imprisoned his fel-
e to aver it, that *no*
know this is done,
o go to Church, and
t—But there is not
trines in Christen-
n such a one a spirit
ith the doctrines of
were to frequent the
under and kill—in-
e Lord to *commem-*
. A tree is known
e a man with a spirit
he shock of ordering
for debt, and I will
le of being hardened
t of inhumanity, or
choose to indulge,
bids. THE WORLD
NANTLY UPON SUCH.
end, will our free A-
he epithet of freedom
statute which *permits*
t, remains upon our
t is there, we have,
ve, brutes enough, in
vail themselves of its
emedy is its expunge-
r would be promoted
rom our records the
under it, which have
of our country since
"*Free and Indepen-*

r God, and trust him
on the system of the
e getting ashamed of
once fashionable, but
gone by, at least in
ust be a fool indeed,
jest over a book to
debted for its percep-
ortality."
arnestly repeating, and
an affair of the utmost
appiness—NEVER GO

our friend,
———."

T TO THE BATTLE
GERMANTOWN.
horning, the 20th inst.
nd suite, accompanied
Councils from this city,
at half past 8 o'clock.
nnounced by a discharge
e was met at the en-
at Logan's Hill, by the
panies of Cavalry and
r Military Corps, and
f the Masonic Family,
pany of Manufacturers,
ate flag; also, Benevo-
thers. The cavalry led
owed the Freemasons,
eding the General and
of the cavalry support-
his right and left. The
military corps, together
rers, societies, citizens,
rear, and continued their
street, in Germantown,
til they arrived at the
jamin Chew, Esq. which
here the celebrated Ger-
as fought, when all those
General displayed co-
neral and suite proceeded
r of Mr. Chew's hospi-
ere he was received by
Chew, and immediately
uced to his Brethren of
ly individually; then to
ary corps, and to a vast
abitants of the town, both
. After which, he par-
ious breakfast, and then
nt Airy, where he visited
ent literary institution,
ry College, established
e by B. Constant, Esq.
d the highest gratification,
s route to Chesnut Hill,
he extreme extent of the
mantown. In his route
he was accompanied only
nd the Germantown car-
urn, which was about one
d at the house of Reuben
about one hour, where he
isits from ladies and gen-
ability, and was appropri-
by Charles Pierce, Esq.
mmittee from the German-
ee and accepted Masons;
an address (through Mr.
hn F. Watson, Esq. pre-
ox of great curiosity and
hich, he visited Mr. Wal-
excellent Academy, where
d the highest satisfaction,
had done of Mount Airy
here we cannot forbear
r opinion, these two liter-
tand as high as any of the
rt of the country. The
suite here took their leave,
the city by three o'clock,
engaged to dine at the
—*Philad. paper.*

or Negroes.

wishes to purchase FORTY
NEGROES, for which he will
prices—those wishing to sell
ir interest to call on him at
rn, Easton.
J. B. WOOLFOLK.

otice.

l, on the 30th ult. to the jail
unty, as a runaway, a yellow
HN PUSLEY, about 35 years
or 4 inches high. His cloth-
itted, consisted of common
n, old fur hat, and half worn
elongs to William Lewellyn,
nty. The owner of the above
ay is requested to come for-
his property, otherwise he
as directed by the act of as-
ate.
THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

HIGH HANDED MEASURES.

Let the people beware—We call the attention of the people to the following resolutions of a Caucus-Party, in Caroline, selected from the Republican Star, of this place, that they may read and reflect, and form a proper opinion in relation to them. This is the progressive step of the great Caucus, and these tyrannical attempts are the fruits of the peoples' remaining quiet and submissive when a party of men last winter had restored to office, and attempted to restore to favour, one of the members of the great Congressional Caucus, after the people in their sovereign capacity had decided against him and his confederates by so great a majority. The people must not be so inattentive to their interest and the public interest, or they will be robbed of their rights and stript of their power—Can freemen bear the idea, first, that one set of men should convene in Congress and dictate to them who they must elect as their President—and secondly, that another set of men shall meet in a county, and direct a caucus to be held for the nomination of delegates that the people must vote for, denouncing "utter contempt" against any free citizen who shall refuse to obey absolutely and unqualifiedly the commands of such a Caucus? Freemen of Maryland, are ye dead, or are ye all sold as slaves to a few men who play the little despots over you to suit their own views and convenience? It is our business as the Editor of a free press, to inform you and to warn you of these and such things—it is your business, fellow-citizens, then to exercise your discretion and to say whether you will submit to such high handed proceedings, or whether you will still be free men.

(From the Republican Star.)

DENTON, July 19.

A respectable number of the Democratic citizens of Caroline county this day convened at the Court House for the purpose of making arrangements for selecting four suitable persons to be run as candidates to the next General Assembly. The meeting was organized by calling Col ROBERT ORRELL, to the Chair, and JOHN BROWN, as Secretary. The following resolutions were then entered into.

Resolved, That there be a meeting held in each District on SATURDAY, the 13th of August next; and that each district shall select one candidate to the General Assembly residing in said District; also five committee men in like manner to meet a General Committee of fifteen to convene at Denton on TUESDAY, the 16th of August, for the purpose of selecting the fourth candidate.

Resolved, That any person who shall be a candidate before either of the said district meetings or before the said committee, and shall afterward refuse to abide the decision of the same, shall be held in utter contempt by this meeting.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Republican Star printed at Easton. ROBERT ORRELL, Chair'n.
Test, JOHN BROWN, Secretary,

A BET.

A bet is offered us that we shall have a full-blooded Caucus man for our next Governor next year. We would take up the bet if we were sure the legislature would speak the voice of the people—or if we were sure that the legislature would be left to themselves to decide—but in making Governors, Senators, and other high officers, there is so much *log-rolling* and management of those who feel a peculiar interest in the matter, that the will of the good people of Maryland is not thought of—for the knowing ones calculate, let us get such a one in as will suit our purpose, and if the people do flounce a little at it, all will pass away in a short time, nobody will bring it up against us, and we will keep things as snug for ourselves, as hearts could wish—That's the way to manage boys.

The letter of our correspondent "MENTOR," inserted in this day's Gazette, is worthy of attention, as it touches matters of deep public concern. He might have added another good resulting from the purifying of elections, viz: that the choice of legislators proceeding from a judicious selection of men for their good ability, rather than from their jovial habits over the glass would prevent those impositions and false influences which certain cunning politicians make use of to serve their own purposes. There is quite too much management made use of among state legislatures by men not members of them—In New York they go so far as to call them lobby members, a sort of assistant body of men who help things on by intrigue.

JOHN K. B. EMORY, Esq. of Queen Ann's county, has been appointed by the Governor and Council Treasurer for the Eastern Shore, vice Col. Wm. Richardson, deceased.

The following extract of a letter, is from one of the editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser, who has gone abroad for the purpose of furnishing interesting and important subjects for his paper. Such spirited efforts deserve commendation and we hope will meet with good reward. The scene of the Charity Children at St. Pauls, is grand and beautiful. How worthy our imitation upon our smaller scale!—Shall we not see our community doing something to establish the morals and improve the minds of the sons and daughters of poverty?

A people capable of any thing that is great, are indolently contented with just attending to their own personal concerns, indifferent as to every thing else—Ask them if such and such things ought not to be done, and some will say yes, readily—others more reluctantly, but ashamed to deny, will say, why yes, slowly—but the general notion is, that times are hard, and it is quite enough for a man to do that which will bring a little money in to him, or take care of that he has got, without engaging himself in other things—most of men in these cases plead the want of time, they are so much engaged with this and with that, they can't possibly attend to any thing else—now if all these men would give only one half of the time that they lounge away in smoking, in unprofitable long and time-consuming conversations, in pidling, and doing nothing, in which many are apt to be busy, to the management and care of a good Charity School in their neighbourhood, that would be as much time as would be necessary—and the true reason why good and useful institutions are not kept up amongst us is, we are too indolent, and will not take that time from unprofitable lounging that ought to be bestowed to public benefits.

Extract of a letter from one of the Proprietors, dated London, May 31st, 1825.

I have not been so much gratified at any thing that I have seen since I have been at London, as I was this day at an exhibition at St. Paul's Church. On Thursday next is the anniversary meeting of the Charity children belonging to the various schools in and about London. To-day the children all appeared for rehearsal. I really wish you could have been here. Temporary seats were erected under the dome of this great building, running from the floor to the height of about twenty-five feet, around the whole area, representing a great amphitheatre. These seats were divided by iron railing or rods, running from the floor to the highest benches, so as to give to each school a certain space. The children were marched in line into the Church, and to the place allotted to them; the boys occupying ten or fifteen benches from the top, and the girls the remainder of the benches immediately below them. In this way were seated about eight thousand children. The children of each school were differently dressed: some of the boys were dressed wholly in red, others in blue, light blue, brown, grey, dun colour, &c. The girls were also dressed in various coloured garments for frocks, but all of them wore white aprons, white handkerchiefs around their necks and over their bosoms, and white caps with borders; but every school was distinguished by a different colored ribbon around their caps. The whole of the children wore brass badges of five or six inches in circumference.—The whispering of these children, and of the spectators, with the noise of footsteps, caused a constant roar in this wonderful building, which resembled the roar of a thousand waterfalls, and struck me with astonishment. For the purpose of having a full and unobstructed view of this most splendid scene, I made my way up to what is called the Whispering Gallery, which is about 160 feet above the children, and which runs around the dome, with iron railings, over which a person can look upon the scene below. I have no language to describe the scene I looked down upon. The distance was too great to distinguish the faces of the children. The various schools of females were distinctly marked, and I can only compare them and their movements to rich beds of tulips, fanned by a gentle breeze. Sometimes, when no motion was perceptible, the children of one school, would resemble an immense bedspread, elegantly ornamented with various colours, which their gowns, their white aprons, the colour of the ribbon of their caps, and their faces, would form. Looking in another direction, the children appeared like so many hundred rolls of cotton which had been carded and stood up in rows, each roll having an ornament on the top, and whenever the whole of them rose up, the motion appeared as though the wind had gently bended over their heads; and when they sat down, as if their heads had again become righted.

The appearance of the male children also had a most singular effect. Sitting close together, at the distance I looked upon them, each school appeared to be one solid mass, and, varying from each other in their dress, each could be distinctly seen. They appeared to me like large squares of most elegant floor cloth: their dresses, their white neck cloths, (worn with so much regularity,) their faces and heads, forming the various colours. The whole appearance of these children was truly deceptive to the eye, yet most beautiful. But when they all sung together, and with such precision as to time that not a discordant or misplaced note was heard, accompanied by the great organ, which is almost immediately under the dome, how can I convey to you the effect of eight thousand voices and the sounds of the organ, all ascending the great dome, upon my ears. It was deafening, yet so sweet, and so full of melody, and so distinct withal, that every word of the psalms was heard. The vast concave seemed ready to burst with the melody, which passed the gallery were I stood, and ascended to its top, which is nearly four hundred feet above those from where the music proceeded. Truly, such a scene as this I never expected to witness, but it was my good fortune to be present, and never, never can it be effaced from my memory.

It was a considerable time after I reached the gallery, ere I could look over the railings upon the scene below, such appeared the distance and so alarmed were my fears lest by dilapidation the railing might give way, and send me down upon the mass beneath. These fears, however, gradually subsided, as I saw others, and females, standing in crowds against the railings, but more particularly, as my feelings were moved and soon interested with the heavenly sounds, arising as though it were almost to the very skies, from eight thousand living voices, returning thanks to God for those great charities which they were receiving through his infinite goodness and mercy. I remained until the whole ceremony was finished. On Thursday it will be repeated, when the Royal family, and the nobility of England, will probably be present.

In addition to the children, there were from 4 to 6,000 persons present. These occupied benches placed immediately under the dome on the floor in the centre of the children, and which run along one of the great halls, or passages, the back seats being elevated, giving the spectators a full view of the whole. In the centre of these benches is a pulpit, but not elevated, where the service is performed. One person directs the whole of the singing. He uses something in his hand like a rule, which he elevates, and keeps time with. The movements of this is seen by the organist in a mirror near the organ, which directs him when to play. I shall endeavour to get in on Thursday, if possible. The members of the Church, &c. are allowed to give a ticket away, but the whole number of citizens admitted is small, in consequence of the room required by the nobility.

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.

A species of white wheat, of a superior kind, was imported from Spain several years since, by E. WATSON, Esq. of Albany, New-York, which possesses two important properties, that must render it a great acquisition to the farmer. It resists the frost much better than the common wheat, and is absolutely invulnerable to the attack of the Hessian fly. JONAS SEELY, Esq late a member of the New-York legislature, in speaking of this wheat says, "I had fields of common wheat nearly destroyed by the fly, whilst this new wheat side by side was untouched." It was introduced into this county last year by *William M. Beall and John L. Harding*, Esqrs. who obtained it from general Van Rensallaer, of Albany, and who have found it to answer the character given of it. The flour produced from it is said to be equal to that from the best white wheat.

Messrs. Beall and Harding will supply farmers with a sufficiency for seeding if applied for immediately. They have taken particular pains to preserve it free from admixture of any other grain and from trash of every description.—*Fred. Examiner.*

The dysentery, it appears, is still spreading in the upper sections of Cecil county. Whole families have been confined with it, and in many cases it has proved mortal. In some families three and four have died within a few days of each other; and it is not uncommon in some of the burying grounds to witness four or five funerals in a day.

The health of Baltimore has been altogether unusual for the season. One of our most celebrated physicians declares that he has but one patient to whom he can with any degree of propriety make a professional visit. Another gentleman equally eminent in medicine has been heard to say, that to find patients, he is compelled to seek them in the country; in short, our bill of mortality, published last week, amounting to but forty six, of which fifteen only were adults, is a fact that speaks for itself.—*Amer.*

NEW YORK, July 25.

Arrangement between France and Hayti.

We learn by the Rebecca, capt. Groves, who arrived last evening in 12 days from Port-au-Prince, that an arrangement was concluded on the 11th inst. between France and the Government of Hayti, by which, as we understand in general terms, the Independence of the latter is acknowledged. For this boon, and some commercial privileges, Hayti has agreed to pay to France the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of francs, (nearly 30,000,000 of dollars.) The French commissioners arrived off Port au Prince on the 3d inst. and despatched a flag of truce, which was met by a flag from the town. After negotiating on board a frigate until the 4th, the French commissioner landed, and the fleet was permitted to go up to the town. The fleet consisted of two ships of the line, three frigates, two brigs and one schooner. The treaty was agreed to on the 11th. One condition is said to be, that the produce of the Island imported into France shall pay but half duties for six years.—*Mer. Adv.*

Practising Ball.

MR. GENERES respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that his second Practising Ball will take place at Mr. LOWE'S Assembly Room, on Friday evening, the 5th of August next, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admittance for Young Gentlemen (not scholars) $1—Scholars (Young Gentlemen) 50 cents.

July 30, 1825.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

I see from your last paper as well as from some other papers, that the freemen in St. Mary's county, have come into a resolution to support no man by their suffrages who treats the voters with grog, toddy or any other drink either through himself or by any other person, to promote his election—They are determined that men shall be elected by their merit and not by their treating.

I also see in the Virginia papers, where the subject of a Convention for that state is under discussion, that in speaking of the right of suffrage, they talk of the corruptions in elections which exist in Maryland, and deprecate any state of things that would produce similar effects.

These things, Mr. Editor, ought to make us look around, and see how far these imputations against us are true—our character is at stake as well as our interest—for if it is in the power of any man to carry an election by treating, and if corruptions of any sort do exist in our elections, we should not lose one hour before we put a stop to both.

Who are the people that can be influenced by treating? None, surely, but the most indifferent and miserable of men—these cannot compose a majority of the people; far from it—It will then be in the power of the more substantial, moral part of the community to break up this practice of treating for elections, and a greater service could not be rendered the public—In the first place it would break up one great source of debauchery and idleness—in the next place it would keep that kind of men from offering themselves as candidates who have nothing to recommend them but their treating—In the next place it would prevent men of full capacity to serve the people from engaging in such practices, under a plea that they must make use of the same weapons against their opponents, that their opponents use against them. In the next place it would conform more to the spirit and letter of the constitution, that directs that the people should choose *the most wise, sensible and discreet men* as their legislators, not those who treat most—and lastly, it would be more rational, more moral, more becoming—it would produce a happy change of itself in the character of your legislature, make things more orderly, and give to the people a more effectual exercise of their rights, by enabling them to select the most proper men, instead of having every sort of folks declaring themselves candidates.—If we are real republicans, as I trust in God we are, *the credit of the republic and the hopes of the republic depend upon the good character and ability of those who are chosen for public employment.* We have now had satisfactory proof enough, that our government is not to be *much injured* by making the experiment how weak and unfit men will answer—but we have had equal proof that it has done our government no good; and we have had as strong proof that it has not raised our character abroad, but injured it. Why should we not then act with discretion, with decision, and with perfect frankness and fairness in every thing relating to our excellent form of government? Are we not proud of our government, and do we not rejoice in it? let us do it credit, let it do for us what it is capable; and do not let us hang the dead weights of men without capacity and without fitness about it, to stop its wheels and clog its usefulness.

But it is asked, how the substantial, moral part of the community can break up this practice of treating? As they constitute a large majority of the voters, let them turn their votes honestly and boldly, in the character of true republicans, against any and every man who treats by himself or through others—If such a body of men will go perseveringly together, no man will encounter their opposition, no man can encounter it—a line will be distinctly drawn between independent voters and voters who are swayed by treating—and the contest, visible as it will be, will strengthen the undertaking and shame many a man over from those who suffer themselves to be treated. If treating for elections is considered an evil, it is in the power of its adversaries to put a stop to it, if they choose. We shall now be able to test the ardor of those who wish to put a stop to this practice—for if they desire to check it, they can do it.

MENTOR.

PRICES CURRENT....BALTIMORE, July 25.

Wheat—Red, per bushel,	80 a 85
White, "	90 a 95
Rye, per bushel,	46
Oats, per bushel,	25 a
Corn—white,	45 a 46 cents
yellow,	44 a 45. *Pat.*

MARRIED

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. *Joseph Carey*, to Miss *Sarah Vincent*, all of this county.

To Correspondents.—"EDWARD BARWICK" is received and shall appear in our next.

'CERVANTES' is received but not published. His production is not without point or moral, and we have no doubt the vices and the follies that he chastises are common to most villages in our country, and happy would it be if they could be discountenanced—but the production before us would be apt to create feuds inconsistent with the harmony of society, and we must decline being accessary to strife in social life.

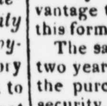
James M. Lambdin

OFFERS FOR SALE ABOUT
90,000 *MERCHANTABLE BRICKS.*
ALSO,
20,000 feet of 4 quarter White Pine Boards, low for cash.
Easton, July 9 4w

Joseph Collison

Respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has again commenced the
Tailoring Business,
in Easton, and has taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Haley Moffit, on Washington street, adjoining the store of Nicols Layton; where he solicits a share of public patronage, and assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work will be executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner and on the most accommodating terms.
July 30, 1825.

A Farm to Rent.



The subscriber wishes to rent his FARM, (Milton) on the south side of Peach Blossom branch.
ROB. MOORE.
Easton, 7 mo: 30th, 1825.

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, 1826,

The FARM in Bayberry, whereon I now reside—apply to Richard B. Bowdle, or the subscriber.
SARAH BOWDLE.
July 30 3w

To Rent,

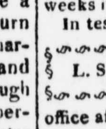
For the Ensuing Year,
That well-known Farm called BULLEN'S CHANCE, situate on Island Creek, adjoining the land of Nicholas Martin, Esq. For terms apply to R. M. CLAYLAND.
Easton, 30th July, 1825.

Wanted

TWO Apprentices to the Hatting business—they must be of good morals, and between 14 and 16 years of age. Apply to
JAMES C. PARROTT.
Easton, July 30

Land for Sale.

By virtue of an order of Talbot county court, at May Term, 1825, the undersigned commissioners will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, (if fair, if not, on the next fair day) all the real estate of Jonathan Hopkins, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, consisting of the Farm near Easton, upon which he lived, and its improvements, supposed to contain 100 acres of a tract of land, called *London Derry*—together with a



HOUSE AND LOT,
on the road leading from Easton to Easton Point, and an unimproved half acre Lot, adjoining this town, on said road, being parts also of the aforesaid tracts. The Farm will be divided previous to the day of sale, into as many lots, as in the opinion of the commissioners will contribute to accomplish the object of such a sale, the interest and advantage to both purchaser and seller, and in this form will be exposed to sale.

The sale will be made on a credit of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory security, payable in instalments of one and two years from the day of sale.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, on the farm, and continue until the whole is sold.
JOHN EDMONDSON,
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,
SAMUEL T. KENNARD,
THOMAS DULING,
THEODORE DENNY,
Commissioners.
Easton, July 30 4w

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court.
JULY 21st, A. D. 1825.

On application of Peregrine Wroth, administrator D. B. N. of Hannah Burneston, late of Kent county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of July, 1825.
L. S.
TEST, CUTHBERT HALL, Reg'r.
of Wills for Kent county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of July, A. D. 1825.
PEREGRINE WROTH, Adm'r. D.B.N.
of Hannah Burneston, dec'd.
July 30 3w

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Thomas Roe, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Thomas Roe having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Thomas Roe be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Thomas Roe to attend and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Roe should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 15th day of February, 1825. LAMBERT REARDON.
July 30 3w

$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, in New-Market, Dorchester county, Maryland, on the 28th instant, a negro man named THOMAS, well made, about five feet five inches high, black complexion, he formerly lived in Talbot and Queen-Ann's counties, came out of the estate of Mr. Dixon, and was sold here by Samuel Sewell; he has a wife near Hillsborough, Caroline county, where it is likely he has gone. Any person securing said negro, so that I get him, shall receive fifty dollars, if taken in this state, and if taken out of the state, one hundred dollars. CHARLES LeCOMPTE.
New-Market, Dorchester county, Md.
July 30, 1825

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