and he had grown to be a mover in a wider sphere, his propensities for evil increased in proportion to the importance of his situation until he was elevated from the meanness of being despised, to the dignity of being hated. By a thousand unprincipled actions he has accumulated a fortune, which he lavishes to gain pleasures he cannot enjoy, and friends it is impossible for him to preserve. The very birelings who fatten on his abundance, detest the hand from which they receive their favours, and while the flatterer, fawning about his person, draws a veil over his vices, or eloquently softens them into generous indiscretions, he is watching the effect of his dose as the subject of future exposition and ridicule. Manlius himself in the midst of abundance, and the idol of the warmest and most promising friends, with thousands to protect him from the attacks of his enemies, and charms to dissipate reflection, is yet an utter stranger to that cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirits which ever accompany Augustus through all the vicissitudes of life. Though he is sated with luxuries, he trembles at their insecurity, and writhing beneath existence as anguish, he shrinks shuddering from its close, as despair. His pains have no remedy, his pleasures no delight; his mind like a dry leaf fluttering in the air, has been long ago bereft of its use and beauty; and the mental eye resembles him to some gaudy fabric, standing insecure on a rotten foundation, with its massy pillars and costly decorations; every day accelerates its ruin, and while the cottage unostentatiously and without danger lifts its thatched roof to the winds, the feeble temple, spreading its valueless magnificence to the gaze of day, moulders beneath the influence of every hour, and rocks in the summer breeze.

WASHINGTON, September 9.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. LAFAYETTE.

This illustrious Friend and Guest of our country, took his departure from the Seat of Government on Wednesday, on his return to his native country. Our readers are already apprized of the preparations which had been made and recommended by the authorities and the people of this District to evince their respect for this venerated individual. All business was suspended in the City during the day; the shops and Banks were closed, and every thing indicated the deep feeling which pervaded the community on this interesting occasion.

At an early hour the Corps of Marines, the Volunteer Companies of the first Brigade of the district, and those of the Alexandria Brigade, were on the ground designated on the President's Square, where they were joined by Gov. Sprigg's and Capt. Dunlop's troop of Cavalry from the State of Maryland—the whole formed and in waiting to take up the escort.

The Boards of Aldermen and the Common Councils of the three cities of the District, headed by their respective Mayors, entered the President's House about half past 11 o'clock. The Marshals of the day had assembled there a short time previous. The farewell addresses of these several Municipal Bodies, having been communicated to the General by a messenger, about 12 o'clock they were all summoned to the Hall, and having been arranged in a circle by the Marshals, the President of the United States appeared before the entrance which leads to the Drawing Room, supported on each side by the Heads of Departments and Officers, Civil and Military. Several Members of Congress, at present in the District, and other distinguished citizens, also, formed a part of this group. The company, having waited some minutes in silence, a side door was opened, and Gen. LAFAYETTE entered the Hall, attended by the Marshal of the District, and one of the Sons of the President, and presented himself in the vacant space within the circle, and at a suitable distance, to receive the Address of the President. Mr. Adams, then, with much dignity, but with evident emotion, delivered, in a clear, distinct, and very impressive manner, the following Address:

GENERAL LAFAYETTE: It has been the good fortune of many of my distinguished fellow citizens during the course of the year now elapsed, upon your arrival at their respective places of abode, to greet you with the welcome of the Nation. The less pleasing task now devolves upon me, of bidding you, in the name of the Nation, Adieu.

It were no longer seasonable, and would be superfluous, to recapitulate the remarkable incidents of your early life—incidents which associated your name, fortunes, and reputation, in imperishable connection with the Independence and History of the North American Union.

The part which you performed at that important junction was marked with characters so peculiar, that, realizing the fairest fable of antiquity, its parallel could scarcely be found in the *authentic* records of human history.

You deliberately and perseveringly preferred toil, danger, the endurance of every hardship, and the privation of every comfort, in defence of a holy cause, to inglorious ease, and the allurements of rank, affluence, and unrestrained youth, at the most splendid and fascinating Court of Europe.

That this choice was not less wise than magnanimous, the sanction of half a century, and the gratulations of unnumbered voices, all unable to express the gratitude of the heart with which your visit to this hemisphere has been welcomed, affords ample demonstration.

When the contest of freedom, to which you had repaired as a voluntary champion, had closed, by the complete triumph of her cause in this country of your adoption, you returned to fulfil the duties of the philanthropist and patriot in the land of your nativity. There, in a consistent and undeviating career of forty years, you have maintained, through every vicissitude of alternate success and disappointment, the same glorious cause to which the first years of your active life had been devoted—the improvement of the moral and political condition of man.

Throughout that long succession of time, the People of the United States, for whom, and with whom, you had fought the battles of liberty, have been living in the full possession of its fruits, one of the happiest among the family of nations.—Spreading in population; enlarging in territory; acting and suffering according to the condition of their nature; and laying the foundations of the greatest, and, we humbly hope, the most beneficent power that ever regulated the concerns of man upon earth.

In that lapse of forty years, the generation of men with whom you co-operated in the conflicts of arms, has nearly passed away. Of the General Officers of the American army in that war, you alone survive. Of the Sages who guided our Councils; of the Warriors who met the foe in the field or upon the wave, with the exception of a few, to whom unusual length of days has been allotted by Heaven, all now sleep with their fathers. A succeeding, and even a third generation, have arisen to take their places; and their children's children, while rising up to call them blessed, have been taught by them, as well as admonished by their own constant enjoyment of freedom, to include in every benison upon their fathers, the name of him who came from afar, with them and in their cause, to conquer or to fall.

The universal prevalence of these sentiments was signally manifested by a Resolution of Congress, representing the whole People, and all the States of this Union, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to you the assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment of this Government and People, and desiring that a national ship might be employed, at your convenience, for your passage to the borders of our country.

The invitation was transmitted to you by my venerable predecessor; himself bound to you by the strongest ties of personal friendship: himself one of those whom the highest honors of his country had rewarded for blood early shed in her cause, and for a long life of devotion to her welfare. By him the services of a national ship were placed at your disposal. Your delicacy preferred a more private conveyance, and a full year has elapsed since you landed upon our shores. It were scarcely an exaggeration to say, that it has been to the people of the Union, a year of uninterrupted festivity and enjoyment, inspired by your presence. You have traversed the twenty four States of this great Confederacy. You have been received with rapture by the survivors of your earliest companions in arms. You have been hailed as a long absent parent by their children, the men and women of the present age. And a rising generation, the hope of future time, in numbers surpassing the whole population of that day when you fought at the head and by the side of their forefathers, have vied with the scanty remnants of that hour of trial, in acclamations of joy at beholding the face of him whom they feel to be the common benefactor of all. You have heard the mingled voices of the past, the present and the future age, joining in one universal chorus of delight at your approach; and the shouts of unbidden thousands, which greeted your landing on the soil of freedom, have followed every step of your way, and still resound like the rushing of many waters, from every corner of our land.

You are now about to return to the country of your birth, of your ancestors, of your posterity.—The Executive Government of the Union, stimulated by the same feeling which had prompted the Congress to the designation of a national ship for your accommodation in coming hither, has destined the first service of a frigate, recently launched at this Metropolis, to the less welcome, but equally distinguished trust of conveying you home. The name of the ship has added one more memorial to distant regions and to future ages, of a stream already memorable at once in the story of your sufferings and of our independence.

The ship is now prepared for your reception and equipped for sea. From the moment of her departure, the prayers of millions will ascend to Heaven that her passage may be prosperous, and your return to the bosom of your family as propitious to your happiness, as your visit to this scene of your youthful glory has been to that of the American people.

Go, then, our beloved friend—return to the land of brilliant genius, of generous sentiment, of heroic valor; to that beautiful France, the nursing mother of the Twelfth Louis, and the Fourth Henry; to the native soil of Bayard and Coligni, of Turenne and Catinat, of Fenelon and D'Auguesseau. In that illustrious catalogue of names which she claims as of her children and with honest pride holds up to the admiration of other nations, the name of LAFAYETTE has already for centuries been enrolled. And it shall henceforth burnish into brighter fame; for if, in after days, a Frenchman shall be called to indicate the character of his nation by that of one individual, during the age in which we live, the blood of lofty patriotism shall mantle in his cheeks, the fire of conscious virtue shall sparkle in his eye, and he shall pronounce the name of LAFAYETTE. Yet, we too, and our children, in life, and after death, shall claim you for our own. You are ours by that more than patriotic self-devotion with which you flew to the aid of our fathers at the crisis of their fate. Ours by that long series of years in which you have cherished us in your regard. Ours by that unshaken sentiment of gratitude for your services which is a precious portion of our inheritance.—Ours by that tie of love stronger than death, which has linked your name, for the endless ages of time, with the name of WASHINGTON.

At the painful moment of parting from you, we take comfort in the thought, that, wherever you may be, to the last pulsation of your heart, our country will be ever present to your affections; and a cheerful consolation assures us, that we are not called to sorrow most of all, that we shall see your face no more. We shall indulge the pleasing anticipation of beholding our friend again.—In the mean time, speaking in the name of the whole people of the United States, and at a loss only for language to give utterance to that feeling of attachment with which the heart of the nation beats as the heart of one man, I bid you a reluctant and affectionate farewell!

The General listened with deep attention; and at the close of the address embraced the President in his arms, saluting him in the French manner on each cheek. He then replied in the following terms.

Amidst all my obligations to the General Government, and particularly to you sir, its respected Chief Magistrate, I have most thankfully to acknowledge the opportunity given me, at this solemn and painful moment, to present the people of the United States with a parting tribute of profound, inexpressible gratitude.

To have been, in the infant and critical days of these states, adopted by them as a favorite son, to have participated in the toils and perils of our unspotted struggle for independence, freedom, & equal rights, and in the foundation of the American Era of a new social order, which has already pervaded this, and must, for the dignity and happiness of mankind, successively pervade every part of the other hemisphere; to have received at every stage of the revolution, and during forty years after that period from the people of the United States, and their representatives at home and abroad, continual marks of their confidence and kindness, has been the pride the encouragement, the support of a long and eventful life.

But how could I find words to acknowledge that series of welcomes, those unbounded and universal displays of public affection, which have marked each step, each hour, of a twelve months' progress through the twenty-four states, and which, while they overwhelm my heart with grateful delight, have most satisfactorily evinced the concurrence of the people in the kind testimonies, in the immense favors bestowed on me by the several branches of their representatives in every part, and at the central seat of the confederacy.

Yet, gratifications still higher awaited me—in the wonders of creation and improvement that have met my enchanted eye; in the unparalleled and self-felt happiness of the people; in their rapid prosperity and insured security, public and private; in a practice of good order, the appendage of true freedom; and a national good sense, the final arbiter of all difficulties—I have had proudly to recognize a result of the republican principles for which we have fought, and a glorious demonstration to the most timid and prejudiced minds, of the superiority, over degrading aristocracy or despotism, of popular institutions, founded on the plain rights of man, and where the local rights of every section are preserved under a constitutional bond of union. The cherishing of that union between the States, as it has been the farewell entreaty of our great paternal Washington, and will ever have the dying prayer of every American Patriot, so it has become the sacred pledge of the emancipation of the world—an object in which I am happy to observe that the American people, while they give the animating example of successful free institutions, in return for an evil entailed upon them by Europe, and of which a liberal and enlightened sense is every where more and more generally felt, show themselves every day more anxiously interested.

And now, Sir, how can I do justice to my deep and lively feelings, for the assurances most peculiarly valued of your esteem and friendship, for your so very kind references to old times, to my beloved associates, to the vicissitudes of my life; for your affecting picture of the blessings poured by the several generations of the American people on the remaining days of a delighted veteran; for your affectionate remarks on this sad hour of separation, on the country of my birth—full, I can say of American sympathies—on the hope so necessary to me of my seeing again the country that has deigned, near half a century ago, to call me hers? I shall content myself, refraining from superfluous repetitions, at once before you, sir, and this respected circle, to proclaim my cordial confirmation of every one of the sentiments which I have had daily opportunities publicly to utter, from the time when your venerable predecessor, my old brother in arms and friend transmitted to me the honorable invitation of Congress, to this day, when you, my dear sir, whose friendly connexion with me dates from your earliest youth, are going to consign me to the protection, across the Atlantic, of the heroic national flag, on board the splendid ship, the name of which has been not the least flattering and kind among the numberless favors conferred upon me.

God bless you, Sir, and you all who surround us! God bless the American People, each of their States, and the Federal Government! Accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart—such will be its last throb when it ceases to beat.

As the last sentence was pronounced, the General advanced, and, while the tears poured over his venerable cheek, again took the President in his arms—he retired a few paces, but, overcome by his feelings, again returned, and, uttering, in broken accents, "God bless you!" fell once more on the neck of Mr. Adams. It was a scene at once solemn and moving; as the sighs and stealing tears of many who witnessed it bore testimony. Having recovered his self-possession, the General stretched out his hands, and was in a moment surrounded by the greetings of the whole assembly, who pressed upon him, each eager to seize, perhaps for the last time, that beloved hand which was opened so freely for our aid, when aid was so precious, and which grasped, with firm and undeviating hold, the steel which so bravely helped to achieve our deliverance. The expression which now beamed from the face of this exalted man was of the finest and most touching kind. The hero was lost in the father and the friend: dignity melted into subdued affection, and the friend of Washington seemed to linger with a mournful delight among the sons of his adopted country. A considerable period was then occupied in conversing with various individuals, while refreshments were presented to the company. The moment of departure at length arrived, and having once more pressed the hand of Mr. Adams, he entered the Barouche, accompanied by the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy.

The carriage of the General, preceded by the Cavalry, the Marine Corps, and Capt. Edwards' Rifle Corps, and followed by the carriages containing the Corporate authorities of the cities of the District, and numerous military and high civil officers of the Government, moved forward, followed by the remaining Military Companies. In taking up the escort, the whole column moved through the court in front of the President's Mansion, and paid him the passing salute, as he stood in front to receive it. The whole scene—the peals of artillery, the animating sounds of numerous military bands, the presence of the vast concourse of people, and the occasion that assembled them, altogether produced emotions not easily described, but which every American will readily conceive.

On reaching the bank of the Potomac near where the Mount Vernon steam vessel was in waiting, all the carriages in the procession, except the General's, wheeled off and the citizens in them assembled on foot around that of the General. The whole military body then passed him in review, as he stood in the barouche of the President attended by the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy. After the review, the General proceeded to the steam vessel, under a salute of artillery, surrounded by as many citizens, all eager to catch the last look, as could press on the large wharf; and, at four o'clock, this great, and good, and extraordinary man, trod, for the last time, the soil of America, followed by the blessings of every patriotic heart that lives on it.

As the vessel moved off, and for a short time after, the deepest silence was observed by the whole of the vast multitude that lined the shore. The feeling that pervaded them was that of children bidding a final farewell to a venerated parent. The whole remained gazing after the retiring vessel, until she had passed Greenleaf's Point, where another salute repeated the valedictory sounds of respect, and these again were not long after echoed by the heavy guns of Fort Washington, and reminded us of the rapidity with which this benefactor and friend of our country was borne from it.

The General was accompanied to the Brandywine by the Secretary of the Navy, the Mayors of the three cities of the District, the Commander-in Chief of the Army, the Generals of the Militia of the District, Com. Bainbridge, Mr. Custis, of Arlington, and several other gentlemen.

Anecdote of Frederick the Great.

Frederick the Great, while reviewing his guard, happened at a time to take out his snuff box, and was tapping on the lid, when one of his grenadiers stepped out of the ranks and said," please your Majesty, give me a pinch of your snuff." The King asked what he meant by such freedom, and he replied: "In my country, Sir, when one taps on the box, it is a sign that every body round is welcome to a pinch, and I thought your Majesty meant as much."—The king laughed at the odd result of this odd custom, and presented the box, a gold one, enriched with Jewels, to the soldier, bidding him keep it for his sake.

Was taken up,

In possession of two runaway negroes (who are now lodged in the jail in Easton) on the 29th ult. a large batteaux—The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber

WILLIAM SEARS.

Bay-Side, Talbot county, Sep 10

Notice.

I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of a certain note given by me to John G. Janney, for the sum of $100, inasmuch as he is considerably indebted to me over and above the amount of that note.

CHRISTOPHER EVENS.

Caroline county, Sep. 10

Joseph Chain

Has just received from Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, next door to the Post Office, (Easton) the following articles which he will sell low for cash, viz:

Porter, Ale and Beer,
Bologne Sausages,
Dried Beef,
First quality Mackerel,
Susquehanna Herrings,
Scotch do.
Fine table Salt,
Water Crackers, in small kegs,
Raisins in do.
Bunch Raisins,
Prunes and figs,
Nuts of all kinds,

Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

Sept 10

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham,

I see in your paper of the 3d and 10th inst. over the signature of "Spry Denny," a piece animadverting on the proceedings of the legislature of the last session, on the questions of the recess and the dinner given to Gen. Lafayette; and esteeming it the right, and indeed the duty of every freeman to inquire into the official conduct of a representative of the people, and equally the duty of that representative when any attack is made or attempted to be made on his conduct or character, to expose fairly to public view, the course which he has pursued; I will with much pleasure lay before the public my conduct and votes on the above subjects, that they may decide whether or not my course has been that of an honest and an honourable representative.

It has been, I believe, the uninterrupted custom of the legislature since its sessions commenced on the first Monday in December, to have a recess during the Christmas Holydays. This question has been year after year agitated and eventually a recess has always been had. Such is the situation of almost every man, that, about the end of the year, his domestic affairs require his attention at home, and the difficulty, if not the utter impracticability of retaining a quorum during that period, has heretofore induced me to vote for a recess. But I presume a recess is not that of which Mr. Denny complains, for in the recess itself, there can be no grievance; it is, no doubt, of the continuance of the per diem during the time. This is a grievance of which the people do complain and of which they ought to complain. I have uniformly voted for the recess, but against the continuance of the per diem. In the session of 1823, '24, the yeas and nays were not taken on this question, but for my vote and conduct on that occasion, I refer to my colleagues, Messrs. Loockerman, Lloyd and Martin; the last year the yeas and nays were taken, and my vote against the continuance of the per diem is recorded in the votes and proceedings, page 23.

In answer to Mr. Denny's prayer, to be defended from "public repast bills," I beg leave to call the attention of the public to my conduct on the resolutions relative to Gen. Lafayette.

At a very early period of the session, it was ascertained that Gen. Lafayette intended to visit the Legislature, and it will be seen by reference to the votes and proceedings, 10th Dec. page 14, that certain resolutions were reported by a committee appointed on that subject, one of which was that a joint committee (consisting of 13 members, 8 from the House of Delegates and 5 from the Senate,) should be appointed and "authorized to make all necessary arrangements for his accommodation, and to draw on the Treasurer for such sum as might be required for that purpose," and that these resolutions were unanimously adopted. This committee ascertained the time at which the visit of the General might be expected and determined to give him a public dinner, at which none but members of the legislature, distinguished civil officers of the state and officers civil and military of the general government, who were then in Annapolis, should be present. Some members of the House of Delegates however, fearing the consequences of a dinner at public expense, circulated a paper among the members to ascertain whether they wished the dinner at public or private cost. This paper was handed to me, but I refused to express my opinion in any way, not wishing to impede the proceedings of the committee whom we had invested with discretionary power. A majority of the House being in favor of the dinner's being given at private expense the committee determined that it should be so; and in the afternoon after the House adjourned, a meeting of the members of both branches of the legislature was called, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. A committee was appointed and a subscription paper circulated among the members, of whom only 30 or 35 out of 100 (including the Senate and Council) would sign it; some objecting to the subscription, because the amount which they would have to pay could not be ascertained, others no doubt from an unwillingness to pay any thing. Being present at this meeting, I not only subscribed for myself but believing my colleagues who were at the time absent to be in favor of it, and to facilitate a termination of the business, subscribed for each of them. When it was ascertained that the dinner could not be given at individual expense, a second meeting of the members of both branches of the legislature was called at night and it was unanimously resolved to refer the matter again to the original committee with direction to give the dinner at public expense. Thus ended this undignified and troublesome affair.

I should like now to know from Mr. Denny what course he would have pursued under these circumstances, on the "*public repast bill.*"

A word now in relation to the per diem, that being the only subject which Mr. Denny thinks of sufficient importance to express his opinion on, that can come under the notice of the next legislature; the time of meeting of the General Assembly precluding the possibility of a recurrence of the question of recess and the absence of General La Fayette that of a repetition of the dinner.

I have ever looked upon the amount of the per diem as a subject of not great moment to the state. That it is at present too high is my opinion, and the only vote which I have made on the subject evinces that opinion. On page 45 of the votes and proceedings of the last session, it will be seen that leave was asked to bring in a bill to reduce the per diem. In order to stifle the bill in its birth, a motion was made to adjourn; on this question a deci-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0151.jpg