Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

A meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland will take place on Thursday, 21st inst.

The Frederick Examiner of the 6th inst. says "that the wheat crops in that county have been most abundant—indeed we have heard farmers say that they have seldom been equalled. Owing to the difficulty of procuring hands, many farmers have not yet finished harvesting, and in consequence may lose a small portion of their grain."

Upon the subject of the Virginia crops, the last Richmond Enquirer says:—

The injury to the crops of wheat, below the head of tide water in Virginia, by the *rust* turns out to be fully as great as was apprehanded by the farmers before harvest. The wheat in many fields has not been cut at all, and the most correct estimate of the average loss, is from a third to one half. We are gratified, however, to hear from many of the middle counties, and from beyond the Blue Ridge, that the crops are unusually fine. From Jefferson and Fauquier we learn, that, within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, the crop has never been more abundant.

All the commissioned officers of the 5th Regiment of Maryland Volunteers, which distinguished itself in the defence of Baltimore, have resigned their commissions, in consequence of the appointment, by the executive, of the adjutant instead of the senior Captain, to the rank of Major.

GEORGIA.—Governor Troup, has issued an order requiring the Volunteer Corps of Infantry and Cavalry attached to the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Divisions, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, completely armed and equipped. "This order being founded on a requisition of Major Gen. Gaines, under the authority of the President of the United States, and for objects connected with the interest of Georgia, the Governor expects that there will be no default, and that their appearance and conduct will do honor to any service."

Col. John Crowell, agent for Indian Affairs in the Creek Nation, has been suspended from office.

A Paris paper of the 26th June says that letters had been received from London, announcing the marriage of Lady Byron to a Mr. Cunningham, an evangelical preacher.

GENEROSITY.—General La Fayette has generously transmitted $700 to the widow of the late Captain Parsons, who was lately accidentally killed at Waterloo, in New York state, by the bursting of a cannon.

From the Elkton Press, July 9.

THE MURDERER.—His Excellency Samuel Stevens, Governor of this state, has requested the Executive of Virginia, to send *John Conners*, (the supposed murderer of Miss Cunningham,) to this place to stand his trial. He will probably be brought to the jail of this county in a few days.

COMMODORE PORTER.

The National Journal wishes to know when and where a Spanish account of the Commodore's affair was published. We do not recollect the date—it was apparently written by the Alcalde of Foxardo, complaining bitterly of the Commodore. The last Washington Gazette states that Mr. Secretary Southard is in a dilemma, and has gone to visit Mr. Monroe for advice. It appears to be generally conceded that Mr. Southard's administration of that department has been every way unfortunate, and it has become a question whether the appointment of a more popular head is not absolutely required for the good of the service. We have heard it rumoured that Mr. Southard may go to one of the South American republics, as minister, and that Mr. Sanford of this state, may be invited to the navy department. These all are rumours, but we are mistaken if Chancellor Sanford would not be a most valuable acquisition to the Cabinet.—*Noah's Advocate.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 9.

Amsterdam papers to the 6th of June have been received at Boston, by the arrival there of the ship Liverpool Packet, Capt. Coffin, in 27 days from Amsterdam.

The papers contain the particulars at length of the Coronation of the King of France, at Rheims, which took place on the 29th of May, with all the pomp and ceremonies usual on such occasions. The Archbishop blessed the crown and placed it on his majesty's head. The Prelate gave him the sword of Charlemagne—the Chamberlain put on the Purple Boots—the Dauphin put on the spurs, &c. The horses of the King's carriage ran away with it, and he owes his life to the skill of his postillion and coachmas. General Curial was thrown from his horse and had two ribs broken. Gen. Bordeselle was thrown twice, but received no injury.

In England, the speculations in foreign stock, and the various projects, seem to have produced a scarcity in the money market.

The Dutch frigate Pallas, with the Duke of Saxe Weimar as a passenger, sailed from Falmouth, Eng. May 27, for N. York.

A Frankfort article of May 31, states that the Egyptian army, sent against the Greeks, was in a perilous situation at Modon.

The great timber ship Columbus, on her way from England to St. Johns, N. B. was abandoned at sea, a wreck, on the 27th of May.

The last Paris papers say, that 4000 Monks, who could not reconcile themselves to live under the new order of things in Peru, were expected shortly to arrive at Cadiz. The Paris editor, in announcing this fact, observes, with seeming gravity, that "Spain, which for several years has experienced so many disasters in South America, will be indemnified for her defeat in Peru, by the return of the subjects useful to her industry and population."

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1776.

Mr. Graham,

I had the pleasure to be one of a most agreeable private party, on the 4th inst. at the Country-House of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in Oxford Neck, which originated in accident, on the meeting of a Jury of Partition, in that neighbourhood, a few weeks before, when the revival of the long neglected celebration of our national independence, in the town of Easton, was the least of all things anticipated.

Dinner being over, *by the operation of the first cup of Falernian,* our patriotism was excited to a due recollection of the day, and our host evidently delighted with the happy faces of so many friends around him, and premising that, as our meeting had fallen on the glorious epoch of our Revolutionary struggle, we might well celebrate it there in plain sincerity and social glee, proposed the following toast:

The day we enjoy! it is the natal day of Independence!—In our little social circle we will celebrate the ever memorable epoch by rejoicing in the blessing it has conferred on us and on mankind.

At occasional intervals of the festive hilarity, which prevailed during the whole evening, many sentiments were given for the approval of the jovial glass, and from amongst them I succeeded in preserving what I send you, as in my opinion worthy to be inserted in your usual record of the *reminiscences* of that glorious anniversary.

The Congress of '76:—The greatest British statesmen of their day, pronounced them unrivalled 'for their genuine sagacity, for singular moderation, for solid wisdom, for manly spirit and sublime sentiments." May the *exemplar* not want modern copies

The Battle of Bunker's Hill:—The faithful page of history, more durable than monumental marble, will transmit the story to future ages.

The memory of Washington, the father of his country:—This is the appropriate title with which his name will descend the stream of time. It comprehends, in all languages, all that is good and great.

The Sovereign People:—They are so: *they will be so:* and they *of right ought to be so.*

The President of the United States:—In the liberal spirit of one of his late competitors, we will say, let his administration be judged by its measures.

General Jackson:—The soldier and the patriot, honoured by his country.

The Militia and the Army:—May they always '*dress*' by their *prototypes* of the Revolution.

Party Feuds:—He is no friend of the people, who seeks to resuscitate them.

Woman:—The great *boon* of nature to man:

"Her 'prentice han' she tried on man
And then she made the lasses O!"

General Games:—He will be ever ready to obey his country's call.

Our party, Mr. Editor, consisting of more than *thirty* citizens, took leave at a *fair* hour of the evening, and separated as they had met in the morning, with almost *masonic* kindness, upon the *level* and the *square.*

Long live the glory of our country and the harmony of our citizens! Long live our *host*, to enjoy and to dispense the *rites* of hospitality! Yours, &c. A GUEST.

From the Baltimore American.

COMMODORE PORTER'S TRIAL.

The National Journal has commenced the publication of the trial of Com. Porter as it progresses from day to day. From this we have made the following summary.

The first charge is Disobedience of Orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer; and the specification alleges that Captain Porter, in violating the territory of his Catholic Majesty, the king of Spain, by landing troops, in a hostile manner, and by committing divers acts of hostility there, acted in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, and the Laws of Nations, as well as in opposition to his instructions.—The second charge, Insubordinate Conduct, and Conduct unbecoming an Officer; and the various Specifications embraced in this Charge, allege that he has written and sent letters of a disrespectful character to the President of the U. States and to the Secretary of the Navy, by which he has violated the respect due from officers to the Head of the Department, and has deranged the discipline of the Navy: that he has published a pamphlet of the proceedings, before such publication was authorized by the Executive; has given to the world partial and incorrect statements of the proceedings; and has also published official communications to the government, and correspondence of an official character, and orders and instructions which he has received from the Department.

In support of the first charge Lieut. Platt has been examined. He stated that on the 24th of October last Messrs. Cabot, Baily, and Co. Commercial Agents in St. Thomas, addressed a letter to him stating that they had been robbed of goods to the amount of five thousand dollars, and requesting him to go in search of the property.—Hearing that this property was sent to Foxardo; he went there to ascertain the fact. A boat came along side inviting him to go on shore.

"Being fearful lest the character of his vessel should be mistaken, he took much pains to inform the messenger that she was a United States vessel of war; and that this information, with the name of the vessel, he desired to be communicated to his commanding officer. From this man, Lieut. Platt understood, that the character of his vessel was already known in the village. On landing, Lieut. Platt was, for a short time, impeded by a set of ragamuffins; but the respectable part of the citizens interposed in his behalf, and procured horses for him and his party to proceed to the vilage."

In his interview with the Alcalde, in a citizen's dress:

"The Alcalde observed that he had very properly come on shore in a citizen's dress; to prevent any suspicion, it was advisable for him to go by himself without the clerk. He then left the office, under the impression that the goods would be procured before night by the police of the place."

This matter being thus arranged with the Alcalde, he was surprized at a request from this officer to call at his office, who, at the second interview, denied that he was an officer in the service of the United States, and, demanded his register, when he had none to shew, a vessel of war carrying no such paper—when he offered to go to his vessel for the purpose of obtaining the evidence of his standing as a military officer, his commission, he was arrested by the Alcalde himself—placed under the charge of a sentinel, who refused to listen to any proposal by which the evidence could be procured. The lieutenant at length obtained his commission and uniform—the former was pronounced a forgery, and after abusing his officers and calling them hars, the Alcalde suffered him to return to his vessel. —All this was reported to Com. Porter.

On the above particulars being communicated to Com. Porter, he proceeded with the vessels under his command to Foxardo to avenge the insult. The witness thus gives in his evidence:—

"The Grampus anchored off the point, and the Beagle further up the bay to cover the landing. I was directed by the Commodore to get out my boat, and pass by the Beagle, and take as many men as I could carry in my boat. Lieutenant Stribling, about the same time, was despatched to the shore with a flag of truce, with a communication from Commodore Porter, for the authorities of the place. In about fifteen minutes after our landing, the Commodore directed us to form the line. We marched up, and got near the town, in about twenty minutes after our starting. I had mentioned to Commodore Porter that there were two guns planted on a causeway betwixt us and the village. The Commodore directed some officers and men to spike them. After arriving within 40 rods of the village we halted. A short time after, discovering a white flag, which proved to be the flag with Lieutenant Stribling, accompanied by the Alcalde, the Captain of the Port, officers, and a number of citizens. When they met Commodore Porter, they professed ignorance as to the object of his visit. The Commodore said they ought to have known the object of his visit from the tenor of his note. He came there for the purpose of obtaining redress of the proper authorities, for the insult offered to the flag of the U. States, in my person (pointing to me.) This seemed, at first, to cause some astonishment on their part—that they should be accused of treating me improperly. The Commodore then asked the Alcalde, in a very positive manner, whether he had not imprisoned me? His answer was, that he had after knowing my character as an officer of the United States Navy; but he was not to blame; he had been forced to it by the people. He acknowledged that he knew my character as an American officer, and confined me, knowing this; but he could not explain the reasons which compelled him thus to act.

The commodore then told him that as he was the Alcalde, or chief magistrate of the place, he had nothing to do with any one but him, and should hold him responsible; and there was no time then for any altercation, the time which he had given, 5 or 7 minutes, had nearly expired, and he must have an answer. An apology was necessary —such a one as should be dictated by him; a refusal of which would compel him to resort to force of arms, and terminate in the final destruction of the place. An apology was made. It was that they had imprisoned me wrongfully, that they were sorry for it, and in future, that they would respect United States Naval Officers as their character deserved. After that, we returned to the beach, after having been invited very pressingly by the Alcalde and Captain of the Port, to go into the village—Commodore, officers, and men—and take some refreshments. The Commodore did advance a little way, and passed by a 6 pounder primed, and a man standing by with a lighted match, and a number of armed men The Commodore then ordered us to return to the beach, without entering into any part of the village. On our return to the beach, the Commodore said it was his first intention to have entered the village, after such a pressing invitation; but thinking that some difficulty might arise amongst the sailors and men of the place, he thought it would be better to return on board, and have refreshments brought to the beach. Refreshments were brought down to the beach; we returned on board the vessel, and got under weigh.

(*Abstract to be continued.*)

From the Brookville Indiana Enquirer.

Samuel Fields, who had been convicted of the crime of murder, and sentenced by the Court to be executed.

On Friday last, the 27th of May, the Sheriff of this county, pursuant to the sentence of the court, at about 12 o'clock, opened the prison door, and exhibited to public view one of the most awful spectacles the human eye could have beheld—it was Fields. He was lifted by four or five men upon a platform erected on a waggon, and seated in a recumbent chair, which was considered necessary on account of his bodily debilitation. A procession was formed and the waggoner drove towards the place prepared for his execution. He was clad in white, the usual habiliment. The old man with snow white locks, and a countenance that had lost its expression in wrinkles; whose manly frame had been visited by eighty-six winters, and whose candle of life was just flickering out, was conducted through a sympathetic throng of thousands to the gallows. Here he was halted in the midst of three or four thousand people, who assembled to witness the solemn scene.

The Rev. Augustus Jocelyn rose and delivered an eloquent and appropriate sermon and then stated that he had frequently conversed with the old man during his confinement and that he had always found him truly penitent. Some well adapted remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. ——, and divine service was then concluded. The Sheriff told the prisoner "he had but 23 minutes to live." At this time all was in readiness to suspend the old man, the rope round his neck and made fast to the gallows. Every eye was riv.tted on the unfortunate object in breathless expectation. At this crisis a noble feeling pervaded the whole assembly—the impulses of humanity were visibly depicted in almost every face.

Even at this moment, the numerous multitude beheld in Fields all that was characteristic of a brave, patriotic and active officer of the revolution, and a man who had fought and bled in support of our institutions, and had wasted the flower of his youth in conquering and dispelling the enemies of our common country and who for the *first time*, in so long a life, had been charged with crime—forced by human authority to expect nothing but to meet his God!

No pardoning power was known to be present, willing to interpose between the veteran and the grave.

At this critical juncture, just as the Sheriff was about to perform his duty, His Excellency, James B. Ray, acting Governor of the State of Indiana, appeared and addressed the prisoner in words to the following purport.

"*Samuel Fields!* You have been convicted of the crime of murder! by a jury of your country, and sentenced by the court to be executed on this day Your last hour is just expiring. You have petitioned the only human authority on earth that has power to save you, to permit you to live. Your petitions have been received, weighed and investigated Your whole case has been examined and matured.—In making this appeal, you have imposed upon me the performance of the most responsible and important duty of my life. If, in coming to a conclusion on this subject, I had attempted to consult popular feeling, I must have been lost in the variety of opinion. Duty with me is above all other considerations, and my conscience must be my guide. Though you stand convicted; a majority of the officers of the court that tried you, and about *eight hundred* of your fellow citizens have petitioned in your behalf, including the clergy of your county, men well known for their attachment to good government and to law—men who would never identify themselves with your case if they thought you a wilful and malicious murderer Your own and these petitions have had weight with me; but let me assure you that you have had a still more powerful advocate. The blood you freely parted with in our struggles for independence and your infirmities and scars speak for you!—Those soldiers who fought with you for our common country, who now stand around, are powerful orators and successful advocates for you; and I almost fancy that I hear the voices of *Washington* and *Warren*, calling for *mercy* in your behalf.

Take this, Sir, (handing him a PARDON.) and remember, that by exercising this high constitutional power, I am responsible to my country for your future good behaviour. Though I view you as a child in intellect and as a dying man, yet should you ever, by the favor of Heaven be restored to health, remember that I am your security for your conduct.

Whilst I am willing under all circumstances to restore your life, I do not do so under the belief that you have committed no crime. My opinion is, that you might have been convicted of Manslaughter. But as the verdict stands against you, you must either be hanged or pardoned. I have no power to commute—to change your punishment; none, but to forgive you. In doing this I may err, But "To err is human, to forgive divine."

Never had electricity more influence upon the human frame, than this act had on the prisoner and the spectators. The throb of universal approbation was instantaneously felt, and some even shouted with joy. The poor old man raised his head from the most stupid lethargy, and at once became animated, gratitude was immediately seated on his heart. But few seemed dissatisfied with this magnanimous act of the Governor.

MARRIED

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. *Jesse Ledum*, to Miss *Elizabeth Edgar*, all of this town.

DIED

In Beaufort, South Carolina, on the 23d of May last, after a long and painful indisposition, the Rev. MASON L. WEEMS, of Dumfries, Va. well known as the author of the Life of Washington, and various other popular works, which have passed through numerous editions, and have had a most extensive circulation.

Bishop KEMP will preach in Christ Church, in Easton, to-morrow—Service will commence earlier than usual, to wit: *at ten o'clock*—All persons disposed to attend, are respectfully invited.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, are requested to meet at 'Otwell,' the seat of Col. Nicholas Goldsborough, on Thursday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A.M. By order,

SAML. T. KENNARD, Sec'ry.

July 16 2w

TO BE RENTED
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Farm near Dover Bridge, on which Mrs. Ann Snow now lives; for terms apply to the subscriber. P. THOMAS, Agent
for Elizabeth Edmondson.

Easton, July 16th, 1825. 3w

Land to Rent.

To be rented from the first day of January next, a small FARM on Harris' Creek, remarkable for the healthiness & beauty of its situation. It is convenient to almost every luxury, with which the salt water abounds, and has on it a very fine Apple Orchard, as also a variety of other Fruit Trees. A comfortable



Dwelling House and Kitchen,
and such out houses as are necessary to the convenience of farmers.

The terms will be made reasonable. Persons wishing to rent said farm, are desired to make early application to the subscriber.

RICHARD DENNY.

July 16

Notice.

The subscribers being desirous of closing their business at this place, earnestly requests all persons indebted to them, to come forward and make immediate payment—those who neglect this notice longer than the first day of September next, may expect that suits will be immediately commenced against all delinquents, without respect to persons.

THOMAS CULBRETH & Co.

Hillsborough, July 16 7w

A Good Chance.

The vicissitudes of fortune have rendered it necessary for the subscriber to withdraw from business; consequently he will sell on accommodating terms, the entire stock of Goods which he now has in trade at Church Creek. He will also let for one or more years at a low rent the Store House which he at present occupies.—The Store House is new and large, equalled by few and surpassed by none on this shore for comfort and convenience. To a man with moderate capital and reasonable industry, this chance offers inducements which are seldom to be met with. Any person disposed to purchase can have any information they desire relative to the probable chance of success.

All persons indebted for store dealings, or for tan-yard account, are peremptorily called upon to come forward and make immediate payment. He candidly assures his friends, and others indebted, that this call is the result of necessity, and earnestly hopes a due sense of their own interest will not suffer them to impose upon him the further necessity of resorting to legal measures to insure speedy and punctual payments.

Their obliged friend, &c.

MARTIN L. WRIGHT.

Dorchester county, Md. July 16 3w

Brigade Orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
12th Brigade, M. M.
Easton, July 12th 1825,

Brigadier General Dickinson orders that the following days for Exercising and Inspection of the Regiments and Extra-Battalions of the 12th Brigade, M. M. and so continue annually until further orders, viz:

The 4th Regiment of Infantry on the 2d Monday of September.

The Extra-Battalion of Dorchester, on the Tuesday after the 2d Monday.

The 48th Regiment, on the Wednesday after the 2d Monday.

The 11th Regiment, on the Thursday after the 2d Monday.

The 29th Regiment, on the Friday after the 2d Monday.

The Extra-Battalion of Caroline, on the Saturday after the 2d Monday.

The 26th Regiment on the 3d Monday.

The Cavalry of Talbot are ordered to meet the Regimen of said county.

The Cavalry of Dorchester, to attend *at least* one of the Regiments or Extra-Battalion of that county.

The Cavalry of Caroline (excepting Captain Goldsborough's troop, which will attend the Extra-Battalion,) will attend the Regiment of that county.

The Artillery and Captain Loockerman's "Sharp-Shooters," will attend the 4th Regiment, and Captains Spencer & Lambdin's Rifle Companies, will attend the 26th Regiment.

The Artillery and Rifle corps of Dorchester will attend the Extra-Battalion of that county.

The Artillery and Rifle corps of Caroline will attend the Regiment of that county.

The Brigadier General expects that each commanding officer of Regiments and Extra-Battalions, will attend to the above orders with promptness. By order,

JNO. M. G. EMORY, Br. Major
and Inspector, 12th Br. M.M.

July 16 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Col. William Richardson, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same legally authenticated to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of January next, for payment, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted either by bond, note or book account to the estate of said deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, without delay; otherwise compulsory measures must be resorted to. Given under my hand this 13th day of July 1825.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Ex'r.
of Col. William Richardson.

July 16 3w

A Card.

David M. Smith, Jr.

returns his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced the Tailoring Business in Easton, and solicits a continuance of the same.

In consequence of being under the necessity of employing a number of Journeymen, in order to enable him to gratify the wishes of his customers, and possessing but a small capital, he is at present forced to work for Cash —Being in arrears with his journeymen, and not expecting much further indulgence from them, he earnestly solicits those indebted, to come forward and settle their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given, or in justice can it be expected from him.

July 9

By an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, the Levy Court of Talbot county, are authorised and empowered to purchase land in Talbot county to erect such buildings and improvements thereon, as may be necessary, for the use of the poor of said county; They therefore invite those who wish to sell, to make proposals of the price and terms of sale of their land to the levy court aforesaid, on the 15th inst. or within one month thereafter.

The land must contain not less than three hundred acres, to be situated on salt water, well timbered and of a productive soil.

By the Levy Court.

June 4 J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

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