Our Paris papers contain warm discussions respecting the evacuation of Spain by the French troops. It is acknowledged on all hands that the condition of that country, when the troops leave it, will be worse than it was when they entered. Ferdinand is stated to be as much of a prisoner in the hands of the *serviles*, as he ever was in those of the *liberals*.

The French legislature was convoked for the 22d December.

The King of Sweden has signed a convention with Great Britain, by which all proprietors of Sweedish vessels are strictly forbidden to freight their vessels for the slave trade.

Malle-Brun, the celebrated Geographer, has published a work entitled, 'Treatise of *Legitimacy*, considered as the basis of the public law of Christian Europe.'

We have in our hands also, Caraccas papers to the 15th ultimo inclusive. The *Colombiano* of that date contains an address and decree of Gen. Paez, by which the departments of Venezuela, and Apure are declared under martial law, upon the ground of the danger of *invasion*. The General commences his address thus:—'The rumors which circulate in the public papers, *together with the more circumstantial information possessed by me*, seem to me to call on us to arm ourselves against a government, wearing an hostile attitude towards us, without waiting the moment of armed aggression to rise in defence of our independence and liberty. Should our suspicions unfortunately be verified, we shall thereby deprive the enemy of the advantage of surprising us.' The government alluded to must be that of *France*.—The information from Peru, contained in the Colombian papers, is of a tenor to heighten the incredulity which has been generally entertained with regard to the Boston account of Bolivar's defeat.

The first monthly packet from England arrived at La Guayra on the 4th December.

The *Colombiano* of Dec. 8th, contains the following article.

'By letters from Bogota of the 6th of October, we have received a confirmation of the intelligence published in our 81st number, which is as follows:—

The Chilian squadron has captured the Spanish line of battle ship 'Asia,' and a brig of war, proceeding from Spain.

Our squadron entered the port of Callao, burnt the frigate Ceres, and captured seven other vessels.

Six hundred horses, which the enemy possessed in the neighbourhood of Lima, have fallen into our hands. In consequence of these disasters the Spaniards have evacuated Lima.

The Peruvian campaign may be said to be concluded, since a happy commencement must produce a favourable issue.'

The Caraccas Colombiano announces the death on the 13th of W. D. Robinson, esq. a native of the state of Delaware, in the 52d year of his age. Mr. R. recently went from N. York, for the benefit of his health.

Extract of a letter from Laguira, dated Dec. 14.

"An insurrection took place among the blacks on the night of the 10th instant, at a small village called Petara, distant eight miles from Caraccas. It was suppressed without much difficulty. Eighteen were taken prisoners, and immediately condemned; two were shot yesterday, two more are to be shot to day. The object avowed in their declaration was the murder of the whites."

We have received the British Traveller, a London paper, of the evening of the 24th November from which we copy the following articles.

The favourable intelligence from all quarters of the New World has given confidence to South American Bond-holders; Mexican have been 66 3-4, and Colombian 85. ex. dividend; a trifling re-action has taken place, but the market looks exceedingly well. The New Colombian Pearl Fishery Bonds, under the patronage of Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Rundell, were this morning brought into the market. At the commencement they were *three* premium, but when the holders began to reflect, it was an extraordinary circumstance that the above respectable firm should apply to the public for money to carry on an undertaking that had long been in their possession, and which promised so great a profit ultimately, they began to sell rapidly, and the Bonds soon fell to *par*; they, however, recovered to 0 3-8 a 5-8 Prem. and remain at that price.—Very little done in other Securities.

The Liverpool Cotton market remained in the same state as at last advices—the sales being extensive without alterations in prices.

The Glasgow Journal says there is no prospect at present of any agreement between the proprietors of cotton works and the operatives. The colliers who were so successful in their combination have proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with the cotton spinners.

Lloyd's list of the 23d contains a long account of disasters on the coast, but we find only one or two American vessels mentioned. A vessel supposed the Marquis Wellington, Baxter, from Belfast for New Orleans, had been wrecked on the coast of Wexford, and it was feared that the crew and passengers, amounting to about thirty, had perished. Among the passengers were several respectable merchants.

The typhus fever was prevalent in Manchester and several individuals had fallen victims to its violence.

The case of Mr. *Fauntleroy* had been referred to the twelve judges. A postscript in the last paper announces that they had just decided against him, and that he was ordered to be executed on the following Tuesday. It is said the petitions in his behalf obtained but few signatures.

It is said that Sir Charles Stewart is to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Advices from Cape Coast Castle, to Sept. 7, state that the Ashantees had disappeared, but great mortality had prevailed in the garrison.

The King of Prussia had just been married to the Countess Augusta, of Harrack.

An ordinance has recently been published in Norway, abolishing the office of the Vice Royalty of the Prince Royal. It had caused some excitement in the public mind.

Collision of General and State Governments.

It will be recollected by most of our readers that soon after the attempted insurrection of the Blacks in South Carolina in the year 1822, the Legislature of that state, passed an act more effectually to prevent free people of colour from entering the state. This act subjected masters of vessels entering the ports of that state, and having coloured seamen on board their vessels, to much inconvenience and vexatious detention, by depriving them of the services of such seamen during their stay in port, and compelling them to defray the expense of their confinement in prison during such stay, and to carry them away on the departure of the vessel, on a penalty of a fine not less than a thousand dollars, and imprisonment (of the Captain) not less than two months; and also, that such free persons of color should be sold into slavery. This act was at the time, declared to be unconstitutional, has been ever since a source of great inconvenience to American vessels in the ports of South Carolina, and has at length induced repeated remonstrances to the government of this country from the Agents of the British government against its provisions, which have in many cases subjected vessels of that nation to great loss and hazard. In consequence of these remonstrances the President of the United States, through the Secretary of State, referred the subject for his opinion on the constitutionality of the obnoxious law, to the Attorney General of the U. States, which is, 'that the section of the law under consideration is void, as being against the constitution, treaties and laws of the U. S. and incompatible with the rights of all nations in amity with the United States.' Where upon the President caused a note to be addressed to the Governor of South Carolina, enclosing the opinion of the Attorney General, together with the several remonstrances above aliuded to, and expressed a hope 'that the inconvenience complained of would be remedied by the Legislature of South Carolina itself.' At the late opening of the Legislature of South Carolina, Governor Wilson, in his message communicating this information, remarks:

"There should be a spirit of concert and of action among the slave holding States, and a determined resistance to any violation of their local institutions. The crisis seems to have arrived when we are called upon to protect ourselves. The President of the United States and his law adviser, so far from resisting the efforts of a foreign ministry, appear to be disposed by an argument drawn from the overwhelming powers of the General Government, to make us the passive instruments of a policy, at war, not only with our interests, but destructive also of our national existence. The evils of slavery have been visited upon us, by the cupidity of those who are now the champions of universal emancipation; to resist at the threshold every invasion of our domestic tranquility, and to preserve our independence as a state, is earnestly recommended; and if an appeal to the first principles of the right of self government be disregarded, and reasons be successfully combatted by sophistry and error, there would be more glory in forming a *rampart with our Bodies on the confines of our territory* than to be the victims of a successful rebellion, or the slaves of a great consolidated government."

In accordance with the spirit of the Governor's message, a string of resolutions full of froth and defiance have been introduced and actually passed the Senate of that state, for all which our limits do not allow, we therefore give the concluding one—in the following words:—

'Resolved, Therefore, that the Legislature of South Carolina protests against any claims of right, of the U. States to interfere in any manner whatever with the domestic regulations, and preservatory measures, in respect to that part of her property which forms the colored population of the State, and which property they will not permit to be meddled with, or tampered with, or in any manner ordered, regulated, or controled by any other power, foreign or domestic, than this Legislature.'

Whether the Executive of the U. States will close the subject and rest satisfied with this sort of reply to their peaceful requisition or whether our brethren of the south, in the language of their chief magistrate, shall be left to form a rampart with their bodies on the confines of their territories, time must determine, and we hope will determine, amicably and peaceably for the parties at issue.—*Bridgeport Courier.*

FROM RUSSIA.—Capt. Smith arrived at Boston from Cronstadt, informs that the Emperor Alexander had issued an order for the departure of all Foreign Missionaries from the Russian Empire, and that many of them with their families, had arrived at Cronstadt, and were embarking for England.

Great trotting feat.—On Saturday last, for a bet of $100, a horse of Mr. Van Buren was trotted before a wagon, without collar or traces, six miles in twenty eight minutes. The time allowed was 34 minutes, and the performance was done on the Jamaica turnpike, from the 12th to the 6th mile stone; and the horse came it without fatigue, although the whole of the tire came off from one of the wheels.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8.

The Delaware wit, who exhibits himself in the Delaware Gazette of the 24th ultimo, so profoundly versed in the law of wizzards as practised in the land of Onions and Pumpions, is a little mistaken in imputing to our truly venerable correspondent, Senex, the opinion, 'that congressional caucusses to elect presidents are dangerous, but that state caucusses to manage state concerns are innocent'—as such an opinion has never been uttered by Senex in our columns, nor have we any reason to believe that he entertains it—But we will not captiously take our friend the wit to task for a mistake so little when compared with that, of which he was unfortunately guilty, *when he mistook Mr. Crawford for the federal candidate for president.*

The present laws of Virginia prohibit the marriage of a man with a former wife's sister, or with a brother's widow. A bill was brought lately into the legislature for the repeal of this restriction. It was rejected. Ayes 87—noes 108.

The yearly Meeting of Friends in North Carolina, has come to the determination to send all the coloured persons under its care to the Haytien Republic. They are in all about 700, being persons whose unconditional emancipation is not permitted by the laws of North Carolina, and who have for many years been held in trust by the Society.

On the 27th ultimo, the Grand Lodge of Maryland gave a splendid dinner to Gen. LA FAYETTE—among others the following toasts were drank:

Our illustrious brother, LA FAYETTE—he relinquished the honors of the East, to assist in the labours of the West.

[General La Fayette now arose, and in his accustomed feeling manner expressed his gratitude for the many testimonies of esteem and friendship which had been extended towards him—and alluding to the persecutions which were now suffered by Masons in some parts of Europe, he concluded by offering the following toast:]

The memory of the illustrious patriot and mason, General RIEGO—may the day soon come when the anniversary of his martyrdom will be celebrated in Spain so as to atone for the base and ferocious celebration of the present year.

The Legistature of New Jersey have adjourned, having passed the Delaware and Rariton Canal bill. They have, we learn, acquired for the State Treasury about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars by the operation of the Canal and Bank acts. In the case of the Delaware & Rariton Canal, the company are to forfeit ten thousand dollars, already deposited, if they do not proceed with the work; and in the event that they obtain the sanction of the Pennsylvania Legislature, thirty thousand dollars, should they fail to execute the project. This is verbal information communicated by a gentleman who left Trenton on Friday afternoon.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The life of General La Fayette, composed by Mr. Waln, Jr. is in the press and will be soon published.—*Nat. Gazette.*

The first two or three weeks of the legislative session is necessarily employed in considering and reporting the various subjects proposed for discussion, and obtaining the various documents relative thereto.

Congress have now before them, besides the valuable reports from the several departments, the subject of abolishing imprisonment for debt; the project of a settlement at the mouth of the Columbia or Origan River, on the Pacific, a bill for which has passed the House of Representatives; the Virginia Claims for interest on monies borrowed to advance to the United States during the late war; a limitation of the number of Cadets to that of the number of members of congress and a distribution of the appointments throughout the union, according to the members from each state, Mr. Macon proposed an alteration in the jurisdiction of the supreme court, and a bill for additional courts; the Niagara bill; the claim of the Marquis Maison Rouge to a very large and valuable tract of land in Louisiana, comprising nearly the Ouichita county &c. &c. The committee on the subject of Piracy are expected to propose some piping propositions very shortly, and which are looked for with anxiety, by the commercial community. The necessity of resorting to the authorities, occupying the shores whence the marauders come, and where they resort with their blood stained booty, becomes every day more obvious; *Piracy, when fostered on shore, cannot be suppressed at sea.* Let us strike at the root of the evil.—*Md. Rep.*

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

New York Forever.—Scarcely had the first explosion of the Chemical Bank subsided, when the New Yorkers were treated with a rowing match—then the mummy opened—and then, any thing, every thing, —something will be in motion with them; on Saturday, Mr. Van Beuren's horse trotted before a wagon, six miles, in twenty eight minutes on a bet of 100 dollars.

Oh what a town, what a wonderful variety,
Oh what a row, what a rumpus & a riot, there.

New York again.—We had set down to tell our readers in a few words that three confectioners in Richmond had each advertised for sale a Christmas cake, weighing about 250 lbs.—but what is Richmond with her 250 lbs. cakes—what even the mighty pie of old England, out of which the great Sir Geoffrey walked—what indeed can any thing, or any place, be to New York, where a cake of FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY pounds weight 'starts into existence.'—What must our citizens say to the trifling display, of Turks heads, Naples biscuit, jumbles, horse cakes, candy and belly g—s, (the word is in common use, and therefore, according to Walker, good) which are thinly scattered round our shops to make a show. Well may the editor of the National Advocate take up the song of exultation, and say—

"New York, thy celebrity is great among thy sisters in this western Republic. In this distinguished spot are to be found the fleetest horses, the longest canals, the wittiest editors, and the largest Christmas cakes.—We expend as much gaiety in a week as would last the 'Emporium' for a month, or the 'Athens' a quarter. We talk more, walk faster, and eat larger cakes. Where is a Niblo or a Sykes? In New York. Where is a Palmer? In New York. Where is an Eclipse? In New York. Where is an American Star? in New York. In short, if our neighbouring cotemporaries will permit us for once to drink a glass of egotism, we must say that if we have not such richly endowed literary institutions as the Emporium or the others have, we far excel them in boats, horses, and Christmas cakes.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

I saw in your last paper a letter from Edward Lloyd, Esq. the Senator, in reply to the request made by the General Assembly of Maryland, to the Senators and Members of Congress from this State, *that they would use their influence to prevent a Congressional Caucus nomination of a Candidate for the Presidency*—and I learn too that just at this time the General Assembly are engaged in appointing a senator of the U. States for the State of Maryland, to succeed Mr. Lloyd's term of service which expires on the 4th March next. I do not know if they have elected the Senator yet, but as Mr. Lloyd is one of the candidates, I think they might take a piece of his letter and give it to him with great propriety as his letter of dismissal—In defending the intended caucus nomination, (even after the legislature had requested him to use his influence against it) as a very seductive argument in favour of the caucus addressed to the most corrupt feelings of the legislature, (if corrupt feelings they had) Mr. Lloyd tells them, that after the caucus nomination is made, "they will have to decide on the policy of *harmonising with the majority of the union*, and thereby securing to the state *her due and relative weight* in the public councils of the nation, or of sacrificing these advantages at the shrine of *personal predilection*."

Now I would have the legislature just to give this same sentence as their answer to Mr. Lloyd's pretensions to be re-elected senator, by which would be meant, viz: As you sir and your caucus candidate for president are in a very small and hopeless minority indeed, our policy in electing so high an officer as senator, is to harmonise with the majority of the union, that we may obtain the states relative and due weight in the public councils of the nation, by means of a man who is with the great majority of the nation, and in favour with the administration that is to take place—and therefore, whatever personal predilections we have for you sir, they must all give way to securing the advantages to this state of *harmonising with the new administration and with the sentiment of an overpowering majority of this country.*

You Sir being full pledged to the Congressional Caucus—having risked *your* all and contrary to our wish and request, *our* all too on the throw of the caucus nomination, and in your attempt to dupe others into the belief that the caucus must prevail, having duped yourself into a paltry minority; we must consider you more unpopular with the great body of the citizens of this country who are decidedly Anti-Caucus—more obnoxious to the feelings and sentiments of the anti-caucus administration that is to rise up in the federal government on the 4th March next, than any other man we could select—and therefore it would be madness, according to your own principles and doctrines to re-appoint you to the station of Senator.

This it appears to me would be the true mode of convincing a man, by showing him that according to his own reasoning and maxims, that he is totally devoid of any thing like fair or just pretensions to the preferment he seeks.

COMMON SENSE.

For the Easton Gazette.

OLD CHRISTMAS.

Many persons are often doubtful which is the true Old Christmas day—the fifth or the sixth of January.—Most, however, contend for the fifth very strenuously—this opinion is certainly erroneous—and the following is submitted to settle the question—According to St. Chrysostom, in the primitive times, Christmas and Epiphany were celebrated at one and the same feast. He observes it was but of a little while that Christmas had been celebrated at Antioch on the 25th of December, as a distinct feast; and that the use thereof came from the West. The Armenians made but one feast of them, as low as the 12th century. Epiphany is always on the 6th January.

In the year 1751 the style was changed in England, agreeably to the Gregorian computation, which had been adopted by all other nations in Europe.*

"By this new law it was decreed that the new year should begin on the 1st of January, *and that eleven intermediate nominal days* between the 2d and 14th days of September, 1752, should for that time be omitted, so that the day succeeding the 2d should be denominated the 14th of that month."

From the above, it is manifest, that Old Christmas day falls on the 6th of January.

*Smollett's History of England.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening, 28th ult. in the city of Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, *Alexander C. Bullitt*, Esq. to *Mary D.* daughter of Edward Denison, Esq. all of that city.

——— On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Scull Mr. *William Grace*, to Miss *Vashti Allen*, all of this county.

——— On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. *Joseph G. Wales*, to Miss *Mary Thomas*, all of this county.

DIED

On Friday, 31st ult. suddenly, *Arthur Hott*, Esq. of this county.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 17th December, at his late residence, in Somerset county, *Edward Austin*, Esq. in the 62d year of his age, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation; he had the misfortune to receive but a slender education, but he possessed a vigor of mind and a quickness of thought which was rarely equalled or surpassed; his integrity was not to be shaken, and few men possessed a nicer sense of honour: as a parent he was kind in the extreme; as a husband, tender and affectionate; as a friend, sincere and disinterested; to the poor, he was a friend indeed, his hospitality was unbounded, and few there are, who ever visited Somerset, but have partaken of his bounty, or heard of his liberality.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, will please to lodge them in the office of the Register of Wills for said county.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.
of A. Ross, dec'd.

Jan. 8 tf

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Gillis Croney, late of Talbot county, deceased, will please to lodge them in the office of the Register of Wills for said county.

JOSEPH TURNER, Adm'r.
of G. Croney, dec'd.

Jan 8 tf

To Rent,



Until the 1st of May ensuing, the two story Brick Dwelling House, on Washington street, late the residence of Mr. James Neall. For terms apply at this office, or to the subscriber, living near Cambridge Ferry.

WILLIAM MACKEY.

Jan 8 3w

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of WASHINGTON STREET, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timber, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.

JOHN CAMPER.

Easton, Jan 8, 1825. tf

COACH AND HARNESS



Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coachees, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be waranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

New Goods.

Martin & Hayward

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWRAE,
CUTLERY, GLASS & CHINA,

All of which they offer at the most reduced prices, and solicit from their friends and the public an early call.

Dec. 11

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