EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown." Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. VIII. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1825. NO. 31.

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ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,
2d July, 1825.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court-House in Easton, on the first Monday (1st) of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter

By order,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

July 9 4w

HEAD-QUARTERS,
12th Brigade, M. M.

Brigade Orders.

THOMAS P. BENNETT, Esq. is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General Dickinson, and will be respected as such until further orders. By order of Brig. General,

JNO. M. G. EMORY,
Br. Maj. 12th Br. M. M.

July 9

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 23d inst. in the town of St, Michaels, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon,



A HOUSE AND LOT,

situate in said town, on Mill-street, adjoining the Protestant Episcopal Church, and at present occupied by Mr. J. B Fanning—The lot is 175 feet in front and 165 feet back, contains a comfortable frame Dwelling House, and for health and pleasantness of situation, is exceeded by few, if any in the place—A liberal credit will be given the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, residing in said town.

EDWARD HARRISON.

July 9 2w

LARGE AND VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court will be offered at public sale on MONDAY, the 25th day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Peacock's Tavern, in Chestertown, all the REAL ESTATE of the late Unit Angier, deceased, lying in Kent county, Md.—his dwelling plantation excepted.

Beside several wood lots, the property offered for sale includes a number of very desirable farms, to wit:

The Groome Farm containing	298 acres
The Perkin's Farm - - -	326
The Stevenson Farm - - -	262
The Cove Farm - - - -	240
The Lamb Farm - - - -	185
The Dwyre Farm - - - -	184
The Polk Farm - - - - -	200

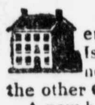
It it seldom that an occasion occurs to make such a selection at a public sale as the present opportunity will present. A minute description is omitted because it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view the premises before the sale, and to those so inclined every facility to the necessary information will be given by the tenants respectively or by the subscriber.

The terms are that the purchaser shall give bond with security to be approved to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months.

The creditors of Unit Angier, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof unto the Chancery Office within six months from the day of sale.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.
Chestertown, Md. July 9, 1825. 3w

FARMS ON KENT ISLAND,
FOR RENT.



The Subscriber will rent for the ensuing year, Two Farms on Kent-Island (being part of Kent Fort Manor) the one called Long Point Farm, the other Green's Creek Farm.

A new building has lately been erected, and others will be put up on the above mentioned farms, in the course of the present year.

For terms apply to
SAML. A. CHEW.
Kent-Island, July 9 3w

40,000 Dollars.

Grand State Lottery No. 5,

Will be drawn on the 27th next month, in one day, when the whole of the following brilliant capitals will be distributed—

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, &c. &c.

The whole payable in cash—Two tickets, an odd and even number, can be had for little more than the price of one, as by the arrangement of the scheme, one of them will be entitled to a prize of $4, in addition to any sum that may be drawn to its number, thereby giving to the purchasers two chances for any of the capitals.

Tickets $5 and shares in proportion.
For sale in great variety of numbers at

McPherson's
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
NO. 202, MARKET ST.

Where was sold four of the capital prizes in the last State Lottery.—Good uncurrent bank bills, approved notes payable after the completion, and prize tickets received in payment for tickets.

All orders from a distance will meet the most prompt attention.

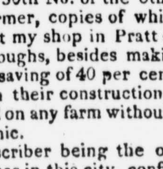
JONAS McPHERSON,
Baltimore.

June 25 5w

James M. Lamdin

OFFERS FOR SALE ABOUT
90,000 *MERCHANTABLE BRICKS.*
Easton, July 9 4w

DAVIS'S PATENT PLOUGHS, &c.



REMOVAL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has removed his manufacturing establishment from the head of Market st. to No. 36 Pratt st. between Charles and Hanover streets, where he will keep constantly on hand for sale, his patent CYLINDRICK STAW CUTTER at the following prices, viz:—The smaller sizes with a permanent bottom (but self feeder) at $45, the same size with a revolving bottom 50, extra knives 5 a pair. His 2d size with a revolving bottom 55, extra knives 6 a pair; his largest size with two balance wheels (one on each side) $85, extra knives 10 a pair; these last machines are capable of cutting from 150 to 300 bushels per hour. He has also on hand and will constantly keep for sale, *Brown's Vertical Spinner for Spinning Wool* these machines run six spindles at the same time, and with much less labour than a common one spindle wheel, and do from 3 to 5 times as much work in a given time, and do it better and more evenly than it can be done in any other way. The art of using them is also very readily acquired, and they occupy only about one third of the room of a common wheel, price 25.—He would likewise inform the public, that he is just commencing the manufacturing of *Gideon Davis's highly improved Patent Ploughs*; these ploughs have recently been tested with five others of the most celebrated ploughs in this country by the engineer department at Washington, their report published from under the hand of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Esq. late Secretary of War, in the 50th No. of the 6th vol. of the American Farmer, copies of which can be had by calling at my shop in Pratt street.

These ploughs, besides making the almost incredible saving of 40 per cent in draft, are so simple in their construction, that they may be repaired on any farm without the assistance of a mechanic.

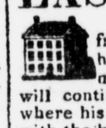
The subscriber being the only agent that Mr. Davis has in this city, confidently expects a liberal patronage from the public.

All communications (post paid) will meet with due attention, and orders enclosing the money promptly executed.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

June 25 6w

EASTON HOTEL.



The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.

The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will nommence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immhdiately adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsico river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Mondny and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, - - - - - -	$3 00
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, - - -	2 50
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, - -	1 50
The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.	
Dinner on board, - - - - -	50

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 5

ON THE PRIDE OF WHOLE NATIONS.

[*By Dr. Zimmerman.*]

Whole nations think just as the generality of individuals do of their own advantages. We might safely conclude from the thoughts and opinions of single persons, what their combined effects are in the community they belong to, did we not also directly know, that every nation must have the same manner of fashioning its ideas with the individuals who compose it. All histories are memorials of the partiality of nations for themselves. The most civilized and the most savage people shew, that they believe that they possess certain advantages, which they disallow to others. Either the religious tenets they hold, their customs, their government, or some other peculiarity, are pleasing subjects of contemplation to them. As individuals, so villages, cities, provinces, nations, are infected with this darling self-conceit, and their own particular vain-glory; and every member of the community, by a very natural chain of ideas, takes part in the general vanity, and joins with his village or his nation, in railing at other villages or nations of the world. About fifty years ago, the inhabitants of a certain village in Rheinthal, a small district, and one of those called the dependencies of Switzerland (being possessed by all the Swiss Cantons) urged a complaint to the judge, that the rector had, on the preceding Sunday, audaciously uttered these reprehensible words: "that hardly one hundred souls out of the whole of their illustrious community would be saved."

Every nation is exceedingly pleased with itself, and considers all other societies of men, more or less, as beings of an inferior nature. A foreigner and a barbarian were synonymous terms among the Greeks; were employed as such among the Romans; and are still so with the majority of the French nation. It happened at the court of Zell, in the time of the late duke, that the dutches (who was of the French family of d'Olbreuse) with some French noblemen, were the only company at his highness's table: one of the Frenchmen suddenly exclaimed, "It is very droll indeed!" "What is so droll?" said the duke. "That your Highness is the only *foreigner* at table," was the answer. Even the Greenlanders pronounce the word *foreigner* with an air of contempt; and in some of the towns of the Swiss cantons, the word *ausburger*, or alien, has the same degrading signification, as is exemplified by the answer given a few years ago, by an honest fruiterer in one of those towns, to the intimation he received, that his daughter, a very pretty maiden, had captivated the heart of a certain German prince. "No, no," says he, "No, no, I know better than to let my daughter be connected with an *ausburger*."

National contempt oftener arises from what strikes the senses than the understanding. At Vienna, at Paris, and at Rome, a Swiss and a brute were long esteemed equivalent denominations; and to speak honestly, I have myself felt abashed, when at Versailles, I have compared the stiff and formal gait of the Swiss halberdiers, with the airy flippancy of the monkeys, who danced attendance at the levee. Most people ridicule foreign manners, because they differ from their own; and in this point, few are more blind and arrogant than the French courtiers, who, instead of seeing in Peter the Great, a monarch of genius, who travelled for the sake of improvement, and who had descended from his throne to attain the qualifications necessary to enable him to fill it again worthily, beheld in him no more than a foreigner, a brute, who being ignorant of French customs, and a stranger to their affectation & grimace, ought as soon as he came among them, to have studied their manners, and have taken a pattern of their undistinguished urbanity, wherewith to civilize his Russian bears.

The mutual contempt between nations too often appears even in members of society who ought to be far above such illiberal prejudices. There are few authors who hear with temper a comparison between the writers of their own nation and the foreign literati; and let them be ever so unfair and virulent toward each other, they are at all times ready to unite in attacking a foreigner, who should dare to find fault with any one among them.

The arrogant Greeks owed all their advantages, and even their civilization, to foreigners. The Phenecians taught them the use of letters, instructed them in the arts and sciences, and gave them laws. The Egyptians lent them the mythology on which they built their religion; yet Greece, favoured Greece, was styled, by its inhabitants, the mother of all nations. It is remarked, that the Greek historians seldom make use of foreign names, sometimes totally omitting them, but more commonly altering them with the most scrupulous attention, to give them a Grecian turn, and a more harmonious sound: it is not surprising, therefore, that in succeeding times, this vain-glorious people adopted the persuasion, that nearly all the other nations of the earth were colonies from Greece.

The modern Italians confidently place themselves upon a level with the ancient Romans, without reflecting, that the cities, in whose pristine fame they glory, and even many of those whose names have been renowned in the middle and latter ages, are now nearly uninhabited, and their unfrequented streets overgrown with weeds. Many small towns in the Campania of Rome were the native places of Roman consuls, generals and emperors, and the present squalid inhabitants of such places speak of them as their townsmen and relations. The peasant, who can point out the spot where such or such an eminent character was born, firmly believes, in common with all the inhabitants round the sacred barn or hog stye, or whatever else the Roman villa has been metamorphosed into, that their countryman, their progenitor, was the greatest man of which history has ever made mention. A single senator of Rome, deciding without appeal on the petty squabbles and disputes of the lowest order of citizens, is the actual representative of that tribunal to which the impressive majesty of the ancient senate and of the Roman people is dwindled. He has four assessors, called conservators, who are changed every quarter. These conservators, as well as the senator himself, are nominated by the pope, who does not even leave the Romans that remnant of liberty which many cities enjoy, even under absolute monarchies, the free election of their own magistrates; yet, nevertheless, both the senator and these conservators idly conceive themselves the successors of that august body whose seats they at present occupy, and that they are entitled to all the respect due to a Roman senate, and to all its invaluable privileges; while the vicegerent of heaven himself must be highly honoured by seeing at his feet that assembly, before whom so many kings and princes had bowed their necks. The Trastaverini, that is, the wretched militia of the ward of Trastavera, in modern Rome, the ancient *Regio Transtiburina*, absolutely call themselves descendants of the Trojans of remote antiquity, and look upon the inhabitants of the other quarters of Rome as a mob of spurious Latians; and yet they value both, in the midst of their poverty and bigotry, as being citizens of ancient Rome, from whose former courage and inflexibility they are so far degenerated, that the very rare occurrence among them of the execution of a malefactor almost frightens them into fits. All the modern inhabitants of Rome of the lower class, console themselves with the remembrance of the noble actions of their imaginary progenitors, and this makes even misery in Rome assume the air of pride and disdain. In a tumult that had arisen there, in consequence of the high price of corn, it once happened that the son of a poor baker's widow of the Trastavera ward was killed; the pope, who feared the worst consequences from the popular effervescence, increased by this accident, immediately deputed a cardinal and several of the nobility to see the widow, and offered whatever she required as an atonement for the injury she had sustained; to which the Roman matron indignantly replied, "I do not sell my blood." Toward the approach of a public festival, a whole family sometimes pinch themselves in every necessary, in order to have where withal to ride about in a coach. Such families as cannot, even with the utmost economy, attain the pleasure of hiring one, adopt another expedient to exhibit themselves: the mother dresses herself in the habit of a chambermaid, and in that character accompanies her daughter, tricked out in her holiday clothes, while the father follows in procession, with the proper accoutrements of a lackey.

Englishmen themselves acknowledge, that they inherit from their ancestors a stupid prepossession against all other inhabitants of the globe. Whenever one of them is engaged in any quarrel with a foreigner, he is sure to begin his address with some reproachful nick-name, which he appropriates to the native country of the person he is contending with. Foreigners are on such an occasion respectively saluted with the appellation of French puppy, Italian monkey, Dutch ox, or German hog. As to the word French, the national antipathy against their opposite neighbours is so great, that to call a foreigner *dog*, is not insulting enough, but he must be called French dog, to convey the highest degree of detestation. The national prejudices of the English are also too conspicuous in their conduct towards the natives of the two sister kingdoms, that compose the British empire, who live under the same king and the same government, and fight with them for one common cause. Nothing is more frequently heard in England than, "thou beggarly Scot; thou blood thirsty, impudent Irish lout:" and, in general, an Englishman well stuffed with beef, pudding and porter, heartily despises every other nation in Europe. The Yorkshire fox-hunter esteems himself co-equal with all the princes on the earth; for his fox-hounds are the best in the whole country. An Englishman, to be sure, too, must solely, by being born a Briton, have an innate taste for works of genius, and be a thorough connoisseur in the fine arts; and although the pope has expressly prohibited the sale of any of the paintings or sculptures of famous artists to foreigners, yet these proud islanders, on their visits to Italy, expend yearly as much at Rome in statues and paintings as they used to do before; that is to say, they purchase as much daubed canvass and broken marble, as the money they have set apart for the acquisition of curiosities will command.

Let me likewise give the reader the statement of the parallel drawn by Englishmen of approved learning and talents, between themselves and other nations, in their own style. "The French," they say, are polite, witty, and easily elated, but they are a parcel of hungry slaves, and cannot call either their time, their purses, or their persons their own; for all is the property of their king. The Italians are without liberty, morals, or religion. The Spaniards are brave, devout, and jealous of their honour, but poor and oppressed; and for all their bragging, that the sun never rises or sets in the Spanish dominions, they never dare make their freedom, learning, arts, manufactures, commerce, or achievements, the subjects of their boasts. The Portuguese, too, are all ignorant and superstitious slaves. The Germans are always either in actual war, or recovering from its devastations. The Dutch lag behind in every virtue, are deeply sunk in avarice, and are only roused from their natural supineness, to take an active part in trade, by the lust of gain. Switzerland is scarcely perceptible in the map of the world; and to attract our attention, the virtues of the Swiss ought to shine forth with the lustre of a diamond; but the diamond, if their be any, is by no means of the first water, and is indeed tolerably opaque." Thus it is, that all nations, when put into the balance by the steady hand of a prejudiced Englishman, are found too light, and hence proceeds the remarkable coldness and indifference which they all evince toward a foreigner on their first acquaintance.

The French, in their own estimation, are the only thinking beings in the universe. They vouchsafe, sometimes, to converse with foreigners; but it is as creatures of a superior nature may be conceived to converse with men, who of course derive the greatest emolument and importance from such condescension. Such among them are peculiarly disgusting, who, with pretended compassion, and disgusting display of nice equity, deign to allow a few grains of genius or virtue to other nations; although it very plainly appears, that this favourable opinion is not given to their merits; but is a spontaneous effusion of the exuberant politeness in these most courteous people. These men surely will not have the effrontery to deny, that they look upon all nations who do not equal the French in power, or who are somewhat beneath them in smartness, or in a taste for the frivolous arts, that are the study and the glory of Frenchmen, as barbarians, and despise them accordingly. Their gestures, conversations, and writings, daily betray their firm persuasion, that there is nothing great, noble, or amiable out of their empire; and that nothing perfect can be produced any where, but under the fostering patronage of their *grand monarque*.

The French think themselves entitled to give laws to every nation, because all Europe implicitly follows the dictates of their milliners, tailors, hair-dressers, and cooks. Where is the Frenchman who will deny, that his countrymen think themselves the first and greatest people of the globe? How ill can Mr. Lefranc, in one of the discourses he addresses to the king, brook the audacity of the English, who dare to put themselves on a level with the French; for Patin himself has said, "That the Britons were among men, what wolves are among the quadrupeds?" How often have not the French styled their sovereign, the first monarch of the world! Esteeming themselves the first-born sons of nature, they will sometimes deign to look on their neighbours as their younger brethren, and will allow them to be laborious, tolerably good collectors, or epitomisers, and even, occasionally, men of penetration. But why is Newton despised in France for his useful discoveries, because he did not espy all things? Why is Raphael himself called so poor and spiritless, and his divine picture of the transfiguration weak and lifeless? Innumerable instances of that national pride, which allows no great men out of France, are too well known not to be the ridicule of other nations. The French repeatedly prefer their superficial trifler, Boileau, to the harmonious versification, the solid and ethic reasoning, and the glowing unfading tints, with which Pope has delineated the nature, foibles, and frailties of mankind. And let us only recollect, that it is a truth in the history of the progress of genius, that at the same time that Italy possessed the most inimitable poets and actors, and that Shakspeare, the bright morning star of the drama, shone forth in England, France could boast of none but the most wretched rhymers.

Upon the whole, vanity and self-conceit are equally predominant in all nations. The Greenlander, who laps with his dog in the same platter despises the invaders of his country, the Danes. The Cossacks and Calmucks profess the greatest contempt for their masters, the Russians. The negroes too, though the most stupid among the inhabitants of the earth, are excessively vain. Ask the Caribbee Indians, who live at the mouth of the Oronoque, from what nation they derive their origin; they answer, "Why, *we only* are men." In short, there is hardly any nation under the sun in which instances of pride, vanity, and arrogance, do not occur. They all, more or less, resemble the Canadian, who thinks he compliments an European, when he says, 'He is a man as well as I;' or the Spanish

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