the brute had patience becoming a true quaker," I drew the butt end of my whip upon the urchin, but found him as expert in giving leg bail, as in the execution of mischief. It was once the case that boys were not heard to speak of men of *any* grade, but with some respectful appellation, as Mr. Esq. &c. &c. but now our young larks make nothing of calling our most respectable citizens by such nick-names as "Bandy Legs," "Round Face," "Old Pomposity," "Old Slender Shanks," "Old Real Estate," &c. &c. Their morals too are altogether as praise-worthy as their manners—three-fourths of them curse and swear like pirates—and I know of one in particular, who sets his father and his school-master at defiance, and plays truant five days out of six, with a rabble of negro children—of another, who is wonderfully expert at tricking storekeepers out of segars with orders of his own forging—and of another, who is in the constant habit of filching blades from his father's stable—trucking them off at some black-guard shop for whiskey, and—getting drunk!

For the Easton Gazette.

From the Port Folio of an Octogenarian.

I will give you the word of an old man of some observation, that the cry of '*Hard Times*,' is not peculiar to the present day. It has, to his certain knowledge, been in the mouths of people for more than seventy years; but never he believes, with so much reason as at present. When our young ladies flutter in Leghorns, in Silks and in Chintzes, of a kind and texture, which their grandames never aspired to or dreamt of—When their whole time is spent, either in freezing at parties abroad—or, at home, in sitting muffled up, *interestingly delicate*, in the parlour—when they would not venture their noses into the kitchen for the price of 'em,—is it wonderful that the times should be *Hard?* When our young bloods dash in twelve dollar broad cloth, and mount their eight dollar drabs or their camlets—when they cannot budge a mile, for their souls, without *gig and tandem*, and despise nothing so much as business—is it wonderful that the times should be *H-a-r-d?* In fine, when you see a man presented by his merchant with a bill of two years' standing, for *merinos*, and *silks*, and *fines*, and *surperfines*, the Lord knows what, enough to rig out the family of a Duke, what ought you to expect, but that he should draw out his face to a most rueful length, and modulate his voice to the slow measure and dismal sounds of that notable ditty H-a-r-d T-i-m-e-s!

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

Liberality, as it is called, has become as fashionable in religion as in politics. To what purpose, it is said, have we withdrawn our allegiance from kings, if we continue to bow with unresisting submission to the dogmata of priests—to the rigid precepts of unsocial, ascetick enthusiasts, whose backs are scarred with the voluntary stripes of self-mortification. Shall we not throw off at once the restraints imposed by civil and religious tyranny and indulgence in "innocent amusements."

To you whose practice is responsive to the above sentiment I would raise, in solemn admonition, a warning voice, and say *all amusements are sinful and will bring "swift destruction" on the soul, which have not for their objects the glory of God and the advancement of our eternal interests.*—To those who deny the divine authority of the Bible, I shall offer no arguments. It is to those "who profess and call themselves christians" that I address myself—to them will I produce the words of the great head of the Church, the *infallible* Teacher, Christ himself.

The common argument in favour of card playing and dancing, the two "innocent amusements" which prevail most extensively, is that there is no more harm in them than in the common idle conversation which we every day witness in company. It is readily granted that dancing considered in itself and distinct from its invariable concomitants and consequences, is no more sinful than idle conversation. But our Lord tells us that "for every *idle word* we shall give an account in the day of Judgement." In every book of the New Testament (I might say in almost every page) we are warned against a prodigal waste of precious time—How many lessons have we against decorating our persons with costly apparel and indulging our appetites in feasting on luxurious dainties? These however are trifles when compared with other attendants and consequences of the card and dancing party. Envy, ambition and malice are excited and take undivided possession of the heart where meekness and lowliness of spirit should dwell; and in the place of benevolence, temperance, brotherly kindness and charity are engendered those baser passions which degrade the human character and "war against the soul."

The practice of these and many other, as they are called, *innocent amusements* is plainly a violation of our baptismal vow. In this we promise, by our sponsors, "to renounce the devil and all his works—the pomps and vanities of this wicked world and all the sinful lusts of the flesh." In confirmation we ratify the contract entered into on our behalf by our sponsors and renew our promise to walk in "the ways of the laws of God and in the works of his commandments."

But, it is urged by the advocates for innocent amusements, if card playing, dancing, attending the theatre and circus, idle conversation, &c. &c. are sinful, who can be saved?—How is it possible that man can walk in a path which is made so narrow? Man, unaided by divine power, cannot—but we have the sure word of God that he will give us the necessary aids of his heavenly grace. "Seek, says our blessed Saviour, and ye shall find—knock and it shall be opened unto you," "my grace is sufficient."

But are we to be allowed no amusements? are we to groan and sigh away that youthful season which all the world dedicates to merriment? No. Christianity is a cheerful religion and points out many amusements and recreations in which we are not only permitted to indulge, but commanded to participate. We are to seek out the hungry and feed them—the naked and clothe them—the disconsolate and comfort them. We are commanded to pray without ceasing and in every thing to give thanks. We are permitted to *rejoice* in the prospect of an eternity of happiness beyond the grave—to hold communion with God and have a foretaste of Glory. We have set before us the example of Christ "who went about doing good and are commanded to imitate him. These are employments worthy a rational and responsible creature. They tend to the glory of God and call down upon us the blessings of the Gospel instead of the curses and denunciations of a broken law. Ye votaries of Fashion! tell me what worldly amusement will afford, on reflection, so rich a repast to the soul as these God-like employments? What comfort will dancing afford to a dying bed? Will it smooth the pillow of sickness—will it support us in the hour of death? Will it shed one ray of light in the dark chambers of the grave? Oh think on these things and "watch lest ye fall into temptation."

LAICUS.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29.

GOOD NEWS.

The House of Representatives in Congress, have passed a law giving THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND dollars to be laid out in shares of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—the United States will therefore take fifteen hundred shares, and it is said there is no doubt the bill will pass the Senate.

This is among the best news that has fallen in our way to communicate for a long time past, as it will ensure the completion of the work immediately, and the crop after the present one now growing, may pass through this canal, if the markets on the Delaware are better than those on the Chesapeake—a competition of markets is thus to be opened for our produce, and this canal will add twenty-five per cent, at least, to the value of lands on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, as soon as opened, and that value will increase afterwards. Nothing could be more auspicious for the Eastern Shore, and with an improved state of agriculture, which is within the reach of every land holder and land renter, this, our country, may be regarded as the most desirable tract of farming land, because every part of it is open to water carriage, every part of it is cultivable, every part of it contains within itself the resources of its own indefinite improvement, and every part of it abounds in all that is most salutary and luxurious for the welfare and delight of man. We congratulate our fellow-citizens of the Eastern Shore upon this invaluable New Year's Gift.

The same House of Representatives have also passed a law to give one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to extend the Cumberland Road through Ohio, thus making a beautiful and delightful high way from Washington and Baltimore through Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which is to extend through Indiana and Illinois to the state of Missouri, by which the products of those rich countries are to be drawn to the Atlantic coast for exportation and for use.

This looks like public spirit and national feeling—This is the Statesman like feeling, which after an expansive view, is directed to promote the welfare of the greatest portion of citizens with given means. Exclusive of the great individual and state interest which is so eminently promoted by this act. Nothing has yet been done in this country, which will have a greater tendency to strengthen the bonds of the federal union; bind men by their interest, says good sense, if you wish them to be permanently bound—and gratify that laudable vanity which every honest heart entertains to see the improvements of its own country vieing with and surpassing those of older countries—let the State of Maryland, therefore take the hint and consult the true interest and grandeur of Baltimore, our beautiful and enterprising Commercial City—not by giving her increased political power, which might induce her to misdirect her means and to abuse her energies, but by opening to her every facility of trade and enabling her to draw to her lap the products and the commerce of new sources—let the Congress too, who seem to require no suggestions from other quarters of public spirit, for they are doing nobly, let them remember, that by beautifying and adorning the city of Washington, as it becomes more and more open to the inspection, and more and more accessible to the visits of our distant citizens, they will the more enhance its value in the eyes of all, render it more dear to their hearts, and thus establishing the seat of government for ages, they will dissipate the inconvenience of distance by permanent public internal improvement.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

We remark with surprise the studied silence that seems to be observed by all the papers now o'days about the President. Gentlemen are you poising the scales? Who are you for? Come out now, no juggling, no pretences—You cant tell whether Gen. Jackson or Mr. Adams will be elected, and therefore you are mum, and by and bye when it is determined, those who really were in favour of the successful man will bolt right out and say, huzza! and those who were against him will say, well! he was my *second choice*,—like the provident lady who engaged herself to a first and second husband in the same week—but what will the poor Caucusites say who are so far in the lurch? they were so devoted to radicalism and the eternal degradation of all Federalists, that they had no room in their heart for a second love—never mind, the Caucusites live by their wits and their violence, and as long as they have cullys to deal with, they can deal out abuse and flattery as may best suit their purpose.

Our correspondent from Washington says, it is difficult yet to say who will be President—most persons *seem* to think that Mr. Adams will succeed, because they say he is such an *adept in intrigue*—(that makes those laugh who know little John Q. Adams)—the same soothsayers say that General Jackson is *too lofty* for intrigue, that he *disdains* it, (and that makes those laugh who know General Jackson) and so we go. Now we come to the vote in the House of Representatives—there they say the little Caucus minority for Crawford mean to stick together until death—Cæsar or nothing, is their motto—too proud to go over, too unimportant to be bargained for. Nine states will stand by Mr. Adams and eleven will seek victory or death in behalf of the hero of Orleans.—What next? Mr. Vice President Calhoun is to come in and solve all difficulties.

This may be so, but it may not be so also, and the probability is that it will not be so—Gen. Jackson will get two states before Mr. Adams can get four, most probably; and we venture to assert that the friends of Crawford in the House are never going to let Mr. Adams be president, if they can prevent it. Although we are not prone to contradict in advance any contumacy that may be ascribed to the Caucusites, after what they have done, yet even we doubt that contumacy, which should induce them in defiance of the voice of the people of this country so fairly and fully expressed, to pursue their outrageous pretensions any further, and thus to scoff and scorn the sovereign power of the People.

On Tuesday last the election of United States Senator in Congress for the Eastern Shore of Maryland was to take place—we have not heard the result, but to-night's mail will relieve all doubts and anxieties.

We understand that the United States' Bank has invested one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in 4½ per cent stock, on account of Gen. La Fayette.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The bill making appropriation for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year 1825, which was reported in the House of Representatives on the 19th inst. appropriates the following sums:

For Brenton's Point	$60,000 00
For New-Utrecht Point	40,000 00
For Fort Delaware	71,679 50
For Fort Monroe	100,000 00
For Fort Calhoun	70,000 00
For the Fort at Mobile Point	100,000 00
For the Port at Chef Menteur	100,000 00
For Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi	100,000 00
For repairs and contingencies	8,320 50
For the preservation of islands in Boston Harbour, necessary to the security of that place	52,972 56
For armament of new fortifications	100,000 00
	$802,972 56

ST. THOMAS.

A letter to the Editors of the New York Daily Adv. dated St. Thomas Dec. 30th, states that a negro plot had been discovered in that Island, on the 15th, which had for its object the destruction of the city, and the capture of a schooner bound for Baltimore, with from 25, to $30,000 in specie, and another schooner for Porto Cabello, laden with dry goods, valued at $50,000. There were 84 negroes and mulattoes concerned, three of which had embarked on board the schr. for Porto Cabello in the quality of passengers; and a privateer sloop with 25 men, had sailed out to wait for it. The schr. was to sail the next day; and the plan was, that when the sloop should come up with her, the passengers should rise, the white men should be murdered, and the vessel taken by the blacks, and supplied with more arms and men, pursue the American schooner which was likewise to be captured.

On Christmas night, the town was to be set on fire in the four extremities. The conspirators were to meet at the same time, with all the other negroes and mulattoes they could collect, to massacre the whites, rob their houses, and obtain possession of the Island. It happened however, that on the night before the sloop sailed, the conspirators assembled in a secret place, to consult on their plans; and a lady overhearing their conversation, made a report on the following morning, and they were immediately arrested. The three men on board the schr. were imprisoned; and one of his Danish Majesty's brigs was sent in pursuit of the sloop, with such success that it was captured, and brought in, and the 25 men of the crew put in irons.

MARYLAND RELIEF LAW.

On Tuesday last in the House of Delegates, Mr. McMahon delivered the following report:

The committee appointed "to consider upon and devise some efficient and practicable plan of relieving the pecuniary distresses of the people of this state, and of ameliorating the various interests of the state," &c. &c. &c. to whom was referred the petition of many citizens of Frederick county, praying the attention of the legislature to the present calamitous condition of the state, and requesting the adoption of measures which may have a tendency to relieve her citizens from the pecuniary difficulties in which they are at present involved, beg leave to report—That after having given to this petition the most respectful consideration, they are yet unable to ascertain the species of the relief desired by the petitioners, nor can they, in the absence of explicit declarations of their wishes, suggest any measures which promise to produce the desired effect as speedily as it is wished. The petitioners seem to labour under a sense of undefined injury, of the origin, nature and extent of which, they speak with but little precision, and from which they seek relief by a general prayer, that the legislature will do all acts whatsoever which may be deemed efficacious in restoring the citizens of the state to the same happy and prosperous condition in which they were found a few years since. If through the indefinite expressions of the petition, any specific wishes or views are disclosed, they have reference, as it would seem, to restorative powers which reside with the National Legislature alone.

Great respect is undoubtedly due to calls for aid or relief preferred by every class of citizens, but more especially to those of the agricultural portion of the community. Yet in this instance, as in many others, there is reason to fear that the proper apprehension of the consequences of untried, and even dangerous measures, is swallowed up in the sense of existing grievances; and that a desire to get rid of the present, drowns all fears as to the future. It seems, however, to be the wiser doctrine, that we shall rather bear the ills we know, if not altogether intolerable, than fly to those we know not of. There is scarcely any plan or system of relief, which legislative wisdom can devise, which may not have the tendency to plunge us deeper in misfortune and despondency, whilst its probable operation in exalting us to a state of individual and national prosperity, is just as questionable as that of the system under which we now live. Every thing may be lost, but little can be gained, by the proposed change. That the present is a day of bitter things to the people of this state, that the energies of the state, and of its citizens, are in some degree paralysed; that the operations of public and private industry are in some degree retarded, and the ordinary vents of commerce in some degree closed, cannot be denied—Yet it is denied that the present state of things is a hopeless state; yet it is contended that it contains within itself the seeds of its own reformation.

Your committee cannot but regard the dark picture of individual distress, which stands in such high relief upon the face of the petition, as drawn with that license common to painters and poets, which permits the use of high colouring for the sake of effect. The present condition of our country should furnish no matter for surprise when we advert to the fact, that the whole community has for years past been sustained in a state of unnatural and unhealthy excitement, by the application of inordinate stimulants, which whilst they influenced the body politic, upheld in a bloated and diseased state, which might at first view have been mistaken for a state of health, but which, when more closely approached, was found to be the work of decay. These stimulants have been removed, and the necessary consequence has been, the prostration of all the various interests of the state. The application of them is again called for, and your committee have refused to apply them, because they are satisfied that any degree of rigor and energy which they might inspire, would but create a forced state of existance of momentary duration, from which your citizens would sink back after the failure of the forcing power, which could not long have efficacy, into a state of yet more deplorable despondency and prostration, than that in which they were originally found. The existing state of the people seems to contain both the bane and the antidote; there is what we may term, a recuperative energy in this country, which cannot fail to bring it back in a natural and easy manner, to the same elevated ground which it once occupied. The present slumber of public and private activity, is but the natural result of a long continued state of over excitement; and there is reason to hope, that it is a slumber, during which the healthy state of the system will be restored, the spirits refreshed, and the muscles prepared for new exertions. The interests of our citizens demand that we should not rouse them too rudely from this slumber. They point us to the undoubted fact, that every act of legislative interference, for the purpose of furnishing relief from pecuniary distresses, since the year 1814, has but had the effect of plunging us more deeply into them. Your people can only desire, that they may be suffered to work out their own salvation, by the lights of the past, and that no political quackery may be suffered to approach them with its legislative panaceas, who "when asked for bread can but give them a stone." The narrow limits of a report will not permit us to say more on this subject.

In conclusion, as we know "no more efficient & practicable plan of relieving the pecuniary distresses of the people of this state, and of ameliorating the various interests of the state," &c. &c. we beg leave to recommend, not only to the petitioners, but also to the citizens of the state generally, the constant and energetic observance of the four cardinal virtues, *justice*, *temperance*, *prudence* and *fortitude*, as admirably calculated to relieve from present, and to guard against the existence of future calamities, of a like nature.

On second reading of the above report, Mr. *Teackle* proposed a substitue which contemplated in substance the financial project of a paper in place of a metalic circulating medium for the state, in the manner proposed by his bill of which I gave the outlines a week since in the Maryland Republican. The substitute received but two votes. Mr. M'Mahon's was then assented to.

From the Baltimore American.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival, on Thursday, of the schr. Eliza, Captain Williams, from Carthagena, which place she left on the 22d of December, we are informed that accounts have been received there, by way of Panama, stating the junction of all the reinforcements from Colombia with Bolivar, in Peru, and that the Liberator was pursuing a victorious career.

DIED

In this county, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Sarah Kemp, relict of Mr Benjamin Kemp, aged about sixty three years, after a sore and heavy affliction for more than thirty years: she died composed, without a sigh or groan.

——— In this county, on Wednesday night last, Mr. *John McDaniel.*

Notice.

All persons having claims for dividend against the estate of Arthur Rigby, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to file them in the office of the Register of Wills of said county, as soon as convenient.

WM. TOWNSEND, Ex'r. of the dec'd.

Jan. 29 3w

Notice.

All persons having claims for dividend against the estate of John Sears, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to file them in the office of the Register of Wills for said county, as soon as convenient.

WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r. of the dec'd.

Jan 29 3w

In Council,

JANUARY 24, 1825.

Proposals for delivering the Laws and Votes and Proceedings of the Legislature, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty four, to the clerks of the several counties of the state, will be received at this Department, until Monday the 14th day of February next. One Agent will be appointed for each shore.

By order,

THO: CULBRETH, Clk.
of the Council.

Jan 25 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

December Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of Bennett Tomlinson, administrator of William Tomlinson, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1825.

JAS: PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Wm. Tomlinson, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 2d day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of January 1825.

BENNETT TOMLINSON, Adm'r.
of William Tomlinson, dec'd.

Jan 29 3w

TAILORING.

David M. Smith, Jr.

OPPOSITE THE BANK, AND NEXT DOOR TO THE EASTON HOTEL.

Begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgements to his customers for past favours, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same—he assures them, and all others who may favour him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style, at the shortest notice and on as reasonable and accommodating terms as it can be done on this shore or in Baltimore. He flatters himself that from his knowledge of the *improved art of cutting*, (which he has recently acquired, and which cost him many years study,) and his own personal attention to business, with the aid of good *workmen*, that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction. He continues to receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Easton, Jan. 29

N. B. Wanted, two or three apprentices to the above business.

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