Attempt to liberate Bonaparte.

The following paragraph is copied from the National Advocate of this morning, whether the information as communicated at that office be correct, or an idle fabrication, is yet a matter of doubt. At any rate we should consider any attempt to liberate Bonaparte, unless with a force sufficient to capture the Island of St. Helena, as worse than idle.

"A person called last evening at our office, and said that an officer of his Britannic Majesty's brig Dotterel had arrived at St. Johns, N. B. in quest of a captain Wilkins, who had been taken up by Sir Hudson Lowe, at St. Helena, and sent to England a prisoner, but had made his escape at Spithead, & reached St. Johns a short time since, but supposed to have gone from thence to Moose Island. A reward of five hundred guineas had been offered at St. Johns for his apprehension. He also stated, that captain W. had left St. Johns last November in a brig, and had not been heard of when the brig of war arrived in search of him. Our informant did not state that captain Wilkins was an American, or what offence he had committed—probably he attempted to liberate Bonaparte—if so, we hope the British may not take him. We should be glad to see the person who left the information.—Com. Adv.

Princess Anne, Somerset County, Dec. 13th 1819.

Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made to the General Assembly of Maryland in their present session, for a law to be enacted, to confirm the title of Henry Hyland of Somerset County, to a lot of ground at White Haven in the said County, commonly called the Ware-house Lot, for which lot or parcel of ground a deed, has been executed to the said Henry Hyland, by the Justices of the Levy Court of Somerset County.

JOHN DOWD, Clerk of the Levy Court of Somerset County.

Dec. 20—4w

REGISTERED BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

I lately saw, in your paper, an account of the proceedings of a late meeting of the Clergy, of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the subject of uniting the several ecclesiastical districts of this peninsula into one diocese.

As a member of that Church, the object of their meeting has frequently appeared to my mind to be of much importance, and I am disposed to trouble such of your readers, as may deem the subject worthy their attention, with a few reflections on the subject, as they have occurred to me.

At the time of the adoption of the general constitution of the Church throughout the United States in 1785, the wise and admirable political constitution of these states was not framed, and the local feeling of independence among the individual states, bound together only by confederative articles, was at its height. The framers of the general constitution of the Episcopal Church evidently partook of these feelings, and were, in some measure at least, controlled by them. It is perhaps to this cause we are to impute the circumstances, that the lines of the states were universally adopted as the lines of the dioceses—which sometimes inconvenient and injudicious in a civil, were likely to prove at least in the instance before us, much more so, in an ecclesiastical point of view.

It is not intended, however to reflect upon the conduct of those excellent men, who planned that constitution. The Church will forever be indebted—deeply indebted to them, for the wise manner in which they reduced what was almost chaos into order, and for repelling despondency, and earnestly pursuing their important duties, when there was much to induce despair. But they certainly could not have foreseen the subsequent rapid growth and increase of the Church—the far closer political union between the states, and the removal of many local jealousies, by the federal constitution, not then in existence—and the consequent necessity which might thereafter exist, for making the boundaries of some dioceses more strictly consistent with propriety, and such as should be most advantageous to the general and particular interests of the Church.

Throughout the union there is perhaps no instance in which the malconformity is so great, and the consequent disadvantage so sensibly felt, as on this peninsula. This is a district of country about 200 miles in length, and in some parts about 60 in width. It is separated on both sides by considerable bodies of water, from the neighboring states. Of this district about one third is included in Delaware, considerable more than another third, belongs to Maryland, and the remaining small portion, to Virginia. In exact accordance with these divisions are the boundaries of the dioceses. And this compact territory, so well calculated for one regular diocese, separated by natural lines from the neighboring districts—is yet portioned like Poland, and divided among them. The Eastern Shore of Virginia has but three parishes, and four or five Churches, and is but a dependent and subordinate part of that diocese and it is a moral certainty will always continue such. Excluded by its situation, from all participation in the government of the Church, or if admitted to it, able to assist in its administration, only with much sacrifice of time and means, and at some seasons wholly debarred from intercourse. During the late war, an attendance upon its conventions could be effected only by travelling round the head of the Chesapeake bay, a journey of several hundred miles. The last Convention of that diocese was summoned to meet at Charlottesville, near the Blue Ridge, a distance of several hundred miles from the E. S. with the imposing difficulty on the part of her delegates as I have been informed of being obliged to procure, at no little expense, private conveyances for the whole distance, except the passage of the Bay. It is proper to guard against being misunderstood, and I therefore state that the Convention did not actually meet at Charlottesville—a special Convention being called a short time previous at Petersburg, which transacted the usual business of the Annual Convention. Still however the difficulty was not removed, as in consequence of the distance, &c. the notice for the Petersburg Convention did not reach the E. S. till its session was actually over.

Virginia contains, I think one hundred counties, and is one of the most extensive dioceses in the union. I know not how many parishes it contains, but as it had a few years back, nearly one hundred clergymen, I suppose it may safely be concluded, that there are still remaining, between eighty and a hundred parishes. Her venerable and worthy Bishop has also the provisional charge of the diocese of North Carolina. In the whole a charge weighty enough, for one man, in an office of which one of the order said, "the honor does not pay the burden." I do not wish to be understood to convey the opinion, that Bishop Moore is in any respect neglectful of his duty; on the contrary, from ten to fifteen churches, which have arisen under his care, and have been consecrated by him—a great accession of ministers, and the revival, every where in his diocese, of the spirit of religion bears abundant testimony to his zeal and ability. Still however, the burden of his duties having at the same time the charge of a parish, is greater I humbly conceive, than can be desirable to any man.

The Eastern Shore of Maryland is much the largest division of the peninsula, has double the number of Clergymen, & more than double the number of churches, on all the rest of the peninsula. Her members are entitled to a full participation in the gov-

ernment of the church, which however is, perhaps, necessarily so exercised, as rather to prove a burden to them. In almost all instances, the standing committee composed of four Western Shore and three Eastern Shore members, is summoned to meet on the Western Shore, and that too in some instances, perhaps, when the interests of the church on this shore, would be consulted by holding the meetings here. The majority of the members residing on the Western Shore—and the dispersed and distant situation of those on the Eastern Shore have been the reasonable and very proper pleas for this course. These were and are serious difficulties. A recent instance will more forcibly explain this point. The last meeting of the standing committee was summoned to be held at the city of Washington—at one extremity of the diocese. The three members for the Eastern Shore reside in Somerset county. The distance for them to travel, by the shortest route, is 130 or 140 miles, and though this would not perhaps be a very inconvenient journey, could it be performed directly by land, yet, broken as it is by water, would occupy several days and in a few weeks from this time would be still more extended, by the closing of the bay. The expense of these journeys (a point which perhaps, your readers may think better omitted in a communication of this nature, yet when it is considered that it falls upon men, whose livings (on the E. S.) do not in a single instance, I believe, exceed \$800 and who are not the more punctually paid) may justly be termed burdensome. It has been proposed, it is true, to alter the Constitution so that the members of the committee may be selected in and around Baltimore, that the authority of the church may be concentrated there; and the usages of other dioceses is pleaded in favor of this alteration. I should have no objection to this measure, were not the standing committee in this what they are in no other diocese, the judiciary of the church. They constitute a tribunal for the trial of clergymen and from their decisions there is no appeal. This is an important power, it is one which should be delegated with care, and one of which I trust, the clergy of this shore, under the present organization of the diocese will never yield their share.

The Conventions of Maryland have, till recently been held on the Eastern Shore once in three years. But it was found that whenever they were held at any place, distant from Baltimore, (which is regarded as the centre, or nearly so, of the diocese) they were but thinly attended. This will be apparent by a reference to the journals for the last five years.

In 1815 the Convention was held at Eastern—there were then in the diocese 31 Clergymen, Present in Convention of the Clergy 11, Laity 18, Total 29.

In 1816 at Annapolis, whole No. 30—Present in convention of the Clergy 22—Laity 29—Total, 50.

In 1817 at Frederick whole No. 38—Present in Convention of the Clergy 19—Laity 20—Total 39.

In 1818 at Baltimore whole No. 38—Present in Convention of the Clergy 29—Laity 35—Total 64.

In 1819 at Baltimore whole No. 47—Present in Convention of the Clergy 39—Laity 42—Total 81.

Thus it will be seen that those conventions held on the E. Shore, as well as those on the Western, at a distance from Baltimore have been most neglected, and this most evidently so, in the case of the laity. On this account the Clergy of the E. Shore were desirous that the conventions should be held permanently at Baltimore, and therefore waived the right which custom had established, of holding it occasionally on this Shore. Yet notwithstanding this an attempt was made at the last convention, to fix the one next ensuing at the city of Washington, which proved unsuccessful. It was intimated however, that this attempt would be renewed next year, should it then be successful, it may easily be predicted, that the representation from the E. Shore will be thin. At the convention in Frederick in 1817 there were but two Clergymen and two Laymen present from this Shore.

These facts are mentioned not to show that there are jealousies existing or to open the way for them but simply to prove, that what may be very convenient and desirable, for one portion of this diocese, may be in the same degree, inconvenient to the other; that there is, and will be local feelings and interests, in which both parties cannot fully participate with each other.

I have been informed, that at the first election of a Bishop for this diocese, a delay was produced by a proposal to have a suffragan Bishop on this Shore. The measure was however finally considered to be unnecessary, and therefore, very properly was abandoned.

To our present worthy Bishop much credit is due, for the talents and zeal he has called into the exercise of his office. His prompt accession to the views of the late meeting of the clergy, abundantly proves that he does not love power for power's sake, but for the good it enables him to perform in the cause of the church—indeed, the great increase of clergy; the revival of many decayed churches—the building of new ones, and the generally freshened and invigorated appearance of the church, shows that his exertions have been zealous, and have produced answerable effects.

Delaware being an independent state is also a diocese, but cannot be called an independent one, for she is dependent, and probably must continue so, on the Bishop of Pennsylvania, for the exercise of Episcopal powers. The statements of the parishes, &c. annexed to the proceedings of the late meeting at Cambridge, shows the number of churches in that

state, at the close of the revolutionary war to have been thirteen. There can be no doubt I conceive that this statement is at least as high as the truth, for I cannot find in the lists of the clergy, attached to the journals of the different general conventions from 1792 to the present time, that there has been during that period more than six Clergymen at any time, and generally not more than four, which is the case at present.

I am fully aware that this subject throughout is a delicate one and that this part of it is peculiarly so, but as I have no object in view but the welfare of our venerable apostolic church, I trust that others will view these remarks with the candor of the writer, and allow him purity of motive where they may not be able to adopt his opinions.

"No diocese or state, shall proceed to the election, or appointment of a Bishop, unless there shall be, at least, six officiating Presbyters residing therein, and who agreeably to the canons of the church, may be qualified to vote for a Bishop." Can. 2. Gen. Con. The church in Delaware is, at present, supplied with four ministers only, viz. two Presbyters and two Deacons. Admitting that these two Deacons, should shortly be raised to the order of the Priesthood, there will then be a deficiency of one third the number requisite to proceed to an election—(that every diocese, needs the superintendence of a Bishop is assumed as granted)—but admitting that the diocese possessed the requisite number of Presbyters, if they found one among themselves willing to accept the limited honor, would they not hesitate as to the propriety of conferring it, till they could add to its responsibility, and increase its dignity, "by added possessions." If no one of their own number could be found meeting their general wishes, what inducements could they offer to another to come among them in that capacity? The visitations of the diocese would scarcely occupy more than a week, & for the rest of the year he must be content as the pastor of a village church.

The only parish in the state capable singly of supporting a Clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church is that of Wilmington. It is a fact well known, that this congregation, while it retains an Episcopal clergyman, yet, (being a union of Episcopalians and Swedes,) steadily refuses to be considered as a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The other clergy have all, it is believed, two or more parishes under their charge, and one of them has as many as six. This then is the sum of the case: As a diocese Delaware is geographically too small to possess, within any moderate length of time, the requisite number of churches to give a sufficient dignity and responsibility to the office of Bishop—the time too must yet be distant when she will have the number of Presbyters, required by the canon, in order to elect a Bishop—and what is a church without a Bishop? It is a society without a head—it is a body destitute of that which quickens and gives energy to the system. But connect the other portions of the peninsula with Delaware, and we form a diocese sufficiently large for the purposes of jurisdiction, and yet sufficiently small for vigilant oversight—respectable in the number of its parishes and churches, and in the number & character of its clergy. There are ruins enough to call for the warmest zeal of one fresh in the work—there are clergymen fainting under their labors who require some to be quickened and animated, and others strengthened and supported by fatherly and "godly counsel and advice"—and there are many, many precious souls, now sunk in sensuality and sin, which may yet by harmonious union and vigorous efforts, by Gods blessing, "be added to the church" and such "as shall be saved."

A CHURCHMAN.

Thirteen hundred and thirty-five dollars have been collected this season, in New-York, for the benefit of the Methodist free school.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against Harrison Haddaway, will be sold on Tuesday the 18th of January, 1820, on the Court House Square in Eastern, for cash, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock the following property: All the legal and equitable right of him the said Haddaway, to a tract or part of a tract of land called Maiden's Defeat, also a part of a tract of land called Haddaway's Addition, and also a part of a tract of Land called Laneshire, also a tract of Land called Larkey's Situate, lying and being in Talbot County, & on the north side of Harris's Creek. Miles and bounds for the several tracts or part of tracts of land, will fully appear by a reference to the original grants, be the quantity what it may, more or less of said lands, sold so satisfy the above claim.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Dec. 20th 1819.—4s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two Fieri Facias to me directed at the suits of John Goldsborough and James Wilson, against Benjamin Roberts, will be sold for cash, at Eastern, on Monday the 10th day of January 1820, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, all the legal and equitable right and title of him the said Benjamin Roberts, in and to the following parts or parcels of Land called Carter's Farm, Perkins's Discovery, and Baker's Pasture, containing about 276 acres of Land, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above suits.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Dec. 20—4s

DIVIDEND AMONGST CREDITORS.

I intend making a payment of distribution amongst the creditors of Benjamin Benton, late of Queen Ann's County deceased, on Tuesday the 11th day of January next, at the house of Mr. Samuel Chaplin in Centerville.

ROBERT DAILY, Adm'r of Benjamin Benton.

Dec. 20—4s

MONDAY

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THE MESSAGE.

The contents of this state paper are very consolatory to the American people, as it shows that all our foreign concerns are in a good way, except with Spain, and satisfactorily accounts for the impediments to the adjustment of our differences with that power, in a way that throws the blame exclusively upon her.

From the message there does not appear to be any very important concern that now presses upon the attention; all is tranquil, and the subjects suggested are ordinary topics of the internal police of a government. The President has wisely and prudently spoken of the embarrassments arising from a depreciated currency, and seems to allude to that remedy which wise men can alone confide in, patience and retrenchment. Upon the subject of manufactures we are pleased with the President's address—he has explained in a great degree the causes of the present depression of the manufacturing establishments of our country, and with a general expression of the propriety of favoring those institutions, he properly leaves it to Congress to say in what manner that shall be done. The persons in this country who have a direct pecuniary interest in manufacturing establishments are very numerous, and constitute a very strong connexion. Actuated by one single impulse, moving to one single point, and all impelled by the same motive, they possess and exhibit an union of action that must give them the greatest possible advantage of which their number is susceptible. If to this interest is added, the political quacks and coxcombs who from their ignorance know nothing else, and who from a sort of bigotry believe nothing else but that all patriotism and worth consists in wearing home made cloths and in dealing in home made manufactures under all circumstances, the number of these who are enthusiastic sketchers for manufacturing establishments, will be greatly increased, and in point of numbers be rendered somewhat formidable. This party then in this country under the garb of patriotism and national independence, are aiming at a state of things that shall give them a monopoly of our markets, and to effect that purpose, are constantly circulating addresses among the people to get up a home manufacturing spirit, presenting addresses to state legislatures to operate upon their love of popularity, and in sending memorials to Congress to teaze and persuade them to lay a prohibitory duty upon all imported articles, such as they want to make their fortunes by manufacturing and vending in this country—And all this is done under the pretence of patriotism, and thousands are fools enough to believe it; what more do these men want, who lay out one or two hundred thousand dollars in a manufacturing institution, than to make their own fortunes? Is any body weak enough to suppose that they become manufacturers from patriotism rather than from interest? let them then be left like all other trades, the farmers, mechanics, lawyers, physicians, &c. to their own industry, care and skill—Why tax the nation for manufacturers more than for farmers? The duty or tax already laid by Mr. Dallas's tariff in the year 1815 is now monstrously high, and more than we ought to pay—but even with this the covetous manufacturers are not contented, but in proportion to the desperation of their circumstances they desire to monopolize all and oppress all. If President Monroe's account of the cause of the fallen state of our manufacturing establishments is true, and we have no doubt it is true, not only would the monopoly of our markets be insufficient to resuscitate them, but it would be an act of the most heinous injustice to indulge them. They are depressed, says the President in his message, by the curtailment of the banks necessary to enable them to return to specie payments, and from the want of confidence of individuals who could supply the aid withdrawn by the banks. We ask them if higher duties will answer this purpose of affording capital to carry on these institutions—or if it would, is it reasonable to ask it? Labour was never cheaper, raw materials were never lower, the demand for manufactures of all sorts is an increasing demand, high protecting duties are already laid, yet all this is insufficient, the capacity & the necessities of the manufacturer still want more, and nothing will satisfy them but a law to make their manufactures the only thing to be used, and then they will make the article just as good as they choose, and charge just what price they choose, and all will be obliged to buy it. This is creating a miserable sort of privileged order in society to whom all the rest of the American people are to pay renders and dues. It behoves the people of this nation to consider this matter seriously before it goes too far—Once surrendered and all is gone—Rights surrendered are hard to be recovered.

We have no doubt that the view given of Spanish affairs by the President is a very fair one, and as it puts Spain in the wrong, he seems to suggest the best course and the only one left us to take; viz. that we should go on and execute in good faith, every part of the treaty on our part, and leave Spain to do so or not at her leisure, as she pleases—for in addition to the forcible remarks of the President upon that subject, we could add, why should we wait for her minister to receive explanations? Have we any reason to believe that there are any serious points worthy to be explained—or that Spain, after what has passed, would fulfil her stipulations with more punctuality, and with more faith? The occupation of the Florida might be considered a high-handed

measure, but under the circumstances of the late treaty, and subsequent correspondence with the government of Spain, that occupation would lose almost all of its severest features, indeed it would bear an able defence upon the plea of justification. But if we consider the policy of the thing, and the provocation, there needs nothing more to induce us to adopt the measure.

The course of President Monroe is a judicious one—His general policy and course of measures, are the best and wisest that have ever been pursued by any administration since that of Gen. Washington's. The greatest fault we find with President Monroe, is in his appointments, not that we desire him to appoint federal men, that would be a sin, we suppose that his own party would not like, but we think he does not take the best of those he may be permitted to take. To particularise is an odious thing, but we could designate most strongly and most clearly—However, we do not wish to say any thing of President Monroe, that could be considered uncandid, unkind, or wanting in respect, for from his course of measures since he came into the administration, he has commanded our respect and approbation, and most cheerfully we yield it.

Towards the good men of the Democratic party, we feel neither opposition or ill will, we are alone opposed to them in matters where we differ, and time and circumstances have so strongly stamped things with their right character, that among honest men and sensible men of both parties, there is but little variation in their opinions and views. We should be glad to see more patriotism and less party—more anxiety to promote good measures, than to take advantage of any little popular clamor against them—more influence of discreet, elderly men in forming the opinions of the people, and in guiding the councils of the state, than of young men, or ambitious nien, or men who are seeking for office.

From our Correspondent at Annapolis.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Abstract of Proceedings.

MONDAY, Dec. 13.

This day at 12 o'clock, Samuel Sprigg, Esq. of Prince George's county, was elected Governor of Maryland for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Maulsby, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to proceed to the election of United States senators—Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Lloyd was put in nomination by the democrats.—The Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and the Hon. Robert H. Goldborough, by the federalists.

Mr. C. Dorsey obtained leave to bring in a bill prohibiting the sending of free negroes to the penitentiary.

Mr. Montgomery obtained leave to bring in a bill providing for the punishment of crimes committed by bank officers against the institutions.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14.

The election of a Council to the Governor took place—James Nabb, John Stephens, James Butcher, Grafton Duvall and Thomas H. Wilkinson were elected. William Pinkney and Edward Lloyd, Esqrs. were elected senators to represent this state in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Quinton introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1816 for the encouragement of the building of Water-mills, &c. The object of Mr. Quinton's bill is to increase the tolls of mills in Worcester and Somerset counties. The bill was read the first and second time and passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Dennis introduced a bill to alter the time of holding the courts in Somerset county. The object of this bill is to restore to the courts the old time of holding.

Mr. LeCompte introduced a bill to alter the time of holding the Courts in Dorchester county. The object of this bill is to hold the spring court of Dorset in future, on the second Monday of April. It is probable that an arrangement will be made, so that the spring court of Somerset shall commence on the first Monday in April, and of Dorchester county on the third Monday in April.

Mr. LeCompte presented a petition in favor of Roger Hooper, of Dorchester county, which was read and referred.

The bill for the benefit of the securities of William S. Handy, late sheriff and collector of Somerset county, was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Stephens submitted a resolution authorising Gen. P. Benson, Lambert Beardon, and Samuel T. Kennard, to examine and report the state of the armory on the Eastern Shore.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

No business of any importance was transacted.

There was some discussion as to the proper course to be pursued with respect to Calvert election, in which Messrs. Boyle, Dorsey, Montgomery, Dennis and LeCompte took a part. The question discussed was, whether it be legal and expedient to compel a person who had voted at an election, but who was not qualified to vote, to testify for whom he did vote?

The question was decided in the affirmative.

The following letter was received from the Governor elect, notifying his acceptance of the appointment.

Northampton Farm, Dec. 14th, 1819.
To the Honorable William Spencer, President of the Senate, and the Honorable Tobias E. Stanbury, Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Gentlemen,
I have the satisfaction to acknowledge the receipt of your joint letter, informing me that the Legislature of Maryland have elected me Governor of the State for the ensuing year. Permit me to say, that I am equally sensible of the great distinction the Legislature have done me the honor to confer, as well as of the great responsibility they have imposed by this

appointment. I accept therefore with diffidence, a situation which I feel can only be rendered agreeable to me or useful to the state in proportion to the support which I hope to receive from the friendship and intelligence of a liberal council. Suffer me to accompany this acceptance with assurances of the high respect I entertain for you, and those gentlemen of the legislature over whom you respectively preside, to whom I beg you will make my sincerest acknowledgments for this expression of their confidence. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, preparatory to my leaving home, I will, in obedience to their call, attend at the seat of Government.

I have the happiness to be, with great respect and consideration, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
SAMUEL SPRIGG.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

The Calvert election still under consideration. Mr. LeCompte moved that inasmuch as there was no allegation of fraud, or wilful misconduct on the part of the judges, that no scrutiny of the legality of votes taken and received ought to be made.

Mr. L. supported his motion in a speech of some length. It was decided in the negative. The house determined to make the inquiry. Mr. Dorsey submitted a variety of resolutions to govern the course of the investigation, which were adopted, to wit: that the petitioners and sitting members should file a list of illegal voters and of legal rejected voters, and a list of witnesses, &c.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

Mr. Dorsey moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the licensing of steamboats, &c. which was granted and a committee appointed for that purpose. Also on motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave was granted to bring a bill to tax sales at auction of foreign merchandise, &c. the proceeds of the tax to be applied to the support of county schools.

Mr. Dorsey also submitted a resolution to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to exert their influence in the attainment of the establishment of a National Currency. The discussion of this subject will take place on Wednesday the 10th of January.

Mr. Lucas obtained leave to bring in a bill for the encouragement of the building of horse and wind-mills in Dorchester county.

The house adjourned. It is expected that the Legislature will adjourn on Wednesday next, for the Christmas holidays.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

The President and Managers of the Colonization Society presented a petition praying pecuniary assistance, to aid them in the accomplishment of their views.—It was referred to Messrs. Marriott, Montgomery, Jenifer, Harrison, Duvall, Maulsby and LeCompte, to consider and report thereon.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,

I am lately arrived in this country, and am extremely anxious to form a society for the improvement of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, for the encouragement of which I will offer a prize for the best solution to the two following questions, received before the 1st of February.

Question 1.

Jack the Spaniard from his coast, In thundering clamor made such boast, Against a Yankee ship first rate, Which made each sailor's heart to beat. The fix position where he lay, Was eighty yards above the sea, The horrid force each shot came down, Was twenty tons all but one pound, Each one of which it was well known In solid metal weigh'd four stone; Which mighty Don in angry mood, Sent with the greatest force he could. Our Captain bold, as his intent, With greatest force a ball he sent, Of sixty-three pounds, hence it flew, Made Don to bid the world adieu, Without Algebra let us know, The force of the decisive blow, The distance off where it was sent, Direction too where with it went. Impetus 12000 feet.

Question 2.

Suppose the earth were reduced to a homogenous fluid, retaining the same common density it possesses at present, it is required to determine the time in which it must revolve on its axis: that a degree of the meridian in the Latitude of Baltimore, may be the greatest possible.

T. M'KEONE, Teacher of Mathematics, &c. Wye Mill, Talbot City, Md.

John E. Howard, Jr. Esq. has been elected a member of the Senate of this state, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George Winchester, Esq.

The Rev. Dr. Sinclair, Vice-Principal of Baltimore College, is appointed Principal of the Centerville Academy, in Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland.

Cal. Thomas Randolph was on the 10th inst. elected Governor of the State of Virginia.

On the same day, James Pleasant, (at present a Representative in Congress) was elected a Senator in Congress, in the place of Mr. Epbes, resigned.

The Macedonian and Lord Cochran.

We take pleasure in informing the public, that Mr. John S. Ellery, owner of the Macedonian, received a letter yesterday morning from the Hon. John Q. Adams, Secretary of State, informing that he had submitted Mr. Ellery's letter and the documents accompanying it to the President, and that the President had directed him to inform Mr. Ellery, that a public vessel of war would be dispatched immediately, to demand justice agreeable to the laws of nations.

Thus will foreign nations be taught, whether they belong to the old world or the new, whether they style themselves royalists or patriots; that justice to our citizens and respect to our flag, is what the United States will enforce and command.—Boston Fair.

The Treaty between the United States and Spain we have already published—the power given by the King of Spain to Don Onis to negotiate the Florida Treaty is in the following words. It will forever put to rest all surmises of a questionable shape respecting the authority under which he acted.—*Fed. Rep.*

"I (the King) have granted, & by these presents do grant to you full power, in the most ample form, to treat, of yourself, and without other intermediate authority, with such person or persons as may be authorised by the President of the United States, and on the principles of the most perfect equality and fitness, to conclude and sign a Treaty of Amity, whereby past differences may be adjusted, and a firm and lasting peace established between the two governments. Obliging ourselves, as we do hereby oblige ourselves and promise, on the faith and word of a King, to approve, ratify, and fulfil, and to cause to be inviolably observed & fulfilled, whatsoever may be stipulated & signed by you to which intent and purpose I grant you all authority and full power, in the most ample form, thereby and of right acquired."

DIED.

At his residence in this County, on Tuesday the 14th inst. Col. Wm. B. Smyth.

— in this town, on Thursday the 16th inst. Mrs. Susan Ann Rowleson, consort of the late N. S. Rowleson.

— in this town, on Thursday the 16th inst. Mrs. Mary Truett, consort of Mr. Philip Truett.

— at her residence in this county, on the 20th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. Deborah Blake.

Masonic.

There will be a Masonic Procession in Cambridge, Dorchester County, on Monday the 27th of December, and an appropriate discourse delivered by Brother SAMUEL RAW-LEIGH.

The Fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

Dec. 20—2w

DISSOLUTION OF Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Edmondson & Atkinson*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th inst. The books of said concern will remain at the Old Stand, where all who are indebted to them are earnestly solicited to call, and make immediate payment to *Josiah Atkinson*, (who is authorized to close the books) or in his absence to *Jos. Edmondson*.

J. EDMONDSON.
I. ATKINSON.

The Subscriber having taken the stock on hand of the late firm, will continue the business at the old stand, opposite the Court House, where he solicits a share of the public patronage. In the course of a few days he will open

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods.

Which he will dispose of low for cash—His friends and the public generally are invited to call and inspect them.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

12th mo. 20th 1819.

Flax, Seine Twine, Cotton-Yarn, GROCERIES, &c.

THOMAS & GROOME,

Have lately received a parcel of
Nice Switched and Hackled Flax, Shad and Herring Twine,

And an assortment of COTTON YARN from No. 4, to No. 20.

ALSO,

THEIR WINTER SUPPLY OF Groceries, &c.

CONSIDERING THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

Old Madeira	Buckwheat flour
Sherry	Imperial
Malaga & Dry Lisbon	Hyson
Old Jamaica	Young Hyson
Antigua	Hyson Skin
N. E. Rum	Fresh Muscatel and Bloom Raisins
Old 4th proof Cogniac	Almonds & Filberts
Peach and Apple Brandies	Rosin, Marble, and Shaving Soap
Holland Gin	Chewing & Smoking Tobacco
Old Rye and Common Whiskey	Mould and Dip'd Candles
1st quality Molasses	Best New England Cheese
1st, 2d, & 3d quality Brown Sugars	1st & 2d quality Hamilton's Snuff
White Havana do	1st & 2d quality Garret do
Low and Lump do	Macouba and Happee do
Old Java	Raw Cotton
St. Domingo	Cotton & Wool Cards
Ground and Race Ginger	Rope, Bed Cords and Lending Lines
Cayenne and black Pepper	Iron Pots, Ovens, Spindles, Skillets, and Cast boxes, assorted
Copraes, Allum Maider & Indigo	Spades, Shovels, and Hoes
Fig blue	Cut & Wrought Nails all sizes
1st & 2d quality Salt	Hair, Shoe, Sweeping, Scrubbing & clothe Brushes
Petre	English and Brandy wine Powder
Alleppe, Mace, Nutmegs & Cloves	Shot of all sizes
1st & 2d quality Chocolate	
1st & 2d quality Mustard	
Superfine and Common flour	

They have also received some handsome sets

TEA CHINA,

And a General Assortment of other
CHINA GLASS, QUEEN'S WARE, STONE WARE, EARTHEN WARE, WOODEN WARE, TIN WARE, &c. &c.

The above articles added to their former Supply of

DRY GOODS, & IRONMONGERY.

Makes their Assortment still more general and complete; all of which they are determined to sell at the very lowest Cash prices.

Easton, Dec. 13. (20)

Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical Education.

MR. M'KEONE.

Wye Mill, Talbot County.

Returns his grateful acknowledgments, for the unprecedented encouragement he has received from so many of the respectable inhabitants of that Village and its vicinity, and assures them, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to secure a continuance of their countenance and support, and to merit an exclusion of patronage.

In addressing the public, men of his profession, too solicitous to exalt their character, frequently overrate their abilities, and think to gain a celebrity, by a long enumeration of the names of Arts and Sciences. Not stooping to so mean a subterfuge, he shall only state in general, that if an attentive perusal of the best authors, gained by many years practice and experience, can qualify, he trusts he is eminently calculated to instruct in all the requisites necessary to complete the man of business, the practical Mathematician, and the accomplished classical scholar.

His continual endeavors are directed to simplify the means of acquiring knowledge, to render instruction pleasing, solid and permanent, to store the mind with a basis for future improvement, and raise a desire for those intellectual endowments, which cannot be attained by a mere scholastic education.

Particular care will be taken to form the correct orthographer, the graceful reader, the neat expeditious writer, and the able grammarian; whilst the more advanced student can be qualified in the higher department of composition by a full development and exemplification of its rules and principles.

Book-keeping taught by single or double entry—His experience as a practical book-keeper, enables him to divest the system of that dry, tedious, and useless disquisition of schools, which tend rather to embarrass and perplex, than improve and instruct; but such as wish to explore the science through all its ramifications, may have the advantage of the most extensive theory.

Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry plain and spherical, the use of the Globes, Navigation, Land surveying in theory and practice, Algebra, Fluxions, Mechanics, &c. &c. &c.

In Geography, constant reference will be made to the maps and Globes, with occasional illustrations from Astronomy; the interrogative method applied to history, & every other branch of education, in which its excellency and superiority have been acknowledged. Abstract teaching avoided as much as possible, as appeal being always made to the understanding of the pupil, by associating his study with some similar purpose in real life.

The strictest discipline observed, but corporal punishment seldom inflicted, except in cases of confirmed neglect, or gross instances of moral turpitude. In short, he hopes to realise more than public expectation, after he has perfected those classifications and arrangements which time can only accomplish.

d. c. 20.

LAND NEAR EASTON.

For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale upon the premises, on Saturday the 22d day of January next, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, at November Term 1818, in the case of the Administrators of Hugh Sherwood deceased, against Robert Sharp, Harwood, and John James, Henry, and William Harwood, the children and heirs of Ann Harwood deceased, who was the only child & heir of John Dougherty deceased, all the lands and real estate of the late John Dougherty, of Talbot County aforesaid deceased for the payment of his debts. These lands consist of parts of the tracts of land called "Carter's" "Scone's," "Baker's" Pasture and St. Michaels Fresh Run, all situate on the road leading from Easton to Centerville, and near the Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by estimation the quantity of two hundred and twenty-three acres and one quarter of an acre more or less.

The above lands will be sold in two Lots, viz. The farm next to the Mill in one lot, and the Dwelling House and lot opposite thereto in another lot. Robert Sharp Harwood, who occupies the premises, will shew them to any person desirous of viewing them.

Terms of Sale.—The Lands aforesaid will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the subscriber—The price for the payment of the purchase money within that time, with interest thereon from the day of Sale—upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before, there will be a deed executed, acknowledged and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title and estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the land & real estate so sold to him, her or them, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants, aforesaid or either of them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, are requested to take notice, that by the decree aforesaid they are required to exhibit their claims and vouchers, properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

For sale of real estate aforesaid.
Dec. 20—4w

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court.

December 14th 1819.

On application of Ann Deerebarn, administratrix, and William Reed administrator, De Bonis Non of Jesse Meeds, late of Queen Ann's County deceased, ordered, that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the papers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name, at the seat of my office, the fourth day of December, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Register of Wills, Queen Ann's County.

Pursuant to the above order.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the Subscribers of Queen Ann's County have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said County, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Jesse Meeds, late of Queen Ann's County deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands, the fourth day of December, anno domini eighteen hundred and nineteen.

ANN DEERBARN, Wm. REED.

Dec. 20—3w

POETRY.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

THE FEMALE CONVICT TO HER INFANT.
O sleep not my babe, for the morn of to-morrow.

Shall soothe me to slumber more tranquil than thine;
The dark grave shall shield me from shame and from sorrow,
Tho' the deeds and the doom of the guilty are mine.

Not long shall the arm of affection enfold thee,
Not long shalt thou hang on thy mother's fond breast;

And who with the eye of delight shall behold thee,
And watch thee, and guard thee, when I am at rest?

And yet it doth grieve me to wake thee, my dearest,
The pangs of thy desolate mother to see;
Thou wilt weep when the clank of my cold chain thou hearest,

And none but the guilty should mourn o'er me.
And yet I must wake thee—for while thou art weeping,
To calm thee I stifle my tears for a while;

But thou smil'st in thy dreams, while thus placidly sleeping,
And oh! how it wounds me to gaze on thy smile!

Alas my sweet babe, with what pride had I prest thee,
To the bosom that now throbs with terror and shame,

If the pure tie of virtuous affection had blest thee,
And hail'd thee the heir of thy father's high name?

But now—with remorse that avails not—I mourn thee,
Forsoaken and friendless, as soon thou wilt be

In a world, if it cannot betray, that will scorn thee—
Avenge the guilt of thy mother on thee,
And when the dark thought of my fate shall awaken

The deep blush of shame on thy innocent cheek,
When by all, but the God of the orphan, forsaken,
A home and a father in vain thou shalt seek:

I know that the base world will seek to deceive thee,
With falsehood like that which thy Mother beguiled;

Deserted and helpless—to whom can I leave thee?
Oh! God of the fatherless! pity my child!

Another Supply.

CLARK & GREEN.

Will open in the course of a day or two a further Assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE.

Superfine Cloths and Dispers
Cassimeres
Fancy Cloths
Flannels
Brimstone
Brimstone
Calicoes
Linen
Brimstone and Brown
Irish Sheetings

Together with a General Assortment of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

Which in addition to their Late Supply, renders their Assortment, at this time, very complete, and will be sold on pleasing terms.

Dec. 6.

Overseer.

A sober, industrious single man may hear of good situation by enquiring at this Office—Good Recommendations will be required.

Nov. 29—4w

Wanted

In the Office of the Register of Wills, for Caroline county, a man of Capacity and Application.

JOHN YOUNG.

Denton, Dec. 6—4w

Notice.

The subscriber being desirous to reduce the price of his work, so as to make it an inducement for his customers and the public to pay cash, has determined on putting it down to the following, viz:

For plain { Shirts, } \$4.00
 { Great Coats, }
 { or Close do. }

Vests and Pantaloon, each 1.25
The work is required, the price proportionately, but if charged, 25 per cent. will be added to the above list.

MR. HAN FOR SALE,

SUPERFINE & COMMON CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

WHICH HE OFFERS CHEAP.

ALSO,

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

LEATHER,

At reduced prices for cash or hides only. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient, and attended to, particularly by those who have suffered their accounts to remain unsettled over a year, should it not, he will be under the necessity of compelling payment.

L. BEARDON.

Nov 6



THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKERS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock. A. M. for ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at ANNAPOLIS at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats & arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

EASTON, Aug. 30—tf.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the 18th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

EASTON-POINT, Feb. 9. (22)

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them he has parted with his sloop the General Benson, and has furnished himself with a New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, to fill her place, to be commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, (having himself taken the command of the Steam-Boat Maryland,) in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, solicits a continuance of their favours.—The Jane and Mary, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKERS.

N.B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.

June 7

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

That large and commodious three story brick building at present occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols as a boarding house.—The

CABINET MAKERS SHOP

adjoining.—The store house adjoining the corner store occupied by Mr. Barnes, and the

DWELLING HOUSE

occupied by Jonathan Kinnamont. For terms of the Store house call on Messrs. Thomas & Groome, and for the terms of the other described property apply to the editor of this Paper, or to the subscriber at his mind in the upper part of this county.

JABEZ CALDWELL.

Oct. 11—tf

STATE OF MARYLAND

Talbot County, to wit:

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

Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1819.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

Nov. 29—4w

To be Hired

For the ensuing year, several valuable Negro Men, Women and Boys, for whom situations in Talbot County would be preferred.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shool Creek, near Cambridge, Dec. 2—4w.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS.

CLARK & GREEN.

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening an Extensive and General Assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

of the latest Importations, which will be offered very Cheap for Cash or Country produce. Their Friends and the Public generally are invited to give them a call.

Nov. 15.

Cheaper than ever.

The Subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store opposite the "Easton Hotel."

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Many of which they are enabled to sell cheaper than at any former period. The public are invited to call and see them.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 4, 1819—tf.

Seasonable Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH

CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S-WARE,

GROCERIES, &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash; his friends and customers are invited to call and view his assortment.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND.

Easton, May 17th

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens, having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Grooms, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—tf

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his services to the public. The establishment has undergone considerable repair, and received such alterations and additions, under the immediate observation of the subscriber, as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and comfort of all those 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.

Are provided with Grain of every kind, and Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful Grooms.

Hacks with good Horses and careful Drivers, can be furnished for any part of the Peninsula.—His servants are honest and attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all of those who may call to see him.

Dec. 13—

JESSE SHEFFER.

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

December 14th, 1819.

On application of Ann Derobchbrune, Administratrix, and William Reed, Administrator of Elephlet Meeds, late of Queen Ann's County deceased, Ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be inserted, once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the papers printed in the town of Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the original entry on the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg't. of

Wills for Queen Ann's County.

Pursuant to the above Order,

This is to give notice that the subscribers of Queen Ann's County, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elephlet Meeds, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers at or before the 20th day of February 1820—they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this sixth day of December Anno Domini eighteen hundred and nineteen.

ANN DEROBCHBRUNE, Administratrix.

WILLIAM REED, Administrator.

December 13—3w

Fall and Winter GOODS.

The Subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a further supply of

DRY GOODS,

IRONMONGERY,

QUEEN'S-WARE,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

Making their Assortment for the

Fall and Winter

Very general and complete.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Nov. 15, tf.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Peter Edmondson, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Elizabeth Edmondson, executrix of his last will and testament, or to the Subscriber A. HANDS, Esq.

Dover-bridge, Nov. 29.

To be Rented,

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick McNeal.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Nov. 29—tf.

For Sale,

The HOUSE belonging to Mrs. E. Birchhead, in New-Market, Dorset county, together with fifty-seven acres of land, about thirty of which are covered with wood.—For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to the Subscriber in Cambridge.

GEORGE WELLER.

Nov. 22, 1819—tf

\$150 Reward,

Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, near Easton, on the 11th inst. a Negro Boy named BEN, about eighteen or nineteen years of age—slim and spare made, of rather a yellow complexion, and very likely; has a long but slim foot, and his big-toe much longer than the others—his clothing was very much worn, when he went away. Whoever will take up and secure the said boy so that I get him again, shall receive, if taken in this county, Fifty Dollars, if out of this county, One Hundred Dollars, and if out of the State, the above reward of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

IGNATIUS RHODES.

Talbot County, Nov. 15, 1819.

PATENT WATER PROOF

HATS,

The Subscriber having purchased from the original inventor, Johann Heinrich Tighe, the exclusive privilege of manufacturing Hats in Talbot County, under the above Patent, takes the liberty of calling the attention of the public to the above important improvement, and requests them to call and see the principle tested, which he confidently recommends, (independent of the economy) it preserves the beauty of the Hat until worn out, by resisting moisture and keeping its proper shape.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

11 mo. 8th, 1819.

October Term, 1819.

The creditors of William Vinson, John Morris, Nicholas Dashiell, David Whiteley and William Coursey, of Dorchester county, are requested to take notice, that on the petitions of the said Vinson, Morris, Dashiell, Whiteley, and Coursey, to the Judges of Dorchester County Court, for relief as insolvent debtors, under the several insolvent laws, and they having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bonds with approved security, to appear before the judges of Dorchester County Court, on Wednesday next after the third Monday in March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them, the same time and place are appointed for their creditors to attend and show cause if they have any, why the said Vinson, Morris, Dashiell, Whiteley and Coursey should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.

E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

THE ART OF

PENMANSHIP,

in verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-lined staff, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction, the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office.

Oct. 13

Boots & Shoes,

Manufactured at the shortest Notice.

The Subscriber thankful for the encouragement he has received, takes this method of informing the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, at his old stand, opposite the Court House, and next door to Mr. Lambert Reardon's Shop and Messrs. Jenkins & Stevens' Store. Having the best workmen that can be procured on the Eastern Shore, both for BOOTS & SHOES, he is now able to dispatch work at the shortest notice. He promises to use his best exertions to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

PETER TAHR.

Easton, Dec. 6—3w.

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

Two Doors below the Bank, and opposite

the Easton Hotel.

Returns his thanks to the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors. He has a variety of articles in his line, which he offers on pleasing terms, while his utmost exertions shall be used to please those giving him a call.

He has attached to his Dressing-Room, a variety of Fruit, and intends keeping a supply of Draft-Beer, by the Keg, and on tap; Cider, 1st and 2d quality, Crackers, Cheese, &c. &c. Apples, by the Barrel, Bushel, or less quantity.

Easton, Dec. 6.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL Magazine—extra.

CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATION.

FOR FIFTY CENTS PER QUARTER.

Ladies and Gentlemen who subscribe to the

LITERARY & MUSICAL MAGAZINE,

CAN OBTAIN,

FOR FIFTY CENTS,

Twenty-four Quavers, pages of fashionable

MUSIC,

For the Voice and Piano-forte,

The German Flute,

Clarinet and Violin, &c.

BESIDES

A general variety of Miscellaneous Literature, embracing instructions for different Instruments, Essays and Lectures on Music and Singing. Memoirs and anecdotes of eminent composers, Notices of Performers and Performances, Miscellaneous Prose and Poetry, and such Musical Information as may be useful to the Trade, and interesting to the Profession.

The whole amounting to

FIFTY PAGES, QUARTO SIZE.

The work is printed on weekly numbers of 4 quarto pages, on good paper, and delivered to subscribers in the city, and sent by mail to those at a distance, for the above trifling charge of 50 cents in advance per quarter, or 12 Numbers.

"Mark Well!"—No letters to the Editor are ever taken out of the Post Office, unless post paid.

Subscribers' Names received by the Editor, H. C. Lewis, at No. 272, Market-street, near Eight, and also at this office.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1819.

Was Committed

To the goal of Frederick County, on the 2d inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself

THOMAS THRENS.

about 25 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, gentle appearance. His clothing a blue cloth frock coat, dark cloth round about, pair black bombast trousers, pair black kept ditto, green bombast waist coat, cotton shirt, pair of slippers, and fine fur hat all half worn. He says he is a freeman by birth, & was born in Charles Town, South Carolina.—The owner of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.—If a freeman I shall be obliged to any person in possession of proof of the fact to forward the same on to me without delay.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.

Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

Nov. 17—2m. (Dec.)

Was Committed

To the goal of Frederick County on the 30th of Oct. last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself

JOSEPH SMITH.

About 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, curly look and marked on both arms with India Ink—had on when committed a blue and white striped cotton round about, striped pantaloons, linen shirt, wool hat, and coarse shoes, all nearly worn out. He says he was manumitted by a Mr. Livingston, of New-Orleans, that he carried on the Barbering Business, in North Howard Street Baltimore, for some time, and that Mr. Luke Tierman, of Baltimore, is in possession of papers proving him to be a freeman.—The owner of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.—If a freeman I shall be obliged to any person in possession of proof of the fact to forward the same on to me without delay.

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1819.

NO. 167.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY 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.

Flax, Seine Twine, Cotton-
Yarn, GROCERIES, &c.

THOMAS & GROOMER,
Have lately received a parcel of
Nice Switched and Hacked Flax, Shad
and Herring Twine,
And an assortment of COTTON YARN
from No. 4, to No. 20.

ALSO,
THEIR WINTER SUPPLY OF
Groceries, &c.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

Old Madeira	Imperial
Sherry	Hyson
Malaga & Dry	Young Hyson
Lisbon	& Teas.
Old Jamaica	Hyson Skin
& Spices.	Fresh Muscatel and
Antigua	Bloom Raisins
N. E. Rum	Rosin, Marble, and
Old 4th proof Cogniac	Shaving Soap
Peach and Apple	Chewing & Smoking
Brandy	Tobacco
Holland Gin	Mould and Dip'd Can-
Old Rye and Common	dles
Whiskey	Best New England
1st quality Molasses	Cheese
1st, 2d, & 3d quality	1st & 2d quality Ham-
Brown Sugars	ilton's Snuff.
White Havana do	1st & 2d quality Gar-
Loaf and Lump do	ret do
Old Java	Macouba and Rappee
& Coffee.	do
St. Domingo	Raw Cotton
Ground and Race Gin-	Cotton & Wool Cards
ger	Rope, Bed Cords and
Cayenne and black	Leading Lines
Pepper	Bar Lead
Rice & Starch	Iron Pots, Ovens, Spi-
Copraes,	ders, Skillets, and
Allum	Cart boxes, assort-
Maiden & Indigo	ed
Fig Blue	Spades, Shovels, and
Blown Salt.	Hoes.
1st & 2d quality Salt	Cut & Wrought Nails
Petre	all sizes
Alspice, Mace, Nut-	Hair, Shoe, Sweeping,
megs & Cloves	Scrubbing & cloth-
1st & 2d quality Cho-	Brushes
colate	English and Brandy-
1st & 2d quality Mus-	wine Powder
tard	Shot of all sizes
Superfine and Com-	Window Glass, 7 by 9,
mon flour	8 by 10, & 10 by 12.
Buckwheat flour	Putty
Almonds & Filberts	Oil and Paints

They have also received some handsome setts

TEA CHINA,

And a General Assortment of other
CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S-WARE,
STONE-WARE, EARTHEN-
WARE, WOODEN-WARE, TIN-
WARE, &c. &c.

The above articles added to their former
Supply of

DRY GOODS, & IRONMONGERY,
Makes their Assortment still more general and
complete; all of which they are determined to
sell at the very lowest Cash prices.
Easton, Dec. 13. (20)

DISSOLUTION OF Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under
the firm of *Edmondson & Atkinson*, was dissol-
ved by mutual consent on the 15th inst. The
books of said concern will remain at the Old
Stand, where all who are indebted to them are
earnestly solicited to call, and make immedi-
ate payment to *Isaac Atkinson*, (who is autho-
rized to close the books) or in his absence to
Jos. Edmondson.

J. EDMONDSON.
I. ATKINSON.

The Subscriber having taken the stock on
hand of the late firm, will continue the business
at the old stand, opposite the Court House,
where he solicits a share of the public patron-
age. In the course of a few days he will open
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods,

Which he will dispose of low for cash—His
friends and the public generally are invited to
call and inspect them.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

12th mo. 20th 1819.

Princess Anne, Somerset County,
Dec. 13th 1819.

Notice is hereby given, that an application
will be made to the General Assembly of Mary-
land in their present session, for a law to be
enacted, to confirm the title of Henry Hyland
of Somerset County, to a lot of ground at
White-Haven in the said County, commonly
called the Ware-house Lot, for which lot or
parcel of ground a deed, has been executed to
the said Henry Hyland, by the Justices of the
Levy Court of Somerset County.

JOHN DONE, Clerk of the
Levy Court of Somerset County.

Dec. 20—4w

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASON-
ABLE TERMS.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to
me directed, at the suit of Samuel Harrison,
against Harrison Haddaway, will be sold on
Tuesday the 18th of January, 1820, on the
Court House Square in Easton, for cash, be-
tween the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock the fol-
lowing property. All the legal and equitable
right of him the said Haddaway, to a tract or
part of a tract of land called Maiden's Deleat,
also a part of a tract of land called Haddaway's
Addition, and also a part of a tract of Land
called Lancashire, also a tract of Land called
Larkey, Situate, lying and being in Talbot
County, & on the north side of Harris's Creek.
Mites and bounds for the several tracts or
part of tracts of land, will fully appear by a
reference to the original grants, be the quantity
what it may, more or less of said lands, sold so
satisfy the above claim.

ALLEN ROWIE, Shff.

Dec. 20th 1819.—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two Fieri Facias to me direct-
ed at the suits of John Goldsborough and
James Wilson, against Benjamin Roberts, will
be sold for cash, at Easton, on Monday the
10th day of January 1820, between the hours of
11 and 12 o'clock, all the legal and equitable
right and title of him the said Benjamin Rob-
erts, in and to the following parcels or parcels
of Land called Carter's Farm, Perkins's Discov-
ery, and Baker's Pasture, containing about 276
acres of Land, sold to satisfy the debt, inter-
ests and costs of the above f's's.

ALLEN ROWIE, Shff.

dec 20—ts

Wanted

In the Office of the Register of Wills, for
Caroline county, a man of Capacity and Ap-
plication.

JOHN YOUNG.

Denton, Dec. 6—4w

MARYLAND, Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court,

December 14th 1819.

On application of Ann Deroburne, admin-
istratrix, and William Reed administrator, De-
bonis Non of Jesse Meeds, late of Queen
Ann's County deceased; ordered, that they
give the notice required by law, for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased's estate, and that they cause the same
to be inserted once in each week for the space
of three successive weeks, in one of the pa-
pers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of Queen Ann's County Or-
phan's Court, I have hereunto sub-
scribed my name, & the seal of my
office affixed this fourteenth day
of December, anno domini, one
thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Register of
Wills, Queen Ann's County.

Pursuant to the above order, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the Subscribers of Queen Ann's County
have obtained from the Orphan's Court of
said County, letters of administration de bonis
non, on the personal estate of Jesse Meeds,
late of Queen Ann's County deceased. All
persons having claims against said deceased,
are hereby required to exhibit the same
with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers,
at or before the fourth day of March, eighteen
hundred and twenty-one, they may otherwise
be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands, this fourteenth day
of December, anno domini eighteen hundred
and nineteen. ANN DEROBURNE,
Wm. REED.

LAND NEAR EASTON, For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale upon the prem-
ises, on Saturday the 22d day of January next,
under and in virtue of a decree of the Honora-
ble the Judges of Talbot county Court, at
November Term 1818, in the case of the Ad-
ministrators of Hugh Sherwood deceased, a-
gainst Robert Sharp Harwood, and John
James, Henry, and William Harwood, the chil-
dren and heirs of Ann Harwood dec'd, who was
the only child & heir of John Dougherty de-
ceased, all the lands and real estate of the late John
Dougherty, of Talbot County aforesaid deceased
for the payment of his debts. These lands
consists of parts of the tracts of land called,
"Carter's Sconce," "Baker's Pasture and St.
Michael's Fresh Run, all situate on the road
leading from Easton to Centerville, and near
the Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by
estimation the quantity of two hundred and
twenty-three acres and one quarter of an acre
more or less.

The above Lands will be sold in two Lots—
viz. The farm next to the Mill in one lot, and
the Dwelling House and lot opposite thereto
in another lot. Robert Sharp Harwood, who
occupies the premises, will shew them to any
person desirous of viewing them.

Terms of Sale.—The Lands aforesaid will be
sold on a credit of twelve months, the purcha-
ser or purchasers giving bond with good and
approved security to the subscriber as Trust-
ee, for the payment of the purchase money
within that time, with interest thereon
from the day of Sale—upon the payment
of the purchase money; and not before, there
will be a deed executed, acknowledged and
delivered to the purchaser or purchasers,
his, her or their heirs or assigns, convey-
ing all the right, title and estate of the a-
foresaid John Dougherty, in and to the land
& real estate so sold to him, her or them,
free, clear and discharged from all claim of the
defendants or claimants, aforesaid or either of
them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John
Dougherty deceased, are requested to take
notice, that by the decree aforesaid they are
required to exhibit their claims and vouchers,
properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot
county Court, within six months from the day
of sale aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee,
for sale of real estate aforesaid.

Dec. 20—4w

From the National Advocate. DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

If the approach of winter brings with it
the promise of comfort, joy, social mirth
and domestic pleasure, it still has its e-
vils, its hardships and privations. We
gaze through our chrysalis lattices on the
ponderous icicles which are pendant from
the leafless branches; we listen to the
shrill northern blast that whistles through
our halls, and turn to the well built fire
and festive board, unheeding of the mis-
ery and distress which the unfortunate
are doomed to feel. I like long evenings
—some how other, I find the day too
short to finish all my business, and eve-
ning is the only time for "judicious mirth
or salutary woe." Looking over my me-
morandums, I found myself several visits
in arrears to old friends, whose families
had afforded me many a happy and agree-
able hour; and set out, with the silver
moon as my guide, on a clear frosty night,
to visit my old friend, Nic Evergreen.
On entering his comfortable parlor, I
heard the lively rattle of the tea cups, a
sound which is cordial to the ear, and the
herald of social converse, comfort and hila-
rity. Dr. Johnson was often ridiculed
for his attachment to tea, and very un-
necessarily, if not improperly; for scarcely
had his lips embraced the porcelain, and
tasted the balmy beverage, when his wit
burst forth like the sun on a May morning,
warming, reviving and cheering all a-
round. Surely, then, we should respect
tea for its amiable qualities; and if it can
"sweeten the imagination," or sharpen the
faculties, it certainly should be preferred
to brandy and water. Give me tea and
toast then, a muffin or a buckwheat cake;
and I will surrender all the quivering cas-
tles, pyramids of kisses, and ponderous
masses of black cake, which my friend
Mrs. Poppleton, displays in such a tempt-
ing manner, on her counter in Broadway.
My old friend, Nic was reading the Post:
I always sip a little and read a little, says
he—Coleman is a kind of relish; he is my
anchovy, my smoked salmon; I can't do
without him. I found several young and
beautiful ladies plying the needle with the
industry of Lucretia; each was employed
in sewing some coarse article of clothing,
which, as I examined attentively, they
gave me to understand, was for poor chil-
dren, belonging to some charitable institu-
tion. The object seemed to inspire them;
while their fine eyes sparkled with amiable
vivacity, their fingers moved with brisk-
ness, un mindful of the frequent punctures
made by the unguarded and sharply point-
ed instrument. They threw by their
work, to draw around the social table: no
dull arrangement; no getting into corners;
no cold stateliness, chilling politeness and
corsetted stiffness; all was ease and un-
affected sweetness—they resembled a
wreath of roses, imperaled with the morn-
ing dew. Conversation, went gaily
round; they talked of fashion but slight-
ly; of books and balls; of promenades and
weddings, and shortly resumed their em-
ployments. The chiming of the hall bell
announced visitors, when two elderly la-
dies made their appearance. They were
well known and courteously received, and
immediately invited to lay aside their
cloaks and bonnets and spend the even-
ing. One of them declined. Our visit is
of business, not of pleasure—we are a
committee appointed by the society for
the relief of respectable widows, and, in
pursuance of our duty, we have called to
solicit your charitable aid. Our funds are
small, and the approach of winter warns
us of the many comforts which age de-
mands: those who are under our care, are
widows, born to happier fortunes—whose
minds and manners have been formed and
tempered by education, and who; there-
fore, more keenly feels the reverse of their
condition; widows who were once blessed
with plenty, & who shared that plenty with
the needy, but who, in the winter of life,
are deserted by the smiles of fortune, with
hardly a pillow on which to repose their
silver locks and aching head. This ap-
peal was not without effect, each young la-
dy unlocked her little store and extended
to the petitioners the cheerful mite, which
generosity sweetens and charity ennobles
—they gave with it some heavy sighs,
which reached a higher source and called
down a merited blessing. The ladies de-
parted, and the company, lamenting the
hardness of the times and their inability
to give more, resumed their work, when
not long after, three young and interesting
women were introduced, their errand was
also a charitable one; they plead the cause
of the poor orphan, the child of affliction,
the property of the commonwealth, with-
out parents to supply their wants, to
guard their health, to watch their tender
years, thrown on the protection of the
world, and depending on Him "who tem-
pers the wind to the shorn lamb" they let
up their little hands to explore the
charity of those who had hearts to feel and
means to relieve their sufferings. This
appeal was also felt, and they obtained a
liberal donation, given with a smile of de-
light, and a cheerfulness which enriched
and enhanced its value. The house of in-
dustry next petitioned through two re-
spectable ladies, for it seems that women
assume the task of asking alms for those

who cannot be supported without it. Here
was a new scene exhibited, a house of in-
dustry, where the poor are clothed and
fed, but where they also contribute by their
labor to the support of the institution,
where the loom and spinning wheel are
seen in constant motion, and where exer-
cise and frugality, cleanliness and com-
fort, generally prevail; that institution, at
the approach of rugged winter, also re-
quires aid to keep its tenants in comfort
and employment. My female friends had
yet a little left in the corner of their purs-
es, which was as freely given, and thus
terminated the charitable appeals for that
evening.—How is it possible, that a young
lady can squander her means in trifling
objects and deny herself the luxury, the
solace of contributing to alleviate the
wants of others? If they knew how
meek, how amiable, how lovely they ap-
pear, when, like "ministering angels,"
they scatter roses over barren heaths,
strew plenty in the way for want, bind up
the wounds which dire poverty inflicts,
and pour an oily balsam on the almost
broken hearts of the widow and orphan, they
would never waste upon unnecessary orna-
ment or extravagant pleasures, the means
whereby such cheering results can be
produced. A ray of almost divine
beauty and perfection sheds a sacred lus-
tre over that face which pity consecrates
to charity; and the tear which trembles in
the eye and dims its lustre at a tale of mis-
ery, is like a rich gem sparkling from the
mine; or the pure icicle which glitters and
melts in the sun beams.

HOWARD.

From the Boston Patriot of Dec. 14.

Many circumstances, corroborative of the
guilt of Daniels, have been mentioned since
he came from Newport. We have been
informed, that at a late hour of the night
on which the robbery and murder was
committed at Stoneham, Daniels called at
a house in Dorchester, and enquired the
way to the tavern which the Newport
coach passes, after leaving Boston.—At
the tavern he expressed a wish that the
coach might be stopped to give him a
passage to Newport. A person who then
sat in the bar-room, inquired if his business
was urgent, and was answered in the af-
firmative. A bargain was then made for
his conveyance in a horse waggon, and he
was accordingly carried some distance on
his way, and the person returned. No
further notice was taken of these circum-
stances until the return of Daniels from
Newport in irons, when he was recognis-
ed by those who had seen him on the night
of the murder.

A few moments before twelve o'clock,
on Sunday, Daniels called to a prisoner
in an adjoining room, with whom it seems
he was acquainted, and exclaimed "Good
bye, I am going to take a tramp to see old
Pluto—You haven't courage." It is sup-
posed that he immediately swung himself
off, as his body appeared to be quite cold
at two o'clock, when the jailor went in
with his dinner and found him hanging.

The following was found in his cell,
written with charcoal upon a half sheet of
letter paper:

"Mr. Simmons must see my body bur-
ied." He has directions for money of mine.
I die innocent of this crime, though I am
well acquainted with those that did it—
Adieu this world, I forgive all."

The following was also found on a se-
parate slip of paper in a Bible in his cell:
"These lines that I read are marked
with my nails.

Job,	21 chap.	23 verse
	29 chap.	1, 2, 3, 4 verses
Ecclesiastes,	1 chap.	17, 18 verses
	2 chap.	whole chapter
	5 chap.	15, 16, 17 verses
	6 chap.	1 verse
	9 chap.	head of chapter, and
		8, 9, 10, 12, 15 ver-
		ses."

"It is understood that Wm. Simmons, Esq.
had been engaged as counsel for Daniels, and
had received a retaining fee. It is to this cir-
cumstance, no doubt, that Daniels alludes a-
bove; and having no farther occasion for his
services, probably thought it equitable he
should appropriate a part of the fee to pay
funeral charges.

The Boston Palladium contains a simi-
lar statement, with the following addi-
tional particulars:

We learn that Daniels had employed
himself in reading the Bible, & had mark-
ed some passages as applicable to his case
and views.

Among the texts marked we under-
stand were the following:—

"One dieth in his full strength, being
wholly at ease and quiet."

"Oh, that I were as in months past, as
in the days when God preserved me—
when his candle shined upon my head,
and when by his light I walked through
darkness."

"Let thy garments be always white—&
let thy head lack no ointment."

"Live joyfully with the wife whom thou
lovest, all the days of the life of thy yon-
gity, &c."

"I returned and saw under the sun that
the race is not to the swift, nor the battle
to the strong—neither yet bread to the
wise, &c."

"For man also knoweth not his time—
as the fishes that are taken in an evil net,
and as the birds that are caught in the

snare, so are the sons of men snared in an
evil time, &c.

From the New-York Evening Post, of
Dec. 16.

THE VERMONT MURDER.

Our readers will recollect that several
articles have been extracted into this pa-
per, concerning the late trial and condem-
nation of two men Stephen and Jesse
Brown) in Vermont, for the supposed
murder of a Mr. Russel Colvin, who mys-
teriously disappeared from Manchester, in
that state, several years since. An ad-
vertisement was published in behalf of the
unhappy convicts, a short time after their
sentence, requesting information of the
supposed deceased, if he should yet be a-
live. This advertisement produced the
letter of Mr. Chadwick, of Shrewbury,
(N. J.) published in the Evening Post of
the 10th inst. We now feel a pleasure in
announcing, that the information contain-
ed in that letter is correct—that the said
Russel Colvin is not only alive, but arriv-
ed in this city, at Mr. Whelpley's inn,
corner of Courtland and Greenwich
streets, last evening. Mr. Colvin, it seems
came to the house of William Polhemus,
in Dover, Monmouth county, (N. J.) in
March or April, 1813, in a partial state of
derangement, and has continued to reside
there ever since; and in consequence of
the letter of Mr. Chadwick, he has now
been brought to this city, by Mr. Whelpley
who was well acquainted with Mr. Colvin
and family, in Vermont. He will con-
tinue in company with Mr. W. and it is
hoped that his friends in Vermont will
lose no time in taking him to his home and
family.—With what joy will the misera-
ble convicts, who are even now, though
innocent, expecting an ignominious death,
hail the return of their long-lost neighbor!
How thankful will they be for this peculiar
dispensation of that Providence, who
watches over the lives of men.

We should like much to know some
particulars relative to the trial of the
Browns, and upon what testimony they
were convicted.—We have, it is true, re-
cently seen a marvelous story, of a still
more marvelous dream, by means of which
it has been said, the murder was discover-
ed, and the murderers detected. But
we can hardly believe any twelve men, in
this age of reason and intelligence, could
be found so superstitious as to condemn a
fellow being to a gibbet upon such in-
competent testimony. At all events, this
case should be a warning to jurors, to weigh
well the testimony in capital cases, before
they pronounce the awful sentence of
"GUILTY!"

VERMONT MURDER.

It is known that Stephen and Jesse
Brown were convicted of murder upon
strong circumstantial testimony, and or-
dered for execution. The man sup-
posed to be murdered was called Russel Col-
vin, and after enquiries, it appears, that
Russel Colvin is alive, has arrived in this
city, and has for several years past resid-
ed in New Jersey. The question then is,
upon what testimony were these men con-
victed? A gentleman from their neigh-
borhood, related the circumstances as fol-
lows:—Colvin was a man of inexperience
of little talent or capacity to earn his liv-
ing, he married a sister of these Browns,
who had to support him, to whom he was
very obnoxious—Colvin was in the habit of
straying away from his home, and keep-
ing away for a length of time—he took his
final departure and nothing was heard of
him or suspected of him until the dream. It
turned out that in a field of these Browns,
a large hole was usually kept open for pre-
serving potatoes during the winter—it was
suddenly closed. In this old hole a skele-
ton of a man was found, a barlow pen-
knife bloody, and another knife, rusty, lay
along side of him. Colvin's wife declared
that they had belonged to her husband
—she swore also to the buttons on his
clothes, and for the first time suspected he
had been murdered—the two Browns
were arrested—the younger one was im-
prisoned, and in the same prison a man
was confined, who had been arrested on
suspicion of forgery, but subsequently,
was honorably acquitted; to this man
Brown confessed that he and his brother
had murdered Colvin, and buried him in
the potatoe hole—this confession was given
in evidence against them, which togeth-
er with other circumstances, led to his
conviction. This is the story told to us—
Colvin is alive and these men are innocent
—but to whom does that skeleton belong?
Some one was murdered in Brown's field,
and secretly buried there—the two broth-
ers when quarreling, were frequently
heard to threaten each other mysteriously.
The ways of Providence are hidden from
us, and the discovery of Colvin's exist-
ence may lead to the knowledge of who
the person, was thus cautiously buried; re-
specting whom, there is reason to believe,
if our information is true, that the Browns
know something of—another dream may
be more conclusive.—*Nat. Adv.*

A superb service of table china, manu-
factured at Dresden, has been presented
to the Duke of Wallington, by the King
of Saxony.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

Mr. Forwood, from the committee of Claims delivers a report of state finances and expenditures.

REPORT:

Your committee beg leave to report, that they have examined the documents and proceedings of Benjamin Harwood, Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, and find an account settled by the Committee of Claims, to the first of November, 1818, there was a balance of 133,717 dollars, and 83 cents, exchanged six per cent stock, of 1812; 395,104 dollars and 75 cts. funded three per cent stock, 4,263 dollars, and 07 cents of the emissions of bills of credit made by an act of Congress, of the 18th March, 1780; and the sum of 68,944 dollars, and 67 cents cash remaining in the Treasury.

That it appears to your committee, by the accounts of the said Treasurer, he has received for escheats, caution and improvements on land, 1,938 dollars and 70 1-2 cents; for open accounts, 110 dollars, for negroes banished and sold for the benefit of the state, 359 dollars and 45 cents; for bonds taken from money, loaned, 160 dollars; for bonds taken for taxes, 2 dollars and 25 cents, for bonds taken for Indian lands 320 dollars; for fines & forfeitures & amercements, 2,690 dollars, & 62 cents; for marriage licenses, 5,004 dollars and 22 cents; for ordinary, retailer's, hawkers, and pedlars licences, 19,761 dollars and 48 cents; for taxes under the act for establishing and securing the salary to the chancellor, 277 dollars and 73 cents; from the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, 6,992 dollars, and 73 cents; from the Bank of Baltimore, for dividend on stock 7,257 dollars, from the Union Bank of Maryland, 1,272 dollars, from the Farmers Bank of Maryland, 11,400 dollars, from the Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore, 1,957 dollars, and 50 cents; from the Hager's-Town Bank, 1,785 dollars, from the Commercial and Farmer's Bank of Baltimore, 2,125 dollars; from the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank of Baltimore, 975 dollars; from the Marine Bank of Baltimore, 500 dollars, from the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, 1,012 dollars, and 50 cents; from the Baltimore & York Turnpike Road, 150 dollars from the Baltimore and Frederick Town Turnpike Road, 330 dollars; from Benjamin Harwood, trustee for dividends on stock, 18,076 dollars, and 12 cents for premium on stock sold, 8,500 dollars, from the Managers of the Havre de Grace Lottery, for a tax on prizes drawn in said Lottery, 6,075 dollars; and from the U. States 40,000 dollars.

That it appears to your committee, said Treasurer hath paid away, from the 1st of November, 1818, to the 1st of December, 1819, the sum of \$185,190 78 1-2 cents—for all which payments, have been produced to your committee, the necessary vouchers and receipts & that there remains in the treasury the sum of 133,717 dollars 83 cents exchanged six per cent stock of the United States—335,104 dollars and 74 cents, funded three per cent of the United States—4,263 dollars, 07 cts. of the emission of bills of credit, made by an act of Congress, of the 8th of March, 1780; and the sum of 22,857 dollars, and 19 cts. cash—which sum of cash is appropriated in the manner following, to wit:

Appropriations due to the 1st Dec. 1819, and which then remained unpaid—	
For payment of the civil list,	\$2,702 24
For the payment of the judiciary,	5,821 09
For half-pay due officers and soldiers	12,609 75
For the journal of accounts	4,172 73
For Indian annuities	29 17
For the armories of the Eastern and Western Shores	454 17
For the redemption of the bills of exchange drawn in virtue of an act of Nov. session, 1779	3,635 53
For the redemption of the certificates issued in virtue of the above recited act	251 24
For colleges, academies & schools	1,300 00
For the expenses of collecting the public arms, &c. per resolution of Dec. session, 1816.	239 62 1-2
For interest on loans to the state	2,956 00
For the payment of salaries of the commissioners of lotteries & their clerks	2,814 16
For the payment of the salaries of the keepers deputy keepers, clerk, agent and physician to the penitentiary.	1,161 67
For the purpose of repairing and furnishing the gov't house	1,500 00
For the payment of claims against the state arising from the employment of the militia during the late war	205 60

The Journal of Accounts for the present year, estimated at	39,832 97 1-2
Deduct balance	74,852 97 1-2
	22,857 19

Deficiency \$51,995 78 1-2
All which is submitted to the honorable house. By order,
JOHN W. PRESTON, Clerk.

TREASURY OFFICE, Dec. 8th, 1819.
To the Honorable the General Assembly of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN—
Having received a check from the Treasurer of the United States, for one hundred thousand dollars, subsequent to the period to which the accounts of this department were closed. I do myself the honor to transmit herewith a summary statement of the estimates made to the first instant, of the receipts and expenditures for the ensuing year, in which is included the sum now received from the U. States, showing the supposed deficiency of the revenue for the year 1820, after having added said sum to the estimate of receipts.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
B. HARWOOD, Tr. WS. Md.

A Summary Statement of the Revenue and expenses of the State of Maryland for the ensuing year:

Amounting to appropriation to the first of December 1819, & which then remained unpaid

Journal of Accounts for the present session estimated at	39,832 97
	74,852 97
From which deduct the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st December, 1819.	22,857 19
	51,995 78

To which add the probable demand on the Treasury, as estimated to the 1st Dec. 1820

Journal of Accounts for the session 1820.	166,812 17
	35,050
	201,862 17

From which deduct the probable amount of Receipts, as estimated to Dec. 1820, 122,398 12
Amount received fr. the U. States on the 4th Dec. 1819.

Deficit	100,000	222,398 12
Treasury Office, Dec. 8th, 1819.		31,408 83

B. HARWOOD Tr. WS. Md.
From the National Intelligencer.

FINANCIAL.
There were several statements accompanying the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; from which the following facts are condensed:

The amounts of gross Revenue, from duties on imports, tonnage, passports, and clearances, &c. and of the expenses of collection for the four last successive years, for which returns are fully made up, were as follow:

	GROSS	EXPENSES.
In the year 1815.	36,771,038 09	465,015 58
1816.	28,300,473 06	816,373 50
1817.	18,269,585 81	744,810 66
1818.	22,574,373 63	746,422 15

Subtracting the last column from the first will shew the nett amount of the revenue for the same years respectively.

The Tonnage employed in Foreign Trade, appears, from the records of the Treasury, to have been, in successive years as stated in the first column below, and the proportion of Foreign Tonnage to the whole amount of Tonnage employed in the Foreign Trade, was as stated in the second column:

	Tonnage	Proportion of foreign
In the year 1815.	917,22	23 6 to 100
1816.	1,136,604	28 8 to 100
1817.	992,556	24 4 to 100
1818.	916,514	17 6 to 100

The total amount of sales of public land north west of Ohio, from the opening of the offices to the 30th of September, 1818, was 21,545,797 45. The amount of such sales from 1st October, 1818, to the 30th September 1819, was \$4,939,658 84.

The total amount of sales of Public Lands at the offices in Mississippi and Alabama, from the opening of the offices to the first of October, 1818, was \$7,950,661, and the amount of sales from that date to the 30th September, 1819, was \$9,705,889.

The balance outstanding of the Treasury Notes (issued during and just after the war) is only \$188,821.

We do not before recollect to have seen a statement of the amount of claims awarded by the commissioners appointed under the act for a compromise and settlement of Yazoo claims; for which amount stock was issued, receivable in payment for Public Lands in the then Mississippi territory. The awards were as follow:

To individuals claiming under the Upper Mississippi Compy.	\$850,000 00
Tennessee Compy.	531,428 05
Georgia Mississippi Compy.	1,412,134 96
Georgia Compy	1,887,040 95
Citizens' rights	101,547 16

4,282,151 12

CONGRESS

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

Mr. Freeman Walker, a Senator from Georgia, in the place of Mr. Forsyth resigned, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Sanford gave notice that he should on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to continue in force the Act of April 20, 1818, supplementary to the act of 1799, to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Eaton, was taken up, agreed to, and a committee appointed accordingly, consisting of Messrs. Eaton, Roberts and Logan.

The joint resolution for amending the Constitution, and two private bills, were severally read the second time, and the resolution referred to Messrs. Dickerson, Trimble, Brown, Elliott, and Logan.

Thursday, Dec. 16.

The Senate proceeded to the appointment of its several standing committees, by ballot, of which the appointment of the following gentlemen was the result:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Brown, Hunter, Macon, Barbour, Walker, of Georgia.

On Finance.—Messrs. Sanford, Macon, Dana, Eaton, Logan.

On Commerce and Manufactures.—Messrs. Sanford, Dickerson, Horsey, Ruggles and Burrill.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Williams of Tenn. Trimble, Taylor, Tichenor, Elliott.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Pleasants, Parrott, Gaillard, Walker of Alabama, Williams of Miss.

On Claims.—Messrs. Roberts, Wilson, Morrill, Ruggles, Van Dyke.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Van Dyke, Noble, Elliot, Eaton, Wilson.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Stokes, Willson, Palmer, Edwards, Mellen.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Horsey, Hunter, Pleasants, Lanman.

The following committee was also appointed pursuant to an order of the day: On the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Roberts, Gaillard, Mellen, Burrill, Lanman.

Mr. Morrill offered for consideration the following resolve:

Resolved, that the committee on pensions be directed to enquire into the expediency of reviving the act of 1816, entitled, "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary War," which expired at the close of the last session of Congress,

Mr. Dickerson, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so far altering the laws for appointing collectors of the Customs of the United States, District Attorney of the United States, and Receivers of Public Monies for Lands of the United States, Surveyors of the Public Lands, Registers and such other officers as they may think proper, as to have those officers respectively appointed for limited periods, subject to removal as heretofore.

Several petitions were presented and referred to the standing committee appointed.

And the Senate adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 20.

The motion offered by Mr. Morrill, on the 16th instant directing an enquire into the expediency of reviving the act of 1806, providing for persons disabled by wounds received in the Revolutionary war, which expired at the close of the last session of Congress, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Roberts submitted a resolution, directing the Sergeant at Arms to sell the furniture lately in the use of the Senate, which shall be found no longer useful, for the best price that can be obtained for it and to pay the proceeds into the contingent fund.

Two or three other bills were read a second time, in course; and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

Mr. Bayly, from Maryland, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Cannon, from the committee on the subject, reported a bill providing for the payment for horses, and other property, lost, captured or destroyed in the Seminole war; which was twice read and committed.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting in pursuance of a resolution of this house of 24th February last, a report of the Secretary of State, and sundry documents relative to the imprisonment of William White, a citizen of the United States, by the government of Buenos Ayres. The Message was read, and the documents, ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report on the memorial of James Leander Cathcart. The report was on motion of Mr. Williams, ordered to be referred to the committee of claims.

A letter was also laid before the house from the Secretary of the Navy, stating that the appropriations made for the support of the Navy by the act of February last, are exhausted, and that a partial appropriation has become necessary, in addition to that already made, for the service of the present year. The letter was read, and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Hendrick offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing by law an additional national armory, and also into the expediency of locating the same on the Muskingum river at the town of Zanesville, in the state of Ohio.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, in order to leave the enquiry in its broadest shape, and to make it wholly unobjectionable, the resolution was amended by striking out the words in *italics*; and thus amended, the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Washington, in Rhea county, Tennessee, by Patterson's, Brown's Ferry, on Tennessee river, Bennett's Store, in the state of Alabama, St. Clair Court House, Shelby Old Court House, Shelby Court House, Smith and King's Store, Mooreville and Pleasant Valley, to the town of Cahaba.

On motion of Mr. Cook, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before the House of Representatives the several Topographical Reports that have been made to the war department, in pursuance of instructions to that effect, respecting the practicability of uniting by a canal the waters of the Illinois river and those of Lake Michigan, and such other information as he may be in possession of on that subject.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSION LAW.

Mr. Rich of Vermont, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to enquire into the manner in which the act of the 18th March, 1818, has been executed; ascertaining as far as may be practicable, the class or classes of cases which it has been construed to embrace, and such as have been excluded from its provisions; whether the objects contemplated by its passage have been or probably will be, effected by the operations of the law; and, if not, whether it be susceptible of such amendments as will insure the accomplishment of those objects; that, in case it shall be ascertained that, from fraudulent practices under the law, for which no effectual remedy can be applied, or from any other cause, the original objects of it are unattainable, the said committee enquire into the expediency of its repeal.

The resolution was agreed to without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Morton, it was

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire whether, in any case, further time than is already prescribed by law, ought to be allowed for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, and purchased, pursuant to law, for and in behalf of the United States.

RESTRICTIONS ON SLAVERY.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. York, The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution yesterday offered by him, in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the introduction of slaves into the territories of the United States, west of the Mississippi.

The question was taken on agreeing to the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, without a division. A committee of seven members was ordered to be appointed accordingly.

Mr. Taylor then moved to postpone until the first Monday in February next, the order of the day on the bill authorising a Convention of the People of Missouri, for the purpose of forming a Constitution and State Government.

After considerable debate, Mr. Mercer of Virginia, moved the "second Monday of January as the day to which the bill should be postponed.

And on the question, the order of the day on the Missouri bill was postponed to the second Monday in January.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in the chair on two or three bills of a private nature; which were strongly supported by the Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Smith, of Md.) and were reported to the House and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

And the House Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

Mr. Rhea, of Tennessee, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Zach. Roberts; which, on the suggestion of Mr. Smith, that further evidence on the subject of this petition be presented to the House, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rhea also made an unfavorable report on the petition of Jesse Dow; which was agreed to.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the committee on private land claims, made a report on the petition of the legal representatives, of Philip Barbour deceased, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee of Public Lands, made a report on the petition of James Hughes, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which was twice read and committed.

BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. Sergeant from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for establishing an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Newton, from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of Beck and Harvey; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Tyler, the house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of Claims unfavorable to the petition of Samuel G. Adams.

Mr. T. moved to reverse the report, and direct the committee of Claims, to report a bill for his relief.

[The case is substantially this: S. G. Adams was commander of a detachment of militia during the late war; and, on their being discharged, he, as agent for those under his command, the paymaster being without funds, received his *due bill* for the amount, and gave a receipt on the pay roll. For the payment of this bill he applies to Congress. The committee report that the responsibility for the amount of the pay, had, by the transaction above described, been transferred from the government to the individual who was paymaster, and who gave the bill—and that therefore the prayer of the petitioner is not reasonable, and ought not to be granted.]

After considerable debate, the report of the committee of Claims was concurred in.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Gad Worthington (for allowing, in settlement at the Treasury, a sum of money, of which the deputy of one of the collectors of internal duties was robbed) was read a third time; and on the question, "Shall the bill pass?" it was decided in the negative, 95 to 56: So the bill was rejected.

The engrossed bill for the relief of John Gooding and J. Williams was read a third time. [This bill proposes to allow to these persons twenty-two hundred dollars (under the act allowing one hundred for each prisoner brought into port during the late war by privateers) for twenty two slaves so brought in, and receipted for by the Marshal of the District where the vessel arrived.]—The bill was opposed by Mr. Trimble, of Ky. and supported by Mr. Smith, of Md.—and was rejected.

One other engrossed private bill, the title of which we failed to hear, was read a third time, but escaped rejection; being passed and sent to the Senate.

And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a statement of exports from the United States during one year, ending on the 30th of September, 1819; and also from the Commissioner of the Revenue, transmitting the annual statement of the proceeds of the Direct Tax, and Internal Duties, &c.

Mr. Rich, of Vermont, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to prepare and report a bill providing for the distribution of a sum of money

among such of the citizens of the U. States as lost their property in consequence of the general conflagration by the enemy on the Niagara frontier during the late war.

And the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House a statement of the expense of furnishing the Army of the U. S. with rations for the term of one year ending on the 14th of April, 1818, exhibiting the average cost per ration and also the expense of furnishing the Army with rations; exhibiting also the average cost per ration for the term of one year, under the provisions of the law, passed on the 14th of April, 1818, entitled "An act to regulate the Staff of the Army."

On motion of Mr. Ross, of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the future sale of public lands in half quarter sections, and of the propriety of reducing the present price.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, of Ken. it was

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be, and they are hereby, instructed to enquire into the expediency of so altering the laws regulating the sales of the vacant lands of the United States, that, from and after the day of —, no credit shall be given thereon and a less quantity may be purchased at a less price, than is authorized by the existing laws.

On motion of Mr. Woodbridge, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the final adjustment of the ancient titles to land within the Territory of Michigan.

Mr. Warfield offered for consideration the following resolve:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of Jurors for the Circuit Courts of the U. States for the District of Maryland.

The resolution, having been amended by extending it to the District Courts, & by striking out the concluding words in *italic* so as to make the enquiry general, was agreed to.

The house spent some time in committee of the whole, Mr. Livermore in the chair, on the bill for the benefit of Thomas Carr and others; but without having gone through the same, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

In like manner, some time was spent in committee of the whole, Mr. J. S. Smith in the chair, on the bill for the relief of L. J. Beaulieu.

Mr. Livermore being one of the majority who yesterday voted to reject the bill for the relief of J. Gooding and T. Williams, moved now to reconsider the said vote; which motion was decided in the negative.

The House Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 20.

Numerous petitions were presented this morning and referred in course; amongst them were several from commercial sections of the country, praying enactment of a general system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Sergeant, from the select committee appointed on the memorial of surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army, made a report thereon, favorable to the prayer of the petitioners, accompanied by a bill for their relief; which bill was twice read, and committed.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States by the hands of Mr. J. J. Monroe, his Secretary.

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

Some doubt being entertained respecting the true intent and meaning of the act of the last session, entitled "An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade," as to the duties of the agents to be appointed, on the Coast of Africa, think it proper to state the interpretation which has been given of the act, and the measures adopted to carry it into effect, that Congress may, should it be deemed advisable, amend the same, before further proceeding is had under it.

The obligation to instruct the commanders of all our armed vessels to seize and bring into port all ships or vessels of the United States, wheresoever found, having on board any negro, mulatto, or person of color, in violation of former acts for the suppression of the slave trade, being imperative, was executed without delay. No seizures have yet been made, but as they were contemplated by the law, and might be presumed, it seemed proper to make the necessary regulations applicable to such seizures, for carrying the several provisions of the act into effect.

It is enjoined on the Executive to cause all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color who may be taken under the act, to be removed to Africa. It is the obvious intent of the law, that none of the persons thus taken should remain within the United States; and no place other than the coast of Africa being designated, their removal or delivery, whether carried from the U. States or landed immediately from the vessels in which they were taken, was supposed to be confined to that coast.

No settlement or station being specified, the whole coast was thought to be left open for the selection of a proper place, at which the persons thus taken should be delivered. The Executive is authorised to appoint one or more agents, residing there to receive such persons, and one hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the general purposes of the law.

On due consideration of the several sections of the act, and of its humane policy, it was supposed to be the intention of Congress, that all the persons above described, who might be taken under it & landed in Africa should be aided in their return to their former homes, or in their establishment at or near the place where landed. Some shelter and food would be necessary for them there, as some as landed let their subsequent disposition be what it might. Should they be landed without such provision having been pre-

Mr. Kennedy submitted an address to be transmitted to the President of the United States, approbatory of his administration.—It was ordered to be printed. It is couched in suitable terms of affection and loyalty.

Mr. Kennedy's bill to revive the old *ty-two law* passed and was sent to Senate.

Mr. Duvall presented a memorial the visitors of St. John's College, pray

Expos'd his venerable head
To shield his country's laws,
From faction's slaves, who'd sworn to
And tread all law beneath their feet.

And yet no foreign foe appear'd,
When the brave Lincolnsell

between Great Britain and Spain, by the former was allowed to introduce her Cotton Goods into Spain and colonies; and guarantees the Fl. engaging to protect Spain in her possession of them.

The Fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.
Dec. 20--2w

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Another Supply.

CLARK & GREEN,

Will open in the course of a day or two a further Assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE.

Superfine Cloths and Diapers
Cassimeres
Pelee Cloths,
Flannels,
Bombazines
Bombazettes
Calicoes
Irish Linens
Bleached and Brown
Irish Sheetings

Oznaburghs
Burlaps
Domestic Plaids and
Stripes
Domestic cotton Shirt-
ings and Sheetings
Handsome Merino &
Waterloo Shawls
Canton Crapes, &c.

Together with a General Assortment of
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

Which in addition to their Late Supply, renders their Assortment, at this time, very complete, and will be sold on pleasing terms.
Dec. 6.

To be Hired

For the ensuing year, several valuable Negro Men, Women and Boys, for whom situations in Talbot County would be preferred.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, Dec. 2—4w.

DIVIDEND AMONGST CREDITORS,

I intend making a payment of distribution amongst the creditors of Benjamin Benton, late of Queen Ann's County deceased, on Tuesday the 11th day of January next, at the house of Mr. Samuel Chaplin in Centreville.

HORATIO DAILY, Adm'r of

Benjamin Benton.

Dec. 20—3w

Notice.

The subscriber being desirous to reduce the price of his work, so as to make it an inducement for his customers and the public to pay cash, has determined on putting it down to the following, viz:

For plain { Surtouts,
Great Coats, } \$4 00
or Close do.

Vests and Pantalons, each 1 25

If extra work is required, the price proportionable; but if charged, 25 per cent. will be added to the above list.

HE HAS FOR SALE,
**SUPERFINE & COMMON CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.**

WHICH HE OFFERS CHEAP.

ALSO,

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
LEATHER,

At reduced prices for cash or hides only.
All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient, and attended to, particularly by those who have suffered their accounts to remain unsettled over a year; should it not, he will be under the necessity of compelling payment.
L. REARDON.

Nov 8

Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical
Education.

MR. M'KEONE,

Wye Mill, Talbot County.

Returns his grateful acknowledgments, for the unprecedented encouragement he has received from so many of the respectable inhabitants of that Village and its vicinity, and assures them, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to secure a continuance of their countenance and support, and to merit an exclusion of patronage.

In addressing the public, men of his profession, too solicitous to exalt their character, frequently overrate their abilities, and think to gain a celebrity, by a long enumeration of the names of Arts and Sciences. Not stooping to so mean a subterfuge, he shall only state in general, that if an attentive perusal of the best authors, gained by many years practice and experience, can qualify, he trusts he is eminently calculated to instruct in all the requisites necessary to complete the man of business, the practical Mathematician, and the accomplished classical scholar.

His continual endeavors are directed to simplify the means of acquiring knowledge, to render instruction pleasing, solid and permanent, to store the mind with a basis for future improvement, and raise a desire for those intellectual endowments, which cannot be attained by a mere scholastic education.

Particular care will be taken to form the correct Orthographer, the graceful reader, the neat expeditious writer, and the able grammarian; whilst the more advanced student can be qualified in the higher department of composition by a full development and exemplification of its rules and principles.

Book-keeping taught by single or double entry—His experience as a practical book-keeper, enables him to divest the system of that dry, tedious, and useless disquisition of schools, which tend rather to embarrass and perplex, than improve and instruct: but such as wish to explore the science through all its ramifications, may have the advantage of the most extensive theory.

Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry plain and spherical, the use of the Globes, Navigation, Land surveying in theory and practice, Algebra, Fluxions, Mechanics, &c. &c. &c.

In Geography, constant reference will be made to the maps and Globes, with occasional illustrations from Astronomy; the interrogative method applied to history, & every other branch of education, in which its excellency and superiority have been acknowledged. Abstract teaching avoided as much as possible, an appeal being always made to the understanding of the pupil, by associating his study with some similar purpose in real life.

The strictest discipline observed, but corporal punishment seldom inflicted, except in cases of confirmed neglect, or gross instances of moral turpitude. In short, he hopes to realize more than public expectation, after he has perfected those classifications and arrangements which time can only accomplish.
—dec. 20.

Overseer.

A sober, industrious single man may hear of a good situation by enquiring at this Office—Good Recommendations will be required.
Nov. 29—4w

Cheap Goods.

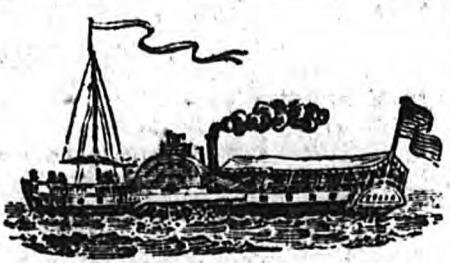
The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their Customers and the Public generally, that they expect to open in a few days an extensive supply of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEEN'S-WARE & CUTLERY,

Which with what they have on hand will comprise a Superb Assortment—all which they are determined to offer low for Cash.

GROOME & LAMBDIN,

Easton, Dec. 13



THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for ANnapolis & BALTIMORE, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at ANnapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats & arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Fare through, from Baltimore to Easton, \$4 From Baltimore to Annapolis, \$2 50 cts. From Annapolis to Easton, \$3.
EASTON, Aug. 30—11.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point off THURSDAY the 18th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them he has parted with his sloop the General Benson, and has furnished himself with a New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, to fill her place, to be commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, (having himself taken the command of the Steam-Boat Maryland,) in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, solicits a continuance of their favours.—The Jane and Mary, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.

C. V.

June 7

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

That large and commodious three story brick building at present occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Nicols as a boarding-house.—The

CABINET MAKERS SHOP

adjoining.—The store house adjoining the corner store occupied by Mr. Barnett, and the

DWELLING HOUSE.

occupied by Jonathan Kinnamont. For terms of the Store house call on Messrs Thomas & Groome, and for the terms of the other described property apply to the editor of this Paper, or to the subscriber at his mill in the upper part of this county.

JABEZ CALDWELL.

Oct. 11—11

HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

The Trustees of Hillsborough School have the satisfaction to announce to the public, that this Institution is in a complete state to receive pupils, the house having been fitted up for the purpose of introducing the Lancasterian System of instruction, which on trial meets the most sanguine expectations, of its warmest advocates. This system is coming into use in many places throughout the country, and is admired by some of the greatest men of the nation.

The School is under the direction of Mr. NEWTON, a gentleman of correct deportment, and who has shown himself well qualified for the charge. In this Seminary there are offered the advantages of a good English or Classical Education, on very reasonable terms. Literary gentlemen and others are respectfully invited to visit the Institution.

The price of tuition is, for Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, including common books and stationery, \$12 per annum; and for the higher branches of the Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek Languages, \$20 per annum—payable quarterly.

Board for students can be had for 80 to 90 dollars per year.

Signed by order of the Trustees.

HENRY MEEDS, President.

Hillsborough, Dec. 2 1819. (13.)—3w

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS.

CLARK & GREEN,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening an Extensive and General Assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

of the latest Importations, which will be offered very Cheap for Cash or Country produce. Their Friends and the Public generally are invited to give them a call.
Nov. 15.

Seasonable Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH

CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S-WARE, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash; his friends and customers are invited to call and view his assortment.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND.

Easton, May 17.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Osters, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—11

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his services to the public. The establishment has undergone considerable repair, and received such alterations and additions, under the immediate observation of the subscriber, as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and comfort of all those 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 provided with Grain of every kind, and Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful Osters.

Hacks with good Horses and careful Drivers, can be furnished for any part of the Peninsula.—His servants are honest and attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all of those who may call to see him.

JESSE SHEFFER.

Dec. 13—

PATENT WATER PROOF

HATS,

The Subscriber having purchased from the original Inventor, Johan Heinrich Tylge, the exclusive privilege of manufacturing Hats in Talbot County, under the above Patent, takes the liberty of calling the attention of the public to the above important improvement, and requests them to call and see the principle tested, which he confidently recommends, (independent of the economy) it preserves the beauty of the Hat until worn out, by resisting moisture and keeping its proper shape.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

11 mo. 8th. 1819.

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, December 4th, 1819.

On application of Ann Deroburne, Administratrix, and William Reed, Administrator of Elephet Meeds, late of Queen Ann's County deceased; Ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the papers printed in the town of Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the original entry on the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r. of

Wills for Queen Ann's County.

Pursuant to the above Order.

This is to give notice that the subscribers of Queen Ann's County, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Elephet Meeds, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers at or before the 20th day of February 1822—they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this sixth day of December Anno Domini eighteen hundred and nineteen.

ANN DEROBURNE, Administratrix.

WILLIAM REED, Administrator.

December 13—3w

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Peter Edmondson, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Elizabeth Edmondson, executrix of his last will and testament, or to the Subscriber A. HANDS, Ex'r.

Dover-bridge, Nov. 29.

To be Rented,

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick M'Neal.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Nov. 29—11.

For Sale,

The HOUSE belonging to Mrs. E. Birchhead, in New-Market, Dorset county, together with fifty-seven acres of land, about thirty of which are covered with wood.—For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to the Subscriber in Cambridge.

GEORGE WELLER.

Nov. 22, 1819—11

October Term, 1819.

The creditors of William Vinson, John Morris, Nicholas Dashiell, David Whiteley and William Coursey, of Dorchester county, are requested to take notice, that on the petitions of the said Vinson, Morris, Dashiell, Whiteley, and Coursey, to the Judges of Dorchester county Court, for relief as insolvent debtors, under the several insolvent laws, and they having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bonds with approved security, to appear before the judges of Dorchester county Court, on Wednesday next after the third Monday in March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them, the same time and place are appointed for their creditors to attend and shew cause if any they have why the said Vinson, Morris, Dashiell, Whiteley and Coursey should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.

E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

True copy

Dec. 6—4w

THE ART OF

PENMANSHIP,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-barred stave, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction, the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office.

Oct. 18

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

Two Doors below the Bank, and opposite the Easton Hotel.

Returns his thanks to the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors. He has a variety of articles in his line, which he offers on pleasing terms, while his utmost exertions shall be used to please those giving him a call.

He has attached to his Dressing-Room, a variety of Fruit, and intends keeping a supply of Draft-Beer, by the Keg, and on tap; Cider, 1st and 2d quality, Crackers, Cheese, &c. &c. Apples, by the Barrel, Bushel, or less quantity.

Easton, Dec. 6.

Notice.

The County Clerks of the Eastern Shore, that have not forwarded their lists of Fines and Forfeitures, Amalgams, Ordinary, Retailers and Pedlars Licences for the present year, are requested to transmit them to this Office without further delay. And the Sheriffs for the time being on this shore, are respectfully requested to close their accounts with the state for this present year 1819, at farthest, on or before the first day of February next. If any of the said sheriffs will claim allowance for Insolvents or Non-residents, they are desired to transmit proved lists thereof to this Office, on or before the aforesaid first day of February next, as no claim for Insolvents or Non-residents for the year 1819, will be allowed after that day by

WILL. RICHARDSON,

Dec. 13

Tr. E. S. Md

Dorchester County, Sct.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the fourth Judicial District of Maryland, by petition in writing of George Williams, James Hurst, Sarah Summers, Thomas Bradley and John Ardery, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on oath as far as they can ascertain them being annexed to their petitions. And the said Williams, Hurst, Summers, Bradley and Ardery, having satisfied me by competent testimony that they have resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of their application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up their property, & given sufficient security for their appearance at the county court of Dorchester county, to answer such allegations as may be made against them: I do hereby order & adjudge, that the said Williams, Hurst, Summers, Bradley and Ardery, be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they be and appear before the county court of Dorchester county, on the first Wednesday after the third Monday in March next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to them by their creditors; & that they give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted in some Newspaper in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, three months before the said Wednesday in March next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said Wednesday, to appear before the said county court on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said Williams, Hurst, Summers, Bradley and Ardery, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand the 6th day of October, 1819.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Dec. 6—4w

LITERARY AND MUSICAL Magazine—extra.

CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATION.

FOR FIFTY CENTS PER QUARTER!

Ladies and Gentlemen who subscribe to the

LITERARY & MUSICAL MAGAZINE,

CAN OBTAIN,

FOR FIFTY CENTS,

Twenty-four Quarto pages of fashionable

MUSIC,

For the Voice and Piano-forte,
The German Flute,
Clarinet and Violin, &c.

BESIDES

A general variety of Miscellaneous Literature, embracing instructions for different instruments, Essays and Lectures on Music and Singing. Memoirs and anecdotes of eminent composers, Notices of Performers and Performances, Miscellaneous Prose and Poetry, and such Musical Information as may be useful to the Tyro, and interesting to the Professor. The whole amounting to

FIFTY PAGES, QUARTO SIZE.

The work is printed in weekly numbers of 4 quarto pages, on good paper, and delivered to subscribers in the city, and sent by mail to those at a distance, for the above trifling charge of 50 cents in advance per quarter, or 12 Numbers.

"Mark Well!"—No letters to the Editor are ever taken out of the Post Office, unless post paid.

Subscribers' Names received by the Editor, H. C. Lewis, at No. 272, Market-street, near Eighth, and also at this office.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1819.

Was Committed

To the gaol of Frederick County, on the 21 inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself

THOMAS THENS

about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, genteel appearance. His clothing a blue cloth frock coat, drab cloth round about, pair black bombazett pantalons, pair nankin ditto, green bombazett waist coat, cotton shirt, pair of slippers and fine fur hat all half worn. He says he is a freeman by birth, & was born in Charles-Town, South Carolina.—The owner of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.—If a freeman I shall be obliged to any person in possession of proof of the fact to forward the same on to me without delay.

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

Nov. 17—2m. (Dec.)

Was Committed

To the gaol of Frederick County on the 30th of Oct. last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself

JOSEPH SMITH,

About 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, surly look and marked on both arms with India Ink—had on when committed a blue and white striped cotton round about, striped pantalons, linen shirt, wool hat, and coarse shoes, all nearly worn out. He says he was manumitted by a Mr. Livingston, of New-Orleans, that he carried on the Barbering Business, in North Howard Street Baltimore, for some time, and that Mr. Luke Tienan, of Baltimore, is in possession of papers proving him to be a freeman.—The owner of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.—If a freeman I shall be obliged to any person in possession of proof of the fact to forward the same on to me without delay.

Wm. M. BEALL, Jr. Shff.
of Frederick County, Md.

Nov. 17th, 1819.—2m. (Dec. 6.)

Was Committed

To the Gaol of Frederick county, on the 30th of October last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself

GEORGE BRAXTON.

About 20 years of age, 5 feet 7-12 inches high; had on when committed a