dashing his side against the side of the ship. He is at present at the Vine inn, in custody of two peace officers, who are forced to watch him very diligently to prevent his committing suicide. He is in a dreadful state of mind, and acknowledges that his crime is as bad as Fauntleroy's.

LONDON, Dec. 20—Mr. Henry Savery, whose apprehension is noticed above, is the third son of Mr. Savery, the principal in the banking house of Savery, Towgood & Co.

The execution of Mr. Fauntleroy had, it is supposed, made a deep impression on his mind for it is now ascertained, that about that period he made preparations for his flight into another country and proceeded to London with that intention a few weeks since. When there, a circumstance occurred, which induced him to accelerate his departure, before he had completed his arrangements—which ultimately led to the discovery of his practices. He had always made these bills payable at the bank of Sir John Perring & Co. There was one of 1250*l.* which fell due on the day after his arrival in London, for the payment of which he had provided by a check but, in that intended payment there was some delay or irregularity,—and though ultimately taken up and paid it was not paid in time to prevent the bill being noted and returned to Bristol. The absence of Mr. H. Savery, and the discovery that this bill was a forgery, induced his partner, Mr. Saward, to proceed to London in search of him. At Bath he met Mrs. Savery, who having, as she supposed, left her husband fairly beyond the reach of pursuit, at once disclosed his destination to America. Mr. Saward, however proceeded on his journey, and in London received such information as led to the apprehension of Mr. Savery at Cowes, as already stated. Since his apprehension he has exhibited great despondency, and frequently committed various acts bordering on insanity.

The banking house is not in the slightest degree affected by the circumstance: in fact, it is very well known that the balances in the several banks throughout the kingdom, have been greatly reduced since the failure of Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy & Co.; for the public have not yet recovered the panic infused by the circumstances of that failure.

Mr. Savery's forgeries are said to amount to 14,000*l.* sterling.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening the line ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, arrived below, having sailed from Liverpool on the 5th inst. We are informed of the loss of the packet ship Diamond, from this port to Liverpool, which was completely wrecked on the coast of Wales, and only one boy saved out of her crew and about thirty passengers.

Grain had advanced—Wheat had risen during the week ending the 28th from 1s. to 1s. 3d. a bushel.

A private letter from Liverpool of the 3d inst. says—"The Cotton Market has been extremely brisk to-day; about 10,000 bales sold and price advanced to a penny since 31st Dec. Upland, 10¼."

Appointments by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JANUARY 3, 1825.—JOHN H. NORTON, to be Marshal for the District of Mississippi.

TOBIAS WATKINS, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

SAMUEL MOORE, of Pennsylvania, to be Director of the United States Mint.—Robert Patterson, resigned.

JOHN SHILLABER, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Batavia, in the island of Java, in the place of Abraham E. Soesman.

WILLIAM CLARK, of Missouri, to be Commissioner to treat with the Sock, Fox, and Ioway tribes of Indians.

JOHN PITMAN, of Rhode Island to be Judge of the United States for the Rhode Island District.

DUTEE J. PEARCE, of Rhode Island, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Rhode Island, in place of John Pitman, appointed Judge.

BURRINGTON ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Rhode Island, in the place of Ebenezer K. Dexter, deceased.

ELIAS GLENN, of Maryland, to be Judge of the United States for the District of Maryland, in the place of Theodoric Bland, resigned.

NATHANIEL WILLIAMS, of Maryland, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Maryland, in place of Elias Glenn, appointed Judge.

THEODORE HUNT, of Missouri, to be Recorder of Land Titles in said state.

JANUARY 10.—NICHOLAS BIDDLE and MANUEL EYRE, of Pennsylvania, E. J. DUPONT, of Delaware, and HENRY ECKFORD, of New York, and WILLIAM PATTERSON in the place of John M'Kim, to be Directors of the United States Bank.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL, of Alexandria, to be Judge of the Orphan's Court for the County of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, in the place of Robert Young, deceased.

ETHER SHEPLEY, of Maine, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Maine, for four years from the 7th February next.

GEORGE BLAKE, of Massachusetts, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, for four years from the 26th of January 1825.

WILLIAM A. GRISWOLD, of Vermont, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Vermont, for four years from the 3d of March next.

HEZEKIAH HUNTINGTON, of Connecticut, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Connecticut, for four years from 17th January, 1825.

ALEXANDER BRECKENRIDGE, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney of the United States for the western District of Pennsylvania, for four years from 3d March next.

JOHN GADSDEN, of South Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of South Carolina, for four years from the 7th of February next.

JOHN W. SMITH, of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Louisiana, for four years from the 4th of January, 1825

PRIOR LED, of Tennessee, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee, for four years from the 3d of March next.

SAMUEL C. ROANE, of Arkansas, to be Attorney of the United States for said Territory, for four years from the 7th of February next.

THOMAS SWANN, of the District of Columbia, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, for four years from the 23d January, 1825.

GEORGE E. ROBERTSON, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Tampico, in Mexico, in place of Nathaniel I. Ingraham, jr. deceased.

WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Guayaquil, in Colombia.

JOHN R. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Canton, in China, in place of Richard R. Thompson, deceased.

ABRAHAM B. NONES, of Virginia, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Maracaybo, in Colombia, in the place of John M. McPherson, resigned.

WILLIAM MCREE, of South Carolina, to be Surveyor of Public Lands in the States of Illinois and Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas, in place of William Rector, removed.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, of Florida, to be one of the Legislative Council in Florida, in place of James Gadsden, resigned.

JAMES W. M'GOFFIN, of Kentucky, to be Consul of the United States at Acapulco, in Mexico, in place of William Steele, deceased.

JANUARY 13.—JOHN W. LIVINGSTON, of New York, to be Marshal of the United States, for the Northern District of New York, for four years, from the 19th of February next.

CHARLES T. PORTER, of Tennessee, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee, for four years from the 12th February next.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, of Arkansas, to be Marshal of the United States, for said Territory, for four years, from the 7th February next.

JANUARY 19.—DUNCAN G. CAMPBELL and JAMES MERIWETHER, to be Commissioners to treat with the Creek nation of Indians.

JANUARY 25.—J. J. BEBESSE, of Rochelle, in France, to be Consul of the United States, for that place, in the place of Gerard D. Smith, resigned.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5.

The intelligence has reached us that Col. *Edward Lloyd*, of Wye-House, has been reappointed Senator in the Congress of the United States, for this Shore.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 31, 1825.

"The House of Delegates was occupied three days last week in discussing a bill reported by Mr. Merrick, to alter the constitution, by the provisions of which, the delegation of the city of Annapolis is proposed to be taken away, the delegation of the several counties to be reduced to three, and that of the city of Baltimore to be increased to three. A motion was made by Mr. Carroll to refer the bill to the next General Assembly—a debate arose thereon. The motion was supported by Mr. Carroll, Mr. Speed and Mr. Maxcy—Mr. Maxcy delivered a speech of considerable ability—It was opposed by Messrs. Howard, Tyson, Merrick, Fingle and M'Mahon. This latter gentleman, from the mountains of Allegany, possesses extraordinary powers of mind—he has a quickness of comprehension, that I never seen equalled—his feelings are warm, and require some degree of watchfulness—he is at present, too little restrained—he is as rapid as the torrent rushing down the sides of his native mountains. The motion for reference was negatived on Saturday, and the house adjourned at a late hour—To-day it was postponed, to take up the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bill—This was violently opposed by the Baltimore delegation. Col. Howard manifested great zeal in opposition to the bill and acquitted himself with great credit—He is a gentleman of excellent judgment, and good, sound sense—The bill, however, passed, giving a charter to the company.

"It appears to be generally conceded, now, in Washington, that Adams will be President; Clay, it is well known, has united with him.—It is thought not unlikely, that Crawford and Jackson will unite—In that case there is no calculation to be made."

The bill providing for the election *by the People* of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States was REJECTED in the House of Representative of Delaware on the 25th ult.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Hon. RUFUS KING, in a letter to William Jones and Thomas Tredwell Esquires, members of Assembly from Queens County, has declined standing a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States, and expressed a wish to devote the remainder of his life to the duties of a private citizen.

Mr. King's second term of service, as a Senator, expires on the 4th of March next. He has long been in public life, having held many important stations in the councils of his country, the duties of which he has discharged with distinguished ability.

The proper authorities of Philadelphia have determined to levy upon the property in that city, the sum of $120,000 as a poor tax for the present year.—Last year the sum levied was $130,000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.

The *Nation's Guest* arrived in Baltimore yesterday at noon, in the steam boat Petersburg from Richmond and Norfolk. We learn that he will set out this morning, after an early breakfast, for Harrisburg, by the way of York, agreeably to the kind invitation of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.—*Balt. Amer.*

Previous to the adjournment of the Kentucky Legislature, the resolves which had passed the House of Representatives, recommending the Representatives from that state in Congress to vote for *Andrew Jackson* for President, were concurred in by the Senate, by 18 votes to 12.

Nat. Intel.

For the Easton Gazette.

No. 2.

MR. GRAHAM,

In my first number, the subject of those *innocent amusements*, dancing and card-playing, was considered in a religious view. They are now to be treated of with regard to their effects on health and on our moral and intellectual improvement.

"Natura nihil fit per saltum" is a maxim which is very generally true in Physics, and is particularly applicable to dancing.—It is conceded that a certain degree of exercise conduces to the perfect developement of the animal powers and to the regular and healthy performance of the vital functions. When carried beyond that degree, the consequences are always dangerous and sometimes fatal. The violent contortions necessary to a *graceful* performance of a dance—the concentration of excitement in the muscular system—the accelerated determination of the blood, in tumultuous tides, to the brain, liver, lungs and other internal organs, aided and augmented by frequently repeated stimulating potations, have a natural and inevitable tendency to produce accumulations and consequent derangement in those delicate structures. Who has not seen this realized in numerous instances? The rapid increase in the force of the circulation which is the effect of violent exercise of any kind, cannot continue long without producing local congestions. Hence the long catalogue of morbid affections which follow as a necessary consequence of those practices and habits which hurry on the circulating mass into those organs from which nature has provided no outlet adequate to those unnatural occasions. Start not reader, when I say from a thorough conviction of its truth, that the ball-room and the tavern are in an equal degree, scenes of dissipation, nurseries of idleness and anti-chambers of the grave!!

It is indeed a matter of no great surprize that the poor and ignorant, in the tedious and irksome intervals of their laborious vocations, should *play* and *dance*. *They* have no intellectual resources—from their education are unwilling to undertake the labour of mental exertion and indisposed to profitable reflection. *They* cannot, in their hours of leisure, draw upon a rich fund of knowledge previously acquired—explore the boundless regions of science or engage in the pleasing and profitable task of bringing to perfection those arts which so eminently contribute to the wealth of nations, the convenience and comfort of man and augment the aggregate of human happiness. These are employments worthy the serious pursuit of a rational creature—But *Dancing* deserves not a higher rank in the scale of enjoyments than the frisking gambols of the brute creation, which, without reflecting on past disappointments, or anticipating future wants, live only for the present. It is frivolous, irrational and unmanly.

The card-table is not now so *fashionable* among *genteel* people as dancing—yet it prevails to a lamentable extent even among those who are in the constant habit of kneeling at the *table of the Lord* and receiving the sacred emblems of his body and blood! whole nights, which nature intended should be dedicated to the necessary purposes of reinvigorating, by repose, the exhausted energies of the mind and restoring the lost balance of the animal powers, are devoted to the sordid desire of gain and to counting over in endless and dull repetition, the spots of *spades*, clubs and *diamonds*.

Strictly considered, it is only another name for *robbery*—so little does success depend on *chance*. Where, let me ask any sober and thinking man, is the difference between *seizing* our neighbour's purse by *superior strength* or *superior dexterity*? There is another evil attendant on the 'nocturnal vigils' at the card-table. The bottle is an appendage as necessary to gleek or quadrille as a pack of cards. It rouses the dozing faculties, until by repetition the degrading and brutalizing habit of drunkenness grows into daily practice. The next move of the card-player is to the tavern—the br—th—l or the jail.

Another evil consequence of bringing the two sexes into such close and intimate contact as is unavoidable in a ball-room, is to diminish that awe and respect which we habitually entertain for the fair. Here, devoted to one paramount object, amusement, those, whose manners and dispositions have not been assimilated by previous intercourse in social life, form hasty and imprudent attachments: temporary or transient agreement is mistaken for congeniality of sentiment and durable connections are formed which sober reason disapproves, but which repentance cannot dissolve! The evils resulting from this state of things, as well as those of a more degrading complexion, need not be enlarged upon. They are however of frequent occurrence, are too well known to be denied and should be carefully guarded against by all who are interested in the protection of individual rights and the moral government of the world.

LAICUS.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO MY YOUNG FRIEND JEREMY.

LETTER No. 1.

Dear Jerry,

I dont know if it was not for the friendship that long subsisted between your father and myself, whether I should trouble my head much about you; but as I promised my old friend (God rest him) to have an eye over his son, I shall now and then say a word or two to you by the way of advice—I know you young fellows of the present generation dont very much relish the admonitions of us of the olden time—and that is what I think remarkable, seeing we were born some years before you, and might on that account be reasonably expected to have acquired a little more experience in the ways of the world;—Therefore, my dear Jerry, (but by the way, you're not dearer to me than another, only that, as I was saying before, you are the son of my old friend) though you may not like to be troubled with my advice, I shall nevertheless give it you whenever I deem it necessary, or whenever it may suit my convenience.

I suppose, as you are now turned into your sixteenth year, you will of course soon think of applying yourself to some kind of business or profession—or perhaps you may intend setting yourself up for a man; or rather for a fine gentleman, and apply yourself to no business at all?—many do it at your age—but for my own part I cant see the propriety of letting boys run wild so soon upon being unpinned from their nurse's apron-string—at a time when they ought more properly to be under the wholesome discipline of the school-master's birch—In the first place, however, Jerry, there is one thing I think it necessary for you to do before you commence your career—you should settle fully in your own mind what would best suit your natural genius. I shall not, myself pretend to dictate to you to adopt any particular business or profession—I think, boys (I beg your pardon, Jerry, I mean young gentlemen) ought to have some choice in those matters, and their particular talents and inclinations consulted—I do not mean by this, that if young fellows take a notion to follow no business at all, they ought to be indulged in it—But if you see a boy fond of chopping with a hatchet, or making mouse-traps, you may be sure he will make a good carpenter—or if he is seen to take a delight in clipping cats' ears off, or in amputating their tails and such like past-times, you may take it for granted he'll make a doctor—or if he's twistical in his ways, and given to altercations and setting things to rights among his play-mates, set him down for a lawyer—or lastly, if he can turn a somerset, or jump up and crack his heels three times together before he comes to the ground, you may be tolerably certain he will make a good buffoon or dancing master—Believe me Jerry, these are not such small matters, as one might be disposed to consider them at the first view—depend upon it, it's because these indications are not enough noticed and attended to, we have so many quacks, pettifoggers and pretenders in the different professions and occupations now a'days.

I shant say any thing more at present—only I wish you to consider in the mean time what you intend to do with yourself—and then I'll tell you whether I like it or not—farewell, till you hear from me again.

Your Father's old friend,

SIMON PLAINWAYS.

For the Easton Gazette.

[Exceptions from the common place Book of Spondee.]

A HINT, BY WAY OF FABLE,

OR

Advice to fastidious Belles and Beaus.

One day the long bill'd, long neck'd, long legg'd Heron was walking on the banks of a river whose water was transparent as chrystal. The carp, the pike and the trout were wantoning up and down the stream. These the Heron might have caught with the greatest ease, but he thought it better to stay till his appetite was more keen. A little time after, his stomach came to him, and he saw *Tenches* rising from the sandy bottom; yet these were not delicate enough for his *gout*, and so he was resolved to wait for better fare, and like the mouse, in Horace, was *fantastically nice*. Our bird staid for more delicate food till not so much as one fish appeared: his hunger was then extreme and he thought himself happy even to meet with a *snail*.—[*Taken from La Fontaine.*

For the Easton Gazette.

GRAVITY.

The old trick of gaining credit with the world, by *gravity*, for more sense and wisdom than a man is worth, seems to be now oftener resorted to, in *fashionable* as well as political life, than it was a few years ago. It is disgusting enough to meet in society one of your ignorant, aspiring *politicians*, assuming all the dignity of *the bird of wisdom*, and letting off, with a *knowing* look, some *common place* or other, which he has picked up, but does not fairly understand. So your *solemn* Dandy full-freighted from *the new novel* or *the last review*, will *pose* all the Misses in the drawing-room with the grave and authoritative air of Moore's famous critic, *Fadladeen*.

Sterne has hit off, in the best manner, the first expression of contempt due to this class of pretenders.

'Yorick had an invincible dislike and opposition in his nature to gravity;—not to gravity as such; for where gravity was wanted, he could be the most grave and serious of mortal men for days and weeks together: but he was an enemy to the *affectation* of it, and declared open war against it, only as it appeared a cloak for ignorance or folly, and then whenever it fell in his way, however sheltered or protected, he seldom gave it any quarter. Sometimes, in his wild way of talking, he would say that gravity was an errant scoundrel, and, he would add,—of the most dangerous kind too, because a sly one:—*'twas a taught trick to gain credit of the world for more sense and knowledge than a man was worth.*"

[*Vide Tristram Shandy.*

From the National Intelligencer.

A CARD.

I have seen, without any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a scurrilous paper, issued in this city, and by other kindred prints and persons, in regard to the Presidential Election. The editor of one of those prints, ushered forth in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Observer, for which I do not subscribe, and have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the 28th inst. In that number is inserted a letter, purporting to have been written from this city, on the 25th inst. by a member of the House of Representatives, belonging to Pennsylvania delegation. I believe it to be a forgery; but if it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard and a liar; and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to all laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honor.

HENRY CLAY.

31st January, 1825.

The following summary statement of the improvements, effected on the river Schuylkill, is copied from the Berks (Pa.) Journal:—

28 dams, making a slack water navigation of 46 miles. At most of those dams there is a large surplus of water power that may be sold for manufacturing purposes.

23 Canals, 3 to 4 feet deep, by 32 to 40 feet wide on the top water line, in length 63 miles.

120 locks, 17 feet wide by 80 feet long, overcoming a fall of 588 feet.

4 to 5 minutes are required to pass a boat through each lock.

17 arched stone Acqueducts.

1 Tunnel, cut through and under a solid rock, 450 feet long.

31 Houses for toll and gate keepers.

The whole cost of the improvement from Philadelphia to Mount Carbon, a distance of one hundred and ten miles, 1,800,000 dollars:

A tow path is expected to be completed along the pools of the dams by the 1st of August next, which will form a complete line of communication along the whole extent of the improvements, and will enable a boat of 40 tons burthen, by the aid of a horse, to pass from the coal mines to Philadelphia in four days, and return in the same space of time.

As experience has shown that all the canals in England, upon which coal forms the principal article of transport, the number of tons upon which tolls are collected far exceed those of other canals upon which merchandize and the produce of the country alone form the principal articles of trade; we may expect the same result will be found in the Schuylkill canal.

The rate of toll on coal from Mount Carbon to Philadelphia, is fixed at 6 cents a bushel or $1 68 cents a ton.

In addition to the coal trade, we may with confidence expect that the boats returning from the city will convey large quantities of Salt, Plaster, Groceries and other articles of merchandize to the different towns on its borders, as well as to its extremity, for the purpose of being conveyed about 30 miles in wagons, along an excellent turnpike long since established to Sunbury, situated at the junction of the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, and to be transported to various parts of the State. By means of this turnpike, large quantities of the products of the extensive and fertile country through which the branches of the Susquehanna pass, may be expected to be brought to the head of the canal to be transported to Philadelphia, which with the products generally of the country along the line of the canal must form a very large item of tonage.

The Union Canal which is already in great forwardness and progressing with great rapidity, is intended to join the waters of the Susquehanna with the Schuylkill, and fall into the Schuylkill canal at Reading, about 50 miles above Philadelphia.

The importance of these canals and improvements to the state of Pennsylvania, and to the city of Philadelphia, may be easily estimated from the data therewith furnished.

A paragraph in a Philadelphia paper informed us that General LAFAYETTE had invested $120,000 in U. States four and a half per cent stocks. The New York American states that it is the intention of the General to appropriate the remaining eighty thousand dollars to the liquidation of claims on him in France, and that he intends to reserve the lands given to him, as a bequest to his children.—*Amer.*

DIED

In this county, on Saturday last, after an illness of a few weeks, *William Haddaway*, Esq.

—— On Friday the 28th ult. very sudden Mr. *Worrell Casson*, of this county.

BIRTH NIGHT BALL.

A MILITARY BALL will be held at the Assembly Rooms in Chestertown, on TUESDAY, the 22d February instant.—In commemoration of that Anniversary.

Chestertown, Feb 5 3w

For Sale,

Two hundred Cedar and Locust Posts of excellent quality.—Apply at this office.

Feb. 5

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of Sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, to wit—one at the suit of Robert G. Lloyd, executor of James Lloyd, against Thomas Harrison: two others at the suit of Rachel L. Kerr, against Thomas Harrison, Willam Thomas and Thomas Parrott: one other at the suit of Mary Bromwell, use Nicholos Hammond, against Thomas Harrison: and one other at the suit of Samuel Pickering, against the same, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at the Hole-in-the-Wall, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 5 P. M. all the right, interest and title of him, the said Harrison, in and to a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being on the road from the Hole-in-the-Wall to the Trappe; also 15 head of cattle, 3 head of horses, 1 ox cart, 1 yoke oxer; also the following negroes, to wit—one negro man called Sam, one black woman called Eliza, and one negro child called Mary Ann; seized and taken as the property of Thomas Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Feb 5 4w

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