Lall, which Laicus would fain pronounce to be the stepping stone to destruction, been attacked in any shape and laid prostrate on the bed of sickness? this is a very insufficient reason for stigmatizing dancing as the foundation of their misfortunes.—Have indeed some few persons at a dance, in the inconsiderateness of their ways and the indulgence of their fantasies, overacted their part and thus brought upon themselves the ills complained of? this is no ground for attributing to the art they practice, the odium of the ills they suffer. I will be a Portia to the avaricious Jew and require it to be incontestibly made out by fair examination and accurate demonstration, that these accidents do arise from the source they are alleged to have, before I can annex to them my confidence or my belief.

How can it be?—Is it in the nature of things, that the exercise of dancing, used in the moderation that it now is and always has been, even if it is occasionally interlarded by *stimulating potations*, should be productive of such ills? rather than that this is the case, as exercise is known to be essential for forming the human frame into a proper symmetry and bringing the system to a vigorous and active condition, I would say that dancing contributed and that greatly (and I think I speak a language that none but Laicus will controvert) to the improvement of the person and to the *benefit* of the health. Do the lives of those who have pursued dancing as a profession exhibit only a tissue of disease and impotence? Were Bathyllus and Pylades, two names which are relied on with so much exultation, subjected continually to the pains of a broken constitution and the penalties of a languishing existence, for the course they pursued? Does Laicus think that by dancing, is meant, among us, the wild ravings of a savage conclave, assembled to do honour to a national æra, or to prepare for contest by the excitement of the war-dance? If this is his idea and the scope of his *objections*, and from his expressions I know not what else can be inferred, he pays but a slender compliment to the refinement and the intelligence of the good people of Talbot or to whatever other spot his censures are designed to extend—If he would condescend to attend a *Ball* now and then and aid Society in instituting these schools for manners, instead of *objections* he might have occasion to utter eulogies in their behalf—Had he been in such habits heretofore the time that he has now spent in denouncing them, might have been better employed in some other occupation.

It is *objected* in the second place, that dancing is a corruptor of the morals and an impediment to religious duty—if either of these positions can be made good the truth of the other will follow as a natural consequence—but I take it they are both based on as sandy a foundation as the *objection* with regard to health. I know no other evidence that is adduced to establish them than the circumstance that dancing is connected with the use of *stimulating potations*, and the familiarity that occurs between the sexes—as an attendant of which latter evil he undertakes to say that hasty attachments are formed and imprudent matches made, which the parties have to rue all the rest of their lives. For the safety of Laicus' character as a man of gallantry (and a saintly life and a gallant feeling to a certain degree I conceive are not inconsistent) I hope this wary objection does not proceed from any deep set prejudice to the fair sex, which he would endeavour to conceal under the appearance of a respect that ought not to be diminished by approaching them too nearly. I hope for his own comfort that he is not one of the unfortunate ones who have had to lament a destiny too inconsiderately entered upon and whose feelings of disgust in consequence have prevailed against the suggestions of their better judgement.

As to any evil arising from stimulating potations, I do not see how it should be greater at a dance than any where else. Surely it will not be said that the mere taking a stimulating draught can have the declared effect. This idea is too absurd to be countenanced and if permitted at all would extend to every inhabitant of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, who are in daily habits of taking *stimulating draughts* It can only be the excesses of such a habit then which are pernicious, and if it is averred that indulgences in this way are greater at a dance or *a Ball* than at other times, I must take the liberty to say in direct contradiction that this is not the case.

The last *objection* to dancing, viz: that it is an impediment to intellectual advancement, is a futile and a novel conception—it can have existence no where but in the enthusiastic brain of the objector. "'Tis from society we learn to live" said a certain noble Lord, whom, as Laicus seems to have some acquaintance with Latin poets (whether he makes apt quotations from them is another thing) he may recognize The circumstance that dancing is a means of calling parties together (not to mention its being an art) where beside the active enjoyments that are afforded, persons may indulge in the pleasures of conversation, is an abundant reason for the preservation and the practice of it. But how can any one have the temerity to cry down an art which has been cultivated by the most wise in all the most refined periods of society—How can any one pretend to say that dancing is an impediment to moral and religious duty, when it has been countenanced by the good of all ages—How can Laicus presume to assert that to be a preventive to intellectual improvement, which is considered essential to a perfect education, and has on such consideration been made a branch of instruction in the learned institutions of Europe as well as of our own country?

If, Mr. Editor, Laicus can show how these things are he shall not again be rebuked by your Contributor— C.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.

We have received many rebukes of late for having suffered a piece to appear in the Gazette in a late number, animadverting severely upon the character and imputed conduct of the present President, John Q. Adams; and so great is the exception taken in some quarters that it has actually reduced our subscription list.

Our press is free—we impose no restraints but what are consistent with decorum and good morals—our own opinions are not the criterion for admissions of remarks into our paper, much less do we expect to set them up as a controul to others—a diversity of opinion does exist, and why may not that diversity be known through the columns of the same paper? A one-sided paper is a dangerous engine—it is the tool of party for the worst purposes of party—we claim, and shall always claim the right to judge of every thing that is sent to us for publication, but our desire is to afford ample room to the discussion of public men and public measures. We are sorry to offend any of our patrons, but our press is free and open to all communications that touch upon public concerns.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The late arrivals to the 10th February are full of interest—On the 3d February his Britanic Majesty addressed his parliament through the Lords Commissioners, in which he congratulates them upon the flourishing state of England, stating, that at no period of her history had she been so prosperous—as mainly accessary to this happy condition His Majesty recognizes *the improved state of agriculture and the evident relief given to commerce by the removal of inconvenient restrictions* (O my country! when will you learn wisdom by the experience of others? yet we go on restricting our trade first with one country and then with another, until we have scarcely any trade left—the consequence of which is that agriculture languishes, for its superabundant products are of no worth, and all this is to keep up the infatuation, nay the discipline which was palmed upon this nation at the time of our Embargo and restrictive system, when we were made to believe that without giving up all for the encouragement of manufactures we could not be independent.)

The British Ministry have out-manœuvred the French at the Court of Lisbon, as the French Minister has retired, and it is reported that the King of Portugal has acknowledged the independence of Brazils.

The acknowledgement by Great Britain of the independence of the South American states, is very ill received by the continental powers—Mr. Canning is not sure as to the result, but he hopes all will be well. The British negociation at Vienna is said to be at a stand. Europe was never more dissatisfied, yet England having regained her ancient power by the management of her resources, controuls the whole. Russia cowers under her greatness, and would give half her empire for one half her fleet.

The English Corn Laws are to become the subject of discussion in parliament early in this month (March) an evident disposition exists to reduce the average price of the quarter of wheat which now authorises the ports to be open for the reception of foreign grain. Previous to the year 1815 when the average price of the quarter of wheat, which is eight bushels, was sixty shillings, the ports were opened—But the first session of Parliament (we think it was) after the close of the continental war with France, the average price of the quarter of wheat was raised to eighty shillings, before the ports could be opened, making a difference of twenty shillings the quarter against us. The American Embargo and the policy and intent avowed at the time of its institution were the causes that particularly wrought this change, so unfortunate for us.

The Duke of Northumberland has been appointed by the King of Great Britain to represent his Majesty at the coronation of the King of France. The King has also appointed the Right Hon. Frederick Lamb as his Minister at the court of France.

Mr. Canning after long indulgence in *bon mots*, finds himself so much at ease, in the present state of Europe, that he can indulge himself in acts of pleasantry—for after subverting French influence in Portugal and substituting British influence in its place—after bearding, with a sort of seeming compliance, both France and the Holy Alliance in their late projects and schemes, he has with the aid of my Lord Liverpool prevailed, that his Britanic Majesty should now be represented at the Court of France in the genuine character of a Lamb.

The late President, Mr. Monroe, has furnished a statement in detail, relative to the amount of what he conceives his just claims on the Government. It occupies upwards of seven columns in the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

The nomination of Joel R. Poinsett, (now a Representative in Congress from South Carolina) to be Minister to Mexico, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate.

The Treaty lately concluded between Commissioners of the United States, on the one part, and the Creek Indians on the other, for the cession of lands lying within the limits of the State of Georgia, has been confirmed by the Senate.

We understand that Mr. Southard, the Secretary of the Navy, has been appointed by the President, to be *Acting* Secretary of the Treasury, until the arrival of the incumbent of that Office.

Lieut. Colonel Roger Jones has been appointed, by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, to be Adjutant General of the Army of the United States.

For the last three years, owing probably to the disagreement between the late President and the Senate on the subject, the office of Adjutant General has been vacant. During that time, the duties of the station have been discharged, *ad interim*, by Major C. J. Nourse, of whom it is but justice to say, that we believe he has filled the station to the satisfaction of the Executive, and to that of all those whose vocation has brought them in contact with him.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

Mr. Secretary Clay and Mr. Secretary Barbour yesterday entered upon the discharge of the duties of the Department of State and the Department of War, to which they have been respectively called by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

THE SENATE,

Having concluded the business of their extra session, adjourned yesterday, at three o'clock *sine die*.

Previous to the adjournment, the Vice President, according to usage, retired from the Chair of the Senate; when

Mr. Gaillard was re-elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*. The votes were, for Mr. Gaillard, 27, scattering 7.

Amongst the appointments to office which have been made, with the consent of the Senate, we understand the following are the chief of those of a Diplomatic nature, not already noticed.

William C. Somerville, of Marryland to be Charge des Affairs to Sweden.

Jeremiah Robinson, of Virginia, to be Charge des Affaires to Brazil; and

John M. Forbes, of Virginia to be Charge des Affaires to Buenos Ayres.

Amongst the domestic offices, we learn that Caspar W. Weaver has been appointed Superintendant of the Cumberland Road.

SLAVE TRADE CONVENTION.

The most important decision made by the Senate yesterday, we presume, was the rejection of the Convention lately formed with the Government of Colombia, in relation to the African Slave Trade. The injunction of Secrecy having been removed by the Senate, from that part of their proceedings which relates to this Convention, we shall be enabled to give a full account of them. At present we can only state, that the first article of the Treaty (giving the mutual right of search on the seas and coast of Africa and the West Indies) was stricken out by a vote of 23 to 12, as follows:

For the Article.—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Harrison, Jackson, Knight, Mills, Seymour, Van Dyke—12.

Against the Article.—Messrs. Bell, Berrien, Bouligny, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Gaillard, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes of Maine, Holmes of Miss., Johnston of Louis., Kane, King of Alabama, Lloyd, of Md., Lloyd of Mass., Macon, Noble, Rowan, Ruggles, Smith, Tazewell, Thomas, Van Buren, Williams—28.

*The Treaty was then rejected, *nem con.*

Nat. Int.

PIRATES.—Captain Morrison arrived at Philadelphia, from Maracaibo, states, that, on the 4th ultimo, he landed at Fort St. Carlos, and was informed by the Commandant, that the Captain of a Dutch schr. from Curacoa, had reported that two days before sailing Feb. 1, a suspicious looking schr. in co. with a brig had been seen passing the harbour, and that on the next day, 14 dead bodies, with their heads cut off, were picked up on the beach. The Commandant had no doubt the schr. was a pirate.

The Captain of the Jane & Mary, arrived at New York confirms the statement of Captain Morrison from Maracaibo, of the washing ashore at Curacoa of dead bodies with heads cut off, but states the number at *twenty-four* instead of fourteen. He says they were supposed to have been the crew of an American ship, which had sailed a few days previously, and fallen into the hands of the pirates.—*Fed. Gaz.*

ALEXANDRIA, March 10.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

On Saturday night last, William Simpson, a Southern trader, was murdered near Centreville, Fairfax county, Va. and robbed of about $1600, chiefly in notes of the Bank of Virginia.

It appears that Simpson had eaten his supper at the tavern where he had been for several days, in company with four or five persons of the place or neighbourhood; and that after supper they all left the tavern, not however precisely at the same time, but this being common, attracted no particular notice. All except Simpson, returned to the tavern in the course of the evening, say before 10 o'clock, and slept there as usual. Next morning being Sunday, three of them left the village, two on foot and one on horseback. Simpson's not returning to the tavern on Sunday, excited no suspicion, as his business led him frequently into the neighborhood for longer and shorter periods. On Monday suspicions began to be entertained, and on Tuesday morning the inhabitants undertook to search, and in a very short time, within about half a mile of the village, and near one of the roads leading from thence, he was found dead and the money it was known he had about him was missing. He appeared to have been shot through the head with a pistol, and stabbed. The jury of inquest was sitting when our informant left the village on Tuesday.

MONUMENT TO KOSCIUSCO.

In the vicinity of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, there is a small spot in a most romantic situation among the rocks, over looking the Hudson, which is known as Kosciusco's garden; it was, in fact laid out and cultivated by the Hero, when in this country, aiding in our Revolutionary struggle; his seat, in the side of the rock, is often occupied by the Cadets and visiting strangers, and some of the shrubbery yet growing, were planted by the hand of the Hero. The Cadets, at the Military Academy, some months since resolved to evince their respect and veneration, for the departed Hero, by erecting a Monument to his memory in this favorite spot, and appointed a Committee to superintend it who offered a premium of a gold medal, worth fifty dollars, for the best design for that purpose. It will be seen, by the subjoined letter, from the Chairman of the Committee, that one of our fellow citizens, who was formerly a Cadet at the same Academy, has been awarded the prize of merit, by a decision which must be highly gratifying as being the result of the judgment of men of known talent and approved taste.—*Gazette.*

United States Military Academy,
WEST POINT, Feb. 28, 1825.

SIR—It is with great pleasure that I perform the duty—a duty resulting from the instructions of the Committee—of informing you that on the 25th inst. the design of a monument, to the memory of General Kosciusco, which you presented, was adopted as the model, after which the monument should be erected. The following gentlemen had been invited by the Committee to aid them in making a selection from the designs which they had received, viz:—Col. Thayer, Major Worth, Professor Douglass, Capt. Mackay, Dr. Torry, Cadet Mackay, and Cadet Berrien, and it was by the unanimous decision of these gentlemen, together with the Committee that, choice was made of the design proffered by you. A selection would have been made before, had it not been prevented by circumstances that were without the controul of the committee.

With sentiments of very great respect,
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. S. THOMPSON,
Cadet, and Chairman of the Committee.
To J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq of Baltimore.

THE PACKET YORK.

On Saturday morning, says the New York Commercial, we visited the packet ship YORK, Captain Baker, one of the London Line of Packets, which is to sail on the 20th inst. This ship is equal in beauty and equipment to any out of this port, and we think is not surpassed by any vessel that ever floated. She is built of live oak, remarkably strong, flush deck, is 119 feet in length and 29 1-8 beam. The steersman is covered from the weather, and the compass light secured from the possibility of being blown out in rough weather. While on deck, we observed an important improvement, in attaching the lower yards to the masts, which is done by what is termed the patent trusses. Descending to the main cabin, you pass through the reading room which is 13 by 14 feet, where the passengers may sit secure from the weather, and observe what is passing on deck and around them. The main, or gentlemen's cabin is 36 feet long, and 12½ wide. On each side are state rooms, fitted up in the most tasteful and elegant manner; each room is well lighted, having two births, a portable desk, wash stand, &c. The sides of the cabin are of mahogany and bird's eye maple, elegantly pannelled, and finished in a manner which reflects credit on the taste and skill of the Messrs Halseys, the mechanics. The pillars are japaned, or 'ebonized,' and have a very handsome appearance, being finished in the best style. The tables are portable, and when not in use, close into a very small space; the seats are of the best kinds. About midships is the ladies' cabin, or drawing room. The cabin is fitted up with every convenience that can be required, with pier and convex glasses, sofa, settees, a fine toned piano forte, &c. A neat and well selected library is placed in the main cabin. The steward's room is supplied with every convenience suited to his department, and resembles the bar of a spacious coffee house. Another important improvement we noticed, is the introduction of water tanks, of which there are two, which will contain 1500 gallons of water—a sufficient quantity for an ordinary passage, and which will always keep sweet.

Died in this county on Wednesday evening last, after a short illness, Mr. *Henry Councell*,

——— In this town, on Monday morning last, Mr. *Charles S. Smith*, brother to the Editor of the Star.

To Correspondents.—"Peggy Disappointment" and "Henry" are received and shall appear in our next.

C. HAYDEN—*Dentist*,

Is at the Easton Hotel, where he will remain twelve or fifteen days, and will be happy to render any assistance that may be required of him in the line of his profession.

March 19

ATTEND!

The members of the *Munchausen College* are earnestly solicited to meet at the *Market House* this evening at 7 o'clock precisely, on business of vital importance to the institution.

By the Pres't.
LEMUEL GULLIVER, Ja. Sec'ry.
March 19.

New Spring Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his old stand, opposite the Bank, an extensive supply of Spring Goods,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS of various descriptions,
GROCERIES of different kinds,
HARD-WARE & CUTLERY, with a general assortment of *CHINA, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE*—which he will sell at the very lowest prices for Cash.

Easton, March 19th, 1825. 4w

New Shoe Store.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening in the corner room, lately occupied by Mr. James M. Lambdin, and opposite the store of Mr. William H. Groome,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

Ladies black Morocco, of various qualities,
Ladies black & colored Valencia and Prunelle,
Ladies black, white and colored Silk,
Ladies Seal, Calf-skin and Cordovan,
Misses black and colored Morocco,
Misses Kid and Calf-skin,
Children's black and colored Morocco,
Children's Seal and Calf-skin.

ALSO,

Men's and Boys' Boots, Shoes, Pumps, &c. &c.

The public are respectfully solicited to give him a portion of their custom, as he intends keeping a constant supply of the above articles, and to sell them at the lowest rates possible for CASH only. WILLIAM NEWNAM.

Easton, 19th March 1825. 4w

A CARD.

MR. GENERES, of Baltimore, will open a Dancing School in this Town if he receives sufficient encouragement; a subscription paper is left at Mr. Wm. H. Groome's Store, and at the office of the Easton Gazette, where Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to have children taught the polite art of dancing will please to subscribe their names—The School will be opened in the beginning of May next.

March 19 3w

MR. DUNCAN respectfully informs the public, that he will open a Dancing School on Friday the 18th inst.

March 17—(19)

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at Public Vendue, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of March (inst.) if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of William Brown deceased, all of his personal estate, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a good Copper Brandy Still; also about seventy or eighty bushels of Wheat seeded in pretty good ground—some few barrels of Indian Corn, a quantity of good Bacon, Hog's Lard, &c. &c. and many other articles,—A credit of six months, will be given on all sums of six dollars and upwards, on all sums under six dollars, the cash will be required.—Attendance given by

WILLIAM JENKINS, Ex'r.
March 19 of Wm. Brown, dec'd.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Booz Walston, late of Worcester county, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March 1825.

LEVIN HAYMAN, Adm'r.
March 19 3w of Booz Walston, dec'd.

James Tilghman and Elizabeth his wife. } *Commission to divide the real estate of Robert Dukes, deceased.*

Commission & return filed May term, 1822.

Ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary, by the second day of November term, 1822.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1824.

The Court being satisfied that Thomas Dukes, the eldest son of Robert Dukes, deceased, entitled to elect to take the estate in the above commission mentioned at the valuation of the commissioners, is absent from Worcester county; It is thereupon ordered by the court that notice of the return and confirmation of the said commission be given to the said Thomas Dukes, by a copy of this order being inserted in a newspaper printed at Easton for four weeks successively before the second Monday in May, 1825, warning the said Thomas Dukes to be and appear before Worcester county court, on the said second Monday, and make his election to take the estate aforesaid, at the valuation aforesaid.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

True copy,
TEST, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.
March 19 4w

A CATALOGUE OF FRESH

Garden Seeds.

Just received from D. & C. Landreth, Philadelphia, and R. Sinclair, Baltimore.

FOR SALE BY

William W. Moore.

Early dwarf prolific	Peas,	Red turnip Radish,	
Early frame	do	White cabbage Lettuce,	
Large dwarf Marrow-fat	do	Brown Dutch	do
Grand Imperial	do do	Silver skinned Onion,	
Sugar	do	Strasburgh	do
Early bunch Beans,		Red solid Celery,	
Early Valentine	do	White	do do
Red French	do	Large Dutch Parsnip,	
Carolina or Sewee	do	Long orange Carrott,	
Lima	do	Long red Beet,	
Early York Cabbage,		Turnip-rooted	do
Early Salisbury	do	Mangle Wurtzel,	
Green Savoy	do	Ruta Baga,	
Yellow	do do	White Mustard,	
Early Battersea	do	Peppergrass or cress,	
Early Cauliflower	do	Curled Parsley,	
Late	do do	Early frame Cucumber,	
Sugar Loaf	do	Long green	do
Large Drum-head	do	Nasturtium,	
Flat Dutch	do	Tomato,	
Red Pickling	do	Early Dutch Turnip,	
White Broccoli,		Red top	do
Purple	do	Round Spinach,	
New Cape	do	Prickly	do
Green curled	do	Long green Squash,	
Early short-top scarlet Radish		Bush	do
Salmon	do	Onion Cloves,	
White Turnip	do	Purple Egg Plant,	
Long scarlet	do	Clover Seed, &c. &c.	

Easton, 3 mo: 8th, 1825.—(March 12.)

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