

# 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.

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## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the *Wilmingon Watchman*.  
TO FARMERS.

As the season is approaching when we shall deposit our seed wheat in the ground, will it not be to our interest to put in practice a remedy for the prevention of the Hessian Fly and other insects which have heretofore in many instances mutilated our crops? I say a remedy, because I have experienced the free use of common salt, to be such when properly prepared and applied agreeably to the following directions, viz: Make a pickle, strong as salt can make it, or otherwise procure pork and fish pickle, a large quantity, into which gently steep your wheat, and as the scum arises, which is in part composed of those sickly grains of wheat which produce smut, skim them off. Wheat and garlic may by this method be entirely separated from the wheat, so as to leave it pure at the bottom. There let your seed remain for the space of 12 hours, after which spread it on the floor to drain and dry a little in order to make it convenient for sowing. It will be found advisable not to steep a greater quantity at one time than will serve for two or three days' seeding, as there will be some danger of the grain becoming so extremely saturated as to destroy its life and nature by delay; however I have found by experience that the germ of wheat is not so easily destroyed by salt as I once imagined; for whenever I have sown salt upon my wheat ground, which has been commonly early in the spring, I have never discovered any injurious effects, but greatly the reverse has in a short time been visible. I therefore recommend that every farmer make proof of the utility of salt, by sowing at least one bushel per acre on wheat grounds about the beginning of April; for though I do not consider that so small a quantity can have much effect in fertilizing the soil, yet it does no more than frustrate that element wherein the Hessian Fly and other insects take so much delight and become so prolific, it will produce the remedy hereby intended. In the first instance the preparation of wheat by pickle as aforesaid, prevents the common mode of putrefaction as the body of the grain becomes dissolved without signs of corruption; consequently there is nothing left to promote generation, neither does there any stench arise from the ground to invite the winged tribes to emigrate thither—hence by annually practicing the rule as above, fall and spring, we may in a few years, as I apprehend, eradicate those evils complained of, whether they arise from the fly, the house, or some animalcule invisible to our sight. For no doubt there are myriads of the last mentioned, producing something like sickness or feverishness in those grounds which are subject to the calamity of hearing stunted wheat. I have not unfrequently discovered much the same phenomenon with respect to Indian corn, and have tried the experiment of applying salt in the manner of applying plaster of paris, by sprinkling it upon the growing corn at any early age, and though some of the blades were killed, yet there was soon a succession, and the crop prospered; hence I conclude that the farmers text should run parallel to one of higher authority—that if the earth has lost its savour, wherewith shall it be seasoned, except with salt?

## ICE AND ICE HOUSES.

The editor of the American Farmer has been requested by several correspondents, to collect and communicate through his Journal, information as to the construction of ice houses. The following is a copy of his letter to one of these friends, and as the subject is one of general interest, it is here inserted for the perusal of his subscribers.

On this subject there can be no doubt that the cheapest and simplest construction is the best. In the philosophical transactions it is stated, that in Italy, great use is made of chaff to preserve ice—that the ice house for this purpose need only be a deep hole, dug in the ground on the side of a hill, from the bottom of which they can easily carry out a drain to let out the water which is separated at any time from the ice, that it may not melt and spoil the rest. If the ground is tolerably dry, they do not line the sides with anything, but leave them naked, & only make a thatch roof over the top of the whole; this pit they fill either with pure snow or ice from the purest water, because in Italy they do not use ice, as we do, to set the bottles in, but really mix it with their wine. They first cover the bottom of the whole with chaff or straw, and then lay in the ice, not letting it anywhere touch the sides, but ramming in a large bed of chaff

all the way up between the ice and the earth. They thus carry on the filling to the top, and then cover the whole surface with chaff; and in this manner it will keep as long as is desired.—There is no doubt that even this simple plan would answer in many situations, especially where the soil is firm and dry and the situation elevated—but, on the score of simplicity and cheapness, there can be no reasonable difficulty with any farmer, who is not restrained by sluggish indolence, from enjoying, through the whole summer, one of the greatest luxuries, or rather, one of the most indispensable comforts, that can be imagined.—For it is well ascertained, that nothing more is necessary to the preservation of abundant ice, for all the uses of a large family, than to sink in the ground a common log house—such for example, as is generally built for negroes.—A simple pen of unhewn logs, ten or twelve feet square, sunk about eight or ten feet below the surface, with a thatched roof, covered with dirt, or with a thick straw thatching, is all sufficient. The chief object is to keep the ice dry, and to exclude the sun and rain—for this purpose, make a small pit in the centre of the bottom of the ice house, to receive the drippings from the ice, and cover it with logs and straw, or rather the whole bottom of the house must be covered with logs and straw, before the ice is thrown in. Stuff in straw between the ice and the sides of the house as it is filled, and then a thick covering of straw over the whole—whenever ice is taken out; the straw is thrown aside, to come at it, and then thrown back again when the quantity of ice required has been obtained. This we believe, from all our enquiries and personal observation, and from all we have seen in print on the subject, is the whole secret of keeping ice—and we have been truly astonished, that so few farmers will take the trouble to procure for themselves and their families, a convenience so indispensable to comfortable living, during five months of the year—seeing that the house may be provided at little more expense than is incurred in sinking a pair of gate posts, and with no more skill than is exercised in the building of a good poultry house.—Some excuse themselves for their indolence, by saying that there is little occasion for ice, and even that the use of it is unhealthy—and yet put the pleasure of ice in their way in the month of August, and these very gentlemen will be the first to have recourse to it.—Is it no pleasure to have your milk; butter; melons; your cider; your liquors; your drinking water; all kept cool by ice?—Is it no advantage to have an ice house, where lamb or veal, or other fresh meats may be kept, and improved by keeping, for a week—or more?

Let the gentleman of the house take his people, and in less than one week complete his ice house, and fill it with ice, and we will stipulate to pay all the expense, if the Lady of the house does not find abundant occasion for, and infinite pleasure and comfort in using the contents; and we will warrant that he will not forego the many nice things prepared by means of the ice—for fear of injuring his health—where an ice house is provided, instead of sending, as is the custom in many parts of the country, a little negro with a wooden pail a thousand times a day to the spring, and after all having your water warm and impure, let a barrel be put under the spout the night before, and placed in the ice house in the morning, and when water is wanted, a large stone jug or pitcher may be filled and set in a tub of ice, in one corner of the room, and then there will be some satisfaction in drinking pure cool water; and less excuse or occasion to correct any ill taste, by the addition of ardent spirits.

To procure the ice, nothing more is necessary than a stream of water, as thick as one's wrist; select some spot, where by means of a small dam, the water may be made to overflow a large space, and if the pond be not more than six inches deep, you will soon have an abundant supply, according to the extent of ground covered by the water—when the ice is thrown into the house, have it, with rammers, broken tolerably fine, and finally well covered with straw—it may be well for sake of ventilation, to let the roof overjet the eaves; which may then be left open all round—suppose the pit to be dug eight or ten feet deep, the dirt thrown out will raise the body of the house two or three feet above the ground.

We have thus hastily sketched, what we know to be the simple principles for constructing ice houses, but in some early number, we may publish from some of our books, what Boardley and others have said from experience. It will be found to agree essentially with what we have stated. In the mean time, let the farmer, who would avoid the reputation of a sluggard, who deserves and likes to enjoy the cheap and essential comforts of gentlemanly living; send Ned or Dick to cut and cart in the logs; for all the materials should be on the spot before the pit is dug, and by that time if any further information is requisite, we engage to place it in his hands.—He shall have no excuse on that head.

Please sir hand this to the lady of the house, that she may know at how little

expense and trouble, she might treat her friends to iced cream, and give them their strawberries and cream, as cold as ice.

"In our ideas of knowledge, we profess to resemble rich men in their notions of competency, that is, that enough always means a little more—so we shall thank any of our readers for an essay on ice houses, and there are many who can speak experimentally,

"You see I take it for granted, that you keep up in your garden a succession of beds of fine strawberries—as I know it may be done with labour, not exceeding that of one man for two or three days in a whole year.

## PERKINS' NEW STEAM ENGINE.

In glancing over the last addition of periodical publications to Robinson's Library, our attention was forcibly arrested by an article in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* for July 1823, headed "*Description of Mr. Perkins' New Steam Engine, and of the application of his Invention to Engines of the Old Construction*." The reputation which this Journal enjoys in the estimation of the European public was a sufficient assurance that great confidence might be placed in the contents of its pages, and we therefore proceeded with no little anxiety to ascertain the opinion of its editors on the invention of our countryman PERKINS. To tell our readers that the article in the Journal confirms the statements which have been heretofore made respecting the value and importance of this invention, although it would be received with the greatest gratification, would not, in our view, be doing justice to the great genius of the immortal inventor, nor to the candid and very interesting remarks of the editors of the Journal. We proceed, therefore, to copy the article, omitting only such parts as relate to a description of the machine—which, containing references to an accompanying drawing of it, could not be satisfactorily comprehended without the drawing itself. We hope, however, to publish the description and drawing hereafter.

After stating that every diligence had been used to obtain authentic information respecting Mr. Perkins' new Steam Engine, in order to gratify the curiosity which the previous notices in the Journal had excited, the editors remark.—*Bull. Amer.*

There never has been in our day an invention which has created such a sensation in the scientific and in the manufacturing world.—The steam engine of Mr. Watt had been so long considered as the greatest triumph of art and science, that it was deemed a sort of heresy to regard it as capable of improvement; and, notwithstanding all that has been done by Mr. Woolf and other eminent engineers, the undoubted merit of their engines has scarcely yet been admitted by the public. Under such circumstances, Mr. Perkins' claims were likely to meet with various kinds of opposition. Instead of hailing it as an invention which was to do honour to the age in which we live, and to add a new and powerful arm to British industry, imperfect experiments and confused views were urged against the principle of its construction; the jealousies of rival traders were arrayed against it, imaginary apprehensions of danger were excited, and short sighted politicians sounded the alarm, that such an invention would precipitate our country from its lofty pre-eminence among the manufacturing nations of the world.

Most of these grounds of opposition have been now removed by direct experiment. Mr. Perkins' engine is actually at work. Its operations have been witnessed & minutely examined by engineers and philosophers of all kinds; and the most unreasonable scepticisms have been compelled to acknowledge the justness of its principles, as well as the energy of its operations. The active and inventive mind of Mr. Perkins, however, did not remain satisfied with this experiment. He has discovered a method which we consider equal in value to his new engine, by which he can convey the benefit of his original principle to steam engines of the old construction; and this has been recently succeeded, we are told, by a most extraordinary discovery, that the same heat may be made to perform its part more than once, in the active operations of the engine.

Here follows a description of the machine referring to an accompanying drawing of it. The article then proceeds:—

The engine which we have now described, is at present performing actual work in Mr. Perkins' manufactory. It is calculated as equal to a ten horse power, though the cylinder is no more than 2 inches in diameter, and 18 inches long, with a stroke of only 12 inches. Although the space occupied by the engine is not greater than 6 feet by 8, yet Mr. Perkins considers that the apparatus (with the exception of the working cylinder and piston) is perfectly sufficient for a 30 horse engine. When the engine performs full work, it consumes only two bushels of coal in a day.

On the application of Mr. Perkins' principle to Steam Engines of the Old Construction.

Great as the invention is which we have now described, yet we are disposed to think

that the application of the principle to old steam engines is not less important. When we consider the enormous capital which is at present embodied in Great Britain in the substantial form of steam engines, and the admirable elegance and skill with which these noble machines impel and regulate the vast population of wheels and pinions over which they reign, we feel as if some vast innovation were proposed upon our established usages, by the introduction of Mr. Perkins' engine. The very idea that these potentates of the mechanical world should be displaced from their thrones; that their strongholds should be dismantled; their palaces demolished, and their whole affairs placed under a more economical management, is somewhat startling to those who dread change, and admire institutions that both work and wear well. Mr. Perkins, however, has saved them from such a degradation. He has allowed them to retain all their honours and privileges, and proposes only to invigorate them with fresh influence and power.

In this new system, the old engines, with their boilers, are retained unaltered. The furnaces alone are removed. Mr. Perkins constructs a generator consisting of three horizontal tubes of gun metal, connected together, filled with water, and supplied with water from a forcing pump, as in his own engine. This generator is exposed to heat in an analogous manner, so that, by means of a loaded valve, which opens and shuts, the red hot fluid may be constrained till forced out of the generator into the water in the boilers of Bolton and Watt. By this means, as much low pressure steam of four pounds on the square inch may be generated by one bushel of coals, as could be produced in the old engine by nine bushels. This most important result, was obtained by actual experiment.

Since these great improvements have been effected, Mr. Perkins has made a discovery that seems, in its practical importance, to surpass them all. He now entirely dispenses with the use of the condenser, and works the engine against the atmosphere alone; and by methods with which we are not acquainted, and which indeed it would not be prudent for him to disclose at present, he is enabled to arrest the heat after it has performed its mechanical functions, and actually pump it back to the generator, to unite with a fresh portion of water, and renew its useful labours. In an operation like this, a considerable portion of the heat must still be lost, but the wonder is that any should be saved, and we venture to say, that the most sanguine speculator on the omnipotence of the steam engine, never dared even to imagine the possibility of such an invention.

We are well aware, that in announcing this discovery, we are exposing ourselves to the criticisms of those whose belief is naturally limited by their own experience; but it is satisfactory to know, that Captain Basil Hall, (whose account of Mr. Perkins' discoveries and inventions, as delivered before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, gave such universal satisfaction) has been entrusted with Mr. Perkins' discovery, and that he speaks confidently of the soundness of its principles, as well as the practicability of its application.

We cannot quit this subject, without congratulating the country on the brilliant prospects with which these inventions promise to invest all our national concerns. At any period of the history of British industry, they must have excited the highest expectations; but, originating as they have done, when our commerce, our manufactures, and our agriculture, the three stars of our national prosperity, have just passed the lowest point of their orbit, and quitted, we trust for long, the scene of their disturbing forces, we cannot but hail them with the liveliest enthusiasm, and regard them as contributing, to ensure the pre-eminence of our industry, to augment the wealth and resources of the nation, and by giving employment to idle hands, and direction to idle minds, to secure the integrity and the permanence of our national institutions.

It is due to the truth and candour of philosophical history, to mention, that Mr. Perkins is not our countryman; but the age of jealousy against America has happily gone past, and we hail, with sincere pleasure, any circumstance which contributes to the scientific renown of our great descendants and companions in freedom and intelligence.

## SINGULAR DISCLOSURE.

If true!

There is a paper published in London called *John Bull*—This paper was set up in CASTLEREAGH's time for the purpose of abusing every one actively engaged in opposing the measures of that minister, no matter how respectable they might be.—It continues to labor in its vocation of calumny and abuse. Those who by word or action support the Spanish cause are the objects of its attack, and as it is known to be regardless of truth we cannot say how far the following singular disclosure is to be relied on.—*Fed. Gaz.*

Our attention has been called to a vessel which, for some considerable length of time, has been building on Surry side of Westminster Bridge—she is adapted for the operation of steam, with engines, we

believe of fifty horse power. One great peculiarity about her is, the absence of frame work in her construction. Instead of being built up on any received principle she has seven or eight flutings, (we forget which) between each of which the external water may be admitted at pleasure, for the purpose of bringing her down to the surface of the sea; while at the same moment her masts (for she may be rigged either as a lugger or a schooner) may be lowered after the manner of the barges on the London River, so that to a cruiser or a signal station on shore she will become almost imperceptible in the day, and wholly invisible in the evening or night.

"Naturally curious to know for what purpose such a vessel could be building we made certain inquiries, and were informed that Lord COCHRANE was the patron of the undertaking; and moreover that she was to be navigated under water altogether. Neither of these stories, from what we had previously been told, satisfied us, and we continued our inquiries, even at the enclosed house, under which she is building—all efforts at admission were vain, unless we left our card and called the next day, when after a due investigation by some secret committee, if we were not disappointed of we might perhaps be allowed to look at the boat;—we knew we had no chance of being let in if any honest really existed, as we shrewdly began to suspect, therefore we declined the liberal offer of the very civil person who showed us the outside of the shed.

We were not to be baffled here, and therefore we set to work to discover something more of this mysterious steamer, and accordingly we discovered that she was projected by Mr. JOHNSON, formerly known as a smuggler, and now, we believe, an employe of the government in the revenue department, who upon the principle laid down in an old proverb, which we certainly shall not venture to repeat, seem to consider it good policy to set a smuggler to catch a smuggler.

This appeared natural enough—that Mr. JOHNSON before he had retired from business should have endeavoured to bring his craft to perfection, did not seem particularly strange, and the whole arrangement of bringing her down to the water—of being able by three or four strokes of the engine to relieve her of all the water she had admitted and to bring her up again; the shifting masts—the commodious storage, all bespoke a very natural and expected shrewdness and mastery of his art, but when we found that although Mr. JOHNSON has relinquished his calling, that he has abandoned the boat, which was built under his surveillance, and that nevertheless the builders have no idea of applying to Mr. JOHNSON, but to other persons for payment, we began to suspect something more than met the ear.

We conclude the Government are in possession of the curious facts we are about to disclose; if they are not we beg pardon for anticipating them, although we are free to confess, it is not the first time we have done so. But having found that this boat was hurried on until the day succeeding THAT ON WHICH THE NEWS OF BUONAPARTE'S death arrived in England, we began to suspect that all the accommodations, these stratagems borrowed from the smuggler's dictionary, might have been intended for the purpose of bringing away that Hero from St. HELENA—when we found that on the day after the arrival of the news of his demise all hands were knocked off, as the phrase goes, we thought it quite necessary to push the investigation a little further; and having found out JOHNSON himself on the coast, we led him into a conversation, which he abruptly broke off by saying—"Don't talk about St. HELENA—if every body knew as much as I do about that"—and there ended the colloquy; but it was enough to make us more eager for the point.

And now the point is, that the people by whom this boat was actually built, refused to pay for her according to their bargain. When it shall be found that some of the men, who are now devoted to the cause of the Spaniards, are the same who caused this boat to be built to turn BUONAPARTE loose upon the Continent, we think we shall be able to prove to the fools who believe in the good intentions of the patriots, that the principle is universal by which they are governed, that neither honor nor honesty, decency nor consistency, can regulate the disordered savings of Whig radicalism."

[John Bull.]

## Description of the Vicinity of Cadiz.

"Our attention is now attracted to the panorama of Cadiz from the top of the hill half way between Xeres and Port St. Mary. The circumference of the bay is here perceived; the two points which form the entrance, Port St. Sebastian on the one side, and the town of Rota on the other.—In the front is Cadiz, distinguished from the low narrow neck of land which separates the city from the island of Leon; then the irregular contour of the bay to La Caracca, Puerto Real and Port St. Mary. From Xeres there are two approaches to Cadiz, the one leading round the bay by land, and the other crossing it; by the former, after passing the Carthagenian convent



and the woods of pines, the handsome towns of Port St. Mary and Puerto Real appear. These are left to the right, as well as the Guadalete, which soon after divides itself into two branches, one of them discharging itself into the bay of Port St. Mary, the other proceeding towards Puerto Real, distinguished by the name of river San Pedro.

This little river is then crossed by the bridge of Suanza to enter the island of Leon, which derives its insulation from an ancient navigable canal.

Port St. Mary is situated near the mouth of the Guadalete, which has formed a dangerous bar of the sand carried down in the bay.

In the Bay of Cadiz places are necessarily assigned to the different vessels according to their destination. At a proper distance, in front of the city, are those from European ports; eastward, in the channel of the Trocadero, where is a dock for ship building, the Indians are laid up. At the extremity of this channel, on the banks of the handsome village of Puerto Real, are magazines, arsenals and dock yards for the merchant service.

The entrance of the Trocadero is guarded by two forts, Matagorda on the continent, and Fort Louis on an islet left dry at low water. The line of fire of those two forts is crossed by that of one of the puntales on the opposite shore; all vessels, are therefore, obliged to sail within reach of those batteries to pass from the great bay into that of the puntales (points) at the bottom of which the unrigged ships of the royal navy are moored near the magazines.

The space on which these are erected (La Caracca) is level on the west by the Santi Petri; and much threatened by the Sea; to it access is strictly precluded on this side. There are three docks, two of them for building 64 gun ships.

The Island of Leon is separated from La Caracca by a basin, 900 feet long and 600 broad, from which are cut two canals, the one running to La Caracca, the other to the sea. From this town it is a short quarter of a league to the channel which is crossed to La Caracca.

## FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. National Advocate, Aug. 31.  
**LATE FROM ENGLAND.**

By the arrival of the packet ships *Corinthian*, Captain Davis, the *Florida*, Capt. Matlack, and the *Orbit*, Captain Tinkham, the editor of the National Advocate has received his regular files of London papers to the 23d July, and Liverpool to the 25th, and also, intelligence to the same date by the ship *Emerald*, arrived at Boston. To Captains Matlack and Tinkham he is also indebted for files of the latest papers.

Parliament was prorogued on the 19th of June to the 30th September; and among the most important acts of the government was a refusal to recognize the French regency of Madrid, which, though it may not be construed into any hostility to the French, is nevertheless, indicative of a settled disposition to attach no weight or influence to the French authorities in Spain.

The French papers, always doubtful authority announce that Morillo had delivered up Lugo to the French army, and that their troops had entered Villa Franca without opposition. It was also confidently reported that General Saalfeld had gone over to the French, and also, two regiments under Zayas.

The French had commenced the bombardment of Corunna, which was defended by Sir R. Wilson, who is said to have 6000 men to oppose 4500.

One important fact is announced in the French papers, dated July 20, which is, that the French army besieging Cadiz, had retired from St. Mary's to Xeres, in consequence of several reverses which General Bourmont had experienced in the vicinity of Seville. This retreating from the neighbourhood of Cadiz and Seville does not look like reverses on the part of Spain. The Cortes are much annoyed by the desertion of troops and the censures of the generals Villacampa, in complaining to the minister of war, observes "The evil increases and hope diminishes; and as every honourable man invested with authority ought to express his sentiments with frankness, so I deem it to be my duty never to cease impressing on the government the necessity of convincing the Cortes that events show every day more and more that the conduct they pursue is in direct opposition to the manifest opinions of the country." Notwithstanding this growing temper, it is gratifying to know that Mina, Ballasteros, Quiroga, Lopez, Banos, Zayas, Lallemant and Willson with strong forces, continue to brave the French.

Mr. A. Court, the British minister, has been ordered to withdraw from Seville, and is permitted to go to Cadiz, if his presence will be useful to the King. The fact is, that unless the minister is in Cadiz, it is impossible for him to convey to his government any correct or important information.

Corunna is provisioned for six months, and Sir Robert Wilson, declares he will defend it while there is a house standing. It can only be attacked by land on one side, and it is a strong place.

### THE KING'S SPEECH.

Saturday, July 19.—At two o'clock the following Commissioners took their seats in front of the throne:—Lords Eldon, Westmoreland, Harrowby, Liverpool and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the House of Commons, and the Speaker, with several members, having arrived at the Bar, the royal assent was given to the following bills:—*Eschequer Loan, Tarapike regulation, New South*

*Wales Jurisdiction, Irish Tithe Commutation, and Scotch Confirmation Bills.*

The Lord Chancellor then, by his Majesty's command, delivered the speech, of which the following is a copy:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
We are commanded by his majesty, in releasing you from your attendance in Parliament, to express to you his majesty's acknowledgement for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several objects which his majesty recommended to your attention at the opening of the session.

His majesty entertains a confident expectation that the provisions of internal regulation which you have adopted with respect to Ireland will, when carried into effect, tend to remove some of the evils which have so long afflicted that part of the United Kingdom.

We are commanded to assure you that you may depend upon the firm, but temperate exercise of those powers which you have entrusted to his majesty, for the suppression of violence and outrage in that country, and for the protection of the lives and properties of his majesty's loyal subjects.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that his majesty is enabled to contemplate the flourishing condition of all branches of our commerce and manufactures, and the great abatement of those difficulties which the agricultural interest has so long and so severely suffered.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*  
We have it in command from his majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the services of the year, and to assure you that he has received the sincerest pleasure from the relief which you have been enabled to afford his people by a large reduction of taxes.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
His majesty has commanded us to inform you that he continues to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

Deeply as his majesty still regrets the failure of his earnest endeavors to prevent the interruption of the peace of Europe, it affords him the greatest consolation that the principles on which he has acted, and the policy which he has determined to pursue, have been marked with your warm and cordial concurrence, as consonant with the interests and satisfactory to the feelings of his people.

Parliament was then prorogued to Tuesday the 30th of September.

### STATE PAPERS.

#### THE SPANISH REGENCY.

[Laid before both Houses of Parliament.]

Correspondence between Don Victor Saez and Mr. Secretary Canning.

Don Victor Saez to Mr. Secretary Canning.

MADRID, June 7, 1823.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the letter, by which his Serene Highness the Regency of Spain and the Indies, has the honor of communicating to his Britannic Majesty its installation, which took place with the greatest solemnity in this capital, and which has been followed by the recognition of his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angouleme, in the name of his Most Christian Majesty.

His Serene Highness, in directing me to request that your Excellency will present to his Majesty the King of Great Britain the said letter, (of which I have the honor to enclose a copy, as likewise the documents relative to the nomination of the Regency,) has ordered me to express to you, at the same time, his anxious wish to cultivate the relations of friendship which have always subsisted between our august Sovereigns.

I shall feel happy in contributing to fulfil the wishes of his Serene Highness in this respect; and in the mean time I have the honor to assure your Excellency of the high consideration, with which, &c.

(Signed) VICTOR SAEZ.

His Excellency Mr. Canning, &c. &c.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Don Victor Saez.

Foreign Office, June 19, 1823.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which your Excellency did me the honor to address to me on the 7th instant, announcing the installation of a new Regency at Madrid, and inclosing a letter, addressed (as you inform me) by that body to the King, my master.

The Regency of Urgel some months ago, and more recently that which was instituted after the entrance of the French army into Spain, successively addressed letters to me, announcing in like manner, their assumption respectively, of the government of Spain.

To neither of these communications has it been thought necessary to return any answer; and if I now deviate from the course pursued in those two instances, it is only because I would not appear to be guilty of incivility, in sending back your messenger without a written acknowledgment of your letter.

I have however nothing to add to that acknowledgment.—The King, my master, having a Minister resident near the person of his Catholic Majesty, cannot receive a communication of this description;—and it is, therefore, not consistent with my duty to lay before the King, the letter addressed to his Majesty, which I have the honor herewith to return. I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

His Excellency Don Victor Saez, &c. &c.

Death of the Rev. Wm. Ward of Serampore.

The following is a copy of a note from Dr. Cary to the Baptist missionaries at Calcutta, announcing the above affecting intelligence. Mr. Ward had been ill but one day. The fatal disease was the cholera morbus.

"Our dear brother Ward breathed his

last about an hour ago, viz: a quarter before five o'clock, and will be committed to the grave to-morrow evening. It will be a comfort under our affliction; to see any of our brethren from Calcutta on that painful occasion. I am very affectionately yours,

W. CARY."

March 7, 1823.

The Pope has met with a serious accident. On the evening of the 6th he fell, in rising from his chair, and fractured the neck of the femoral bone. He was alone at the time, but his cries brought his attendants, and he was removed to bed.—The surgeons had not informed him of the fracture. On the evening of the 7th, he was seized with a fever, and on the following day it was reported in Rome that his Holiness was in great danger.

*Dangerous illness of the Pope.*

Rome, July 8.

I hasten to communicate the details of a deplorable accident which happened to the Pope on the evening of the 6th inst. His Holiness had been taking an airing in his carriage, which went at the usual pace. On his return he conversed for some time with his auditor, who took his leave about ten o'clock at night.

His Holiness being left alone, was in the act of raising himself from his chair by placing one hand upon the table & endeavoring with the other to reach a cord attached to the wall for the purpose of support. In this however he failed & fell with great violence against the marble floor, between his chair and the table. His head did not strike against it as he fell upon his left side, which had to support the whole weight of the fall.

His cries brought several persons to his assistance, by whom he was put to bed.—Several convulsive movements showed the violence of the fall. On the first arrival of the surgeons they declared that the thigh bone was broken. This opinion was confirmed at a consultation on the following morning. He passed the night in a very agitated manner, but without fever. His pulse was in an almost natural state. The patient is not aware of his dangerous situation, he has not been told of the fracture.

The Cardinal Gonsalvi hardly leaves the bed side of his Holiness for a moment.

The persons who are in attendance upon his Holiness experience great embarrassment, because, ignorant of his situation, he is constantly expressing his unwillingness to remain in bed.

It is a remarkable coincidence that this accident happened on the fatal 6th of July, being the same month and day that his Holiness was forcibly removed from Rome by Napoleon in 1809.

In the night of the 7th his Holiness experienced an attack of fever, and the report in Rome this morning is, that he is in the greatest danger.

### LATEST FROM CORUNNA.

The brig *Margaret*, arrived here (at Liverpool) on Tuesday last, from Corunna after a passage of only seven days, bringing intelligence from thence down to the 15th inst. two days later than previously received.

Capt. Williamson reports that the French had invested Corunna with 4,500 men, and had commenced bombarding it. The force of the Spaniards was estimated at about 6000 men, militia included. Sir Robert Wilson, who, it is stated, had the command, had fortified the city, and had expressed his determination to defend it so long as there was a house standing. The city had a supply of provisions for six months, and it was thought that the French could not blockade it by sea. Nineteen passengers arrived in the *Margaret*, amongst whom was a Captain Taylor, who departed immediately for London with despatches for the Foreign Office.

From the *Moniteur* of July 16.

### ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

Report of the Major General of the army of the Pyrenees to the Minister of War.

MADRID, July 11.

"As I have had the honor to inform your Excellency the proposals of General Morillo have not suspended for a moment our march to Galicia. Lieutenant General Count Bourc reports to his Royal Highness, under the date of the 7th, that he arrived at Villa Franca del Bierzo, without having met with an enemy, and that Gen. Morillo, who had called all his forces to him has sent to him one of his aides de camp, requesting him to take various measures for the security of persons and property, in return for which he promises to co-operate in the deliverance of the King, and to act in concert with him, to re-establish order in the country, and to make the troops which have joined Quiroga return to their duty. These proposals of General Morillo have been accepted. He had now only to recognise the Regency of Spain, and the preceding steps necessarily leading to this conclusion, there is every reason to believe that General Bourc, on arriving yesterday at Lugo, where all his troops were to join, has received the entire adherence of General Morillo.

The Major General Count GUILLEMINOT.

(BY AN EXPRESS.)

MADRID, July 12.

The 2d corps has continued its movement against the troops of Ballasteros, assembled at Murcia. It was thought that this general would have defended the important positions which he occupied; but as soon as our advance guard arrived at Elche, the enemy retired in all haste. Two entire regiments with their officers and standards (the infantry regiment Lorea and the Queen's cavalry corps,) come over to our troops amidst shouts of "Long live Ferdinand!"

Count Molina entered Murcia on the 7th, where he was perfectly well received. On the same day, our troops proceeded onward against Carthagena and Grenada.

Gen. Bordesout, who has formed the

blockade of Cadiz by land, is incessantly occupied in completing it by sea, in concert with Rear Admiral Hamelin. Already several light vessels are cruising before the port and seconding our fleet. Fifty coasters which were watching an occasion to introduce grain, have been captured or dispersed.

Letters from Cadiz state, that the Comenieros had separated themselves from the Masons. The Decree of the 23d has much increased the pride and exultation of the Revolutionists.

A letter from Valentia, states, that Ballasteros' soldiers arrived there daily in troops of 100 and 150; when they presented themselves to the Royalist General Semper to be admitted under the Royal standard.

We have no news from Cadiz to the 6th.—The King and the Royal Family were then in good health.

It was thought that Cadiz would not hold out longer than the month of July. Provisions were excessively dear; there was no commerce and the people began to murmur.

Our long boats have stopped some boats laden with provisions, which passed towards the light house of Cadiz in spite of the fire of our batteries.

A letter from Grenada announces that Generals Ballasteros, Villa Campa, Zayas, Montes, Balazat, Placentia, &c. were then in that city, with the remnants of several regiments, when they exhausted their utmost efforts in endeavors to organize an army.

General Ballasteros appeared willing to traverse the Sierra de Ronda to gain Algeiras to unite them with the remnant of Rayas Villa Campa. Ballasteros had about 2,000, Zayas 1,200, and Villa Campa 500 men. Another revolutionary General had about 500 men encamped at San Roque. A single French regiment could disperse those remnants, and become master of the whole coast from Gibraltar to Santi Peter.

According to a letter from Lucena, dated the 5th, Villa Campa, with his army of 300 men, and Zayas with 300 men and 200 horses, came on he 3d to Antequerra, and had taken the direction of Lucena; but the inhabitants having taken up arms were bold enough to pursue them. On the following day, 500 Royalists militia and 100 cavalry came from Cordova and entered Lucena, under the command of a French officer to the great joy of the inhabitants. There are at Cordova 1000 Constitutional deserters.

General Bourmont, who occupies Seville, is engaged in the organization of several Spanish regiments; there are two in a state of preparation, one of cavalry, and another of artillery.

A flotilla, composed of a great number of light boats, is now ready to set sail to join the squadron, which has already received the assistance of the Trident, a 74, of the Guerriere, a smaller ship, of the corvette la Bayadere, and of the Zebre, an advice boat.

The Antigone and the Zebre, with some small craft, are cruising opposite Sancti Petri. A part of the squadron is at anchor before Rota; the remainder is under sail at the entrance of the Bay.

P. S.—We have this moment learned that General Morillo, at the head of 3000, men, has joined the French division under general Bourc.

There is but a small number of the Exaltados who join with Quiroga; they are about to take refuge at Corunna or in Ferrol, but it is not known whether they will be received there or not.

Fourth Corps. Report of the Duke of Conegliano to the Minister of War.

MOLINS DEL REY, July 10.

Yesterday returning from the environs of Vallirama, on the road to Tarragona, where I had found gen. Donnadieu following the movements of the enemy, an Aid de Camp of Count Curial presented to me M. de Saalfeld. This officer was on horse back, and not in uniform. He declared to me that he came with confidence to put his person under the protection of the French arms. I received him with the regard due to his rank and reputation.

The Marshal Duke of Conegliano MONCEY.

MATARO, July 14.

General Saalfeld, who had been nominated to replace Mina in the government of Catalonia, has joined M. de Marshal, and presented his submission to the king. This general was the only military chief amongst those opposed to the 4th corps, whose ability was really useful to the Constitutionalists.

The most complete anarchy reigns in Barcelona, and every day fresh atrocities are committed, and increase the terror of the inhabitants, of whom a great number have evacuated the town.

The investment of Barcelona is completed. The garrison has made several sorties; they have been constantly beaten, and often by forces which were inferior.

There are several French ships of war in the roads of Mataro, amongst others La Centaur, of 80 guns, on board of which is the commander in chief of the King's naval forces in the Mediterranean.

[From the *Constitutionnel*.]

PEMPIGNAN, July 10.

Mina is still in Barcelona. Milans has left the town, marching for the plain of Tarragona with a strong division. We regret to learn that the hospitals in the parts of Catalonia occupied by our troops have many sick. They have already begun to remove them into the different hospitals of our department. The 12th light regiment, which made part of the brigade which pursued Mina in the mountains, has an extraordinary proportion of invalids.

BOLOGNA, June 10.

In the town of Capodacqua, towards Arquatio, a city in the March of Ancona, there has fallen for some days together

such a quantity of snow that it was 32 palms deep, and buried 48 persons, of whom 12 perished. A lady remained above 56 hours without food, and a hen 14 days. Twenty six houses were crumbled and 416 vineyards and fields laid waste.—[*Genoa Gazette*.]

Hamburg papers to the 15th July have reached us this morning. The following are extracts:—

TANGER, April 25.

At the beginning of this year a new rebellion had nearly broken out at Fez, which was prevented only by the energetic measures of the present Emperor, Muley Abderraman Ben Hachane. One of the ringleaders was strangled and his body nailed to the city wall; seven others were beheaded their bodies cut in pieces and thrown upon a dunghill.

Six thousand Negroes, who had to guard in the city of Morocco, a treasure of 10 millions of piasters belonging to the late Emperor, have taken possession of the money and refuse to give it up to the present Emperor, who has not yet employed force, but has entered into a negotiation with the Negroes.

An English Physician, sent by Lord Chatham, the Governor of Gibraltar, in going to Fez to perform an operation on the left eye of the Emperor, which is affected by cataract. He is accompanied by M. Belzoni who thinks to visit Tombuctoo.

LONDON, July 22.

City, Two o'clock.—There are no expresses to day from France; they are more anxiously expected in consequence of a report that the Spanish Cortes have made overtures to the Regency of Madrid to give up the person of the King.

The Funds are quite as high as they were yesterday. Consols for the Account opened at 83 1/8 and rose to 83 3/4. There were some pretty large sales of Money Stock yesterday but the whole amount has been taken by the Jobbers this morning, and the market remains firm.

It is understood that the New Spanish Loan has fallen into other hands, Messrs. Hullett [brothers] not having succeeded in finding bidders for it. Sir John Lubbock & Co. and Messrs. James Campbell & Co. we hear have undertaken the management of it, 2,000,000. Spanish Bonds to be issued expressly for the purpose of satisfying the claims of individuals on the Spanish Government. The two first dividends as before are to be guaranteed to the holders of the New Bonds. Spanish Stock has been rather heavy this morning at 32 3/8 and 32 1/2.—The French Scrip is steady at 2 1/8 and 2 1/2 premium.

PARIS, July 20.

The *Journal de Perpignan* under date of the 12th states, that Mina has died by vomiting blood. Letters of the same date contradict the news, and other letters dated Barcelona, the 13th say nothing of an event which, if real, would have occupied all men's minds.

Greece.—A letter received from Malis, dated on the 12th June, states, that a gentleman, who had arrived there from Messalongi, gives a very favourable description of the affairs of the Greeks in that district. That fortress, and all the fortifications in its neighborhood, are represented to be in the most admirable state of defence, and perfectly prepared for any effort which a Turkish army can make against it. Letters from Salonichi of the 10th May also state that the Grecian army, for the defence of the Morea, amounts to 60,000 men, and that the best understanding now prevails amongst the different chiefs, whose disagreements last campaign rendered the efforts of this most interesting people less glorious and decisive than their devotion to the cause of human nature deserved. The Turkish army advancing against the Christians is formidable in numbers, and animated with the most vindictive feelings, but union amongst the oppressed will repel the exertions of the barbarians, and for ages secure that garden of the world to the great cause of civilization and freedom.

BALTIMORE, September 5.

### Great Victory of the Patriots.

We learn by the brig *Greek*, arrived at this port yesterday from Curacao, (the Spanish Frigate Constitution and corvette Ceres, arrived there on the 8th ult. from Maracaibo. They brought intelligence that on the 24th of July, Commodores Padella and Beluda, commanding the Columbian squadron, consisting of the brigs Independence & Mars, and schooners Spartan and Constitution, with several smaller vessels, attacked the Spanish flotilla, under the command of Commodore Laborde, consisting of one brig, three schooners and twenty five gun boats.—The action was severe and ended in the almost total destruction of the Spanish squadron.—The brig and schooner were blown up and the rest captured or destroyed, with the exception of the schooner *Especuladora*, in which Commodore Laborde made his escape to his ships lying outside the bar. The Spaniards confess the loss of 1500 men, amongst whom they count 160 officers.—Out of 100 men landed from the Commodore's ship only 11 returned.—The corvette Ceres landed also 100 men but as she is detained to leeward by the current, it is not known what number she lost.

General Morales remained at Maracaibo with about 800 men and short of provisions, but it is supposed he has been forced to surrender before this; his second and third in command have arrived at Curacao in the frigate. The frigate was repairing her spars and rigging.

The Dutch schooner *Eliza* had arrived at Curacao from Maracaibo, with a number of Morales' wounded officers.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE



The following is a copy of a letter from Dr. Ashmun to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

C. M. MARRAS, June 20, 1823.  
Rev. and Dear Sir—Capt. W. of the "Oswego," has just resolved to return to the U. States, in consequence of sickness, the loss of one of his officers drowned, and the insubordination of his crew. I have only an opportunity to address a few of my friends, and that in brief terms besides the voluminous despatches necessary to be sent by this conveyance.

The "Oswego" arrived May 24th, in 31 days from the Cape. Passengers all in good health. They found us so, except Mr. Seton, the young gentleman who had voluntarily left the Cyane to become the companion of my solitude, and assist me in the discharge of my arduous duties. He is convalescent, but still low, and will return by the "Oswego."

The settlers all arrived in good health—but the scene is now changed. Not five of their number (60 in all) are now able to cook their own victuals, or wait upon their sick friends. This is in the natural course of things. Sickness is the inevitable lot of every man from temperate latitudes who comes here to reside ashore. Perhaps not one in five hundred ever escapes, children excepted. Under this seasoning, white people, (admitting them to have good accommodations,) die, in the proportion of one half—with indifferent accommodations, and defective medical attendance, three fourths.—This last is the proportion in which the whites attached to this colony have perished during the first nine months succeeding their arrival. Of 42, two have left the coast sick, and fled to the U. States—and 29 have died since January 1820.

Dr. Ayres has a touch of the fever, but with symptoms uncommonly mild and flattering. With the loss of a little strength, I look for his speedy restoration to health—but health in Africa to such as have passed the seasoning, means something different from that state of vigor and sanity indicated by the same term in America. I enjoy all the health I ever expected to have here but with one half the animal or mental vigor I possessed there. Intense thinking is next to impossible. Memory and the power of ready recollection are much impaired. But God be thanked, except a species of fever-sore on my right leg, I have no disorder or troublesome symptom of my late sickness remaining.

Black and colored emigrants, well lodged and attended, die in the proportion of one to 40 or 50. I am sorry to say that two of the lately arrived settlers are dead—both perished in consequence of taking large and repeated doses of whiskey, administered by an officious woman of the colony, without the knowledge of the Doctor, or even of their friends. None of the rest seem in any immediate danger.

I perceive that Baltimore benevolence has imposed on the Colonists another debt of gratitude. Heaven reward the "unwearied well-doing" which has characterized so many, especially of the pious ladies of that city.—Please to remember me most cordially to such as I have the happiness to know. By such exertions, aided by the prayers which I believe accompanied them; has the colony at length obtained a firm footing. An asylum is prepared for the degraded and oppressed sons of Africa. An opening is made for the effectual introduction of the Gospel among the native tribes. A principal objection to the emancipation of slaves in America is obviated. The annihilation of the slave trade along an extensive line of coast, ever famous for this guilty traffic is secured—and whatever benefits are destined to result from the colonization of Africa, may be referred to the liberality of Baltimore, more than to any other town or district in the United States. "Laus tibi Domino." But it is a pleasure and a duty to recognize the instruments by which he works. Much of the labor of the Colonists has been expended on works of defence—they are now nearly completed, and Agriculture will in future, engross the industry of the people. The rainy season commenced about the 20th of May; but the heaviest rains are even yet behind. Why, my dear sir, are not missionaries sent? I can only assure you in one word, that a better opening exists not in the world, and where they are more needed?

**LATEST.**  
Dr. Ayres under date July 21, 1823, says that his confidence in the success of the colony is in no wise abated—the Colonists he observes, will in 2 or 3 weeks, be placed on their own lots, and go to work for themselves.

**From the Pittsburg Gazette.**  
**PRESIDENTIAL.**

General Andrew Jackson, of all the candidates for the presidency is undoubtedly the choice of the great mass of the people of Pennsylvania. The reasons are obvious. There is not to be found in any part of our country, a man whose inflexibility and stern republicanism are better calculated to restore the nation to its wonted purity and vigor than the General. He has many requisites to recommend him to a virtuous people. His services in the revolution—his bold and daring efforts in his country's cause during our second struggle for independence—his standing aloof from the contemptible intrigue and management of the day—his acquisitions as a patriot, all combine to place him foremost on the list of candidates for the Presidency. He is under no obligations for the distinguished space already fills, and being under none, he will, if elected, administer the government with prudence and judgment might dictate; and he would be at liberty to call into his cabinet, (being pledged to none) the most able, intelligent and virtuous men of the nation.

Of these things our would-be leading

men are aware; and hence it is that we find many of them using intrigue and deception for the purpose of promoting the election of men who in their opinion will be more easily led into their views than the Hero of New Orleans. There is a majority of the people, however, too virtuous, and too much concerned in the welfare of the country, to be coaxed into the views of the few self-interested individuals who oppose him. And those who do not expect offices, and desire nothing more than to see the government administered in its purity and virtue, will at first sight observe it is better to trust that man whose patriotism has been tried, and who has proved himself the defender of his country; than to the cunning aspirant who, when his country was invaded by a foreign foe, was found quietly seated at his fire side, and only knew of battles through the columns of a newspaper. But when self aggrandizement is at hand, we see many who pretend to great devotion & love of country—eager to grasp at power and emolument. Where were they in the hour of peril and danger? Were they at Bladensburg—or were they at home? There were but few, if any, at the plains of New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815. Where was Jackson? Let a protected nation answer.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6.

### CANDIDATES

To the next Legislature of Maryland.  
Talbot County—Stephen Darden, Theodore R. Lockerman, Edward Lloyd, Jr. Nicholas Martin, Richard Spencer.  
Dorchester County—William Hutson, John R. W. Pitt, John N. Steele, John Willis, Levin Lake.  
Worcester County—William B. Martin.  
Caroline County—Richard Chambers.  
Queen Ann's County—William E. Meconkin, Daniel Hopper, Richard Moffitt, Thomas Roberts, Charles Nicholson, H. R. Pratt, Henry Wright.

### VICE PRESIDENT'S ACCOUNTS.

It is mentioned in a Western paper (says the New York Statesman) and we learn from other sources that the information may be relied upon, that Vice President Tompkins has effected a settlement of his accounts with government, and a balance of 30 or 40,000 dollars is found in his favour. His claims were upwards of 100,000 dollars.

From the Sussex (N. J.) Register, Aug. 25.

On Thursday last, Samuel L. Southard, Esq. while in this town, attending to the business of his profession, received a letter from the President of the United States, informing him of his appointment as Secretary of the Navy, and soliciting him to be at Washington City as early as practicable to assume the duties of that office. Judge Southard, left this town as soon after he received the above letter, as he could arrange his business, leaving the belief among his friends here, that he would accept of the appointment.

We are sorry to have to announce the death of the Hon. Elijah Boardman, a senator of the United States from the state of Connecticut. He died a few days ago in the state of Ohio, whither he had gone on business.—*Nat. Int.*

The first Number of a weekly paper has made its appearance at Yorkville, in the State of South Carolina, by the title of *The Pioneer* edited by Paddy Carey. Whether the nominal editor be a real person, we cannot say.—One thing he may be sure of. He has taken up a trade, by which he will starve if he sticks to it.—*Nat. Int.*

**BALTIMORE, September 2.**  
**BREAD STUFFS.**

Taking into view the entire range of our seasons, a singular vibration is perceived in the markets for breadstuffs. The present moment is, perhaps, the lowest depression to be experienced this season. The "want of money" in common phrase; but the want of confidence in fact, has caused the recent fall. Superfine flour in Baltimore, \$6 a bbl; in Alexandria 5 50 a 5 75; in Boston 6 1-2 for common, and about 7 for our Howard st. This latter port thus shows a fall difficult to account for. But the prices above-mentioned, and \$1 10 for good Red Wheat in Baltimore, are scarcely to be durable. The cold and wet harvest time, mentioned in France; the known wants in Spain and South America, are causes which may be destined to ensure to the farmer good prices, even for the bountiful crops of the present year.

In New York, very recently, wheat was at \$1 40—then selling in Baltimore at \$1 20, the New Yorkers ordered what they considered a large quantity; 25,000 bushels soon reached there, which, with a few thousand barrels of flour, produced a panic, and down fell wheat 20 or 30 cents a bushel. Then a reaction was felt, and the article is down here. But 25,000 bushels of wheat is a small stock in this port, not sufficient scarcely to make any impression on the market.

From these views, we would hope the farmers will not despond. Our Bread-stuffs will be wanted.—*Red Rep.*

### SOUTHERN CROPS.

On the subject of the crops, the Richmond Compiler of the 26th inst. remarks: Many of our corn planters have kept their fast crops on hand, on a supposition that its price might rise during the month of August. But they are disappointed. Vessels and wagons have been for several days pouring it into the market—and be-

sides, the growing crop promises to be uncommonly productive.—These causes united have considerably affected its price—so that in the lapse of a fortnight it has fallen from \$3 a barrel to 1 90 a 2. Meal is 75 cents a bushel—and will be lower if the mills continue to grind.

The uncommonly wet August we have experienced, has brought on almost as fine crops of corn as ever was seen in Virginia. Much of it already is made—and in many fields, they are already gathering fodder. The same abundance, we might also say exuberance distinguishes the present season in the other states. In the two Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, the earth is loaded with her products. Corn sells for 25 and 30 cents a bushel in Georgia. This is, indeed, one of the years of plenty. The earth brings forth by handfuls.

**ALEXANDRIA, D. C. Aug. 29.**  
The late news from Europe has caused a smart stir in our flour market. On Friday (on which day some sales of wheat were made at \$5 56) it was on the decline. It is now on the rise; and cannot be had for less than \$6. Several vessels which are now loading in our port, for foreign places, will require about 5,000 barrels, to complete their cargoes—which will leave the market almost entirely bare of the article. But little of the new has yet come in. *Herald.*

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

### BALTIMORE SEINES.

The Baltimore Seine Haulers—upwards of an hundred sets of whom, are all the year on our Shores, against our wills, destroying all the Fish and leaving hundreds of bushels to rot on the shores, so that thousands of poor families are deprived of that cheap food.—Why is Baltimore to monopolize all the Fish? The act 1768, C. 4. prevents Wares in Patuxent and Susquehanna, and the hauling the Seine from the 20th of May to the 20th February above Mount Calvert, and then only on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays—Our fish are all killed.—The Duck Grass destroyed—and the ducks driven off—Roasting Ears, Water Melons, Apples, Peaches, Potatoes, &c. pillaged—and these men not known to those they plunder.—The night is their time. Redress was petitioned for in vain.

### A SUFFERER.

COMMUNICATED.

### OBITUARY.

Died very suddenly, in this city, at his father's on Friday the 29th ult. Mr. JAMES HOLY, eldest son of Arthur Holt, Esquire, in the 25th year of his age. He was truly amiable and affectionate from his childhood to his death. The uncommon goodness of his heart was abundantly proved by his very exemplary life. We may truly say that we never knew one to surpass him in natural goodness; but notwithstanding his natural goodness, he was convinced that he must be changed by grace to be fitted for Heaven, and the last year of his life he expressed much concern about his future state and read the scriptures attentively—and we do hope that he now rests with the father of mercies.—His death was much lamented by his friends, but who can tell the feelings of his relatives?

Reader be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not death may prostrate you.

In this county on the 5th inst. Susan Ellen, only daughter of Mr. Turbutt Callahan in the 8th year of her age.

In this town on Sunday the 31st ult. Mrs. Vanderford, consort of Mr. Henry Vanderford.

**BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.**

### PRICES CURRENT.

### FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$6 12 1-2
Howard-street wagon	6 37 1-2
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 10
Do white do	1 15
Rye bushel cts	45
Indian Corn bushel	36
Oats do	25

## \$200 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday night last, a negro girl, named HARRIOTT BENTLEY, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a bright mulatto with a rough skin, a neat person & rather slender; active and accustomed to housework and the care of children. She has robbed her mistress of between 30 and \$40, principally in notes of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, contained in a curiously wrought purse of silk of green shades of knit work, also clothing belonging to her late mistress, among others as follows: 8 lines, partly made up marked C. Hemley in durable ink, cotton stockings marked with silk, 2 white muslin dresses, one worked at the flounce with green worders, the other with blue cotton and 4 or 5 others of white muslin more or less worked.—Also, a number of muslin ruffs, an India muslin robe and a new straw bonnet. Her own clothing principally new, consisting of a jacket and petticoat of plain brown and one figured blue bombazette, two domestic ditto, one blue cross barred & the other striped, and a variety of other clothing.—The above reward will be given if taken out of the state and lodged in jail at Easton, Md. or \$100, if taken in the state and delivered to the subscriber.

WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN, Agent for Mrs. H. M. Tilghman.

September 6—1f

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas to me directed against Thomas Atkinson, at the suits of Richard H. Jones, William Bromwell and Edward Auld vs Fayette Gibson, will be sold on Tuesday 30th inst. at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property, viz: that

### HOUSE and LOT

and appurtenances where said Atkinson now resides in Easton, also his Tan Yard, houses and appurtenances, a quantity of Tan Bark, also a Horse cart, two old carriages, two mahogany tables, one desk, one Cupboard and contents, a quantity of Cyprus Shingles, four Beds and furniture and the Kitchen furniture—the goods & chattels, lands and tenements of said Atkinson, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

September 6—4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias to me directed, viz. two at the suit of Matthias Williams use of Levin and William Moore, jun. against Greenbury Turbutt, Mary Turbutt and William Turbutt, two at the suit of Matthias Williams against Greenbury Turbutt, executor of Samuel, Mary Turbutt and William Turbutt; one at the suit of Turbutt Callahan against Greenbury Turbutt, executor of Samuel; one at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. against Greenbury Turbutt; and one at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Charles Bruff, against Greenbury Turbutt—will be sold on Tuesday, 30th of September inst. at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of two and five o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit. all the right, title, interest and claim in law or equity of him the said Greenbury Turbutt, of, in and to that beautiful and productive FAIRM on Island creek in Oxford neck, where he now resides, containing 120 acres, more or less. Also that

**HOUSE and LOT**  
and appurtenances, in the Town of Easton, where Mr. David Ring now lives. Also the balance of the crop of wheat and the crop of corn of the present year—2 mahogany end tables, one mahogany dining table, one mahogany framed looking glass, two cows and one calf, one yoke of oxen, one horse cart, one bay horse, one bay mare, one gig and harness, three old ploughs, &c.  
Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

September 6—1s

## To the Voters

### OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,  
Gratitude for the good opinion of me, which you have manifested on former occasions, and a desire to exert my best abilities in support of those rights, privileges and immunities, which are the precious and sacred boast of a free people, induce me to offer you my services as a Delegate to your next General Assembly. I address myself to you all, of whatever party—but especially to such as are still determined to lend their aid in support of wise measures, and correct and liberal principles, as opposed to shallow minded policy, intrigue and popularity seeking—believing that there is still virtue left in the land, and that, when you are called on to give your votes, your question with respect to a candidate, will be *is he honest, is he deserving?* and not, *is he rich, is he in favor with A. B. or C. or has he been nominated by the Caucus?* It may be proper to let you know my sentiments with regard to certain points on which you may differ in opinion—and you may rely that if you choose me, you shall know your man with respect to the following particulars:

1. I am a staunch, thorough-going Republican, and shall oppose "pugnis et calcibus," any one and every one, who dares bring in a bill or propose a measure, in aught subversive, of the freedom and simplicity of our Republican institutions.
2. I am a friend to internal improvement—I will do all I can for Canals—I will find a way to as many markets for your wheat as you have bushels, rather than you should be defrauded of the just price of your labour.
3. I am decidedly opposed to our Penitentiary system as it now stands. I can see no good in fattening rascals who would starve by pilling. I shall be, hand and voice, in favor of erecting a Tread Mill, as soon as carpenters and blacksmiths can put one together.
4. The Jew Bill—I shall oppose it under what modification soever, as long as there is christian blood in my veins. I am resolved, as far as I have any hand in the business, that the State of Maryland shall continue a christian state, governed by christian rulers.
5. I am in favour of reducing the members of the House of Delegates, provided that, in so doing, no advantage be given to Baltimore, or the larger counties, beyond what they now enjoy. I shall not, however, follow the example of some of our young members, who are eternally proposing alterations & amendments to the constitution, merely to show how much wiser they are than the men who made it.
6. I look upon the law passed by Congress levying postage on all letters carried by steam boats, packets, &c. to be a scurvay imposition that ought not to be put up with. I will do all I can by way of memorial, petition, remonstrance, &c. to have it repealed.
7. Last but not least—I have thought Gen. JACKSON to be the properest man for President of the United States—but as it appears that *Old Hickory* is not likely to go down, I shall be in favor of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, as the only one among the other candidates who is by any means fit for the office; and shall advocate his cause to the utmost of my abilities, should the merits of the several candidates become a subject of discussion in the House. I shall sell my face, inflexibly, against all caucus nominations. We send men to Congress to make us laws and take care of our interests, not to dictate to us who we shall choose for President. I have no idea of such impudent assumption of authority.

Fellow Citizens, these are the pretensions of the man who offers himself for your suffrages. Try him, and if you do not find him true blue he will never ask for your confidence again. Fellow Citizens, I shall appear before you among the other candidates for your favor at different times & in different places, to explain my pretensions more fully, between now and the day of election.

Your Obedient Servant,

STEPHEN DARDEN.

Talbot county, Sept. 6, 1823.

## Sheriffalty.

### To the Voters of Dorchester County.

Fellow Citizens,  
Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintances, to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county, (at the election in 1824,) I take this method to inform you that I am a candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for that purpose. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I flatter myself that my long experience in the duties of the office, in a subordinate situation, will enable me to execute the same correctly, and with justice to all concerned.

ANDREW BANNING.

Dorchester county, September 6—3w

### PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Wednesday 25th of September, if fair, if not the next fair day—at the residence of John Singleton, Esq. deceased, some valuable personal property, consisting of Horses and Mules, Cattle and hogs, a fine flock of Sheep—Farming utensils & Household Furniture—Also, Books, some of which are of considerable value.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars—the purchaser giving good security. ANNA SINGLETON, Es'x.

September 6—3w

## Sherwood Forest

### FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, that beautiful Farm on which he at present resides, the former residence of his father Hugh Sherwood dec'd. This farm is handsomely situated on the head waters of Broad Creek, and bounded with said creek on the south and west, on the north and east with the post road leading from Easton to Haddaway's Ferry. The Dwelling House is large and well calculated for comfort and convenience, is eligibly situated on a rising ground at a convenient distance from the post road, and commands a view of part of the waters of Miles river, which are within half a mile of it. This farm contains by a late survey 372 acres, 100 acres of which is covered with wood and timber. The title clear of all incumbrances. The purchaser can see wheat the ensuing fall. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Edward N. Hambleton at Easton.

THOMAS SHERWOOD.

September 6

### IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

MAY TERM, 1823.

### Bill in Somerset County Court,

### EQUITY SIDE.

John Winder vs. Josiah Polk, Nancy Polk, faction of the Sally Polk, Catharine Polk and Elizabeth Polk. The Defendants in this cause reside out of the State of Maryland, and it likewise being proven to the satisfaction of the Court that John Winder, the said complainant, has departed this life since the filing of his said Bill of complaint, & Nathaniel J. Winder, Executor of the last will and testament of the said complainant, having prayed the court to be admitted as a party to prosecute the said cause.—It is thereupon, this 21st day of July, 1823, ordered by the Court, that the said Nathaniel give notice to the said defendants, by inserting in a newspaper printed at Easton a copy of this order for three weeks successively, at least two months before the fourth Monday of November next, of his aforesaid application to be admitted as aforesaid to prosecute and also of the nature and prayer of said bill, and that unless the said defendants appear before the said Court on the said 4th Monday of November next and shew cause why the said Nathaniel should not be admitted aforesaid, the said Nathaniel will be admitted by the court to prosecute as he has prayed.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

True copy, Geo. HANBY, Clk.

Test The object of the above bill is to obtain a foreclosure of a mortgage made by the defendants to the complainant in his life time to secure the payment of a sum of money, or to obtain a sale of the mortgaged premises for the repayment of the principal and interest due to complainant.

September 6—3w

### STEAM BOAT

## MARYLAND.



## Additional Notice.

For the greater convenience of the inhabitants of Cambridge & of the lower counties on the Eastern Shore, and others travelling to those districts from Annapolis and Baltimore, the Proprietors of the Maryland have built a good & substantial wharf at Castle Haven, & have engaged Captain Levin Jones to keep Horses and Carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge, and on and after Sunday the 7th September, the Maryland will call at Castle Haven instead of Todd's Point in her routes to and from Annapolis and Baltimore, to land and receive Passengers, Horses and Carriages. The price of Passages will be the same to and from Cambridge (including Stage fare) as to and from Easton. C. VICKARS, Captain.

August 30—  
N. B. On the 1st of October she will leave Baltimore and Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. instead of 8 o'clock during the remainder of the season.

### MARYLAND ASSOCIATION

### FOR THE

Improvement of the Breed of Horses. At a meeting of this association, held agreeable to notice, at Barnum's hotel, on Friday the 22d August 1823.

GENERAL WM. H. WINDER,

Chairman.

E. L. FINLEY, Secretary.

The Society was organized for Five Years, to commence from the 7th August, 1823, and Rules and Regulations were adopted for the government of the Association. The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected officers of the Association.

President—THOMAS TENANT.

Vice Presidents—Edward Lloyd, Samuel Sprigg, Frisby Tilghman, Joseph Gales, Wm. H. Winder.

Treasurer—B. I. Cohen.

Secretary—E. L. Finley.

Managers—John S. Skinner, James L. Hawkins, W. G. D. Worthington, John Thomas, James Howard, Jacob G. Davies, Thomas Kell, William Prick, James Clark, John McPherson of Frederick, B. D. Mulliken, Chas. Worthington of W.

Committees of Elections—U. S. Heath, John Merryman, John Glenn, Charles Tietman, S. C. Leskin.

It was resolved that the first Annual Races of the Association, should take place at the Canton Course near Baltimore, on the 22d day of October, 1823, for the following purses—free for any Horse Mare or Gelding, to carry weight, &c. agreeably to the rules of this Association.

1st Day. Two mile heat for a purse of \$250  
2d Day. Three mile heat for a purse of 500  
3d Day. Four mile heat for a purse of 1000.

The winning Horse of each day to be excluded from running for any of the other purses during that meeting.

WM. H. WINDER, Chairman.

E. L. FINLEY, Secretary.

September 6



## POETRY.

From Lord Byron's new Poem—*The Island, or Christian and his Comrades.*

### TOBACCO.

But here the herald of the self-same mouth  
Came breathing o'er the aromatic south,  
Not like a bed of violets on the gale,  
But such as wafts its cloud o'er grog or ale,  
Borne from a short frail pipe, which yet had  
blown

Its gentle odours over either zone,  
And puffed where'er winds rise or waters roll,  
Had wafted smoke from Portsmouth to the  
Pole.

Opposed its vapours as the lightning flashed,  
And reeked, midst mountain billows unabash-  
ed.

To Æolus a constant sacrifice,  
Through every change of all the varying skies,  
And what was he who bore it?—I may err,  
But deem him sailor or philosopher.  
Sublime tobacco! which from east to west  
Cheers the Tar's labour or the Turkman's  
rest;

Which on the Moslem's Ottoman divides  
His hours, and rivals opium and his brides;  
Magnificent in Stamboul, but less grand,  
Though not less loved, in Wapping or the  
Strand;

Divine in book, as glorious in a pipe,  
When tipped with amber, mellow, rich & ripe,  
Like other charms, wooing the careless  
More dazzlingly when daring in full dress;  
Yet thy true lovers more admire by far  
Thy naked beauties—Give me a cigar!

ST. MICHAELS & BALTIMORE PACKET.

### THE NEW SCHOONER



### SALLY ANN,

THOMAS HARRISON (of Wm.) Master

A handsome and well built Vessel, com-  
pletely fitted, about 48 tons burden, will run  
the remainder of the season, as a regular  
Packet, from St. Michaels to Baltimore, leav-  
ing St. Michaels every Wednesday at 10  
o'clock, A. M. & Baltimore on the Saturday fol-  
lowing at the same hour. All those that please  
to favour her with their custom may depend  
on the strictest attention being paid to their  
business.

THOMAS HARRISON, Master.

August 23—4w

### Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at  
the suit of Noah Marshall, use of Richard  
Spencer, against Levin Marshall, administra-  
tor of Meredith Marshall, will be sold in the  
town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 20th of  
September next, one Negro girl name Harri-  
ot, taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt,  
interest and cost of the above fieri facias. Sale  
to commence between 12 and 4 o'clock, and  
attendance given by  
W. TOWNSEND, Constable.

August 23—5w

### LANDS

#### FOR RENT OR SALE.



To be rented, for the ensuing  
year the several PLANTATIONS  
belonging to the Subscriber, in Hun-  
ting Creek and Poplar Neck in Car-  
oline county. Such of the present Tenants,  
as wish to continue on their Farms, are re-  
quested to apply for the same by the 10th of  
July, after which day they will be let, without  
reserve, to the first approved applicants.  
The Subscriber offers this body of Land for  
Sale.—It contains upwards of

### 4000 ACRES;

Has an abundant proportion of very fine  
TIMBER, and is beautifully situated on Chop  
tank River, a few miles below Dover Bridge,  
by the shore of which river it is bounded  
about two miles.—A very advantageous bar-  
gain and a long credit will be given to any  
one or more persons, who would purchase the  
whole of this Land in one contract.  
Also to be rented, a part of my Farm at  
Shoal Creek, to be laid off so as to contain  
from 150 to 250 acres of cleared Land, as may  
best suit the Tenant.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge,  
June 21, 1823—11w

### Edens Garden.

The Subscriber will sell all his property in  
Dorchester county, on the head of Hungry  
River situate on a public road leading from  
Cambridge to Worlds End Bridge, viz: The  
premises he now occupies containing about  
7-1/2 acres, on which is erected an excellent  
Dwelling, Store, Granary, Carriage and other  
necessary & convenient out Houses.—A tract  
of land containing about 330 acres, 100 of  
which is cleared and in cultivation, the remain-  
der in good timber about 2 miles from Edens  
Garden—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming uten-  
sils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. any  
person inclined to purchase will no doubt  
view the premises if it is not sold before the  
10th September next, it will on that day be  
sold at public sale, the terms which will be  
easy may be known by application on the  
premises to  
JOHN McKNIGHT.

July 19—8w

#### A good Country Stand

#### FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.



To be Rented for next year the  
HOUSE AND LOT,  
near the Hay Lands Gate, 3 miles  
from Easton, where Mr. John Sneed  
now lives.—For terms apply to  
ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH

May 2—1t

### Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate  
of Robert L. Tilghman, late of Talbot county,  
deceased, are requested to produce them  
daily authenticated according to law, to Wm.  
H. Tilghman, in my behalf.

All persons indebted to the said estate are  
notified to prepare themselves to make im-  
mediate payment, as no indulgence can be  
given.

HENRIETTA M. TILGHMAN, Ex'rs.  
August 23—

## NEW GOODS.

### Thomas & Groome

Have just received from Baltimore and  
Philadelphia,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

### Seasonable Goods,

Which makes their assortment very complete.  
The public are respectfully invited to call  
and see them, as they will sell at very reduc-  
ed prices.

August 2d, 1823—1t

## MORE SHOES.



### Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia,  
A LARGE SUPPLY OF

LADIES PRUNELLE SHOES,  
LADIES MOROCCO do  
CHILDREN'S MOROCCO BOOTS.

These, with the Stock on hand, of Easton and  
Philadelphia made BOOTS and SHOES, will  
render his assortment very large.

He has also a good assortment of Leather &  
Morocco for manufacturing, and having a  
careful Foreman and good Workmen, he will  
endeavour to have Boots and Shoes made in  
the best manner.

Easton, August 2d, 1823

## Paper Hangings.

The inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity  
are respectfully informed that an opportunity  
is now offered them of a choice, from a hand-  
some selection of Paper Hangings, which will  
be sold at fair Baltimore prices, and put up in  
the neatest and best manner. Patterns may  
be seen at and further information given by  
application to Mr. Thomas Meconekin, Cab-  
inet Maker, Easton.  
July 5—

## TAYLORING.

The Subscriber having taken the stand late-  
ly occupied by Mr. Collison, in Easton, ad-  
joining the Easton Hotel, (Mr. C. having de-  
clined business)—respectfully solicits the pa-  
tronage of the friends and customers of Mr.  
Collison and the public at large, and pledges  
himself to have their work executed in the  
neatest manner, the most fashionable style,  
and at the shortest notice.

DAVID M. SMITH.

August 23—3w

## Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the sub-  
scriber, petitioner for the benefit of the in-  
solvent laws of Maryland, to appear before  
the Judges of Worcester county court on the  
2d Saturday after the 2d Monday of November  
next, to show cause (if any they have)  
why he should not have the benefit of said  
laws. That day being appointed for a hearing  
of his creditors and discharge.

ISAAC SMULLEN.

August 16—3

## NOTICE.

An Election for Directors of the Farmer's  
Bank of Somerset of Worcester, for the en-  
suing year, will be held at the Banking House  
in Snow Hill, on Friday the 10th day of Oc-  
tober next, between the hours of 10 and 3 P. M.

Per order, JOHN P. DUFFIELD.

August 23—3w

## TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,  
My Farm near Easton, on which Mr. Vincent  
at present resides as Tenant. The terms may  
be known by applying to James Parrott or  
Edward N. Hambleton.

ELIZABETH FREELAND.

August 30, 1823—4w

### WANTED,

### A Blacksmith,

Of experience, industry and steady habits,  
where he will find a comfortable Dwelling  
House, and a Blacksmiths shop of long stand-  
ing and a number of good customers, if his  
work is approved of. A good Wheelwright  
can also be accommodated with a Work Shop  
and Dwelling—Possession given 1st January  
next.

EDWARD HARRIS.

August 30, 1823—

## \$50 REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in East-  
on, Talbot county, Md. on Saturday last the  
23d inst. a negro man, who calls himself

### Henry Murphy,

About 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, slender make,  
slight visage, has a rolling walk, and bends his  
knees when walking more than is generally  
done—has had the forefinger on the right  
hand broken which has turned it like a hook  
& has made it larger than the others—he has  
also had his ears pierced for the purpose of  
wearing ear rings—Very polite when spoken  
to and fond of liquor—HARRY is a pretty  
good Blacksmith, having for the last four or  
five years been employed in that line—Had on  
when he ran away a green frock coat, consid-  
erably worn, fur hat and a pair of striped  
pantalons—Should the above described runaway  
be taken up in this state and secured in any  
jail so that I get him again, I will give twenty  
dollars reward, but if taken up out of this  
state the above reward will be given.

JOHN CAMPER.

August 30, 1823—

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON  
REASONABLE TERMS.



## THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on  
Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock, A. M.  
from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis  
and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12  
o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th will  
leave Easton by way of Todd's Point, the  
same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore,  
leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and  
continue to leave the above places as follows:  
Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wed-  
nesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays  
and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of  
October, and then leave the above places  
one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark.  
Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford,  
can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from  
Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to pro-  
ceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the  
Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco  
River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next  
morning.

The MARYLAND will commence her route  
from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chester-  
town, on Monday the 10th day of March, leav-  
ing Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every  
Monday, and Chester town 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. 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.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—1t

## REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his  
friends and the public in general, that he has  
removed from the stand heretofore occupied  
by him, to that large and commodious



### Establishment,

at the corner of Washington and  
Goldsborough streets, lately in the tenure of  
Mr. Charles W. Nabb. From the central  
situation of this House, being located in the  
most public part of the Town and opposite to  
the Post Office and Bank, and near to all the  
Public Offices, and from his unwearied en-  
deavours and efforts, (being determined to  
spare neither labour nor expense) to give  
general satisfaction, he confidently relies on a  
portion of public patronage.—The Buildings and ap-  
paratus are in good order for the reception  
of those who may honour him with their  
custom.—His Stables, which are large and com-  
modious, are now and constantly will be, pro-  
vided with grain and provender of the best  
kind—His Bar is supplied with the best of  
Liquors—His Larder is well stocked and his  
Table will be at all times furnished with the  
best and most choice delicacies and dainties  
of the season, as well as the most substantial  
provisions, served up in the best order—His  
Ostlers and other servants are sober, polite  
and attentive—His Charges will be moderate  
and every endeavour will be used to preserve  
order—Horses, Hacks and Gigs, with careful  
drivers, will be furnished to convey travellers  
to any part of the peninsula—Private Rooms  
may be always obtained and private parties  
accommodated at the shortest notice—Board  
may be had on reasonable terms by the day,  
week, month, or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 1t

## To be Leased,

For a term of one or more years, from the  
1st of January next:



### TAVERN IN CAMBRIDGE

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson,  
situated in a convenient and central part of  
the town, and containing, exclusive of garret,  
and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent  
rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long.

It is confidently believed, that the zeal and  
energy which have been displayed in the re-  
cent improvements of the town, will continue;  
and that, from its Geographical advantages,  
Cambridge will necessarily become the rendez-  
vous of a majority of travellers between the  
southern and northern sections of our  
peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance,  
now established, are more extensively known;  
from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that  
an enterprising man, with competent resour-  
ces to conduct such an establishment, would do  
a large and profitable business.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, E. S. Md.

August 16, 1823.

### A GOOD COOK FOR SALE.

A healthy young Woman without children,  
who can be recommended as an excellent  
cook, and who is well acquainted with wash-  
ing, ironing and other House work, and has  
also been accustomed to work on a farm, will  
be sold upon reasonable terms, to a bona fide  
resident of the State of Maryland, who pur-  
chases for his own use.—From the same person  
may be purchased a number of young Negroes  
of both sexes—Apply to the Printer.

August 9—1t

## For Sale,

On advantageous terms, the best Farm in  
the North East section of Talbot county.  
For further information enquire of the Prin-  
ter.

August 23—1t

## Notice.

The creditors of the late Benjamin W. Le-  
Compte, deceased, are hereby notified that  
there will be a dividend on the whole of the  
personal estate of Benjamin W. LeCompte,  
deceased, on the 20th of September, 1823.  
All persons who have not deposited their  
claims in the Register's Office of Dorchester  
county, are requested to do so, on or before  
the first of September next.

JOHN H. HOOPER, Ex'r.  
of Benj. W. LeCompte, dec'd.  
August 23—3w

## Education.

### Mr. NICHOLAS DONNELLY

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gen-  
tlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he in-  
tends to teach a course of

### English Grammar,

(Thirty-six Lessons, two hours each.)

On that much esteemed plan of Mr. J. Green-  
leaf, provided he can get twenty subscribers.  
Tuition per said course \$4. On the same  
terms he intends to teach a class in Cambridge.  
For further particulars the inhabitants of both  
places are requested to call on the Rev. Joseph  
Scull & Lambert Clayland, Esq. Easton. Per-  
sons wishing to become Scholars, can leave  
their names with the aforesaid gentlemen.  
Tuition will commence in Easton on the 1st  
day of October. Same week in Cambridge.  
August 9th, 1823

## Notice.

By virtue of a covenant in a deed of Inden-  
ture made and executed by Joseph Anthony,  
to the President and Directors of the Bank  
of Caroline, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th  
day of September next, for cash, between the  
hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. in the village  
of Denton, at the Court House door—the fol-  
lowing tracts and parts of tracts of Land in  
Caroline county, or so much thereof as will  
satisfy a claim held by the Bank of Caroline  
against the said Lands, viz: part of a tract  
originally called Pearson's Chance, but now in  
virtue of a reserve called Anthony & Carey,  
or by whatsoever name or names the same may  
be called, containing 128 Acres of land, more  
or less: also one other tract or part of a tract  
adjoining the aforesaid land, supposed to con-  
tain 17 Acres more or less, let the same be  
called or known by whatsoever name or  
names it may be. The said land formerly  
belonged to the said Joseph Anthony, decas-  
ed, and were deced by him to the said Bank  
to secure the said claim. The President and  
Directors of the said Bank will therefore give  
the purchaser or purchasers a good title to  
said Land or so much as shall be sold.

By order of the President and Directors of  
said Bank, JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.  
Bank of Caroline, Denton,  
July 12, 1823 ts

## Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of this county as  
a runaway, sometime in April last, a negro  
woman, who calls herself

HENRIETTA TILGHMAN;

Said Henrietta is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet  
3 or 4 inches high, about 22 years of age—had  
on when committed an old cross barred do-  
mestic dress—says she is free and came from  
Philadelphia.—The owner of the above de-  
scribed negro is requested to come forward,  
prove his property and release her from Jail,  
otherwise she will be discharged according to  
the act of Assembly of this state.

E. N. HAMBLETON,  
Sheriff of Talbot county, Md.

Easton, July 12th, 1823.

## Mr. Hoffman's

### COURSE OF PUBLIC LECTURES,

Will commence on the 1st of October next.  
The Course will occupy four months. Days  
of Lecturing, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and  
Saturday in each week. For the accommoda-  
tion of Gentlemen living out of the city, who  
may come after the commencement of the  
course the lectures will be repeated, unless  
at too late a season.

Members of his Law Institute are informed  
that a *Moot Court* will be established in Oc-  
tober next, and that they are entitled to tickets  
to the public course.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Coale and Mr. Lu-  
cas.

Baltimore, August 16—8w

### STATE OF MARYLAND,

#### Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of  
the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the  
county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of  
RICHARD BAKER, of the county aforesaid,  
praying the benefit of the Act for the relief  
of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November  
session, in the year eighteen hundred & five,  
and the several supplements thereto, on the  
terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule  
of his property and a list of his creditors on  
oath, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed  
to his petition, and the said petitioner having  
satisfied me that he has resided in the state  
aforesaid for the period of two years immedi-  
ately preceding his application, and the Jailer  
having certified that the said petitioner is in  
his custody for debt only, and the said peti-  
tioner having given bond with sufficient secu-  
rity for his personal appearance at Talbot  
county court, on the first Saturday of Novem-  
ber term next, to answer such allegations as  
may be made against him by his creditors. I  
do therefore order and adjudge that the said  
Richard Baker, be discharged from his im-  
prisonment, and he by causing a copy of this  
order to be inserted in one of the Easton  
newspapers four weeks successively, at least  
three months before the said first Saturday  
of November term next—give notice to his  
creditors to appear before the said county  
court, on the first Saturday in said Court, in  
the forenoon, for the purpose of recommend-  
ing a Trustee for the benefit of said creditors,  
and to show cause, if any they have, why the  
said petitioner should not have the full benefit  
of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for  
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" and the  
several supplements thereto.

Given under my hand this 5th day of Au-  
gust, in the year of our Lord, 1823.

LAMBERT REARDON.

August 9—

## Notice to Creditors.

In obedience to the law and the order of  
the Honorable the Orphans Court, of Dor-  
chester county. This is to give notice that the  
subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained  
from the Orphans' Court of said county, on  
the personal Estate of Charles K. Bryan, late of said  
county, deceased—all persons having claims  
against the said deceased, are hereby warned  
to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers  
thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st  
Monday in March next, they may otherwise  
be excluded from all benefit of said estate.  
Persons indebted are requested to make im-  
mediate payment to the subscriber, as indulgence  
cannot be given. Given under my hand this  
20th day of August, Anno Domini, 1823.

JAMES BRYAN, Ex'r.  
of Charles K. Bryan, dec'd.  
August 30—3w

## For Rent,

### THE NEXT YEAR.

That large, convenient and com-  
fortable BRICK HOUSE in Cam-  
bridge, where Mr. Robert Wallace  
now lives, opposite to Dr. White's  
Store. There is a large and valuable GAR-  
DEN attached to the House, and a GRASS  
LOT to the Stable and Carriage House.—The  
terms will be very reasonable.

The Subscriber will sell on a credit of sev-  
eral years, the property owned by him at East-  
on Point, consisting of a convenient  
and comfortable Dwelling HOUSE  
and GARDEN, and two LOTS of  
Ground, with the greater part of the  
Wharf that used to belong to Captain Samuel  
Thomas—This property will suit any person  
disposed to keep a Public House, a Packet or  
a Lumber Yard.—The Lot next to the Wharf  
is large enough for a Lumber Yard, Dwelling  
House, Granary, &c. Possession may be had  
immediately.

I have also, 2 or 3 FARMS to rent for next  
year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 2, 1823.

## To Rent,

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE DWELLING HOUSE in the  
Town of Easton, lately occupied by  
Dr. Samuel T. Kemp—the property  
is in good repair, and has an excellent  
Garden attached to it—Any person wishing to  
rent the same, can view the premises for  
themselves, and be informed of the terms by  
applying to Lambert Reardon or to the sub-  
scriber.

JOHN KEMP.

August 9—1t

## TO RENT,

### That large and Commodious

### Establishment,

in Centreville, which has been oc-  
cupied for the last ten years by Mr. Samuel  
Chaplin, the present tenant, this house per-  
haps stands in the highest repute of any on  
the Eastern Shore, and has the command of a  
very great share of custom—a man of capital  
has now an opportunity of investing his money  
to an advantage. For particulars enquire of  
the present tenant or the subscriber near Cen-<



# 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. VI:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1823.

NO. 39.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
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.

## To the Voters OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Gratitude for the good opinion of me, which you have manifested on former occasions, and a desire to exert my best abilities in support of those rights, privileges and immunities, which are the precious and sacred boast of a free people, induce me to offer you my services as a Delegate to your next General Assembly. I address myself to you all, of whatever party—but especially to such as are still determined to lend their aid in support of wise measures, and correct and liberal principles, as opposed to shallow minded policy, intrigue and popularity seeking—believing that there is still virtue left in the land, and that, when you are called on to give your votes, your question with respect to a candidate, will be, *is he honest, is he deserving?* and not, *is he rich, is he in favor with A. B. or C. or has he been nominated by the Caucus?* It may be proper to let you know my sentiments with regard to certain points on which you may differ in opinion—and you may rely that if you choose me, you shall know your man with respect to the following particulars:

1. I am a staunch, thorough-going Republican, and shall oppose "pugnis et calcibus," any one and every one, who dares bring in a bill or propose a measure, in aught subversive of the freedom and simplicity of our Republican institutions.
2. I am a friend to internal improvement—I will do all I can for Canals—I will find a way to as many markets for your wheat as you have bachelors, rather than you should be defrauded of the just price of your labour.
3. I am decidedly opposed to our Penitentiary system as it now stands. I can see no good in fattening rascals who would starve by plying. I shall be, hand and voice, in favor of erecting a Tread Mill, as soon as carpenters and blacksmiths can put one together.
4. The Jew Bill—I shall oppose it under what modification soever, as long as there is christian blood in my veins. I am resolved, as far as I have any hand in the business, that the State of Maryland shall continue a christian state, governed by christian rulers.
5. I am in favour of reducing the members of the House of Delegates, provided that, in so doing, no advantage be given to Baltimore, or the larger counties, beyond what they now enjoy. I shall not, however, follow the example of some of our young members, who are eternally proposing alterations & amendments to the constitution, merely to show how much wiser they are than the men who made it.
6. I look upon the law passed by Congress levying postage on all letters carried by steam boats, packets, &c. to be a scurvy imposition that ought not to be put up with. I will do all I can by way of memorial, petition, remonstrance, &c. to have it repealed.
7. Last but not least—I have thought Gen. Jackson to be the properest man for President of the United States—but as it appears that *Old Hickory* is not likely to go down, I shall be in favor of JAMES MONROE, as the only one among the other candidates who is by any means fit for the office; and shall advocate his cause to the utmost of my abilities, should the merits of the several candidates become a subject of discussion in the House. I shall set my face, inflexibly, against all caucus nominations. We send men to Congress to make its laws and take care of our interests, not to dictate to us who we shall choose for President. I have no idea of such impudent assumption of authority.
8. I have always been a warm friend to Schools.—To keep the common people in ignorance is the policy of a despot, not a republican government.—Instead of diminishing the paltry sum now appropriated to literary institutions, I shall be for doubling it at least.

Fellow Citizens, these are the pretensions of the man who offers himself for your suffrages. Try him, and if you do not find him true blue he will never ask for your confidence again. Fellow Citizens, I shall appear before you among the other candidates for your favor at different times & in different places, to explain my pretensions more fully, between now and the day of election.

Your Obedient Servant,

STEPHEN DARDEN.

Talbot county, Sept. 6, 1823.

## \$200 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday night last, a negro girl, named HARRIOTT BENTLY, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, a bright mulatto with a rough skin, a neat person & rather slender; active and accustomed to housework and the care of children. She has robbed her mistress of between 30 and \$40, principally in notes of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, contained in a curiously wrought purse of silk of green shades of knit work, also clothing belonging to her late mistress, among others as follows: 8 linnen, partly made up marked C. Hensley in durable ink, cotton stockings marked with silk, 2 white muslin dresses, one worked at the flounce with green worsted, the other with blue cotton and 4 or 5 others of white muslin more or less worked—Also, a number of muslin ruffs, an India muslin robe and a new straw bonnet. Her own clothing principally new, consisting of a jacket and petticoat of plain brown and one figured blue bombazette, two domestic ditto, one blue cross barred & the other striped, and a variety of other clothing.—The above reward will be given if taken out of the state and lodged in jail at Easton, Md. or \$100 if taken in the state and delivered to the subscriber.

WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN, Agent.  
for Mrs. H. M. Tilghman.

September 5—17

## PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON  
REASONABLE TERMS.

From the London Magazine for July.

### An Heiress in Jeopardy.

How much of human hostility depends upon this circumstance—distance! If the most bitter enemies were to come into contact, how much their ideas of each other would be chastened and corrected! They would mutually amend their erroneous impressions; see much to admire and much to imitate in each other; and half the animosity which sheds its baneful influence on society would fade away and be forgotten. It was one day when I was about seven years old, after an unusual bustle in the family mansion, and my being arrayed in a black frock, much to my inconvenience, in the hot month of August, that I was told my asthmatic old uncle had gone off like a lamb, and that I was the heiress to ten thousand pounds per annum. This information, given with an air of infinite importance, made no great impression upon me at the time; and in spite of the circumstances being regularly dwelt on by my French governess at Camden House after every hideous misdeed, I had thought little or nothing on the subject, till at the age of eighteen I was called on to bid adieu to Levizac and piqueuses, and hear my uncle's will read by my guardian.

It furnished me, indeed, with ample materials for thinking. Dr. Marrowfat's face, neither human nor divine—I see it before me while I am writing—appeared positively frightful while he recited its monstrous contents. It appeared, that my father and uncle, though brothers, had wrangled and jangled through life; and that the only subject upon which they ever agreed was, to support the dignity of the Vavasour family. That in a moment of unprecedented union, they had determined that, as the title fell to my cousin Edgar, and the estates to me, to keep both united in the family we should marry. And it seemed whichever party violated these precious conditions was actually dependent on the other for bread and butter. When I first heard of this pious arrangement, I blessed myself, and Sir Edgar cursed himself. A passionate overbearing dissolute young man, thought I, for a husband; for a husband of an orphan, of a girl, who has not a nearer relative than himself in the world; who has no father to advise her, no mother to support her. A professed rake, too: who will merely view me as an incumbrance on his estate—who will think no love, no confidence, no respect, due to me—who will insult my feelings, deride my sentiments, and wither with unkindness the best affections of my nature! No—I concluded, as my constitutional levity returned—I have the greatest possible respect for guardians, revere their office, and tremble at their authority; but to make myself wretched merely to please them; No, no—I positively cannot think of it.

Well, time, who is no respecter of persons, went on. The gentleman was within a few months of being twenty one; & on the day of his attaining age, he was to say whether it was his pleasure to fulfil the arrangement. My opinion, I found, was not to be asked. A rich and titled husband was procured for me, and I was to take him and be thankful. I was musing on my singular situation, when a thought struck me.—Can I not see him and judge of his character unsuspected by himself? This is the season when he pays an annual visit to my god-mother, why not persuade her to let me visit her inco? The idea, strange as it was, was instantly acted on; and a week saw me at Vale Royal, without carriage, without horses, without servants, to all appearance a girl of no pretensions or expectations, and avowedly dependent on a distant relation.

To this hour, I remember my heart beating audibly as I descended to the dining room, where I was to see, for the first time, the arbiter of my fate; and I never shall forget my start of surprise, when a pale, gentlemanly and rather reserved young man, in apparent ill health, was introduced to me as the noisy, dissolute, distracting, and distracted baronet. Precisely have I been hoaxed, thought I, as, after a long, and rather interesting conversation with Sir Edgar, I, with the other ladies, left the room. Days rolled on in succession. Chance continually brought us together, and Prudence began to whisper, 'you had better return home.' Still I lingered—till one evening, towards the close of a long tete a tete conversation, on my saying, 'that I never considered money and happiness as synonymous terms, and thought it very possible to live on 500 a year,' he replied, 'one admission more—could you live on it with me? You are doubtless acquainted, he continued with increasing emotion, 'with my unhappy situation, but not perhaps aware, that revolting from an union with Miss Vavasour, I have resolved on taking orders and accepting a living from a friend. If, foregoing more brilliant prospects, you would condescend to share my retirement—'His manner, the moment the lovely scene which surrounded us, all combined against me; and Heaven knows what answer I might have been hurried into, had I not got out, with a gaiety foreign to my heart, 'I can say nothing to you, till you have, in person, explained your sentiments to Miss Vavasour.

See her at once? 'But why, he? exclaimed, 'could seeing her again and again ever reconcile me to her manners, habits and sentiments? or any sum of money however large, induce me to place at the head of my table a hump backed blue in green spectacles?'—'Hump backed!' 'Yes, from her cradle. But your colour. Do you know her?' 'Intimately. She's my most particular friend!' 'I sincerely beg your pardon. What an unlucky dog I am. I hope you're not offended?' 'Offended! Oh no—not offended. Hump backed, good Heavens! not the least offended. Hump backed of all the things in the world.' and I involuntarily gave a glance towards the glass. 'I had no conception,' he resumed, as soon as he could collect himself, 'that there was any acquaintance.' 'The most intimate possible,' I returned; 'and I can assure you that you have been represented to her, as the most dissolute, passionate, awkward, ill-disposed young man breathing.' 'The devil!' 'Don't swear, but hear me. See your cousin. You will find yourself mistaken. Further, at present, this deponent saith not; and, with a face ludicrously distorted with an attempt to smile when I was monstrously inclined to cry, I escaped to my own room. We did not meet again; for the next morning, in an enviable frame of mind, I returned home.

Not many weeks afterwards, Sir Edgar came of age. The bells were ringing blithely in the breeze—the tenants were carousing on the lawn—when he drove up to the door. My eye was taken. With a large pair of green spectacles on my nose in a darkened room, near a table covered with ponderous volumes, I prepared for this tremendous interview. After hems and hahs innumerable, and with confusion the most distressing to himself and the most amusing to me, he gave me to understand he could not fulfil the engagement made for him, and regretted it had ever been contemplated. 'No, no,' said I in a voice that made him start, and drawing up the blinds, 'No, no, it is preposterous to suppose Sir Edgar Vavasour would ever connect himself with an ill-bred, awkward, and hump backed girl.' Exclamations, and explanations, laughter and rillery—intermixed with more serious feelings—followed; but the result of it all was—that—that—we are married. ELLEN.

From the Trenton Emporium.

### FREE MASONRY.

The ark of Free Masonry has often been assailed, with the utmost virulence. Calumniators have employed their pens, dipped in the venom of malice, to pollute its purity. Their Satanic shafts have been levelled against its very vitals. But amidst all these attacks, it has remained unshaken, and standing on the pillars of peace and benevolence, defies the feeble assaults of his enemies. Here the attributes, order, harmony, truth, and purity are blended together like colors in the rainbow, forming an arch of unrivalled beauty. But the objector coming forward, says, it is a secret, and therefore a violation of the command 'let your light shine before men.' But let us weigh this objection, and discover its fallacy. How are we to 'let our light shine before men?'—By living a life correspondent to our profession. Let us scrutinize the life of the genuine mason.—We behold him actuated by principles that dignify and exalt human nature; moved by those feelings, which only arise in a heart imbued with the most refined benevolence, and possessed with the greatest purity of intention. Therefore the mason does 'let his light shine before men.' Can any one doubt this assertion? I would ask what have the masons done in New Haven, Connecticut, [and Wingham, Ct.] and in Louisville, Kentucky? They have formed a Missionary Society, whose operations will undoubtedly be co-extensive with the globe, and whose influence will be felt in the most remote corners of the earth. Does not this display benevolence of soul, and a flame of love kindled by heaven's own fire? This spark has long glowed in their bosoms, till at length it burst forth in a resistless flame, which, like the electric fluid, will communicate from bosom to bosom, and from lodge to lodge, until every free mason from Maine to New Orleans, shall listen to the cry of distress, wafted to America from the shores of Western Asia. Will any object, because it has not manifested itself before? I would ask why has the fire of benevolence been so long concealed in the christian's heart? This interrogatory is equally applicable to both, and the same reason may be assigned.—That darkness which has so long brooded over the world, is now retiring before the full blaze of sacred truth, and the morning star of masonry begins to shine forth in its native beauty. But the objector continues 'this is not the character of every member of that fraternity.' I would ask, is there any association of men in this polluted world, whose purity remains unsullied? Where shall we look? Not among any society of fallen man, not even in the church. Therefore, this objection can have no greater weight than it would if brought against the truth of the christian religion. Dare any one inveigh against Christ, and his disciples, because a vile traitor was

found in their number? Why then is this uncharitable disposition manifested towards the members of the masonic fraternity? The fact that it is a secret does no more militate against masonry than it does against the councils of the cabinet, because every subject is not acquainted with them. What would be said of a commanding officer in the army, or navy, who should disclose all his important plans to every soldier and servant? All would at once say that the disclosure would have a direct tendency to defeat his own plans, and ruin his country. The same would be said of national councils, should their members blazon abroad every secret and design. Then why is the mason calumniated because he does not develop the secret mysteries of his fraternity? Should we tear the veil from its sanctuary, how soon would it be polluted by the unhallowed touch. Impostors would entrench themselves in its purity, and avail themselves of the true mason's rights. Is the exclusion of females brought forward as an objection? It is nugatory. For this is necessary to silence the venomous tongue of slander and calumny. The argument of Gamaliel, clothed in all its force, stands up in defence of masonry. 'For if this council or this work be of men, it will come to naught.' But how far otherwise has it been. Masonry and the doctrines of the Bible have remained unsullied and unmoved, while the empires and all the ensigns of royalty and the splendid association of men have been corrupted and buried in oblivion. The presiding wing of Providence has long brooded over this fraternity, and sheltered it from impending ruin.—This proves that it has been designed by the Supreme Arbiter of events, as a mighty engine to demolish the kingdom of Satan.—The morn of masonic exertions has already begun to dawn, and soon the arrows of light will pierce the kingdom of the prince of darkness. No longer, I trust, can it be said to that fraternity, in the language of contempt; shew us your fruit, that we may judge. No; that tree transplanted in a soil like America, can no longer cease to produce the richest fruit. That vine will soon send forth its branches to the ends of the earth loaded with its choicest clusters.

It is asked, what are the advantages of masonry? I answer the true principles of masonry have a tendency to make men wiser, better and happier. They war against that fiend-like spirit, which reigns in the depraved heart of man, and even stays the hand lifted in vengeance against his neighbor. How many cobscinded for perpetual imprisonment have been released by discovering their claims to fraternal protection? How many doomed to roam around the stake, to writhe upon the rack, and to agonize under the torturing hand of savage cruelty, have regained their freedom by exhibiting the ties which hold free masonry inviolate.—The burnished steel levelled at the heart of a brother, has often been withdrawn upon the discovery of true masonic signs. From whence results such advantages? Can a corrupt fountain send forth pure streams? Can an association calculated to foster the corrupt propensities of our nature, as has been said of this, overflow with such pure benevolence?

The conclusion in favor of masonry indeed, seems almost irresistibly to force itself upon the mind of every reflecting person. But it will operate more gloriously in spreading the gospel among the heathen nations. The Masonic Missionary may go into Arabia, that strong hold of Mahomedanism; and preach Jesus Christ crucified, even around the great imposter's tomb, and gain the attention of his brethren; where other persons from christian nations would be instantly massacred. But another objection is brought forward. It is said that this benevolence flows from selfish principles; because their charity is confined to the members of their own institution. But this assertion may be proved incorrect. Should we even allow it to be true, the principles must be commendable. For the apostle says 'as we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith.' This proves, that a pious brother is to be preferred in christian charity. Why have not the fraternity of masons the same right as had the followers of the disciples of Christ? Therefore this objection would have as great a bearing against the christian religion as masonry. Hence let all opposers to the institution of free masonry listen to the advice of Gamaliel, the Jewish Rabbi, 'if this work be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.'

New York, August 27.

### An original Portrait of Columbus.

We are highly gratified to state, that by the last arrival from Spain our country is put in possession of an original and celebrated likeness of Columbus. Its more particular history has been forwarded to Washington, where the picture is destined to add to those already in the Capitol. By a certificate from the President of the National Museum of Seville, verified at the office of the Political Chief of that city, and which is attached to the canvass, we observe that it is identified in all its parts as an original, and by

the same master who produced the full length likeness of Columbus which is still in Seville.—The certificate further states, that this is the same that was in the Cartuja.

It is presented to the nation by George G. Barrell, Esq. United States Consul at Malaga, who secured the possession of it at Seville, by the aid of the prior of the Cartuja, when that institution suffered suppression.

The painting itself manifests the hand of a master, and is well preserved; but its chief value consists in its being an original and true likeness of Columbus; as such to Americans it must be deemed a valuable acquisition—and to the votaries of painting a triumph of their art, which possesses thus a faculty to rob from the grave that portion of its terrors which it derives from oblivion.

### DR. HAMILTON.

The Providence Journal furnishes us with the following narrative of this man, who has at length run his race, and is likely to receive the punishment due to his vile conduct. In the year 1820, a man answering the description of Dr. Hamilton, made his appearance in the town of Florence, Alabama, calling himself Dr. John R. Bedford & announced himself in the Gazette, as a practitioner of medicine and surgery. There was at the time four regular physicians in Florence, all in good repute, and as they were considered sufficient for the place, Doctor Bedford was advised by the good citizens to remove to a new settlement called the Big Spring, which was destitute of a medical man and sometimes very sickly. Under these circumstances, Doctor Bedford thought the village might be capable of affording some advantages to the emigrant, and accordingly he soon located himself at the place in question. His entrance was made welcome by the inhabitants of the village, who, being anxious to retain so valuable a member of society, failed not to extend to him every courtesy and attention due to a gentleman. The Doctor had not been at Big Spring long before he concluded to make a permanent settlement, in order to do which, he took it into his head that he must needs marry.—There was in the village a beautiful young lady of rare accomplishments, and refined education, who soon ensnared the willing heart of the Doctor: she possessed an estate worth about twenty thousand dollars, which, of all things, most delighted the fancy of our hero. He addressed her, she consented, the preliminaries were soon settled, but before the knot could be tied, business of importance called him to Nashville. On his return home, he unfortunately stopped at Florence to visit those kind friends, by whose advice he had made his fortune. Whilst dining at Florence Inn, a man from Kentucky took his seat at the table, who instantly recognised Dr. Bedford, to be his old friend, Mr. William Talbot of Lexington, Ky. a professor of the art and mystery of swordswining. The Kentuckian was delighted to meet him, inquired very solicitously after his health, and observed, that but a week since, he had the pleasure of calling on his wife and family at Lexington; who, he assured him, were all well. The doctor was confounded, protested the gentleman was mistaken in the person, and declared most vehemently that he would prosecute him if he dared to utter such falsehoods. The Kentuckian was not easily moved by such threats, and continued to reiterate what he had previously stated. The confusion of the Doctor was so great, he could not finish his dinner, but hastily departed to institute a suit against the man who had uttered such outrageous libels; and that was the last seen of him by the citizens of Florence.

In the mean time Dr. Bedford repaired to Big Spring, where he borrowed a carriage with horses, and a negro servant of a gentleman into whose good graces he had initiated himself, telling him that a person in Tennessee had sent for him, to operate in a case of lithotomy, which rendered it important that he should depart post haste. Since then, the inhabitants of Big Spring have not been honored by a visit from Dr. Bedford, nor has the gentleman heard of his carriage, horses or negro.

The Kentuckian stated, that he and Bedford, who had a wife and two children, were employed in the same shop more than a year, when the former was discharged, in consequence of his ignorance of the trade, and consequent inability to perform the duties assigned to him; and that since his departure he had frequently heard of his practising medicine, by authority of a patent right which he had purchased of a Dr. Thompson of Boston. This statement at the time was considered doubtful by many, and there being some anxiety manifested on the subject, an examination was entered into, when it was ascertained that Bedford came to Lexington in the year 1818 assuming the name of Talbot, bringing with him his wife and her mother, Mrs. Jackson, who were formerly of Lexington, D. C.; that Miss Jackson brought him an estate at the time of her marriage, in negroes and other property, amounting to about thirty thousand dollars, which he had squandered away, and then abandoned her in a land of strangers. From the description of the man and the notoriety of his character there can be no doubt that Dr. James



Hamilton, alias John Randolph Bedford, alias C. Gallop, is the same Dr. Bedford who flourished at Big Spring, and the same William Talbot, cordwainer, who fled from Kentucky.

## FOREIGN.

### Late and Important from Europe.

By the ship Franklin, Graham, arrived at Baltimore on the 7th instant, in 41 days from Liverpool—London dates to the 26th July, have been received, from which the following important extracts are taken.

The London Globe of July 26 says:—"We learn that an eminent person has received assurances that a negotiation is pending between the Cortes at Cadiz and the French. The basis of this negotiation is said to be the return of FERDINAND to Madrid, and a guarantee for the personal safety and property of the Constitutional party. We give this intelligence as we have received it."

The same paper says—"It has been ascertained by the Spanish Legation that Cadiz is amply provisioned for 3 months."

There has been a misunderstanding between the blockading squadron and a British frigate, respecting the attempted passage of some British ships into Cadiz. The frigate fully succeeded in obtaining them a passage into the port. The American vessels totally disregard the blockade, and pass in and out just as they please."

Brussels papers to the 22d July speak not only of the great activity displayed by the French government in pressing troops of every description from the northern frontiers towards Spain, but of its incessant exertion to increase the army generally.

A letter from Rome of the 10th July, says, "The news that I have received of his Holiness is very favorable. The fever has ceased, his appetite returned, and every thing gives hopes that the church will preserve its august chief."

### LONDON, July 26.

We have this morning received by express Paris papers and letters of Thursday, and the Pilot of yesterday, which brings us intelligence of more general interest and importance than has lately been received through that channel. They prove the activity with which the guerillas, now the French troops are scattered through the extremities of Spain, begin to act in the centre of the kingdom. The Empecinado, whose entrance into Coria, and subsequent capture, we some time ago announced, has marched upon the large city of Valladolid, where a great number of persons had been arrested for Constitutional opinions, liberated the prisoners who joined themselves to his forces, the only means, as by experience they now find of securing themselves from the persecution which the silly faction are enabled under the protection of the French troops, to carry on. Huente and Sacedon, two places fifty or sixty miles from Madrid, have also been entered by Constitutional partisans, of whom the Castiles are full. Mina's health, we are happy to find, is nearly restored; and Moseley, who writes from before Barcelona, under date of the 18th July, has nothing to tell but the capture of a Spanish privateer, and the little islands of Meilas, near Rosas. He tells us too, that Cardona, a second or third rate fortress, which was betrayed to him, as we some time since mentioned, was found provisioned for a year—a circumstance introduced to prove the value of the capture, but which also furnishes strong presumptive evidence that the more important places, such as Figueras, Barcelona, and Hostalrich, have been carefully supplied. The papers contain the third Proclamation of Morillo's, dated the 8th July, in which he declares his intention to join the French, still protesting very loudly against all revenge & persecutions for matters of opinions and past transactions. His recognition of the Regency of Madrid was received at Madrid on the 17th; dated Lugo, the 11th.

An English passenger by the *Augusta* has arrived in London, and he says, that on the 15th instant, the French, to the number of 4,000 men, attacked the Spanish army, in the neighbourhood of Corunna, and after a severe action compelled them to retire within the fortifications, from which a heavy fire was immediately opened on the invaders, and which continued with little intermission during that and the following day. At five o'clock in the morning of the 17th, the firing was renewed, and at the same time the *Augusta* sailed. During the day a boat came off to her and stated that the French had already lost 700 men killed and wounded, and that the Constitutionalists were both able and determined to defend the place. The *Augusta* was still in sight of Corunna on the evening of the 17th, at which time the firing, from the quantity of smoke, appeared to be more extended, and was extremely heavy. This was the state of affairs at Corunna on the 17th in the evening.

The following extract from our private letter, received this forenoon from Paris, will satisfy, in some measure, the anxiety entertained by the public respecting the actual state of affairs at Corunna.

Paris, July 24.

"Intelligence has been received here this afternoon, that General Quiroga had endeavored to impede the advance of the French force upon Corunna, but had been repulsed with considerable loss, and that the corps of General Bourke has already invested the place. It would appear that the intelligence received here on Monday, from Bordeaux, stating the entrance of the French into Corunna was premature."

### EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

This morning we received the French papers of Thursday, by express. The following are extracts.

From the *Moniteur*—(OFFICIAL.)

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

Report of the Major General of the Army of the Pyrenees to the Minister of War.

MADRID, July 18, 1823.

"Monseigneur—Some remains of the corps of Lopez Banos having united and again appeared in the county of Niebla, where there are several small ports that furnish provisions to Cadiz, M. de Bourmont dispatched a force against that district, and confided the command to Staff Colonel the Marquis de Couflans."

After several rapid marches, during which time the enemy constantly retired before our troops, at length they came up with him at Trigueros, where he appeared disposed to defend himself, but on the first discharge from our trauilleurs, the enemy took to flight.

M. de Couflans then marched on Ayamonte with such promptitude, that the Political Chief, in the haste to save himself, was not able to carry off his papers and the fort of Ayamonte, armed and provisioned, has fallen into our power. We have found several guns and ammunition, as well as a considerable number of small barks, which will be usefully employed before Cadiz."

The garrison and fort of Ayamonte were principally composed of artillerymen; the officers fled, and the soldiers surrendered, expressing their desire to serve the king. They have been marched towards Seville. After the occupation of Ayamonte, M. de Couflans pushed a reconnaissance on the small fort of Paymago, situated at the entry of the mountains, where he hoped to find more of the munitions of war. After having scoured the country in every sense, he left some troops, principally Spaniards, to guard the several points."

Generals Bourmont and Bourdesouille state that in consequence of the resources in projectiles found at Ayamonte, and that which they have brought from Cadiz, they will commence the bombardment of Cadiz on the 25th of this month. Count Bourdesouille praises highly the zeal of the marine in supporting him. All shew the utmost devotion."

Major General Count GUILLEMI-NOT."

From the *Moniteur* of July 23.—Official part.

Report of the Major General of the army of the Pyrenees to the Minister of War.

MADRID, July 17.

Conformably to the hope which I expressed to your Excellency in my report of the 12th, General Morillo has renounced the defence of the cause of the Cortes. General Bourke found him at Lugo on the 10th of this month. They have made together suitable arrangements for the operations in Galicia; and one of his confidential officers has just come to his Royal Highness to give assurances of the devotedness of this General, and to declare that he recognizes the Regency, to which he also brings despatches. Your Excellency will find annexed the last Proclamation of General Morillo, dated July 8. At the same time he has sent in all directions to endeavor to recall to their duty the several revolutionary detachments which before made part of the corps under his command."

The result of the news which I announce to your Excellency, has been the entrance of our troops into Galicia without experiencing any resistance which the natural obstacles that defend that province seemed to announce. It cannot fail besides, to have an influence on the surrender of Corunna, and the pacification of all that part of Spain."

General Morillo has joined the troops of General Bourke with 3000 men. The greatest demoralization prevails among those that have abandoned him; it is to be hoped also that his example will be followed by other Generals who still obey the Cortes. According to the last accounts from Gen. Bourdesouille, the blockade of Cadiz is now as well formed by sea as by land. Thus the population and the troops will be reduced to subsist on the magazines. Labourers are employed night and day at Seville, in the ports and fleet, to organize the light vessels, and whatever can promote the operations; all the Spanish workmen and materials that can be procured are made use of."

It seems that the greatest misunderstanding prevails at St. Sebastian among the Officers and even among the troops of the garrison. The brigade of Schoeffer having been relieved before that place by that of the 2d corps of Reserve, commanded by M. de Millet it has marched to take its position before Santona."

Your Excellency will find the Bulletin of the army annexed."

The Major General Count GUILLEMI-NOT."

PORT ST. MARIE, July 14.

Two frigates and a French vessel have arrived this morning from Toulon, before Cadiz. By means of this reinforcement the squadron of Admiral Hamelin now consists of 4 frigates and 2 ships of war. We wait with great impatience the small vessels and shallops, which are daily expected, with a great number of Cannoniers, which the General in Chief has demanded from Seville and on whose arrival the attack on the isle, and the bombardment of Cadiz will commence."

Within the last two days two pieces of cannon have been placed on the Fort of St. Catherine, to defend the approach of the Spanish vessels."

We have now more than 20,000 under the walls of Cadiz—that is three times the strength of the garrison in that place."

The heats are excessive, but our soldiers bear them well."

It is mentioned in a morning paper, upon the authority of private letters, that accounts had reached Madrid from the garrison of Sir W. A. Court having left Seville for Gibraltar on the 10th inst. We can positively state that no such intelligence has reached our government, though the event mentioned is considered extremely probable, from the nature of the instructions last sent to Sir W. A. Court, and the discretionary power intrusted to him. The situation of Ferdinand and of the Royal Family, in such indeed, that we believe Sir William would have proceeded to Gibraltar some time since, had it not been for the difficulty and even danger of travelling through the country."

### Courier, July 26.

The London Courier of July 26, assures its readers that they may rely on the authenticity of the following intelligence—

The French Government have it in contemplation to retrace across the Ebro, and to take up their line of defence along that river. The heavy artillery has been ordered up, to invest the strong positions on that line."

It is the intention of the Duke d'Angouleme to withdraw the troops from before Cadiz, unless there should arise a more favourable prospect of being successful in accommodating the differences between the contending parties in Spain. The dissensions in fact, between the Royalists themselves form almost as strong an impediment to the adjustment of matters, as the dissensions between the Royalists and the Cortes."

It is now more than a month since we first hinted at this circumstance, and on several occasions since we have repeated it. In particular, the letter which we published on Thursday from Madrid, written, as we stated, "by a person well qualified to form a just and impartial estimate of the present and future prospects of Spain," corroborated what we had said. The following passages from that letter disclose important facts:—

"The French are not masters here. The violent party which continues to urge the Regency to acts of arbitrary power, finds no support in the Duke d'Angouleme, or his adherents. They are anxious to negotiate with the more moderate party of the Cortes; and to endeavor to save the King's life, by giving favourable terms to the former. The supporters of arbitrary power are decidedly averse to any treaty with the rebels in Cadiz. It remains to be seen whether the French party will have power enough to oppose successfully their more violent friends and allies."

"The fact is, that this delay bears most heavily on the French finances, and necessarily must in a short time, force that Power either to join the advocates of arbitrary despotism, or to leave the contending parties to settle matters with the Cortes as they may."

We will not pretend to say (adds the Courier) how far events may change the intentions of France, but it is certain that if there should appear no chance of a speedy conciliation of parties, what we have above stated will be the course adopted. The French decidedly support only the more moderate Royalists."

It is true that the 20th Light Corps shewed symptoms of mutiny at Bayonne. Fifty one of them deserted, in consequence of Marshal Lauriston's refusing permission for the Regiment to join the campaign in Spain."

The French army has been remarkably healthy, which is ascribed to the unusual coolness of the season."

### FIGHT OF CORUNNA.

The following has been posted up at Lloyd's: "BRISTOL, July 25—arrived L'A. treveda, Cortienno from Corunna; sailed on the morning of the 18th inst. with despatches. Up to that period the attempts of the French upon Corunna had been repulsed with considerable loss, and their advanced troops were retreating."

The London Globe of July 26, says:—"We have just seen a gentleman who left Corunna on the 18th in the *Atreveda*. The French were repulsed with great loss. Our informant states, that they left upon the field 130 wagon loads of dead. On the 19th the *Atreveda* was still in sight of Corunna, & the Constitutional flag was flying. All the cannon at Ferrol, with the exception of two pieces, had been removed before the French obtained possession of the town. No immediate communication from our brave countryman Sir Robert Wilson has been received, but as he received only a flesh wound in the thigh, it is hoped that he soon may be enabled to renew his useful services."

The following is an extract from a letter received by an eminent Mercantile House in the city, dated Plymouth July 22—

"A Spanish schooner has just arrived in 6 days from Corunna; the report is, that there had been some severe fighting in that neighbourhood, and that the French had been repulsed in their attack on the town, but that Sir Robert Wilson had been wounded in the thigh during the action. Sir Robert remained at Corunna when the vessel left."

Another letter from Plymouth says, "Important news has just arrived here, but from the little time that remains before the departure of the post, it will be impossible to learn correct particulars. According to rumour, there have been three engagements near Corunna, or immediately before the place, between the French and Spanish forces, and that the former have been defeated in each battle. Sir R. Wilson and Gen. Quiroga commanded the Spaniards. Sir R. Wilson has been severely wounded in the leg. This account has just been received by a Spanish merchant vessel."

(FROM LLOYD'S.)

PLYMOUTH, July 22.

The *Augusta*, of and from Corunna, arrived here this evening with sundry passengers, who appear to have quitted that place

in great haste, in consequence of a sudden attack, made on the 15th and 16th inst. by about 3,000 French. The result is not known; though it appears, from what our clerk has been able to collect, that no apprehensions are entertained as to its fall. "It is said that in this attack 7 or 800 French fell; that the loss on the part of the Spanish was comparatively trifling (the number not stated) but that 5 or 6 Spanish officers have been wounded and one killed; that Sir Robert Wilson had been wounded in his thigh, and a Colonel Light, (one of his aides de camp) severely wounded. Our clerk made particular enquiries as to any despatches, letters or official communication for his Excellency the Ambassador, or Consul General, but was told that he had not brought any."

### From the National Gazette, Sept. 4.

We have a file of the 'Spanish Gazette,' the government paper, published at Cadiz, as late as the 20th of July inclusive; more recent, we believe, than has been elsewhere received. Down to this period, the Cortes appear to have been engaged in determining questions of public economy, passing resolutions of thanks to meritorious officers, and framing a vigorous plan of administration, without any symptom of alarm or discord in reference to the designs of their enemy. The Gazette of the 20th, contains the constitutional account of the loss of the fortress of Torlosa. Its commander furnishes the details of the intestine treason by which he was supplanted, & the manner in which he escaped with about 500 men. The information given from Barcelona, dated towards the end of June, testifies the prevalence of the liveliest enthusiasm for the cause of the Cortes throughout Catalonia, and asserts that great havoc was made of the French in the two principal actions between the troops of Mina and those of Donnadieu. In Barcelona, a large subscription had been made for the clothing of the soldiery, and the ladies were unremittingly employed in sewing shirts and other vestments for the defenders of the country. The despatch of Marshal Moseley, dated Sarria, July 11th, acknowledges that a sally was made from Barcelona the day before, with about 2000 men, who had an engagement at Sarria, for about two hours, with the French sharpshooters, and who then marched towards Garcia, and encountered another portion of the French force. Very few, according to his statement, were killed on either side; but the movements of the constitutionalists indicated confidence and spirit."

On the 17th July, an extra Gazette was issued at Cadiz with the official account of a reconnaissance made, on the morning of the 16th, by the army of the island of Cadiz, called the army of Reserve, on all the points of the enemy's line."

"The entrenchments and parapets of the first line of the besiegers," says the Spanish general, "were occupied by main force by our soldiers, and the resistance of the enemy—which was fruitless, cost him dear. Our troops drove the French before them and continued to advance, trampling on the French dead, until, the object of our sally being accomplished, I caused the return to be sounded. It was not expedient to give the enemy time to bring up his cavalry, a kind of force which we want. Our gunboats rendered the most important assistance by the continued and skilful fire which they kept up. All the troops maintained the best order and discipline, and displayed the greatest bravery. Col. Cassano, who was severely wounded and taken by the enemy, was treated with a ferocious barbarity that gives the lie to the pretensions to generosity and nobleness of conduct, which the French advance in their mendacious bulletins."

At the sitting of the Cortes on the 17th July, the Secretary of War stated that though he had not received all the communications necessary to enable him to inform the Cortes with particularity and precision, of the series of operations on the day before, on the enemy's line, he could nevertheless mention the result of them, and say positively that the number of wounded in the army of reserve was 110 and of the killed from 15 to 20. He then read the report of the general, which we have quoted, and concluded by announcing that the government had ordered a list to be prepared of the individuals who had distinguished themselves in the action, and merited special rewards from the King. There is a postscript to the Extra Gazette of this tenor.

"The government has just learnt that the French acknowledge their loss in this engagement to be five hundred men, while, however, they represent ours to amount to thousands, pursuant to their inveterate tactics of falsehood. To conceal their defeat they had an illumination last night at Port St. Mary's."

The Gazette of the 16th contains a decree signed by the King, which declares the Spanish *grandees* who signed the address to the Duke d'Angouleme, to be traitors; strips them of all honors, titles, pensions, &c.; and sequesters all their property of every kind. In the 3d article of the decree, it is asserted that the thirty one persons in question do not compose the *grandee* of Spain, nor the majority of that order, and were without any representative character or authority."

### From English Papers by the last arrivals.

[From the *Paris Courier Francais*.]

Since the spirit which animates the Spanish population has become appreciated, the political question has become singularly simplified; and the armed intervention has at least had this advantage, that instead of the doubts possessed by the most powerful minds less than 3 months ago, absolute certainty has taken place. It is now a fact proved to the conviction of the most casual observer, that the Spanish people is divided into three very distinct classes. One is

composed of the ignorant, inert mass, incapable of arming for or against liberty, which it cares not for, because it knows it not; the other, enlightened, active, consequently powerful, capable of undertaking any thing to preserve the enjoyment of a good, the more precious as it has cost so much; and finally, the third party, lost amidst the two others, a minority composed of the partisans of absolute power, and even now almost imperceptible, in spite of the support it finds in the invading army. This is not one of those vague, uncertain views, or hypothetical data, that might have been formed previous to the war, it is a positive fact, a state of things certain & incontrovertible. In 1812 a constitution awoke the people and excites universal enthusiasm, because it was then put forward as the auxiliary of national independence, a feeling known to all, and well understood even by the least enlightened nations. In 1820 this very constitution is received again, though with less ardour, because it was only offered as a guarantee of political liberty, an idea more metaphysical than the former, and which cannot be well understood or appreciated but in a higher state of social existence. However, if the enthusiasm of 1820 was less lively than in 1812, the constitution found no obstacles in its progress; scarcely had it appeared at the remotest corner of Spain, than, like electric fire, the popular movement spread from city to city, and was impressed upon the mass by all that was respectable throughout Spain by knowledge, patriotism and generous sentiments. If the lower classes did not possess this enthusiasm, at any rate they showed none for their old institutions or for absolute power; and proved by this conduct, that if they were not convinced of the benefits to be derived from liberty, they were certain at least that the ancient regime was not a benefit. The great powers soon recalled their ambassadors, France displayed an army of a hundred thousand men, and attacked Spain with money and arms; but these hostile movements have made no change in the moral situation of the Peninsula. We still find, as in 1820, an ignorant and immovable mass, little disposed to combat an imposing force, or to defend at the risk of their lives a liberty they know not; but equally immovable in favour of absolute power, which they well know. We find some men, who of themselves would never have possessed consideration or importance, range themselves under foreign colours, for rations, pay and places; in a word, for their private interests, rather than for the defence of a political principle. Finally, the greater part of the friends of the constitution have remained faithful to it, and have shewn themselves disposed to make every sacrifice in its defence. The system of absolute power had fallen amidst its own power, and no one had risen to support it; the constitution finds soldiers, fortified places, and a government to defend it against a powerful army, and the discontent of cabinets. In this state of things, it is evident, that whatever the success be, the invading army can establish nothing but what is provisional and momentary; the grand question, till it be decided in a national sense, will remain undecided between the indifferent mass of the nation, the men of the constitution and the men of the faith; but there are no chances for absolute power, they are all in favor of the constitution; and lastly, the only point to settle is whether Spain will owe its liberty to the King or to the people, a question which seems to us perfectly useless since it has been decided by facts long ago."

### It is known to the world that the crowd would not abandon any particle of its absolute power; and that henceforward no concession on its part can be voluntary.

All the liberty which the Spanish people may derive from their revolution, will be a benefit for which they are principally indebted to themselves; and whatever be the form under which they may enjoy it, the honor must be attributed to their expressed will of being free. No mistake can arise on this point—all that will remain of Spanish liberty will be, in the eyes of posterity, the work of the Cortes of 1812, and the date of this liberty is eternally engraven on the first stone of the Constitution at Cadiz."

### BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.

Letters received here yesterday by the schooner Sarah Ann, captain Savigne, speak of a conspiracy which had been formed at Havana, but which was discovered in sufficient time to prevent the accomplishment of its objects. A letter of the 20th of August, to a merchant in this city, mentions that, owing to the confusion which existed in the city of Havana, in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy, no business was transacted at the Custom house, by order of the government. By the prompt and energetic measures of the Governor, the chief persons implicated were arrested and placed in confinement. "The public tranquility (adds this letter) is restored and business is now going on as usual."

Another letter mentions that the plot was originated by the natives (blacks and mulattoes) of the Island—that very many were implicated in it—and that the object was to rid the Island of the European and white population. The whole plot was discovered to the Governor General, by a mulatto only a very short time before it was to have been carried into execution, and by this timely information it was effectually suppressed, and the leaders of it promptly secured. This letter mentions that a General, holding a principal command among the soldiery, was one of the conspirators or revolutionists."

Another letter of August 19, alludes to the confusion in Havana, and speaks of it as, growing out of an attempt on the part of some gamblers and men of desperate



character to effect a Revolution, and establish an independent government—by which they hoped to better their fortunes. The plan was to rise up on the military when they should be engaged at mass on a particular day—but the premature discovery of it rendered the whole abortive.

By a passenger in the *Sarah Ann*, (a gentleman who was in the Havana but a very short time), we learn that one of the persons implicated in the affair, and who was reported to be wealthy, had endeavored to effect his escape with a large sum of money. He had concealed himself in a small boat, and afterwards got on board a vessel, destined for New York, where he was subsequently discovered by the authorities of the place.

Havana was under martial law, and the most energetic measures were adopted by the Governor General to preserve the tranquility of the Island.

Other letters from Mercantile houses in Havana, which have been politely shewn to us, make no mention of the disturbances in question—from which it is presumed they were not regarded as having any important bearing on the political concerns of the Island.

#### BALTIMORE, September 5. MURDER AND PIRACY.

Through the polite attention of an esteemed correspondent, the editor of the *Boston Patriot*, has received the *Royal Coast Gazette*, of April 22d and 29th, published at Cape Coast, Africa. The papers furnish the following particulars of the murder of the master of the American brig *Edward*, and the subsequent piracy committed on board the vessel by the crew. The three prisoners, who had arrived at Cape Coast, were to be transmitted thence to St. Jago, subject to the directions of the American Consul, Mr. Hodges, by whom they will probably be forwarded to the United States for trial.

#### From the Cape Coast Gazette, April 22.

The schooner *Liberty*, from Windward, brings the melancholy intelligence of the crew of the American brig *Edward* having murdered their captain, and afterwards scuttled the vessel. An English boy who was on board says, he was at the helm when the Spaniards came aft to perpetrate the deed—that he ran forward to call the Krewmen to rescue the captain, but they refused to interfere—the Spaniards called him aft, and asked him if he was the same as them?—he said he was as he thought they would kill him if he said otherwise. He saw them take a bag of dollars, marked 1000—there were more bags, but they did not get them into the boat, as the vessel sunk so fast they had not time. They landed at Axim, and walked to Apollonia, where he got on board of the *Liberty*, and there communicated the particulars.

#### From the Cape Coast Gazette, April 29.

EXTRACT:  
The schooner *Woodburn* has brought 3 of the crew of the American brig *Edward*, charged with having murdered the captain. It appears from the evidence of the English boy that was on board, that the captain had some disputes with his men, concerning provisions, and that they had demanded an allowance of rum, (of which there was plenty on board) but had been refused. On their way up the Coast the winds were adverse, with frequent calms, which caused greater dissatisfaction, and after they had got to the westward of Cape Three Points, they had resolved on putting the captain to death, which they committed in the night when the captain was asleep on the hen coop, near the stern of the vessel. A Portuguese who acted as mate, stabbed him and then threw him overboard; the boy who was at the helm at the time, heard the unfortunate man cry, oh Lord! oh Lord! when in the water. The ruffians then shut the entrance to the cabin until day light, when they went down and divided the captain's clothes and broke open a chest where they found some dollars.—They then made a division of the property on board, as far as they had means to convey it away. The Krewmen took their canoe and long boat, with as much cloth, tobacco, &c. as they could hold and proceeded to the shore; the three men now in custody took the money and other articles into the canoe and left the vessel after having scuttled her. However, when they had gone some distance towards the shore, a breeze sprung up and they returned with the intention of going near to the shore, and took the money and other articles on board again; they then began to drink to an excess, which with what they had drunk before, caused them to forget their danger and remain in this situation so long, that the vessel was nearly sinking, and they were forced to leave the dollars and other valuables, as they had not time to take them out.

They landed near Axim, where they remained two days, and then travelled to Apollonia where the sergeant of the fort hearing of the circumstance, applied to Yausaka, the native chief, who promptly had them secured until an opportunity offered to send them here. Much credit is due to the parties for their vigilance in this matter. The Krewmen have not yet been apprehended, as they have kept somewhere near Cape Three Points, and if they have, or can make sails for their boat, will probably try to go home with their spoils; in which we hope they may be disappointed, that they may be brought to justice.

#### PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

We received a paper this morning from Ohio with a note written on the margin, stating that he cannot get any bank paper to suit us, and he shall therefore send us one dollar in specie at a time, until he shall have sent the whole. On opening the paper

down rattled a bright silver dollar, which did our feelings a dollar's worth of good, until we cast our eyes upon the wrapper just torn off, on which we found inscribed the following words and figures by the Post Master: "Manuscript and Specie within—\$1 75 cents postage." This was a damper; for as there are now two or three papers more on the way to us, each with a dollar enclosed, we are in a fair way to pay the General Post Office seven dollars for the pleasure of handling four that are due to us. We must do a great deal of business like this, as the Irishman said, to make a living by it.—*N. Y. C. Ado.*

### Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.  
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13.

#### CANDIDATES

##### To the next Legislature of Maryland.

Talbot County—Stephen Darden, Spry Denny, James C. Wheeler, Theodore R. Lookerman, Edward Lloyd, Jr. Nicholas Martin, Richard Spencer.

Dorchester County—William Hutson, John R. W. Pitt, John N. Steele, John Willis, Levin Lake.

Somerset County—Littleton I. Dennis, George Jones, Joshua Brattan, George A. Dashiell, Lambert Hyland, John Landreth, John Woolford, John H. D. Waters, Wm. Ballard, Charles Rider, Samuel Smith, Littleton D. Teackle.

Worcester County—B. H. Martin.

Caroline County—Richard Chambers.

Queen Ann's County—William E. Meconkin, Daniel C. Hopper, Richard Moffitt, Thomas Roberts, Charles R. Nicholson, H. R. Pratt, Nathan Betton.

Original Portrait of Columbus.—We read in the *N. Y. Daily Advertiser*, that this is an original and true likeness of Columbus, and that as such, to Americans, it must be deemed a valuable acquisition; and to the votaries of painting a triumph of their art, which possesses thus a faculty to rob from the grave that portion of its terrors which it derives from oblivion. (How charming and how irresistibly illustrating are the flights of genius!)

The Crop of Corn on the ground.—This Crop is nearly stripped of the fodder, and universal disappointment reigns.—The Crop is certainly a good one, but on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, it is very much doubted whether it will be as good as the last year, notwithstanding the expectation has been so universal that it would be much greater.—The general opinion now is that the Crop of this year will not equal that of the last.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

We have remarked a late meeting held at Frederick Town, Md upon the subject of the great Potomac Canal, and have seen that Deputies attended from Baltimore, Washington City, George Town, Alexandria, a part of Virginia, and from Montgomery county, Md.—In a stupendous undertaking of this sort, it seems rather strange that a wider range was not taken for Deputies to attend it, if the object was to collect the general sentiment and conciliate the general favour in its behalf.—Should the means of the state be necessary for this work, it becomes of course a subject for legislative discussion and for popular opinion—in either case the people on the Eastern Shore of Maryland will be called upon to think and to interfere upon this matter.—It may be true as some would suppose, that the people of the Eastern Shore have no immediate interest in this great work, and therefore need not be consulted; but it may be also wise to engage the good opinion of the Eastern Shore and of their Delegates, if it is to become a matter of legislative consideration, for although they constitute a minority of the State, they are neither so small in numbers or inconsiderable in influence as to be held entirely unworthy of being communicated with.

It would seem to be well when great State projects are in agitation, that the interests of the whole should be consulted, the views of all ascertained, and the public favour obtained for the undertaking—to effect this, it appears to us, the most obvious course would be to induce a general attendance by deputation from all parts of the State, and thus in an informal way of taking a comparison of interests & opinions, the way might be better opened for a successful issue upon a more formal occasion. One great cause that public improvements have been retarded among us, is that too much locality has infused itself into our opinions and proceedings—it is from a liberalised community alone that you can expect countenance to be given to public works, and they who project them must set the example of a sacrifice of local prejudices and feelings, if they hope their views will be met with correspondent sentiments.

All canals, turnpike roads, and means of conveyance & of trade ought to be viewed by every man with a liberal and rather favourable eye—it is not enough to say that such a public work does not concern my

before I care not for it; and do something in the rigging, which he positively refused to do. The mate reasoned with him on his bad conduct, when the man replied, that he was now in port, and if he attempted to correct him, he would whip him. Mr. B. then struck at him; on which the seaman seized him (he being a slender young man) and struck him a number of blows without Mr. B's being able to return them; and the second mate was obliged to haul him off, and order him forward. He swore he would not go for any one in the ship. Mr. B. then went aft, and took a cutlass with the sheath on. On seeing this the seaman ran at Mr. B. to attack him a second time. Mr. B. then struck him across the shoulder with the flat of the cutlass, retreated back, drew the cutlass from the sheath, and bade him approach no nigher, at the same time holding the cutlass before him. The seaman rushed on him, and fell on the point of the sword, which cutting one of the principal arteries, he expired in a few moments. Mr. B. has been removed to the city prison.

#### Robbery of the Cashier of the Susquehanna Trading Company.

A notice in the *Marietta*, [Ohio] paper states, that a most daring robbery was perpetrated the night previous, on the *Marietta* and *Susquehanna Trading Company*, by 3 villains, who seized the Cashier on the back porch of the Banking House, and presenting three pistols to his breast to enforce silence, dragged him into the bank and compelled him to unlock the vault, from which they took out and carried away all the books and promissory notes and other valuable papers belonging to the bank, and a large quantity of bank paper; one of the villains held the cashier with a pistol to his breast, until his two comrades had sufficient time to escape with their plunder, and then made his escape.—The villains were well disguised and masked and spoke in the German language.

The following notice has been issued in consequence:  
We the Trustees of the Institution, offer the above reward of 1000 dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the villains and the restoration of the books and papers, carried off by them, or 500 for the restoration of the books and papers aforesaid.

#### COMMERCIAL.

A postscript of a letter from William P. Ford & Co. dated at Buenos Ayres, 3d July, to a house in Alexandria, says, "We have just closed a sale of all the flour we had on hand, at \$20 per bbl. on shore."

We learn from a gentleman, from Isle of Wight County, in this state that the crops of Corn and Peas are abundant, and that the Corn of the coming crop, is offered for sale in that and the adjoining county of Southampton, at from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per barrel.

The crop of Fruit is very short, and but little Brandy will be made in either County.

*Norfolk Beacon.*

#### WASHINGTON, September 8.

##### OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the PRESIDENT of the United States since the adjournment of the Senate.

WILLARD HALL, of Delaware, Judge of the District Court in and for the Delaware District, in the place of John Fisher, deceased.

EDGAR MACON, of Virginia, Attorney of the United States for East Florida in the place of Alexander Hamilton, resigned.

PETER RANDOLPH, of Mississippi, Judge of the United States for the Mississippi District, in the place of William B. Shields, deceased.

DAVIS FLOYD, WILLIAM W. BLAIR, and ALEXANDER HAMILTON, commissioners for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the Territory of Florida.

JOSEPH M. WHITE, of Florida, Commissioner for ascertaining claims and titles to land in Florida, in the place of James P. Preston, resigned.

WILLIAM TUDOR, of Massachusetts, Consul of the United States at Lima and for the ports of Peru.

CHARLES BARNET, of New Jersey, Consul of the United States for the port of Antwerp, in the place of David Parish, resigned.

HARRIS E. FUDGER, of Massachusetts, Consul of the United States for the port of Santa Martha, in the Republic of Columbia.

HUGH STEELE, of Illinois, Consul of the United States for the Island of St. Bartholomews, in the place of Robert M. Harrison, resigned.

ROBERT WASH, of Missouri, Attorney of the United States for the Missouri District, in the place of Joshua Barton, deceased.—*Nat. Int.*

#### BALTIMORE, September 9.

##### MORALES TAKEN.

We learn by the schooner *Abarilla*, captain Edwards, arrived yesterday from La Guayra, (13 days to the Cape) that on the 21st of August, an official account of the capture of Maracaybo was received at that place. The Spanish Commander in chief, the noted *General Morales*, being in command there, capitulated to the Patriot army on the 3d of August. The principal terms were, that the Spanish General and all those attached to him, must leave the country, and remain prisoners of war until exchanged. Morales had been sent to Cuba, and the remainder were to be taken there at the expense of the Colombian Government. Gen. Paez had left Caracas to summons Porto Cavello to surrender. Illuminations and other rejoicings had taken place at La Guayra and Caracas, and were to continue three successive days and nights. Produce, particularly Coffee was scarce in Caracas, the roads being impassable from rains.—*Fed. Rep.*

*Midshipman Barney.*—A letter from New York mentions, that the mate of the brig *Blue Eyed Mary* who had the unfortunate affair with one of the seamen of the brig, in which the latter lost his life, is a son of the late Com. Barney, and not his nephew as stated in the papers; and that the following are the particulars of the unhappy affair:—On the arrival of the brig in quarantine, Mr. B. ordered the man to

do something in the rigging, which he positively refused to do. The mate reasoned with him on his bad conduct, when the man replied, that he was now in port, and if he attempted to correct him, he would whip him. Mr. B. then struck at him; on which the seaman seized him (he being a slender young man) and struck him a number of blows without Mr. B's being able to return them; and the second mate was obliged to haul him off, and order him forward. He swore he would not go for any one in the ship. Mr. B. then went aft, and took a cutlass with the sheath on. On seeing this the seaman ran at Mr. B. to attack him a second time. Mr. B. then struck him across the shoulder with the flat of the cutlass, retreated back, drew the cutlass from the sheath, and bade him approach no nigher, at the same time holding the cutlass before him. The seaman rushed on him, and fell on the point of the sword, which cutting one of the principal arteries, he expired in a few moments. Mr. B. has been removed to the city prison.

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The following notice has been issued in consequence:

We the Trustees of the Institution, offer the above reward of 1000 dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the villains and the restoration of the books and papers, carried off by them, or 500 for the restoration of the books and papers aforesaid.

In consequence of the above robbery, the directors of the institution have called a meeting of the debtors, to be held at the Bank on the 22d inst. in order to ascertain the amount due by each person.

#### A Cure for the Ague and Fever.

Charcoal is very highly recommended as a preventive to bilious fevers, and as a perfect cure of Ague and Fever. A table spoonful of pulverised charcoal, in a tea cup full of sweet milk, or clear water, taken night and morning, is the usual quantity for grown persons, for children in proportion.

#### COMMUNICATED.

##### OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 17th inst. (at the residence of Mr. William Gist, Talbot county) Miss Mary Eccleston, in the 35th year of her age.—In her death, society has sustained the loss of an amiable member, and the circle of her acquaintance a most pleasing and intelligent companion.—The mildness of her disposition, the ingenious candour of her deportment and the graces of her conversation, the result of elegant taste and extensive acquirement, attracted the esteem of all who knew her and engaged the affections of those who shared the intimacy of her friendship.—Her bereaved relatives, friends and acquaintance have to deplore the loss of an affectionate sister, a tender sympathising friend and an instructive companion.

#### DIED.

In this county, near the Trappe, on the 23d August, Mr. THOMAS WARE, formerly a commission Merchant in Baltimore.

At Easton Point, on Tuesday night last, very suddenly, Mr. Thomas Keys.

In this county, at the residence of Capt. Richard Trippe, on Thursday morning last, Mrs. Sarah Ennalls, in the 68th year of her age.

In this town, last evening, Miss Elizabeth Norris, after a very severe illness.

#### BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.

##### PRICES CURRENT.

##### FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$6 00
Howard-street wagon	6 75
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 12
Do white do	1 25
Rye bushel	40
Indian Corn bushel	37
Oats do	25

The Orphans' Court of Talbot county will sit on Thursday next, the 18th inst.

#### NEW GOODS.

##### Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening,

##### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

##### FANCY & STAPLE ARTICLES.

Adapted to the present and approaching seasons, selected with great care and attention from the latest arrivals. Their assortment being complete, they solicit their customers and the public generally to give them a call, and view their assortment, as great bargains may be had for Cash.

JENKINS & STEVENS.

Sept 13—Sw

N. B. Highest prices given for Feathers and Country Linsey.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed against Mrs. Pamela Sherwood, at the suit of Haley Moffitt, use Thomas A. Norris, will be sold on Tuesday 7th October next, at the Court House door in Easton between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. of the same day, all the life estate of her late husband, Pamela Sherwood, of, in and to the Farm of her late husband, James Sherwood, now in the tenure and occupation of Richard Trippe, Esq.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 13—4w

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas to me directed, against Thomas Hardcastle, at the suits of George and William Reed, William Turner and Stewart Redman, George W. Pratt use Matthew Driver and James Moynihan use Robert Henderson and Edward B. Hardcastle, will be sold on Tuesday 7th October next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit: the Farm whereon said Hardcastle at present resides, also the crop of Corn growing thereon and one carriage & harness, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 13—4w

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas & one of fieri facias, to me directed against Solomon Lowe, at the suits of Wm. H. Tilghman and Rachel L. Kerr, will be sold on Tuesday 7th October next, at the Court House door in Easton between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit: one negro boy Oliver, one negro boy Horace, three head of Horses and one Wagon and harness, seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 3—4w

#### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias to me directed, viz. two at the suit of Matthias Williams age of Levin and William Moore, jun. against Greenbury Turbutt, Mary Turbutt and William Turbutt; two at the suit of Matthias Williams against Greenbury Turbutt, executor of Samuel, Mary Turbutt and William Turbutt; one at the suit of Turbutt Callahan against Greenbury Turbutt, executor of Samuel; one at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. against Greenbury Turbutt, executor of Samuel; one at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. against Greenbury Turbutt; and one at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Charles Bruff, against Greenbury Turbutt; will be sold on Tuesday, 7th of October next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of two and five o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit, all the right, title, interest and claim in law or equity of him the said Greenbury Turbutt, of, in and to that beautiful and productive FARM on Island creek in Oxford neck, where he now resides, containing 120 acres, more or less. Also that

#### HOUSE and LOT

and appurtenances, in the Town of Easton, where Mr. David Ring now lives. Also the balance of the crop of wheat and the crop of corn of the present year—2 mahogany end tables, one mahogany dining table, one mahogany framed looking glass, two cows and one calf, one yoke of oxen, one horse cart, one bay horse, one bay mare, one gig and harness, three old ploughs, and one negro woman Peg. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

September 13—ts

#### To the Voters

##### OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN—At the very warm solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself as a Candidate to the next Legislature of this State—should I be so far honoured as to be elected, I shall endeavour to represent you faithfully.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

SPRY DENNY.

Talbot county, Sept. 13—

#### To the Voters

##### OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen—Thankful for the support I received on a former occasion, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the next Legislature of Maryland, and solicit the suffrages of my fellow citizens.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Sept. 13.

#### Private Tuition.

The subscriber can accommodate three or four Boys or Girls from seven to twelve years of age, with Board and Tuition in his family.—His terms are \$120 per annum, payable half yearly, including washing and mending, but exclusive of bedding.

JOHN TILGHMAN.

Melfield, Queen Ann's County,

Sept. 13, 1823—4w



#### STEAM BOAT

##### MARYLAND.

##### Additional Notice.

For the greater convenience of the inhabitants of Cambridge & of the lower counties on the Eastern Shore, and others travelling to those districts from Annapolis and Baltimore, the Proprietors of the Maryland have built a good & substantial wharf at Castle Haven, & have engaged Captain Levin Jones to keep Horses and Carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge, and on and after Sunday the 7th September, the Maryland will call at Castle Haven instead of Todd's Point in her route to and from Annapolis and Baltimore, to land and receive Passengers, Horses and Carriages. The price of Passages will be the same to and from Cambridge (including Stage fare), as to and from Easton.

C. VICK ARS, Captain.

August 30—

N. B. On the 1st of October she will leave Baltimore and Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. instead of 8 o'clock during the remainder of the season.

#### PRINTING.

##### OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.







# 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. VI:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1823.

NO. 40.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
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.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed against Francis H. Hawley, at the suit of Nixon Wilson, will be sold on Tuesday 16th September, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, all the right, title and interest, whatsoever of him the said Hawley, of, in and to part of a tract of Land on Tuckahoe creek, near Lee's Mill, called 'Chesnut Bay,' containing 100 acres. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

August 23—4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas to me directed against Thomas Atkinson, at the suits of Richard H. Jones, William Bromwell and Edward Auld use Fayette Gibson: will be sold on Tuesday 30th inst. at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property, viz: that

HOUSE and LOT

and appertences where said Atkinson now resides in Easton, also his Tan Yard, houses and appertences and a quantity of Tan Bark, also a Horse cart, two old carriages, two mahogany tables, one desk, one Cupboard and contents, a quantity of Cyprus Shingles, four Beds and furniture and the Kitchen furniture—the goods & chattels, lands and tenements of said Atkinson, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

September 6—4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias to me directed, viz: two at the suit of Matthias Williams use of Levin and William Moore, jun. against Greenbury Turbutt, Mary Turbutt and William Turbutt; two at the suit of Matthias Williams against Greenbury Turbutt, executor of Samuel; Mary Turbutt and William Turbutt one at the suit of Turbutt Callahan against Greenbury Turbutt, executor of Samuel; one at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. against Greenbury Turbutt, executor of Samuel; one at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. against Greenbury Turbutt; and one at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Charles Bruff, against Greenbury Turbutt—will be sold on Tuesday, 7th of October next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of two and five o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim in law or equity of him the said Greenbury Turbutt, of, in and to that beautiful and productive FARM on inland creek in Oxford neck, where he now resides, containing 120 acres, more or less. Also that

HOUSE and LOT

and appertences, in the Town of Easton, where Mr. David King now lives. Also the balance of the crop of wheat and the crop of corn of the present year—2 mahogany end tables, one mahogany dining table, one mahogany framed looking glass, two cows and one calf, one yoke of oxen, one horse cart, one bay horse, one bay mare, one gig and harness, three old ploughs, and one negro woman Peg. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned claims.

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E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 3—4w

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E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 13—4w

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,  
No. 35, Page 542.

### CONSERVED FRUITS.

The preserving of the pulpy fruits employed in housekeeping for making fruit pies, tarts and puddings, so as to render them fit for that purpose, when they cannot be procured in their recent state, is an object of considerable importance in every well regulated family.

The expense of sugar is frequently urged as a reason for not conserving fruits in housekeeping, and to this may be added the uncertainty of success from the strong fermentable quality of many fruits, if the sugar has not been very liberally added. They may indeed be conserved for a length of time without sugar, by baking them in an oven and then closely stopping them up; but if the cork becomes dry, the atmospheric air exchanges place with what is impregnated by the fruit, which then soon becomes mouldy; some pulpy fruits may be conserved in good condition by the following method for years, or even it is probable for a longer period, in hot climates.

### CONSERVATION OF RECENT FRUITS WITHOUT SUGAR.

The following fruits may be conserved without sugar. The more juicy fruits of the berry kind, such as currants, mulberries, strawberries, raspberries, are not well calculated for this process.

### Method of conserving Gooseberries.

Orlean Plums	Peaches
Green Gages	Nectarines
Damsons	Bullaces

Let the fruit be clean picked, and not too ripe, put it into wide mouthed, or what are called gooseberry bottles, let the bottles be filled as full as they can be packed, and stick the corks tightly into them; then place them upright in a saucepan of water, heated gradually to about 100 or 170° F. that is, until the water feels very hot to the finger, but does not scald. Let this degree of heat be kept up for half an hour, then remove the bottles one by one, and fill them up to within half an inch of the cork with boiling water; when cold let the cork be fitted very close, and lay the bottles on their sides, that the cork may be kept moist by the water. To prevent fermentation and mould, the bottles must be turned once or twice a week for the first month or two, and once or twice a month afterwards. When applied to use, some of the liquor first poured off may serve to be put into the pie, or pudding, instead of water, and the remainder being boiled up with a little sugar, makes a rich and agreeable syrup.

The fruit ought not to be cracked by the heat; some trials were made by keeping the bottles in a heat of 190° for three quarters of an hour, but the fruit was reduced nearly to a pulp. It is also advisable that the fruit be not quite ripe, nor should it be bruised.

Some fruits may be preserved in a succulent state by being kept in water without boiling.—This is practised in regard to the cranberry; it also succeeds with the smaller kinds of apples. All pulpy fruits, such as damsons, plums, &c. if gathered when not quite ripe, and not wounded, may likewise be preserved, by putting them in dry bottles, so as to exclude the air, by sealing over the cork, and then burying them in a trench, with the cork downwards.

### Conservation of recent fruits, by means of sugar, in a liquid state.

A great number of fruits in their natural state may be conserved in a fluid, transparent syrup, of such a consistence as will prevent them from spoiling. This method of conserving fruits requires some care; for if they are too little impregnated with sugar they do not keep, and if the syrup is too concentrated, the sugar crystallizes, and thus spoils the conserved fruit.

### Method of conserving Apricots by means of sugar.

Plums	Peaches
Damsons	Nectarines
Green Gages	

Take apricots, not too ripe, cut a small slit near the stem end of the fruit, and push out the stone; simmer them in water till nearly half done, then peel them, and simmer them again for about twenty minutes in a syrup, made of two parts by measure of water, and one part by weight of loaf sugar. When this has been done, put them aside for about twelve hours; strain off the syrup, and to one pint of it add four ounces of lump sugar, simmer the fruit again for about ten minutes in this concentrated syrup; skim off the impurities that rise to the surface; and repeat the simmering of the fruit in the syrup three or four times; and lastly, put the apricots into pots, and cover them with a syrup made of seven ounces by measure, of water, and one pound of loaf sugar. Tie over or cork the jar to exclude the air.

### Conserved Pine Apples.

Break off the top and stalk of the pine apple, cut the fruit into slices, about one fifth of an inch in thickness, cut the slices into an earthenware jar, at the bottom of which has been previously put a layer of powdered lump sugar, about one eighth of an inch in thickness. Place on this stratum of sugar, a layer of the slices of the fruit; then put another layer of sugar, and so on; lastly, put the jar up to the neck into a saucepan of boiling water, & keep the water boiling for about half an hour, or till the sugar is completely dissolved, taking care to remove the scum that rises on the surface. Tie over the mouth of the jar with a wet bladder, or keep it well corked.

### Conserved Peas.

Put peeled peas in a stone pan with water, let them simmer till they are soft, skim them, and when cold simmer them for about ten minutes in a syrup made of three parts by measure of water, and one by weight of loaf sugar; let them remain in the syrup till the next day; then pour off the syrup from the peas, simmer them again for about ten minutes, and repeat the simmering in the syrup three or four times successively. They are usually coloured red by powdered cochineal, a small portion of which is added during the boiling process. Some persons add cinnamon and other spices, and a portion of port wine. If the peas be not intended to keep, they may be simmered till done in a syrup, composed of one pound of sugar and three pints and a half of water.

### Conservation of recent fruits, by means of sugar, in a solid form.

The name of candied fruits or comfits, is given to such substances as are preserved by means of sugar in a solid state, so that the whole substance is impregnated and covered with sugar, in a crystalline or solid state.

### Candied Orange or Lemon Peel

Soak Seville orange peel, well cleaned from the pulp in several waters, till it loses its bitterness; cut it into thin slips, simmer them in a syrup composed of two parts by weight, of lump sugar and one of water, and continue the simmering till they are become tender, and nearly transparent. Then take them out, put them aside for about twenty four hours; and immerse them again in a sufficient quantity of a syrup composed of six ounces by measure of water, and one pound of loaf sugar, and continue the simmering till the sugar candies about the pan and peel. Now lay them separately on a wire sieve to drain; sift finely powdered sugar over them, whilst still hot, and put them to dry in a warm stove.

Candied lemon peel may be prepared in the same manner.

### BATHING.

#### MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.

#### By Dr. Waterhouse, of Massachusetts.

Half the human race die under ten years of age. Of this portion, a frightful number perish before they reach two years. Is this the inevitable consequence of our existence? Is there a restrictive law of nature holding the balance between population and sustentation? Is this destruction of infantile life a necessary corrective of the natural redundancy of mankind? Can it be the plan of Providence to require the destruction of one third of mankind before they attain the age of two years? Or, are war, famine, and pestilence, and earthquakes, the appointed checks to excessive population? Or, are children born with the seeds of early destruction sown within them; to vegetate before they have lived twenty months?—Or, is infantile disease, and early death; the result of *unnatural management*? For the like destruction is not observable among the young of the brute creation.

While the speculators on human life and misery are puzzling themselves and their readers with these questions, let us consider only that which relates to *unnatural management*.

The food of the infant, the first year of its life, is the milk of its mother. If she remain in health, is temperate and sober, and blessed with a tranquil mind, it is natural, and leaves no room for animal diversion.

It is the custom of many nurses to wrap up a new born infant, head and all in a blanket, lest it should take cold, and that in a manner which would endanger the life of a man. Sometimes we hear of mothers, riding in sleighs, wrapping up infants so closely, and pressing them to their bosoms so inconsiderately, that they have been found suffocated, or else have died soon after. They seem to think that it is hardly necessary for a very young child to inspire cool air. Yet infants, so inconsiderately enveloped, are sometimes taken out, stripped naked, and slowly washed with cold water on their bowels and arm pits, while they are screaming under the severity of this unnatural treatment. And all this is done to harden the little tender creature, and prevent its becoming sick!

Let us consider the effects of cold on other creatures, made pretty much like

ourselves, and learn from them to manage naturally our own offspring.

Warmth is friendly to man. And from what we observe in animals, those next in rank to him, it is equally so to them. They are provided by nature with the means of comfort, and guided by unerring instinct to seek and pursue what is beneficial, and avoid what would be destructive. The young of hirsute quadrupeds are kept warm in cold weather by the fur of their dams, which is thickened remarkably during the winter in cold regions. Nature provides for the safety and comfort of certain birds in the same way. Of this, the eider-duck is a curious example. In the severity of winter, in the polar regions, and even in our own latitude, certain animals have the faculty of collecting and eliciting sparks of fire, or electricity, by a motion or friction of their furs.—From this fact, we learn that nature is careful to keep animals warm by more means than one, especially when young. The brutal parent does not souse its young into cold water to preserve tender infancy from disease and death, as we are told to do by doctors wiser than nature. We see, however, that pure, young nature shudders at it; is grieved by it, and with tears and cries entreats your forbearance. In this respect, some treat infants worse than we treat our dogs, cats, or poultry. Web footed birds, that are destined to live a portion of their time in water, are eased and oiled, and fortified in a remarkable manner, lest dampness should have access to their skins. We, however, take a young child out of his warm bed, and plunge it into cold water, or dab it over with a wet cloth in the most tender parts of its body, to prevent it from catching cold!

Every farmer in New England knows, that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to fatten horned cattle, if they be kept cold. He knows that a cow of the same size and qualities, and with the same food with the other, will give nearly double the quantity of milk, and of a better consistence, if one be kept warm and the other cold. They are so well convinced of this in cold regions of the north of Europe, that their cow houses are warmed by stoves and flues, and when these animals are turned out in the raw weather of spring or late in autumn they are covered round the body with hair cloth.—Whole nations act from a similar impression, and emigrate from north to south, and never from south to north; for people in a savage or half civilized state, pursue comfortable feelings almost as instinctively as birds of passage.

About the year 1760, after the British forces who aided this country in the conquest of Canada, had returned home, and their regiments were disbanded, several of their surgeons came over and settled in America, as private practitioners.—They were Scotchmen; ingenious, attentive and well informed; well grounded in the Boerhavian doctrines, which then reigned in Holland and Germany, Britain and her colonies. Some of these gentlemen gave lectures on anatomy and surgery, and gradually took from our old women the obstetric business, and by degrees changed our practice of medicine for the better. Sprung from an hardy and needy race, inured to a sort of Spartan discipline, these sons of the mountains advocated that cold and rugged mode of life which they and their ancestors pursued. Hence, hard beds, cold bathing, and bare limbs, became in a degree, fashionable. 'Hardening' children as it is called, introduced amongst us by those foreign surgeons, and adopted by most of our own practitioners, has, in many instances, been pernicious.

The customs and habits of the poor and middling class in the highlands and bleak islands of Scotland differ from our own. Practitioners from those regions quote the customs and manners of our North American Indians to strengthen their doctrine. But the customs and manners of our aborigines differ so widely from civilized life, that one cannot be adopted by the other without risk of health. A child of one of our own Indian squaws is made to endure that degree of cold to which its miserable mother is every year exposed. She will sit down on a cake of ice and suckle her infant with as much composure as one of our ladies in an easy chair with a cushion of down.—Take a child from a vast majority of our citizens' wives, who sleep on soft feather beds, surrounded with curtains, in a room defended by waincot, or doubly defended by paper hangings and a woollen carpet, and where it is common to have a fire nine months in the year;—take a child of such a mother, thus habited and circumstanced dress it very thin in the day, and cause it to lie on a hard bed at night, and next morning take it out of bed before it is fairly awake and plunge it three times into cold water, with a view to harden it, and render it less liable to sickness, is a procedure as absurd as it is unfeeling. Yet have I seen this done by the advice and example of practitioners from North Britain, and that when the mercury in the thermometer was many degrees below the freezing point in the house. Has this harsh and unnatural practice preserved children from quincies and internal inflammations? Far from it.

Every nurse knows that, when children are not sufficiently warm in the long nights of winter, they will not remain dry. It is

this which makes early breaches in the constitutions of children, shortening their lives either before puberty, or preparing victims for the insatiable maw of consumption soon after that period. It is cold, combined with moisture, which lays the ground work of future disorders, by altering the healthy balance between the distending and absorbent systems.

I believe there is more lost than saved by this harsh process of hardening children. If such young and very susceptible subjects be not cut off by quincies, croup, internal inflammations, or dropsy in the brain, which commences with inflammation, this unnatural treatment lays the foundation for psoras abscesses, rickets, and other symptoms of scrophula. It not merely develops that latent disease, but I believe generates it; for we well know that scrophula is a native of the middle and changeable climates only.

It appears from estimates, deduced from the bills of mortality, in London by Dr. Clarke, and inserted in Dr. Willan's reports on the diseases of London in 1800, that, during a period of forty years, commencing in 1760, and terminating in 1799, out of 836,285 burials, 281,408 were those of children who died before they attained two years of age; and of the remainder, 113,393 were of persons, who died under ten years. In many of the years comprehended within the above mentioned period, more than one third of the whole number of burials was of infants who did not complete their second year. This prodigious mortality in early life is ascribed by Dr. Clarke chiefly to the 'severity of the winters, the general variability of the climate, and the improvident exposure of young children to cold, without sufficient attention to clothing,' under the mistaken idea of rendering them strong and robust. All medical men, he adds, who have attended to the diseases of children, must have observed that those families in which children are least exposed to cold in winter, are generally most healthy, while those who act on the erroneous principle of hardening them, by the exposure of their tender bodies to severe weather, are scarcely ever free from disease.

Some advocates of the chilling process, have endeavored to alarm us with dreadful accounts of the baleful effects of the heat. They remind us that during the greatest heats of summer, all organized nature appears to languish; the plant droops and withers; the farmer is obliged to remit his labour; that every exertion, whether of body or mind, is performed with reluctance; that it oppresses the labourer; and doubly so the sedentary man; and the boy immured in school. They quote Montesquieu to sanction their theory. Yet do we not see bell and cannon founders, blacksmiths, and glass blowers, as healthy as carpenters, or masons? They tell us, that in very cold countries, during winter, all is torpid and lifeless; no vegetables thrive, and hardly live above ground; the moss and evergreens excepted. As to animals in the polar regions, those alone to whom nature hath given the peculiar means of warmth, by endowing them with electric furs, few enjoy life and vigour. They sleep away two thirds of their existence.

On the other hand, we would remind them that even in the torrid zone, under a vertical sun, the king of brutes, the lion, the tiger, and many other noble animals, enjoy the utmost vigor, beauty and hilarity; and betray even the fury of exuberant health and activity. We have no business, however, with the extremes of situation and extremes of temperature; for it is remarkable that in the very cold and the very warm parts of the earth, they have neither consumption nor scrophula—disorders that belong exclusively to changeable climates, where cold is combined with moisture. Dampness exists but for the moment in the arctic circle and under the equator.

Should a healthy, strong man, in a cold winter's day, break the ice, and plunge naked into a river, the sudden shock would constrict the skin and all its vessels, and throw their fluids back on the lungs, heart, stomach and other internal organs, the fibres of which being firm, healthy and elastic, send the blood back again to the surface of the body, with an agreeable glow, giving increased warmth to the whole system, vivacity to the countenance and a keen appetite to the stomach. But if the person be weak and thin, his fibres lax, membranes flabby, and circulation languid; and stomach dyspeptic, he would endanger his health; the fibre of his internal organs not being sufficiently elastic for the requisite reaction. After profuse evacuations from the bowels, copious bleeding from the nose; or with a stomach empty, and flut from lack of food, the danger of sudden immersion would be greater. The same or worse would follow after great exertion of body, excepting when accompanied with great enthusiasm; after long and close attention of mind, or under the slow and depressing effects of grief.—Under such a state of body, sudden immersion into very cold water would be attended with great risk. How many cold, languid, bluish looking children and youth, are injured by the injudicious use of cold water, instead of warm?

The resisting and modulating powers



of the living body are among the most wonderful things of our nature. Water will be consolidated to ice, at about 50 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. But the living human body will maintain its own heat of 98 degrees in an atmosphere of 15 or 20 degrees below 0; and what is surprising, it maintains its natural heat of 98, in an atmosphere heated artificially to 200 degrees—whence we learn that the human body is endowed with the power of resisting, a long time, the destructive effects of heat, and the equally destructive effects of cold. This faculty has been illustrated and confirmed by experiments of Drs. G. Fordyce and John Hunter. The latter has shown, that the power of resisting heat and cold, is vigorous in proportion to the danger of immediate destruction; and that animals resist the fatal effects of cold, so long as they remain dry; but when moisture is combined with cold, its effects are destructive; for it was found difficult, if not impossible, to freeze a Dormouse to death until his hairy integuments were wetted with water; and then life evaporated.

Every person is surrounded by an atmosphere of his own perspiration. If this be blown away, and he be long exposed to the greater coldness of the common air, disorder in the body mostly follows. Children often suffer from this cause without being able to express their feelings.

Although fatal effects are known to follow from being long wet with fresh water, in very cold weather, yet such pernicious consequences are not the result of being wet with salt water, that is sea water. People have been shipwrecked on our coast in winter, and remained 24 hours up to their necks in sea water and survived; while their companions, who were only immersed knee deep died.

Accidents on our coast, and on our vast inland seas or lakes, have proved that people immersed in fresh water, in very cold weather, suffered more and perished sooner, than those immersed to the same height in sea water. These facts afford a good practical hint.

We are led, moreover, to conclude, from the experiments of Dr. Currie, in England, and others, who went before him, that a considerable elevation of the heat of the body above the standard of health, is incompatible with the process of perspiration; that at the temperature of 104 and 105, the vessels of the skin remained obstinately constricted, and the skin pungent, hot to the touch of the bystander, and that it is only when it is reduced to 99 or 100, that the orifice of the vessels relax, and a free perspiration diminishes the heat and moderates the febrile condition. We are assured that the free effusion of cold water over the skin is the most salutary remedy which can be adopted in the hot stage of ardent fevers; and that it carries off the distressing sensation of heat, moderates the pulse, and renders the tongue cleaner and moist, and lessens the pain of the head and limbs; and the whole febrile condition is greatly relieved, and the disorder abridged.

## FOREIGN.

From the National Gazette of Sept. 13.

The New York papers of Thursday furnish additional particulars of foreign intelligence, brought by the ship Potosi from Gibraltar, and the ship Caroline Ann from Belfast. The former vessel left Gibraltar on the 1st August. On the 2d August, outside of the Straits, the captain heard, the whole of the day, a heavy cannonading, which he supposed to be the bombardment of Cadiz. Vessels which arrived at Gibraltar on the 25th July, heard, while off Cadiz, great firing in that direction. Intelligence of the engagement before Coruna had been received at Gibraltar, and stated the repulse of the French. Gibraltar papers of the 26th July, contain the following details.

"The Royalists, who took possession of the Spanish Lines yesterday morning, retired towards evening. San Roque is now in possession of the King's party. The Royalists, we understand, continue to occupy Los Barrios.

A boat that left Malaga, at 2 P. M. yesterday, brings intelligence that the French troops were expected to arrive at Grenada to day; those of Hualasteros having previously evacuated that city. Gen. Zaras entered Malaga yesterday with eight soldiers. The number of troops in Malaga did not exceed 200 men.

A paper of the 14th, says: "We understand that orders have been sent to the Spanish legation to withdraw from Lisbon, after having delivered to Mr. Gomez the passport which his court ordered him to demand, on pretext of the late occurrence at Seville."

It was reported at Cadiz according to the Gibraltar Journals, that the Cortes would not be reassembled after the expiration of their term, nor an extraordinary Cortes called. This report is refuted by the fact, that a committee has been appointed to the Cortes, to frame a law which should supply the defect likely to be produced by the impossibility of regular elections. Doubtless, the body have declared themselves permanent, until the obstacles to the choice and assemblage of another, shall be removed.

A letter from Gibraltar dated the 27th July and received in this city mentions, that the frigate Congress, captain Biddle, proceeded for Cadiz with Mr. Nelson on board, after having landed Mr. Rodney, and family at Gibraltar—that the French admiral, Hamelin, refused captain Biddle permission to enter, so that the Congress returned to Gibraltar after three days absence; that Mr. Rodney and family re-embarked and the Congress was still lying at Gibraltar. The letter, adds—"the

British frigate, the Tribune, left this a few days ago; went into Cadiz; returned here the same day as the Congress, direct from Cadiz with Sir Wm. A. Court, the British ambassador on board, who was landed with great pomp."

We have just received the following interesting details from an authentic source. "Letters to the 28th of July have been received from Gibraltar, to which place the Congress frigate, Capt. Biddle, had returned, after making an ineffectual attempt to land Mr. Nelson at Cadiz. The original plan of the Government seems to have been, not to send the frigate to Cadiz where the presence of Mr. Rodney, the Minister to Buenos Ayres, might not have been acceptable, but to land Mr. Nelson at Gibraltar, whence he was to proceed by land to the residence of the Spanish Court. The investment of Cadiz on the land side rendered this last course impracticable, and it was necessary for him to proceed by sea.

Accordingly, after landing Mr. Rodney at Gibraltar, Capt. Biddle sailed for Cadiz, off which there lay at anchor a French blockading squadron, consisting of two ships of the line and four frigates. As he approached, one of the frigates came out and stated that the Admiral had sent her to inform Capt. Biddle that the port was in a state of blockade, and that therefore the frigate could not enter. Capt. Biddle answered that he would go on to the anchorage and communicate with the Admiral himself, which he accordingly did.

The first lieutenant was then sent to acquaint the admiral that this was the U. S. frigate Congress, bound into Cadiz and that as blockades, by the practice of Nations, did not extend to National vessels, it was presumed that he did not intend to oppose her entrance into port. The Admiral expressed his regret that his orders would not allow him to let the ship pass. He was informed that the purpose of the visit was to land the American Minister to Spain. But the admiral repeated that his orders were peremptory, and did not leave him at liberty to exercise any discretion. The Congress, therefore, returned to Gibraltar.

From the New York papers of Thursday. By the Carolina Ann, from Belfast, we have received a file of the 'Irishman' newspapers to the 1st August inclusive—but do not find any thing which the arrival of the Paris here, and of late vessels at Boston and Baltimore from Liverpool, has not before put us in possession of. The following item, indeed, if grounded on any intelligence later than that which we have received, (which seems to us however not probable) would make the affair at Coruna more important in its results, than we had anticipated. It is from an editorial article in the Lishman of 1st Aug.

"The French invaders, or rather tyrants, have been beaten under the walls of Coruna; they confidently assailed this strong hold of liberty, and 800 men have paid the forfeit of their lives, and 2,000 have been taken prisoners. Sir Robert Wilson, a great name in future history, has gloriously distinguished himself, not in the cause of a Parish, a County, or even his native country—Sir Robert has taken a wider theatre—the great theatre of human kind; for the independence of man, for the assertion of his rights, he is willing to shed his blood."

The following items are also given in a letter received in Dublin from Bayonne: "An affair has taken place at the *Ponte du Sauro*, in the neighbourhood of the Isle de Leon (Cadiz), in which the Spanish Royalists have lost 2,000, and the French 500 men. Thirty men of the garrison of Bayonne have deserted this day."

A strong body of the Royal Swiss Guards escorting money from Madrid to Cadiz, has been attacked at Templeque, and received a severe check. They have sent reinforcements from Madrid to succour the Swiss Guards.

The Dublin Evening Post of the 31st July, after giving an extract from the *Drapeau Blanc*, a paper published at Paris, announcing the march of Mina at the head of 9000 men, for Upper Catalonia, has the following spirited remarks—"Mina, the indefatigable, the glorious Mina—who, the reader knows, had his legs frozen off—at one time, and died of rotting blood a few days after, has suddenly appeared once more in the rear of the French army, at the head of FIVE THOUSAND MEN. We have not heard whether he climbed inaccessible precipices to take his present formidable position, but there he is, in Upper Catalonia, between the French army and France! It is quite delightful to find, as we do by the *Drapeau Blanc*, the French leaving ultra, that they are denouncing each other. Marshal Moncey is in fact denounced as incompetent—almost as treacherous; and Donnadieu, of whose exploits we used to hear so much, has gone to the waters of Barèges, to cure an old wound!"

The Dublin papers contain the Spanish official account of the battle of Molinos del Rey, fought about the beginning of July, in the neighbourhood of Barcelona. In this affair the enemy are stated to have lost 800 killed, and about 2000 wounded; that of the victors was so small that it would not have been noticed, except to do justice to the memory of 50 brave Spaniards, who have sacrificed themselves for their country and liberty, and as many others who are wounded.

The London Courier of the 29th says, that the French in the affair before Coruna lost 800 killed, and 2000 prisoners. A letter from Bayonne contains the gratifying intelligence that a body of the Swiss Guards, conveying money from Madrid to Cadiz, was attacked near Templeque, and received a severe check. It does not appear that they lost the money chests.

The Belfast Chronicle of the 28th of July says that notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, the country is returning, however tardily, to peaceful habits.

From the Belfast Chronicle, Aug. 2. We are gratified in being able to state, on the authority of a Gentleman who has returned to Dublin, after an extensive tour of observation through Leinster and Munster, that notwithstanding the perhaps unexampled wetness of the season he did not see or learn that any kind of corn was lodged. All the crops, though backward, looked healthy. The potatoes and wheat were thin, the oats very good, and the barley, of which there is less sown than for several years, was excellent.

The Lusitano, steam packet, from Oporto to Liverpool, was lost in the beginning of July by running aground in a fog. She had on board 260 passengers, more than 60 of whom perished.

From the London Courier of July 29.

"The paragraph of the Courier," says the Morning Chronicle to day, "stating that the French contemplated the withdrawing their armies behind the Ebro, is, we have occasion to know, scouted by ministers." How remarkably well informed the Chronicle is! Quite as much so as other evening ministerial papers to which it refers, whose "unqualified contradiction" of our intelligence had such a singular effect that the funds went down nearly a half per cent, after it happened. But what have we to do with these cavils and gainsayings? We now distinctly and positively re-assert all that we stated on Saturday. We say again, that it is contemplated by the French government to take up the line of the Ebro, as a position for its army, and to withdraw its troops from before Cadiz, if the course of events in that country do not undergo a material change. We repeat, that the chief, we might perhaps say, the only reason for adopting this step will be the difficulties that have arisen, not of a military but of a political kind. Those difficulties may be overcome. It is possible indeed, that the threat of retiring behind the Ebro may supercede the necessity of doing so. How that may happen time must shew. We pretend not to know how far events may change the intention of France; but it is certain that if there should appear no chance of a speedy conciliation of parties, what we have stated will be the course adopted. It is not at all incompatible with this intention on the part of France, that meanwhile the war should be carried on in Catalonia, Galicia, and Andalusia, with vigor, and that no efforts should be spared to bring about decisive results. Such results would obviously change the character of the measures contemplated. The surrender of Cadiz, and the possession of the king's person, would give to the Duke d'Angoulême that influence which may be necessary to secure the moderate policy he wished to see pursued.

PARIS, July 29.

They write from Geneva under date of July 16th, "Within about twenty days the beautiful Steam Boat which Mr. Church of New York, the American Consul at Bordeaux, has established on the lake of Geneva, occupies the attention of the neighbouring inhabitants. There is a great crowd from Geneva every day to see her, and she has always more than 100 passengers. She can carry double that number. The passage from Geneva to Ouchy is now performing in five hours, even against a contrary wind. The gentleman who is at the head of this enterprise, and who has performed similar ones on the Garonne, as on several rivers in his own country, proposes to establish steam boats on other lakes and rivers in Switzerland.

From the Madrid Gazette, July 22.

Day before yesterday, (Sunday,) about 11 o'clock in the morning, his Royal Highness the Duke of Angoulême went to attend mass at the Church of Inferior Clergy of the Holy Spirit, which he has been in the habit of attending ever since his arrival in Madrid. As usual, a numerous crowd, in which were many ladies, had assembled to enjoy the satisfaction of contemplating the features of our august liberator.

At the end of the ceremony, and at the very moment when the priest was turning to give the benediction, a few sparks of fire were perceived above the choir and the tribune which was placed over the principal entrance. When mass was terminated, and just as the priest was coming out of the sacristy, and the Prince from the church, more sparks were seen near the high altar, and very near the place where his royal Highness had stood. Almost at that instant the same appearance was presented on the opposite side, so that the fire caught at the same time in three different places very distant from each other. In less than five minutes it had extended throughout the church and the adjoining building, and appeared outside as well as within; yet no one had before observed the least appearance of fire or smoke.

A fire was never known to extend itself with such rapidity. This fact, together with simultaneous appearance in distant points, more than 100 varas (300 French feet) apart, the smell of tar which was perceived by many, the coincidence of the time with the moment when his royal highness was accustomed to bear mass in public; all these are circumstances so difficult to combine, that, if they do not furnish a mathematical demonstration, form ground for at least a very strong presumption that the fire was the result of the most refined diabolical malvolence.

If his royal Highness had delayed five minutes in coming from his hotel, or if the priest, in saying mass—what horror! what a catastrophe! The imagination shudders at the idea, and the pen refuses to perform

## FURTHER FROM GIBRALTAR.

We are favoured with the following extracts of letters received by the Potosi. GIBRALTAR, July 26.

"The fugitives are now getting the ascendancy in this neighbourhood. Yesterday, 400 of them came down and took possession of the Spanish Lines, after a good deal of skirmishing with a Constitutional party of about 60 men who occupied the post, and who were obliged to take shelter near the British line of outposts. Algeiras is still in the hands of the Constitutionalists, whose force there is only about 60 men.

There is continual skirmishing in the neighbourhood between the Constitutional troops and the Factionists, styling themselves Royalists. A party of the latter had possessed themselves of San Roque and of the Spanish Lines close to the garrison; but the Constitutional General, Ordóñez, surprised them last night at San Roque with some of his troops, and completely routed them, killing some and taking several prisoners. He is a determined character, and will no doubt do a great deal for the cause.

Large supplies of provisions continue to be sent from this to Cadiz, which succeed in getting in. The French are never likely to get possession of that place.

## MARQUIS LA FAYETTE.

A rumour has been afloat for some time past, we know not on what authority, or what degree of credit it is entitled to, that the Marquis de la Fayette intends to honor this country by a visit. It is unnecessary we presume, to say with what hospitable hearts this illustrious stranger will be welcomed to our shores. He was a benefactor to America, a revolutionary benefactor. The name of Fayette is amongst us familiar to the smiling lip of inarticulate infancy—our children are taught to lip his name with reverence, and to mingle with it the most endearing emotions. He was the confederate, nay, more, the tried, personal friend of Washington, and it is not necessary to say more than this, to endear him to the hearts of Americans. At the early age of nineteen, did this gallant nobleman espouse the cause of American freedom. He purchased and fitted out a vessel at his own expense, to transport him to America—Taking leave of his wife, his family and his friends, he petitioned that he might be allowed to serve in the American ranks without pay or emolument, and Congress to show their sense of his services, conferred on him the rank of Major General. In January, 1779, the Marquis embarked at Boston for his native land, and returned in 1780. He was then put at the head of a select corps, to every officer of which he presented a sword at his own expense and to the soldiers uniforms. With this gallant band he marched into Virginia to check the ravages of the traitor Arnold; and when they were destitute of shoes and clothing, he borrowed from the merchants of Baltimore, 2000 guineas on his own credit, with which he purchased shoes and other necessities for his troops. He was employed to watch the motions of Cornwallis—was present and distinguished himself at the siege of York Town, and carried by assault a British redoubt, on the right of the American lines. Congress declared "that Major General, the Marquis la Fayette, be informed, that on a review of his conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly during the period in which he had the chief command in Virginia, the many proofs of the zealous attachment to the cause he has espoused, & of his judgment, vigilance, & gallantry in its defence, have greatly added to the high opinion entertained by Congress, of his merits and military talents."

When he was about to take his final departure, a committee was appointed by Congress, consisting of one member from each state to express the regard and esteem of that body. Now, does it not seem, as if the United States have a claim upon this exalted foreigner, whose name is so dear to us, that the President of the United States, should invite his old confederate in arms, to spend the remainder of his days in the bosom of the republic, whose independence he had shed his blood to maintain? He was wounded in our service, the scar of which yet remains visible. Are we too zealous, if we urge the propriety of employing a national vessel in the service? Let us show that republicans are not ungrateful—let the star spangled banner, as it floats on the waters of the Seine, wave a welcome to the hoary headed patriot to come and spend the remainder of his days in the land of liberty, whose right and title to these regions of the west, he defended with his blood.—*Balt. Chron.*

The curious surgical operation of acupuncture (puncturing the skin and flesh with a needle) is exciting considerable attention in England. It is said to be of Asiatic origin, and is more particularly employed in rheumatic diseases unaccompanied with inflammatory excitement. Mr. Churchill of London, speaks very decidedly in favour of this remedy in "local diseases of the muscular and fibrous structure of the body." The instrument used by him is a common sewing needle, fitted to a small ivory handle. The needle should be gradually introduced, with somewhat of a rotatory motion of the hand, and suffered to remain five or six minutes. This operation neither produces pain, nor gives rise to bleeding. Among the cases detailed by him the following is transcribed:—

The body of this man was bent nearly at right angles with the thighs, and his countenance indicated acute sufferings. He had been attacked, he said three days before, with darting pains in the loins and hips; every motion of the body produced an acute spasmodic pain, resembling an electric shock; and the attempt to raise the body to an upright position was attended by such

insupportable agony, as obliged him to continue in this state of flexion, rather than encounter it by altering his position. There was no more constitutional disturbance than was to be expected from three days and nights of constant pains the pulse was a little quickened, and the tongue white, but I attributed this derangement to the irritation set up by the pain, and loss of rest. I directed him to place himself across a chair for support during the operation, and I immediately introduced a needle of an inch and an half in length into the lumbar mass on the right side of the spine; in two minutes time, I observed that he seemed to rest the weight of his body more on his limbs, and in the next instant, without any inquiry being made, he observed, that he felt his limbs stronger from the pain having left his hips. He next plainly indicated that the disease was lessened, by raising his body; from which he only desisted by being desired to remain at rest through fear of the needle being broken. After six minutes it was withdrawn; the man arose, adjusted his dress, expressed his astonishment; and delighted at the sudden removal of his disease, and having made his grateful acknowledgments, left the house with a facility as though he never had been afflicted.

## Arrival of the Beagle at Norfolk.

By the Herald and Beacon, received this morning by the steam boat, we learn that the U. S. schooner Beagle Lt. Comdr Newton, from Thompson's Island, came in from sea on Saturday evening and proceeded up the bay for Washington, after landing Lieut. Gardner, (one of her officers,) and Lieut. Moorehead, Lieut. Walker, (of Marines,) and Doctor Hamilton, (of the U. S. ship John Adams,) passengers, at Old Point Comfort. The three first named gentlemen went up to Norfolk, the latter remains at Old Point, in ill health, and will probably proceed up to Washington in the steam boat Potomac.

The Beagle brings disastrous intelligence from Thompson's Island. We learn from conversations with Lieut. Moorehead and Gardner, that about the 20th of August symptoms of the yellow fever manifested themselves at that place, and in a very short time there were nearly forty cases of the disease; and to heighten the distress, the John Adams arrived there two or three days after from Vera Cruz via Havana with two or three cases of fever on board. We have not learned with sufficient accuracy to announce it, the number of deaths on the Island at the time the Beagle sailed, nor the number she left sick there. The following, however, is a list of the officers who had died previous to her sailing:—Lieut. G. W. Somerville, Midshipman Marshall, John Reed (of the John Adams) Mr. Anthony Grice, Carpenter, Mr. Thomas, Captains clerk (John Adams) Mr. Morrison, Gunner, do.

The sick were removed to the hospital as soon as they were attacked, where every attention was paid under the direction of Doctor Williamson, Hospital Surgeon of the station, whose unwearied exertions, no less than his professional skill, had been most eminently serviceable.

The John Adams is stated to have been in the clearest possible condition, and every precaution had been taken to render her healthy. It is not believed that her sick received the disease on board, but rather that they contracted it at Havana.

Commodore Porter, we regret to learn, had been much indisposed, but when the Beagle left, the Physicians entertained hopes of his speedy restoration to health.

The Beagle sailed from Thompson's Island on the 1st inst. and left there the U. S. ship John Adams, Captain Renshaw; sloop of war Puceok, Capt. Cassin; steam Galliot Sea Gull, Lt. Comdr Voorhees, schr. Grayhound, Lt. Com. Rosseau; Fox, Lt. Com. J. T. Richie, and Jackall Lt. Com. Oellers. The U. S. brig Sparks, Captain Shubrick, was cruising on the S. side of Cuba. The sloop of war Hornet, Captain Smith had run down for Vera Cruz. All the schooners at the Island were fitting out for an excursion to the Spanish Maine.

The prize schr captured by Lieutenant Watson, was also at the Island. She had been fitted for service, and her name changed to that of A. L. E. N, in compliment to the hero who fell at the spot where she was captured. The command of the Allen was given to Lieutenant Com. James E. Legare.

On the 2d inst, off Matanzas the Beagle sprang her foremast and put into that port to repair. She found there the U. States schr Grampus, Lt. Comdr Gregory, waiting to give convoy to vessels out of that port, and two of the barges under the command of Lieut. Platt and —, just returned from an expedition up the Old Bahama Channel, but had seen no pirates.

The Beagle left Matanzas on the 5th inst; all her officers and crew are in good health. She has been absent seven months during which time she has assisted in giving convoy to nearly 250 sail of American merchantmen. She is the only vessel of Com. Porter's squadron that has completely circumnavigated the Island of Cuba, being employed in bearing despatches from the Governor General of Cuba, to the several ports on the N. and S. side of the Island.

Officers of the Beagle.—Lt. Com. J. T. Newton, Lt. Robert Richie, Lt. Wm. H. Gardner, Mid. Stone and Mid. Howison.

## GREAT FIRE IN MAINE.

A letter from a gentleman in Alna, Me. to his father in Boston, contains a brief account of a destructive fire with which parts of the towns of Woolwich, Wiscasset, and Alna, have been ravaged. The fire began in the first mentioned town on the 3d inst. and owing to the extreme drought spread very fast. On the morning







## POETRY.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

### Jonathan's visit to the Cotton Factories.

Did you ever go down to Pautucket?  
Good Lord! What a buzzing it makes!  
Like fifty 'live crabs in a bucket!  
What a darn'd sight o' cotton it takes!

What a whirling and splashing! I never  
Did see such a racket 'fore!  
An' then that 'are up an' down a river,  
My stars! how the water does roar!

By George! what a nation o' spindles!  
An' mill wheels all whirling around,  
Some on 'em in garrets o' houses,  
An' some on 'em down under ground!

One Fact'ry I vow, 'tis a smasher!  
'Tis pretty near flat on the top,  
You might put our house here right on it,  
An' Uncle Sam's saw-mill an' shop!

I walk'd round awhile, and went in it,  
Then, whaw! what a terrible buzz!  
I stagger! 'twas more than a minute,  
Before I could tell where I was!

Confound it—you never could hear there,  
A body might stand still an' bawl,  
I believe that you might stay a year there,  
An' find something new after all!

I anore! why it does beat all nature!  
Such oceans o' pickers and reels!  
My conscience, how can they contrive it  
To tend all them spindles an' wheels?

An' then such great piles o' spun cotton,  
As big as a common sized mow,  
By jings, if my eyes had not seen it,  
I would'n't believed it, I swear.

## Sherwood Forest FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, that beautiful Farm on which he at present resides, the former residence of his father Hugh Sherwood dec'd. This farm is handsomely situated on the head waters of Broad Creek, and bounded with said creek on the south and west, on the north and east with the post road leading from Easton to Haddaway's Ferry. The Dwelling House is large and well calculated for comfort and convenience, is eligibly situated on a rising ground at a convenient distance from the post road, and commands a view of part of the waters of Miles river, which are within half a mile of it. This farm contains by a late survey 272 acres, 100 acres of which is covered with wood and timber. The title clear of all incumbrances. The purchaser can see what the ensuing fall. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Edward N. Hambleton at Easton.

THOMAS SHERWOOD.  
September 5

## IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT. MAY TERM, 1823. Bill in Somerset County Court, EQUITY SIDE.

John Winder vs. Josiah P. Polk, Nancy Polk, Sally Polk, Catharine Polk, and Elizabeth Polk. It being proven to the satisfaction of the Court that all the Defendants in this cause reside out of the State of Maryland, and it likewise being proven to the satisfaction of the Court that John Winder, the said complainant, has departed this life since the filing of his said Bill of complaint, & Nathaniel J. Winder, Executor of the last will and testament of the said complainant, having prayed the court to be admitted as a party to prosecute the said cause—It is thereupon, this 21st day of July, 1823, ordered by the Court, that the said Nathaniel give notice to the said defendants, by inserting in a newspaper printed at Easton a copy of this order for three weeks successively, at least two months before the fourth Monday of November next, of his aforesaid application to be admitted as aforesaid to prosecute and also of the nature and prayer of said bill, and that unless the said defendants appear before the said Court on the said 4th Monday of November next and shew cause why the said Nathaniel should not be admitted aforesaid, the said Nathaniel will be admitted by the court to prosecute as he has prayed.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

Test. GEO. HANDE, Clk. The object of the above Bill is to obtain a foreclosure of a mortgage made by the defendants to the complainant in his life time to secure the payment of a sum of money, or to obtain a sale of the mortgaged premises for the repayment of the principal and interest due to complainant.

September 6—3w

## A GOOD COOK FOR SALE.

A healthy young Woman without children, who can be recommended as an excellent cook, and who is well acquainted with washing, ironing and other House work, and has also been accustomed to work on a farm, will be sold upon reasonable terms, to a bona fide resident of the State of Maryland, who purchases for his own use—From the same person may be purchased a number of young Negroes of both sexes—Apply to the Printer.

August 9—1f

## For Sale,

On advantageous terms, the best Farm in the North East section of Talbot county. For further information enquire of the Printer.

August 23—1f

## Private Tuition.

The subscriber can accommodate three or four Boys or Girls from seven to twelve years of age, with Board and Tuition in his family. His terms are \$120 per annum, payable half yearly, including washing and mending, but exclusive of bedding.

JOHN TILGHMAN.  
Melfield, Queen Ann's County, 2  
Sept. 13, 1823—4w

## Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Dorchester County.

Fellow Citizens,

Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintances, to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county, (at the election in 1824,) I take this method to inform you that I am a candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for that purpose. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I flatter myself that my long experience in the duties of the office, in a subordinate situation, will enable me to execute the same correctly, and with justice to all concerned.

ANDREW BANNING.

Dorchester county, September 6—3w

## MORE SHOES.



Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

LADIES PRUNELLE SHOES,  
LADIES MOROCCO do  
CHILDREN'S MOROCCO BOOTS.

These, with the Stock on hand, of Easton and Philadelphia made BOOTS and SHOES, will render his assortment very large.

He has also a good assortment of Leather & Morocco for manufacturing, and having a careful Foreman and good Workmen, he will endeavour to have Boots and Shoes made in the best manner.

Easton, August 2d, 1823

## Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Noah Marshall, use of Richard Spencer, against Levin Marshall, administrator of Meredith Marshall, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 20th of September next, one Negro girl name Harriot, taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt interest and cost of the above fieri facias. Sale to commence between 12 and 4 o'clock, and attendance given by

Wm. TOWNSEND, Constable.

August 23—5w

## Paper Hangings.

The inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity are respectfully informed that an opportunity is now offered them of a choice, from a handsome selection of Paper Hangings, which will be sold at fair Baltimore prices, and put up in the neatest and best manner. Patterns may be seen at and further information given by application to Mr. Thomas Meconkin, Cabinet Maker, Easton.

July 5—

## TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

My Farm near Easton, on which Mr. Vincent at present resides as Tenant. The terms may be known by applying to James Parrott or Edward N. Hambleton.

ELIZABETH FREELAND.

August 30, 1823—4w

## WANTED.

At my Mill in Queen Ann's county,

## A Blacksmith,

Of experience, industry and steady habits, where he will find a comfortable Dwelling House, and a Blacksmiths shop of long standing and a number of good customers, if his work is approved of. A good Wheelwright can also be accommodated with a Work Shop and Dwelling—Possession given 1st January next.

EDWARD HARRIS.

August 30, 1823—

## \$50 REWARD.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on Saturday last the 23d inst, a negro man, who calls himself

Henry Murphy,

About 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, slender make, slim visage, has a rolling walk, and bends his knees when walking more than is generally done—has had the forefinger on the right hand broken which has turned it like a hook & has made it larger than the others—he has also had his ears pierced for the purpose of wearing ear rings—Very polite when spoken to and fond of liquor—HARRY is a pretty good Blacksmith, having for the last four or five years been employed in that line—Had on when he ran away a green frock coat, considerably worn, fur hat and a pair of striped pantaloons—Should the above described runaway be taken up in this state and secured in any jail so that I get him again, I will give twenty dollars reward, but if taken up out of this state the above reward will be given.

JOHN CAMPER.

August 30, 1823—

## A good Country Stand

FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

To be Rented for next year the HOUSE AND LOT near the Hay Lands Gate, 3 miles from Easton, where Mr. John Sneed now lives.—For terms apply to

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH

May 3—1f

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.



## THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th will leave Easton by way of Todd's Point, the same route, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of October, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The MARYLAND will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chester-town, on Monday the 10th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town 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. 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.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—1f

## REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the stand heretofore occupied by him, to that large and commodious

## Establishment,

at the corner of Washington and Goldborough streets, lately in the tenure of Mr. Charles W. Nabb. From the central situation of this House, being located in the most public part of the Town and opposite to the Post Office and Bank, and near to all the Public Offices, and from his unwearied endeavours and efforts, (being determined to spare neither labour nor expense) to give general satisfaction, he confidently relies on a generous and liberal community for a portion of public patronage.—The Buildings and appointments are in good order for the reception of those who may honour him with their custom.—His Stables, which are large and commodious, are now and constantly will be, provided with grain and provender of the best kind—His Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors—His Larder is well stocked and his Table will be at all times furnished with the best and most choice delicacies and dainties of the season, as well as the most substantial provisions, served up in the best order—His Ostlers and other servants are sober, polite and attentive—His Charges will be moderate and every endeavour will be used to preserve order—Horses, Hacks and Gigs, with careful drivers, will be furnished to convey travellers to any part of the peninsula—Private Rooms may be always obtained and private parties accommodated at the shortest notice—Board may be had on reasonable terms by the day, week, month, or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 1f

## To be Leased,

For a term of one or more years, from the 1st of January next:

## TAVERN IN CAMBRIDGE.

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson, situated in a convenient and central part of the town, and containing, exclusive of garret, and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long.

It is confidently believed, that the zeal and energy which have been displayed in the recent improvements of the town, will continue; and that, from its Geographical advantages, Cambridge will necessarily become the rendezvous of a majority of travellers between the southern and northern sections of our peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance, now established, are more extensively known; from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that an enterprising man, with competent resources to conduct such an establishment, would do a large and profitable business.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, E. S. Md. 2

August 16, 1823.

## Education.

Mr. NICHOLAS DONNELLY Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends to teach a course of

## English Grammar,

(Thirty-six Lessons, two hours each.) On that much esteemed plan of Mr. J. Greenleaf, provided he can get twenty subscribers. Tuition per said course \$4. On the same terms he intends to teach a class in Cambridge. For further particulars the inhabitants of both places are requested to call on the Rev. Joseph Scull & Lambert Clayland, Esq. Easton. Persons wishing to become Scholars, can leave their names with the aforesaid gentlemen. Tuition will commence in Easton on the 1st day of October. Same week in Cambridge.

August 9th, 1823

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Wednesday 24th of September, if fair, if not the next fair day—at the residence of John Singleton, Esq. deceased, some valuable personal property, consisting of Horses and Mules; Cattle and hogs, a fine flock of Sheep—Farming utensils & Household Furniture—Also, Books, some of which are of considerable value.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars—the purchaser giving good security.

ANNA SINGLETON, Ex'x.

September 6—3w

## TO RENT,

That large and Commodious  
Establishment,

in Centreville, which has been occupied for the last ten years by Mr. Samuel Chaplin, the present tenant, this house perhaps stands in the highest repute of any on the Eastern Shore, and has the command of a very great share of custom—a man of capital has now an opportunity of investing his money to an advantage. For particulars enquire of the present tenant or the subscriber near Centreville.

PERE WILLMER.

Centreville, June 14—  
N. B. Mr. Chaplin will accommodate any person renting the same with hedding, &c. &c.

## Mr. Hoffman's

## COURSE OF PUBLIC LECTURES,

Will commence on the 1st of October next. The Course will occupy four months. Days of Lecturing, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday in each week. For the accommodation of Gentlemen living out of the city, who may come after the commencement of the course the lectures will be repeated, unless at too late a season.

Members of his Law Institute are informed that a *Moot Court* will be established in October next, and that they are entitled to tickets to the public course.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Coale and Mr. Lucas. Baltimore, August 16—8w

## For Rent,

## THE NEXT YEAR.

That large, convenient and comfortable BRICK HOUSE in Cambridge, where Mr. Robert Wallace now lives, opposite to Dr. White's

ALSO, a LOT opposite to Mr. Houston's Store. There is a large and Valuable GARDEN attached to the House, and a GRASS LOT to the Stable and Carriage House—The terms will be very reasonable.

The Subscriber will sell on a credit of several years, the property owned by him at Easton Point, consisting of a convenient and comfortable Dwelling HOUSE and GARDEN, and two LOTS of Ground, with the greater part of the Wharf that used to belong to Captain Samuel Thomas—This property will suit any person disposed to keep a Public House, a Packet or a Lumber Yard—The Lot next to the Wharf is large enough for a Lumber Yard, Dwelling House, Granary, &c. Possession may be had immediately.

I have also, 2 or 3 FARMS to rent for next year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 2, 1823.

## To Rent,

## FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE DWELLING HOUSE in the Town of Easton, lately occupied by Dr. Samuel T. Kemp—the property is in good repair, and has an excellent Garden attached to it—Any person wishing to rent the same, can view the premises for themselves, and be informed of the terms by applying to Lambert Reardon or to the subscriber,

JOHN KEMP.

August 9—1f

## Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Robert L. Tilghman, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to produce them duly authenticated according to laws to Wm. H. Tilghman, in my behalf.

All persons indebted to the said estate are notified to prepare themselves to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

HENRIETTA M. TILGHMAN, Ex'x.

August 23—

## Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years.)

Public's Humble Serv't, &c.

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14

## For Rent,

The Farm near Easton, now occupied by Mr. Elias Stafford. This Farm lies but little more than a mile from Easton, & is therefore very convenient for the sale of every article usually disposed of by Farmers at market. A commodious two-story

Brick Dwelling House, and a spring of fine water immediately at hand, together with the high and healthy situation of the Dwelling House, offer inducements to a respectable family to take a permanent lease. To a substantial tenant I would give a long lease of this farm alone, or together with the adjoining one occupied by Mr. Frampton, with the meadows now in a course of improvement, reserving the meadow which I have heretofore usually reserved. It is desirable that a lease should be immediately taken, as the season is advanced.

The subscriber invites some substantial Delaware or Caroline Farmer to these lands, as the soil is better adapted to Corn than Wheat.

For rent, also, from the 1st of January next, the

## Union Tavern,

in Easton, now occupied by Mr. James C. Wheeler.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, August 2—1f

## To the Voters

## OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens—I am a Candidate for your suffrages, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, I honoured with your support, I will endeavour to maintain all honorable measures, which in my judgment, will promote our mutual interest.

Your Humble and Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN.

August 9th, 1823

## To the Voters

## OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS, Gratitude for the good opinion of me, which you have manifested on former occasions, and a desire to exert my best abilities in support of those rights, privileges and immunities, which are the precious and sacred boast of a free people, induce me to offer my services as a Delegate to your next General Assembly. I address myself to you all, of whatever party—but especially to such as are still determined to lend their aid in support of wise measures, and correct and liberal principles, as opposed to shallow minded policy, intrigue and popularity seeking—believing that there is still virtue left in the land, and that, when you are called on to give your votes, your question with respect to a candidate, will be, is he honest, is he deserving, is he rich, is he in favor with A. B. or C. or has he been nominated by the Caucus? It may be proper to let you know my sentiments with regard to certain points on which you may differ in opinion—and you may rely that if you choose me, you shall know your man with respect to the following particulars.

1. I am a staunch, thoroughgoing Republican, and shall oppose "pugna de calcebu," any one and every one, who dares bring in a bill or propose a measure, in aught subversive of the freedom and simplicity of our Republican institutions.

2. I am a friend to internal improvement—I will do all I can for Canals—I will find a way to as many markets for your wheat as you have bushels, rather than you should be defrauded of the just price of your labour.

3. I am decidedly opposed to our Penitentiary system as it now stands. I can see no good in fattening rascals who would starve by piffling. I shall be, hand and voice, in favor of erecting a Tread Mill, as soon as carpenters and blacksmiths can put one together.

4. The Jew Bill—I shall oppose it under what modification soever, as long as there is christian blood in my veins. I am resolved, as far as I have any hand in the business, that the State of Maryland shall continue a christian state, governed by christian rulers.

5. I am in favour of reducing the members of the House of Delegates, provided that, in so doing, no advantage be given to Baltimore, or the larger counties, beyond what they enjoy. I shall not, however, follow the example of some of our voting members, who are eternally proposing alterations & amendments to the constitution, merely to show how much wiser they are than the men who made it.

6. I look upon the law passed by Congress levying postage on all letters carried by steam boats, packets, &c. to be a scurvy imposition that ought not to be put up with. I will do all I can by way of memorial, petition, remonstrance, &c. to have it repealed.

7. Last but not least—I have thought Gen. Jackson to be the properest man for President of the United States—but as it appears that Old Hickory is not likely to go down, I shall be in favor of John Quincy Adams, as the only one among the other candidates who is by any means fit for the office; and shall advocate his cause to the utmost of my abilities, should the merits of the several candidates become a subject of discussion in the House. I shall set my face, inflexibly, against all caucus nominations. We send men to Congress to make us laws and take care of our interests, not to dictate to us who we shall choose for President. I have no idea of such impudent assumption of authority.

8. I have always been a warm friend to Schools—To keep the common people in ignorance is the policy of a despot, not a republican government—Instead of diminishing the paltry sum now appropriated to literary institutions, I shall be for doubling it at least.

Fellow Citizens, these are the pretensions of the man who offers himself for your suffrages. Try him, and if you do not find him true blue he will never ask for your confidence again. Fellow Citizens, I shall appear before you among the other candidates for your favor at different times & in different places, to explain my pretensions more fully, between now and the day of election.

Your Obedient Servant,

STEPHEN DARDEN.

Talbot county, Sept. 6, 1823.

## To the Voters

## OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN—At the very warm solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself as a Candidate to the next Legislature of this State—should I be so far honored as to be elected, I shall endeavour to represent you faithfully.

The Public's Obed Serv't.

SPRY DENNY.

Talbot county, Sept. 13—

## To the Voters

## OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen—Thankful for the support I received on a former occasion, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the next Legislature of Maryland, and solicit the suffrages of my fellow citizens.

The Public's Obed't. Serv't.

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Sept. 13

## \$200 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday night last, a negro girl, named HARRIOTT BENTLY, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a bright mulatto with a rough skin, a neat person & rather slender; active and accustomed to housework and the care of children. She has robbed her mistress of between 30 and \$40, principally in notes of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, contained in a curiously wrought purse of silk of green shades of knit work, also clothing belonging to her late mistress, among others as follows: 8 linens, partly made up marked C. Hemley in durable ink, cotton stockings marked with silk, 2 white muslin dresses, one worked at the flounce with green worsted, the other with blue cotton and 4 or 5 others of white muslin more or less worked—Also, a number of muslin ruffs, an India muslin robe and a new straw bonnet. Her own clothing principally new, consisting of a jacket and petticoat of plain brown and one figured blue bombazette, two domestic ditto, one blue cross barred & the other striped, and a variety of other clothing—The above reward will be given if taken out of the state and lodged in jail at Easton, Md. or \$100 if taken in the state and delivered to the subscriber.

WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN, Agent.

For Mrs. H. M. Tilghman.

September 6—1f

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



# 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. VI:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1823.

NO. 41.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
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.

## Extraordinary Trial for Robbery.

A gentleman, followed by a servant in livery, rode to an inn in the West of England, one evening a little before dusk. He told the landlord that he should be detained by business in that part of the country a few days, and wished to know if there were any amusements going on in the town to fill up the intervals of the time. The landlord replied, "that it was their race and assize week, and therefore he would be at no loss to pass away the time." On the gentleman's making answer, "that this was lucky, for, that he was fond of seeing trials," the other said "that a very interesting trial for robbery would come on the next day, on which people's opinions were much divided, the evidence being very strong against the prisoner; but he himself persisted resolutely in declaring, that he was in a distant part of the kingdom at the time the robbery was committed. His guest manifested considerable curiosity to hear the trial; but, as the court would probably be crowded, expressed some doubt of getting a place. The landlord told him "that there could be no difficulty in a gentleman of his appearance getting a place; but that, to prevent any accident, he would himself go with him, and speak to one of the beaules." Accordingly, they went into court the next morning, and the gentleman was shewn to a seat on the bench. Presently after the trial began; while the evidence was giving against him, the prisoner had remained with his eyes fixed on the ground, seemingly very much depressed; till being called on for his defence, he looked up, and, seeing the stranger, he suddenly fainted away. This excited surprise, and it appeared like a trick to gain time. As soon as he came to himself, on being asked by the judge the cause of his behaviour, he said, "Oh! my lord, I see a person that can save my life, that gentleman (pointing to the stranger) can prove I am innocent might I only have leave to put a few questions to him." The eyes of the whole court were now turned on the gentleman; who said he felt himself in a very awkward situation to be so called upon, as he did not remember ever to have seen the man before, but that he would answer any question that was asked him. "Well then said the man, 'don't you remember landing at Dover at such a time?' To this the gentleman answered, 'that he had landed at Dover not long before, but that he could not tell whether it was on the day mentioned or not.' 'Well,' said he 'don't you recollect that a person in a blue jacket and trousers carried your trunk to the inn?' To this he answered, 'that of course some person had carried his trunk for him; but that he did not know what dress he wore.' 'But,' said the prisoner, 'don't you remember that the person who went with you from the boat told you a story of his being in the service, that he thought himself an illused man, and that he showed you a scar he had on one side of his forehead?' During this last question, the countenance of the stranger underwent a considerable change; he said, 'he certainly did recollect such a circumstance; and on the man's putting his hair aside, and shewing the scar, he became quite satisfied that he was the same person. A buzz of satisfaction now ran through the court; for the day on which, according to the prisoner's account, this gentleman had met with him at Dover, was the same on which he was charged with the robbery in a remote county. The stranger however could not be certain of the time; but said, that he sometimes made memorandums of dates in his pocket book, and might possibly have done so on this occasion. On opening his pocket book he found a memorandum of the time he landed from Calais, which corresponded with the prisoner's assertion. This being the only circumstance necessary to prove the alibi, the prisoner was immediately acquitted, amidst the applause and congratulations of the whole court. Within less than a month after this, the gentleman who recognized the prisoner, the servant in livery who followed him; and the prisoner who had been acquitted were all three brought back together to the same goal, for robbing the mail.

## AN ENLIGHTENED JURY.

A gentleman in Louisiana, after stating that the institution of Grand Juries is an affair of recent origin in that state, and that the French population are still unable to comprehend its utility, relates the following anecdote in a letter of the 19th July: "The Judge of the District Court related to me the circumstance of his first holding his court in the parish of West Baton Rouge, which is settled almost wholly by French. The Grand Jury having been impanelled and charged by the Judge, retired to their room. The case of a man

accused of the murder of a slave came before them. On returning to the court, and being asked if they had found any bill, the foreman replied, that a case of the above description had come before them, that they could not agree to hang him but had fined him 700 dollars. The Judge informed them that they had nothing to do with hanging or fining him—that all they had to do was to find a bill, if they had sufficient evidence to authorise them so to do. On their second return, they still replied that they could not agree to hang the man, but had concluded to increase the fine to 1500 dollars—nor could a bill be found.

## A LUNATIC CUNNING.

A very laughable incident lately occurred at the Lunatic Asylum at Lancaster, England. A parish officer from the neighbourhood of Middletown took a lunatic to the asylum, pursuant to an order signed by two magistrates. As the man was respectably connected, a gig was hired for the purpose, and he was persuaded that it was merely an excursion of pleasure on which he was going. In the course of the journey, however, something occurred to arouse the suspicions of the lunatic with respect to his real destination; but he said nothing on the subject, made no resistance and seemed to enjoy his jaunt. When they arrived at Lancaster, it was too late in the evening to proceed to the asylum, and they took up their quarters for the night at an inn. Very early in the morning the lunatic got up and searched the pockets of the officer, where he found the magistrate's order for his own detention; which of course let him completely into the secret. With that cunning which madmen not unfrequently display, he made the best of his way to the asylum, saw one of the keepers, and told him that he had got a sad mad fellow down at Lancaster, whom he should bring up in the course of the day; adding, 'he's a very queer fellow, and has got very odd ways. For instance, I should not wonder if he was to say I was the madman and that he was bringing me; but you must take care of him, and not believe a word that he says.' The keeper of course promised compliance, and the lunatic walked back to the inn, where he found the overseer still fast asleep. He awoke him and they both sat down to breakfast together. "You're a very lazy fellow to be lying all day. I have had a good long walk this morning," "Indeed," said the overseer, "I should like to have a walk myself after breakfast: perhaps you will go with me." The lunatic assented; and after breakfast they set out, the overseer leading the way towards the asylum, intending to deliver his charge; but it never occurred to him to examine whether his order was safe. When they got within sight of the asylum, the lunatic exclaimed, "What a fine house that is! Yes said the overseer, 'I should like to see the inside of it.' 'So should I,' observed the lunatic. 'Well,' said the other, 'I dare say they will let us look through; however, I'll ask.' They went to the door; the overseer rang the bell; and the keeper whom the lunatic had previously seen, made his appearance with two or three assistants. The overseer then began to fumble in his pockets for the order, when the lunatic produced and gave it to the keeper, saying 'This is the man I spoke to you about; you will take care of him; shave his head, and put a strait waistcoat on him.' The men immediately laid hands on the poor overseer, who vociferated loudly that the other was the madman, and he the keeper; but as this only seemed to confirm the story previously told by the lunatic, it did not at all tend to procure his liberation. He was taken away, and became so obstreperous, that a strait waistcoat was speedily put upon him, and his head was shaved *secundum artem*. Meanwhile the lunatic walked deliberately back to the inn, paid the reckoning, and set out on his journey homeward. The good people in the country were, of course, not a little surprised on finding the wrong man return; they were afraid that the lunatic in a fit of frenzy had murdered the overseer; and they asked him, with great trepidation what he had done with—? "Done with him," said the madman, "why I left him at Lancaster Asylum, as mad as he—!" which indeed, was not very far from truth; for the wits of the poor overseer were well nigh overcast by his unexpected detention, and subsequent treatment. Further inquiry was forthwith made; it was ascertained that the man was actually in the asylum. A magistrate's order was procured for his liberation; and he returned home on Wednesday last, with a handkerchief tied round his head, in lieu of the covering which nature had bestowed upon it.

## Anecdote of General Lincoln.

At Purysburg on the Savannah river, a soldier named Pickling, having been detected in frequent attempts to desert, was tried and sentenced to be hanged. Gen. Lincoln ordered the execution. The rope broke; a second was procured which broke also; the case was reported to the general for directions. "Let him run," said the general, "I thought he looked like a scape gallop."

## PROFESSIONAL ADVICE.

A shrewd son of Vulcan applied to an eccentric Attorney in a neighboring town for his opinion and advice respecting some legal transaction in which he was then engaged. The Attorney with a promptitude which is generally excited by a prospect of gain, gave the necessary information; and then, as the blacksmith was a neighbor of his, and had formerly been a domestic in his family, took the liberty to request his assistance in picking a lock, of which he had lost the key. The blacksmith readily picked the lock, and shewed the Attorney, by his desire, how he might do it in future, on a similar accident.

By some unaccountable association of ideas, the picking of the lock brought up to view in the Attorney's mind his want of a wife. He told his neighbor, that during a long course of celibacy, he found it very uncomfortable living alone, and that if he could find a woman like his sister Betty (an odd old maid, vexed that her charms should bloom and wither unpaired, unattempted), he would even venture upon wedlock. He added that he should be obliged to him if he would look out, and endeavor to find a female with the properties of the before named Betty, and give information of the success of his search. The blacksmith promised he would, and then departed. A few months after, this limb of the law exhibited an account of 12s. against the blacksmith, for his advice, and requested payment—it was refused—and the delinquent summoned soon after to appear before a justice, and answer to the suit of the Attorney. The blacksmith appeared and exhibited the following account, which had been previously filed against the lawyer.

Sept. 11, 1788.	Mr. ——— to ——— Dr.	
To picking a lock for him,		10 3 0
To shewing him how to pick one,		0 3 0
To horse hire, time, and trouble, in a fruitless attempt to find a woman like his sister Betty.		0 6 0
		10 12 0

The Attorney, abashed, confounded, and mortified, at this procedure, which exposed him to satire and ridicule, and the defendant threatening that he would carry the matter before the Court of Common Pleas, was glad to discontinue the action, give up the debt, and pay the cost of the suit himself.

R. I. Journal.

## From a Portsmouth, N. H. paper.

### A NEW PROVIDENCE RAT STORY.

"High diddle, diddle, the cat and the fiddle The Rat jumped out of his skin."

Under this new version of an old stanza, a correspondent of the Providence Journal states (and the editor says he has the assurances of the author that the statement is correct) that a rat in his cellar finding himself in an empty barrel, 'in his exertions to leap from it, actually escaped from his skin, which was left entire at the bottom of the barrel; turned inside out, and not a particle of bone, except the claws of the animal, attached to it.' From 'the skin being found in this situation,' he thinks 'one of two solutions is self evident. Either that the rat jumped out of his skin, or that being reduced to famine, he eat himself up and finding his hide indigestible he disgorged it in the state in which it was found.'

This reminds us of the two dogs who fought until nothing was left of them but their tails; and although it is not 'exactly a case in point' as the lawyers say, yet it seems to be somewhat analogous, and inclines us to a belief that the last solution must be the correct one.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, to whom we related the above, remarked, that he some time since set a steel trap, for a rat, and he had now no doubt but he caught him, and that the rat not only devoured himself, but the trap also, as he had never been able to find either.

## From the Richmond Compiler.

### A CURIOUS PREDICAMENT.

Mr. Beatty Editor of the New Orleans Iris, has issued an extraordinary letter under his own name, attacking the moral and official character of J. Bermudez, Esq. a magistrate of the city. He threatens him, if he does not resign his office, he will impeach him for misconduct; and if he does resign, that 'he will cut off his ears.' So that Mr. Bermudez has to choose between the very comfortable alternatives of an impeachment, and the loss of his ears. The last is a threat worthy of the most barbarous ages.

And what is the mighty provocation! Mr. Bermudez issued a citation to Mr. Beatty, on a note of hand. Judgment went against him by default. Beatty wished the default set aside, on the ground, that he had no notice, and without any affidavit of merits. The constable swore, that he had left the citation, (not at the lodgings of Mr. Beatty, but at the Iris office of which Beatty is the editor: the law providing that a man's domicile is where he has his 'principal establishment.'

Mr. Bermudez, therefore, thought himself bound not to set the default aside—and for this act, he is threatened with an impeachment—or the lot of the vilest felon, the loss of his ears. Every friend to the laws, and even to civilization itself, in New

Orleans, ought to set his face against this denunciation. In Beatty's hands, the Iris instead of being the harbinger of peace, becomes the symbol of tempest and of fury.

## DOUBLE TONGUED LADY.

The Brighton (English) paper mentions that there is at present residing in Brighton, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, possessed of a quality which puts out of all distance the fame of the celebrated Mr. Doubletongues. This extraordinary and singular faculty arises from a peculiar formation of the tongue, which is separated to the root, in a longitudinal direction, and actually forms a double tongue. Not the slightest inconvenience is felt from this exuberant gift of nature. With this desirable and admirable addition to the organ of domestic comfort, this lady is enabled to afford entertainment to her friends beyond the power of any ventiloquist, or indeed conception. From the personal charms she possesses, as well as a highly endowed mind, she has had many suitors, some of which have retired from paying homage, owing to the effects of the extra clapper hung in this enchanted belle. She possesses two voices; one exceedingly clear, sweet and harmonious, allowing her to sing with great effect; the other so exquisitely thrilling, that it must have been bestowed on her for no other purpose than to lisp the still small voice of love. With this voice she imitates exactly the notes of many birds, piping as a bull finch, singing as a canary; what is remarkable, her mother was deaf and dumb.

## NEW YORK COURT OF SESSIONS.

Mary Bell—This was an old woman, and a melancholy witness of the inefficiency of the present penal system: She had been twice in the state prison, and was now convicted of a crime from which humanity recoils. A poor widow woman, with one little son, was on her death bed. She had laid up for this boy forty dollars, gradually gathered in half and quarter dollars—and he had the key of his mother's little all safely in his pocket when he went to bed. This old and unfeeling wretch, who had procured herself to be hired as a nurse to the dying woman, found where the little legacy was deposited—obtained a false key, and in the night decamped with the money and a pair of blankets, leaving the woman to die, and the little orphan without a penny in the world. The Recorder feelingly remarked on the atrocious character of the offence, and its aggravation from her advanced period of life, and former imprisonment. She was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and one day.

Mr. Judah, the author of *Gotham* and the *Gothamites*, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$400, and the costs of the prosecution, and to stand committed till the same be paid.—King, (the publisher) was sentenced to pay a fine of—Com. Adv.

## FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Marriage Brokers.—One of the London papers states that in Paris there is a regular bureau for negotiating marriages, and such is the variety of female candidates, that the most capricious taste may be suited. The following advertisement appears in the *Journal d'Affiches*, a Paris paper, of July 17:—

### MARRIAGES.

1st. Fifty widows, with from 2 to 20,000 francs of income.

2d. One and fifty damsels, with from 10,000 to 600,000 francs of dowry.

3d. Four hundred young ladies and widows, with a small fortune.—Apply to M. Poore &c.

Another marriage broker advertises at his disposal.

1st. Two young ladies, of between 15 and 18 years of age, with between 30 and 60,000 francs of portion.

2d. Two others, between 30 and 36 years, with 35,000 francs; and several damsels of all ages, with between 4,000 and 6,000 francs of income; with lots of widows, of income from 1,000 to 60,000 francs.

If money be not the object M. Poore says that he has at his disposal several young ladies of ancient families, with little fortune but with all the qualities which should accompany fortune.

British Woollen Manufactures.—The value of woollen cloths consumed in Great Britain annually, is estimated at eleven millions sterling, & the quantity exported, at seven millions, making a total of eighteen millions.—The raw material costs about six millions, leaving twelve millions as the aggregate amount of profit and wages. The Manufacturer's share of this, and to indemnify him for the wear and tear of machinery, and the waste of capital in general is estimated at 18 per cent of the 12 millions, or 2,160,000, leaving 9,840,000, as the total amount of wages. The number of adult workmen employed, is calculated at 546,000, independent of children who are much more numerous, and whose labors are estimated as equivalent to the adults.—Exclusive of the master manufacturers, or of those who live on the profits of stock, it is thus plain that no fewer than 1,000,000, or one thirteenth part of the inhabitants of Britain, are supported by the woollen manufacture.—N. Y. Post.

## From the New York Daily Advertiser.

### NORTHERN DISCOVERIES.

The Quarterly Review contains an article on 'Franklin's Journey to the Polar Sea, in the years 1819, 20, 21, 22,' in which the labours, the perseverance and the sufferings of the expedition are clearly and strikingly depicted. The voyage performed by a part of the expedition along the coast of the Polar Sea threatened to be one of the most hazardous description. It proved, however, that they had little to fear from ice at that season, and that the coast navigation was sometimes protected from the violence of the north winds by bays and islands, particularly in the gulf formed by Capa Turnagain and Cape Barrow. The former of these is the most northerly point of land they could discover, which still is no higher than 68 degrees north latitude. This gulf, which has been called George the Fourth's Coronation Gulf, runs south as far as 66 degrees, on the Arctic circle; and judging from appearances, it is quite possible that a short and commodious passage may exist between it and Wager's Inlet on the north of Hudson's Bay, by means of two rivers yet unexplored.

The description furnished by the travellers of this hitherto unpromising country is so far from being unfavorable, that the reviewers seem confidently to anticipate the time when the mighty arctic which steam seems destined to play, the Polar Sea may be navigated by steam boats bearing furs, copper, lead, and other products of North America, to the European and Asiatic markets. The gulf is remarkably commodious for navigation, being well supplied with harbors, inlets, &c. with excellent anchoring ground. It affords salmon and white fish, while the fresh water streams abound in trout, &c. Musk, oxen, and bears are found all along the shore, and reindeer traverse the country in droves, which might become as useful to the Esquimaux as they are to the Laplanders.

The following description of a winter habitation built by an Esquimaux in their company, is from Franklin's Journal, and is as interesting for the beauty of the fabric as for its novelty. It is not without reason the reviewers inquire with astonishment, 'Where did these poor people the outcasts of society, separated from the civilized world, and confined to regions of eternal ice and snow; where did these miserable beings learn the principles and construction, not simply of the arch, but of the perfect dome, the most difficult of arches?'

'The winter habitations of the Esquimaux who visit Churchill are built of snow; and in judging from one constructed by Augustus (in his native language called Totaneuck) to day, they are very comfortable dwellings. Having selected a spot on the river where the snow was about two feet deep, and sufficiently compact, he commenced by tracing out a circle 2 feet in diameter, the snow in the interior of the circle was next divided with a broad knife, having a long handle, into slabs 3 feet long, 6 inches thick, and two feet deep, being the thickness of the layer of snow. These slabs were tenacious enough to admit of being moved about without breaking or even losing the sharpness of their angles, and they had a slight degree of curvature, corresponding with that of the circle from which they were cut.

They were piled upon each other like courses of hewn stone, around the circle which was traced out, and care was taken to smooth the beds of the different courses with the knife, and cut them so as to give the wall a slight inclination inwards, by which contrivance the building acquired the properties of a dome. The dome was closed somewhat suddenly and flutly, by cutting the upper slabs in a wedge form instead of the more rectangular shape of those below. The roof was 8 feet high, and the last aperture was shut up by a small conical piece. The whole was built from within, and each slab was so cut that it retained its position without requiring support until another was placed beside it, the lightness of the slabs greatly facilitating the operation.

When the building was covered, a little loose snow was thrown over it to close up every chink; and a low door was cut through the wall with a knife. A bed place was next formed, and neatly faced up with slabs of snow, which was then covered by a thin layer of pine branches, to prevent them from melting by the heat of the body. At each end of the bed a pillar of snow was erected to place a lamp upon; and lastly, a porch was built before the door, and a piece of clear ice was placed in an aperture cut in the wall for a window.

The purity of the material of which the house was framed, the elegance of its construction, and the transparency of its walls, which transmitted a very pleasant light, gave it an appearance far superior to a marble building; and one might survey it with feelings somewhat akin to those produced by the contemplation of a Grecian temple reared by Phidias; both are temples of art inimitable in their kinds.'



## FOREIGN.

From the Boston Patriot, September 15.  
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of the ship *Topex*, Callender, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 13th August, we have received our regular files of London papers. We have been also favored by Mr. Topliff with the loan of the latest Liverpool and London papers.

It appears by the London Observer of August 10, that from Madrid accounts of July 29, the Duc d'Angoulême had departed for Seville. By a general order issued before his departure, the military command was distributed as follows:

Marshal Oudinot, at Madrid, to command New Castile, Estramadura, Segovia, Leone, Salamanca, Valladolid, Galicia and the Asturias.

Prince Holkenloe, at Vittoria, to command Sant Andero, Burgos, Santo Domingo, and the lower Ebro.

Count Molitor to command Valencia, Murcia, and Grenada.

Viscount Tassac Latour, to command Cordova and Jaen, with a column of observation.

Count Bourdesoult, a Penra de Santo Maria, to command at Seville and the operations before Cadiz.

Lord Nugent was about to proceed to Cadiz to join the Spanish cause.

Letters from Africa mention the safe arrival at Barron of Dr. Audney, Major Denham, and Lieutenant Clapperton, on the 17th of April last.

Arrivals: Trieste from Mytelene June 21st, informed that the troops landed at Cavisto by the Captain Pacha, having been completely routed by the Greeks. The Greek fleet of 120 sail is in pursuit of the Turkish fleet.

We do not find that any essential alterations in prices had taken place in the London or Liverpool Markets since the former advices.

Among the rumors in the *Qualidien*, it is stated that the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo had offered to capitulate on the same terms as General Morillo. The French government is still silent respecting the events which have passed at Corunna, but the private letters state that no military operations had taken place subsequently to the 17th ult. The French army there, as before every other fortified place in Spain, does absolutely nothing.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The forces of Ballasteros and Zayas are understood to have formed a junction in the neighborhood of Grenada. They were rapidly approaching Andalusia; and on their arrival at that province, it was thought that, unless they received reinforcements, the French would be obliged to withdraw from before the Isle of Leon.

Rumors circulated by the friends of the Spanish constitution, assert that the French had retreated to Betanzos. If such be the fact they will have to fight anew the march to the heights of Corunna, before their heavy artillery can act.

A letter has been received from Rome, dated the 16th, stating that the church of St. Paul, extra Muros, had become a prey to the flames. This church, which is one of the largest, the richest, and the most ancient in the capital of the Catholic world, was remarkable for the elegance of its structure, and the five colonades of Greek and African marble which supported its nave. Twenty four of these pillars, of African marble, were taken from the tomb of Hadrien, in what is now called the castle of St. Anglen. They were, when accounts of the 16th left Rome, buried under the ruins.

In France the ultra Royalists do not hesitate to confess themselves dissatisfied with Moncey's conduct of the campaign in Galicia; and General Donnadieu, their champion, it is said, retired from the service, under the pretext of ill health; but, in fact, from resentment and mortification at the disregard of his advice manifested by the commander in chief.

The following picture of the present state of Spain appears in a morning paper, where it is stated to have been written by an individual in very high authority at Cadiz.

CADIZ, July 7.

"The French perceiving that there is no probability of their success unless they can have the opportunity of quickly striking a decisive blow, are perfectly sensible that their great enemy is Time. They therefore hasten their movements, in doing which they commit great military faults—at the same time they put in motion all the artifices of intrigue and seduction.

Meanwhile, public spirit revives in the provinces which the French abandon; the illusions which blinded the people are dissipated; patriotic Guerrillas are forming every where; the strong places are supplied with provisions and fortified; the enemy's communications are now intercepted, and the hope is again cherished, that in the present struggle, laurels as immortal will be won as those which were the reward of the late contest for independence.

General Mina holds his place still fearless; at the head of his brave troops, and constantly harasses the French—the government is taking measures to provide him with reinforcements, which will enable him to undertake more important enterprises. The fortresses of old Catalonia are defended with courage and unshaken constancy, as are also San Sebastian and Santona.

The respectable army of General Ballasteros forms one of the principal supports on which the nation relies.

In the province of Andalusia, not occupied by the enemy, General Zayas is actively employed in forming a new corps which will soon be engaged in important operations.

This interesting point, the Isle of Cadiz, the secure asylum of the King, the Cortes, and the Government, is in a complete state of defence. It possesses a brave & strong garrison—an adequate naval force, composed chiefly of gun boats, is rapidly completing—new magazines of provision are forming—and every thing is prepared for successfully repelling any attack which the troops which have so rashly approached our lines may be tempted to make.

The greatest confusion prevails in Madrid. The invaders, as was to be expected, find that they cannot act in concert with the ridiculous Junta, which they have installed under the name of a Regency. These men have already set about restoring the Inquisition, and all the abuses of the old despotic system. The unfortunate persons whom they have misled will soon see what they have to expect from such illegal, seditious and fanatical authority—they will desert their principles; and hasten to join the defenders of the country.

"His Majesty's Ministers, though sensible of the arduous nature of the task imposed on them, are undismayed, while discharging the duties of their station. They labour to overcome the difficulties and embarrassments, of every description with which they are surrounded; and they flatter themselves, that by patience, courage, and constancy, they yet will obtain the blessings of peace, and secure the honor and prosperity of Spain."

CADIZ, July 13.

The government has positive information that the General in Chief of the French army, in front of this Isle, has determined to give orders to the land and sea forces under his command, that from the 15th of this month, they shall fire on every person quitting the Island, and presenting themselves before the French forces.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

A letter was received yesterday from an officer of marines, on board the *Revenge*, 78, at Chatham, with information that orders had arrived from the Admiralty for the immediate sailing of that vessel, together with the *Spartiate*, 76, and two frigates for the Tagus. The instructions were understood to be, that the squadron should unite with the vessels of war lying in that river, and proceed forthwith to Cadiz. So urgently was despatch enjoined, that the vessels are not to be permitted to touch at Portsmouth, as first arranged, and the baggage of Sir H. B. Neale, who hoists his flag on board the *Revenge*, has in consequence been brought back from Portsmouth, where it had been sent to wait the coming round of the ships, to Chatham.

A letter from Badajoz was received yesterday by way of Lisbon, which states the former place to be in an excellent state of defence, with a garrison of 5,000 militia, and an abundant supply of provisions. They perceived no demonstrations of an attack on the part of the French nor had any of their troops visited the vicinity of Badajoz, except during the march to Seville for the purpose of surprising the King. The guerrillas under Merino committed great excesses in that part of Spain, and levied heavy contributions wherever their force enabled them to do so. Offensive operations against them were to be undertaken by the garrison of Badajoz, as soon as all apprehensions had ceased of a visit from the French.

Two contradictory reports were in circulation on Monday in Paris, relating to the movements of the Spanish Constitutional Army under the command of Ballasteros. One stated that he had retreated to Malaga; and the other that he had had an engagement with Bourmont's corps, and annihilated two French regiments. We believe neither of these reports; but that he is still in the field, and that the decisive blow he meditates is not yet struck.

A letter has been received from an officer in the French army of Catalonia, which says: "Whatever may be the duration of the campaign in the rest of Spain, that in Catalonia is sure to be a long one, for Mina completely outgenerals our Marshal, (Moncey)"

We received last night a Madrid Gazette of the 29th ult. the contents of which are of much importance. The French commander has at length been forced, by the conduct of his Spanish auxiliaries, upon a measure which goes at once to simplify the character of the war, and to direct to its proper aim, the patriotic feelings of every natural born Spaniard. We allude to a 'general order' published at Madrid at the moment of Duke Angoulême's departure, which is in fact a military seizure of the whole of Spain by the French troops; and an utter subversion of every shadow of authority placed hitherto in the hands of Spanish subjects. Here then it is no longer Ultra against Liberal; or servilism against the constitution—It is France against Spain, as it was twelve years ago, in the time of Napoleon Bonaparte. The Spanish monarchy is now parcelled out among six lieutenants of a foreign invader. All Spanish functionaries are bound to obey their commands. The supremacy of France is declared, even over those provinces in which her soldiers have not a foot of ground on which to repose themselves, and the language of an universal conqueror employed before a conquest has been anywhere effected.

MADRID, July 24.

The action before Cadiz on the 16th was one of the most serious that has taken place. In that before Corunna on the 16th the 7th regiment appears to have suffered most. The sick and wounded in Seville, in consequence of their numbers, are to be transported to France.

Ballasteros has despatched ten guerrilla parties, of 200 foot and forty horse, in different directions, from his quarters at Malaga, Grenada, and Ronda. General Molitor had received orders to advance and attack Ballasteros and cover Bordeaux.

Pampeluna and St. Sebastian hold out obstinately; the garrison of the former has made many sallies. In the last, while two columns of 500 men each, protected by artillery, engaged the enemy on one side, another column of 1000 men cut down the corn on the other side to carry it into the fortress. General Guilleminot has given positive orders to besiege both places in turn.

The present state of things in Spain is very unfavourable to foreign commerce. The French cruisers stationed before Barcelona, Tarragona, Cartagena, Malaga, Algeiras, Cadiz, Corunna, Vigo, Ferrol, Santander, Santona, and St. Sebastian, strictly searching all vessels and hindering them from entering these ports, and even in the ports occupied by the French or the soldiers of Faith, the duties are very high.

The following article we consider of much importance.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 6, 1823.

By the Royal George steam packet, on board of which is Sir John Doyle, five days from Corunna, we have been able to collect the following intelligence of the present state of affairs in Spain. The French have possession of the heights around the town, and can command it with musket shot. The brave General Quiroga, and the Ex-Governor General of Pampeluna have left the place to its fate; the former being now at the Royal Hotel, and the latter at the King's Arms, in this town. The different inns are filled with Spaniards and French officers who have left the country, it is said, with a view of returning by way of England to Cadiz, where they report a Guillotine is erected for the purpose of executing THE KING AND ALL THE ROYAL FAMILY, should the French make any attack likely to succeed in carrying it! It is also reported that the mild Government of old Louis has given positive orders, in case of capture, TO HANG ALL THE FRENCHMEN FOUND IN CORUNNA, immediately on entering the place, without even the form of a trial—Sir Robert Willson, it is said is gone to Cadiz. The active, gallant, and patriotic Mina was too far distant from the above scene to obtain any intelligence from him. There were 4000 men in garrison at Corunna when the Royal George left, and about the same number of besiegers.

From the Quebec Gazette, Sept. 4.

THREE RIVERS, Sept. 2.

On the 28th of last month, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants of the village of Hayotte; in the Parish of Champlain, were alarmed by the following extraordinary occurrence:—A tract of land, containing a superficies of 207 arpents was moved from a distance of 5 or 6 arpents (about 360 yards) from the water's edge, and precipitated into the river Champlain, overwhelming in its progress, barns, houses, trees, and whatever lay in its course.—The earth thus removed, dammed up the river for a distance of 26 arpents. The effect was instantaneous, and accompanied by an appalling sound, a dense vapour; as of pitch and sulphur, filled the atmosphere, oppressing those who witnessed this awful convulsion: almost to suffocation. A man named, Dube, who was on the ground at the time, was removed with it to a considerable distance, and buried up to the neck; he was extricated from his perilous situation without sustaining any serious injury. The course of the river being thus obstructed, the waters swelled to a great height, but must raise 7 or 8 feet more before they can find a passage.

The above named Dube has lost an island of five arpents, which he had on the river. Another inhabitant, named Hamelin, has also suffered a loss of land, wheat and hay and a third, named Francis Gosset has had his bay and grain destroyed.

From the National Gazette, Sept. 20.

In England, and generally on our own sea board, the incident of the sudden conflagration of the woods, so powerfully described in the novel of the *Pioneers*, may be thought to be imaginary and exaggerated in some of the details. But these were realized in the late fires in the Woods in Maine, of which we published the history a few days ago. At Wiscasset and Alna a surface of nearly seven miles in length and three in breadth was in one blaze. So rapid and diffusive was the progress of the flames that escape for the farmers and villagers was, in most instances, difficult, and in some impossible. One elderly female was burnt to death in the attempt; another could save herself only by descending in a well. In Wiscasset, the head of stock destroyed were 307—in Alna 130. Seventy nine edifices, including dwelling houses, barns and mills, were consumed, besides fences, timber of every description, orchards, grain, &c. The havoc of property is estimated at an amount of more than \$200,000, while the number of persons rendered houseless and penniless is not less than two hundred and seventy seven. Altogether the scene must have been truly awful and horrible—the parched fields, the dying herbage and the falling foliage, affected by a long drought, inspired a gloomy presentiment of the catastrophe; and against it no adequate precautions could be taken. When the 'flaming whirlwind' raged, the frantic mothers were seen with their affrighted children running to and fro, through a blazing and crackling forest, without a place of comfortable refuge, and almost without a chance of extrication; the men, distributed at allotted stations, could do no more than assist in rescuing their families, and save their own lives from imminent hazard.

Such strokes of calamity, however distant from us in space, may excite the spirit of humanity in our bosoms, and awaken us

all to salutary reflection.—There are instances of distress near enough, upon which the fruits of benevolent impulses and religious thoughts may be most efficaciously bestowed. We refer to the numerous families in the suburbs of Philadelphia, victims to the intermittent fever and in their peary, pain and debility as severely visited for the time, and as much to be compassionated, as the sufferers by a conflagration or any sudden and overwhelming disaster.

From the President of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, to the Members, dated New York September 11, 1823.

THE VAMPIRE OF THE OCEAN.

On the 9th day of September 1823, returned from a cruise off Delaware Bay, the fishing smack *Una*. She had sailed about three weeks before from New York, for the express purpose of catching an enormous fish, which had been reported to frequent the ocean a few leagues beyond Cape May and Cape Henlopen. The adventures, to this bold enterprise have been successful. They have brought for the enlargement of science and the gratification of curiosity, an uncommon inhabitant of the deep, which has never been seen on the land before.

The creature is one of the huge individuals of the family of *Rajæ*; or perhaps may be erected, from its novelty and peculiarity into a new genus between that, the *Squalus* and the *Scorpenæ*. Its strength was such that after the body had been penetrated by two strong and well formed gigs of the best tempered iron, the shank of one of them was broken off, and the other singularly bent. The boat, containing the three intrepid men, John Patchen, Theophilus Beebe and William Potter, was connected after the deadly instrument had taken hold, with the wounded inhabitant of the deep, by a strong warp or line. The celerity with which the fish swam, could only be compared to that of the harpooned whale, dragging the boat after it with such speed as to cause a ware to rise on each side of the furrow in which he moved, several feet higher than the boat itself.

The weight of the fish after death was such, that three pair of oxen, one horse, and twenty two men, all pulling together, with the surge of the Atlantic wave to help, could not convey it far to the dry beach. It was estimated from this, and probable estimate, to equal four tons and a half, or perhaps five tons.

The size was enormous; for the distance from the extremity of one wing or pectoral fin to the other, expanded like the wing of an eagle, measures, 18 feet.

Over the convexity of the back, and on the right line of the belly, 16 feet.

The distance from the snout to the end of the tail, 14 feet.

Length of the tail, 4 feet.

Width of the mouth, 2 ft. 9 in.

The operation of combat and killing lasted nine hours. It was a heroic achievement, and was witnessed by crowds of citizens, on the shores of New Jersey and Delaware, and by the persons on board the flotilla of vessels in the bay and offing.

During the scuffle, the wings, side flaps, or vast alated fins of the monster, lashed the sea with such vehemence that the spray rose to the height of thirty feet, and rained round to the distance of fifty feet. It was a tremendous encounter. On shore all was awe and expectation.

Mr. Patchen, whose taste and zeal in zoology are well known, has attended very much to the manners of the *Vampire* of the Ocean to the preservation of the skin and external parts to the osteology and skeleton the internal organizations; and in short, to every circumstance that was practicable during such a hazardous business and the tempestuous weather which distressed them almost from the beginning to the end of their voyage.

I merely mention, before I lay down my pen, that this animal is viviparous, and of course connects fishes with mammiferous animals; and that the respiratory, motory, generative and sensitive organs, present an extraordinary amount of rare & interesting particulars. Incomprehensible as well as wonderful are thy works, O Creator! in consummate sagacity thou hast executed them all!

This is but an outline; I intend to finish this sketch; and prepare it as well as I can for the Society's formal notice.

While I express full approbation of our friends, whom neither difficulty nor danger could discourage, I utter a further sentiment, that they may be well repaid by their intended exhibition.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

OFFICE OF THE CITY REGISTER.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 20.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

The schooner *Tell Tale*, Capt. Garland, bound from Baltimore to Salem, Mass. arrived here this afternoon in distress. After being out 24 hours, Capt. Garland being below, he heard a noise upon deck, and immediately ran up, when he found his mate had been killed by one of the crew named Smith. He then attacked and severely wounded Captain Garland, who retreated to the cabin, loaded his gun, returned to the deck, fired at, and wounded Smith, when a scuffle ensued, in which the captain threw him overboard.—Captain Garland was landed at Lewistown, Delaware, where he lies ill. The remainder of the crew, three in number, have been taken into custody. The vessel was brought up to the city by the Pilots.

A man in London, has been convicted of breaking his wife's jaw. He said he had repeatedly ordered her to hold her tongue, which she would not comply with, and so he thought it best to break her jaw.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MA.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27.

### CANDIDATES

To the next Legislature of Maryland.

Talbot County—Stephen Darden, Spry Denny, James C. Wheeler, Theodore R. Lockerman, Edward Lloyd, Jr. Nicholas Martin, Richard Spencer.

Dorchester County—William Hutson, John R. W. Pitt, John N. Steele, John Willis, Levin Lake.

Somerset County—Littleton I. Dennis, George Jones, Joshua Brattan, George A. Dashiell, Lambert Hyland, John Landreth, John Woolford, John H. D. Waters, Wm. Ballard, Charles Rider, Samuel Smith, Littleton D. Teackle.

Worcester County—B. H. Martin, William Riley, John S. Purnell, Henry Franklin, Jr. John P. Stemmer.

Caroline County—Richard Chambers, John Boon, David Casson, Joseph Doughlass, Elijah Barwick, Edward Barwick.

Queen Ann's County—William E. Meconkin, Daniel C. Hopper, Richard Moffitt, Thomas Roberts, Charles R. Nicholson, H. R. Pratt, Nathan Betton.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

### CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

In treating on this subject, no intention is entertained of intermeddling at all in the elections of any candidate who may be before the People, however brought out,—a much more serious and important matter is to be offered to the consideration of freemen, whose duty as well as whose business it is, in all elections, to see that the constitution nor the law is perverted, nor that representative government loses anything by an improper selection of candidates, nor an improper mode of bringing them forward.

What is the true meaning of a Caucus Nomination?

It is a stratagem of a few to coerce and controul the many—

What can justify a Caucus Nomination?

Nothing can justify it—it is submitted to in high party times, when contending parties want to avail themselves of all their strength in the most effectual manner.

Does the constitution of the state or any law authorize it?

No—it is admitted by all to be a usurpation of power; and being adopted in high party times, when men lose sight of good principles and through pride and vanity prefer a party triumph to the preservation of constitutional maxims, men then bear with it because it gratifies their passions and the prevailing enthusiasm of the day.

Of what use is a Caucus Nomination then, when there is no party opposition? None—it only serves a few leading men to nominate who they please, and thus to give offices and places to their favourites.

Is this right though—is it fair? Is there no danger of injurious abuse in this proceeding?

Certainly it is not right, and no candid man can think it fair.—The "danger of abuse in the proceeding" is already apparent—accustomed to direct in party times, they wish to continue to dictate when party is done away—thus the public interest is made to yield to the private views of a few individuals.

But why dont men who are capable, and who see the dangers of these things come out before the people and expose such proceedings, and take a stand against them, and rally the public sentiment, for the people are always disposed to do right?

The reason is very plain but very shameful—it is because they are afraid to do so—although they knew they would do right, yet they are afraid of their popularity—they are afraid of losing their influence with certain leading men—they are afraid of offending certain leading men—they are afraid to risk themselves to do that which their own consciences & the candid opinion of a vast majority of the people tell them is right.

If this is so, then the freedom of elections is to give place to a little cabal, the free voice of the People is to be silenced, and they are to vote alone for those whom a Caucus presents to them or permits?

Exactly so, and we seem to have got to that point from which nothing can rescue us but the good sense and bold independence of the people, in reclaiming their best rights and assuming to themselves those constitutional privileges which they yielded in a time of passion, and which are now attempted to be withheld from them altogether. The old fable of the Horse and the Stag is very much in point to this matter. The Stag quarrelled with the Horse and was too much for him in their contests.—The horse, in order to be revenged, applied to a man to mount him and hunt down the stag.—The man consented, he



armed himself, put a bridle in the horse's mouth and a saddle upon his back, mounted and went in pursuit of the stag, hunted him down and killed him—The horse was delighted to see his old opponent destroyed, and kindly thanked the man and begged that he would now take off the saddle and bridle, turn him out and restore him to his former liberty—but the man replied, no, no, my good fellow I have got you in the bridle and under the saddle now, and I find you to be a very useful well broke animal, I mounted you to suit your purposes, you must now submit always to subserve mine—so saying, he led the horse off to the stable in the bridle and kept him as a comfortable hack ever afterwards.

Thus it is when the people get warm with political contests and surrender up their rights into the hands of their leaders, when the conflict is over, and their opponents are put down, they want to resume the constitutional rights that they gave up; but the leaders say no, the good of the party requires that we keep on in the same old way, and as we caucussed in party times to gratify your passions against the old federalists, you must still submit to please us and to answer our views now, and as we have got the bridle in your mouths and the saddle upon your backs, we will continue to ride you as heretofore.

Let the people in an elective government beware of subserviency—let them take care not to part with any of their rights which the constitution and the law have endowed them with—our rights, like our money, are easily thrown away, but when thrown away neither are so easily got back again. Put neither the one nor the other into any but solvent hands, who will turn both to your interest, and restore both at short dates to you on demand.

These are the views, and this is the advice of an old friend to the people, and of a sound old fashioned

#### CONSTITUTIONALIST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.  
Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, has been appointed by the President, to be Secretary of the Navy of the United States, vice S. Thompson, resigned.

Mr. Southard arrived in this city on Monday, and yesterday entered on the performance of the duties of his office, which have been temporarily discharged by Commodore Rodgers.

Dr. Hamilton, alias Dr. Bedford the great, was arraigned before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Newark, on Wednesday, on two indictments, (one for bigamy, and the other for swindling) and pleaded guilty to both—thereby, (says the Eagle) defrauding many of both sexes of the anticipated pleasure of a peep at the "pretty creature," and of hearing a public detail of his adventurous exploits in the court of Venus. The punishment for bigamy is imprisonment for ten years.

#### COMMODORE PORTER.

An extract of a letter dated Thompson's Island, September 8, says:—COMMODORE PORTER will not of course leave here until some favorable change takes place in the health of the Island, although he is now merely hanging by a thread. He is much reduced, and continues very low, but I am happy to say, has been considered convalescent for four or five days past. His flag was hoisted on board the Peacock last Tuesday, and report says he only waits for the change above mentioned, to return in her. He certainly wants some tender and careful nursing.

An extract of another letter of same date to the editor of the National Intelligencer, says:—I take great pleasure in stating to you, that the health of Commodore PORTER is very fast improving; his fever has in a great measure left him, and we all hope to see him, in a few days, again paying his visit to the vessels of the squadron in person.

N. G. Duffel, the author of a system of teaching French, which passed through a few editions in this country, announces in London, under the patronage of the king, the publication of the "True System of Education, discovered after sixty centuries of almost impenetrable darkness." Impelled, he says, by mathematical conviction, he boldly asserts that his system of tuition is a discovery exceeding in power that of the steam engine, and more important in its application—inasmuch as mental is superior to mere physical power. He feels assured that the introduction of his new system, (which consists of five principles, viz: instantaneous composition, criticism, decomposition, recomposition, and simultaneous will, when fully disseminated, exalt Great Britain still higher in the scale of nations.

DREADFUL SICKNESS AT NATCHEZ.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city to his Correspondent, dated,

NATCHEZ, Aug. 21.

All is bustle and confusion here—the Yellow Fever is raging with unexampled violence. Some, who were well at breakfast, are in their coffins before 9 o'clock at night. There were about seventy five cases reported yesterday. The inhabitants are removing, and are expected to go out "en masse" to day.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.

#### CORONER'S REPORT.

I was called upon this morning, to hold an Inquest on the body of James Parr, a young man, aged nineteen, or thereabouts, lately from Liverpool. It appeared in evidence he had committed suicide, by taking a quantity of nux vomica, (a poisonous seed.) The following is a copy of a letter, written by this unfortunate young man, and by him placed in the hands of the person at whose house he lodged a short period before his death.

JOHN DENNIS, Coroner.  
Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1823.

DEAR MOTHER,—I do not think you know where I am; I was put on board the Neptune, Capt. Rich, by my uncle; but before that, I was put into the Lunatic Asylum; my uncle threatened me, I should stop there all my life, if I did not immediately consent to go to America. I did go—here I am, without any money? Must I perish? no!—I have now bought some nux vomica, rank poison—which will all my present ills compose.—Farewell.

JAMES PARR.

Tis sad to think that now I die,  
You cannot press my languid head;  
Nor can I on your bosom lie,  
Till every breath of life be fled.

To Mrs. Parr, No. 30, Duke street Liverpool.

#### Inundation of Lower Georgia.

Letters from Liberty county, Georgia, inform that that section of the country has experienced a destructive inundation.—Almost all the bridges have been swept away, not excepting the largest and strongest. In some of the farm yards, the alligators were swimming after the poultry, and the young and infirm negroes had to be removed by means of boats. At Baisden's Bluff, the rushing of the waters washed a gully under one of the Academy buildings, into which the building ultimately settled, leaving nothing visible but the Bluff except about three feet of the roof. Many more calamities might be enumerated. The crops generally, are destroyed at least one half.

CHILCOTHE, (Ohio) Sept. 6.

Sickness.—At no time, since the first settlement of this country, has it been more sickly, we believe than at the present. In this town, and indeed throughout the whole of the adjacent country, there are but few families who are not more or less afflicted. The fever, however, has not assumed a very malignant form, and we have the consolation to state, that but very few deaths have as yet occurred.

#### FROM HAVANNA.

A letter in the Daily Advertiser of New York, dated Havana, August 28, states that the donations raised in that city for the Spanish Cortes were expected to amount to 150,000 dollars; the Bishop had given upwards of 5000. Sixty thousand dollars had already been forwarded to Spain. All the ringleaders in the late plot at Havana had been apprehended, and tranquility was restored.

The Patriot.—We are informed, that henceforth, Mr. Selleck Osborn, who has been long known to the American public, as the author of many excellent poetical effusions, and a man of ability and extensive political information, (which by the bye he has always employed in the cause of democracy,) is to be associated in the editorial department of the Patriot with Colonel Gardiner. On this occasion we borrow a line from a letter of Sir William Draper, to say, 'we are pleased to see men of talents come among us;' for such we hope will always be found men of decency and courtesy.—N. Y. E. Post.

#### MANUFACTORIES.

There are in this state 206 incorporated manufacturing companies; whose capital stock amounts to \$20,850,500. Among which are 92 for the manufacturing of cotton, woollen and linen goods, and 10 for glass.—[N. York Pa.]

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT are thus appointed: In Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri, by the people, in districts—7 states. In New Hampshire, Rhode Island Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Ohio, by the people with general tickets—10 states.

In Vermont, New York, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Indiana, by the legislature—7 states. But these modes of electing or appointing the electors are subject to the laws of the several states, and the manner will be changed in some of them. For instance there is little doubt that the people of New York will themselves elect their own electors—probably by a general ticket; and there is some conversation in Maryland about adopting a general ticket; that the rightful weight of the state may be felt in that of all the states. The district system is no doubt, the best and most equitable; but in its operation, Maryland is, perhaps the only state that will give a divided vote at the ensuing presidential election, if our present law is continued, so it is well to consider whether our rightful strength shall be frittered away by persevering in our present plan.

By referring to the valuable table inserted in page 398 of the last volume, [of Niles' Weekly Register] it will appear that Maryland, (one or two straggling votes excepted), was the only state that gave a divided vote in 1796; that the divided states were Maryland and North Carolina in 1800; that Maryland again was the only divided state in 1804; that Maryland and North Carolina were so in 1808,

and Maryland again was alone in a division in 1812 & 1816. The law has been altered in North Carolina. This would show that the people of every other state are better politicians than we are.

Niles' Register.

\*The vote of Pennsylvania was divided in 1808.

New Orleans, August 13.

#### THE SUGAR CROP.

We learn from several gentlemen with whom we have conversed on the subject, that the growth of cane is uncommonly stout and promising for the season; and that there is at present every promise of a more abundant crop than has been made for four years, notwithstanding the damage done to several plantations by the breaking of the levee.—Adv.

A gentleman mistaking a very small, lady, who was picking her way over a very dirty channel, for a young one, snatched her up in his arms and landed her safely on the other side, when she indignantly turned up a face expressive of the anger of fifty winters, and demanded why he dared take such a liberty. O! I humbly beg your pardon said he, and again caught her up and placed her where he found her.

#### ANECDOTE.

The famous BENSERAD being one day in company with a lady who had a very fine voice, but whose breath, unfortunately, was not so sweet as might be desired. This lady sung—Some person asked BENSERAD what he thought of it. 'The words,' replied he 'are very fine, but the air is abominable.'

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.	
Flour wharf	\$6 25
Howard-street wagon	7 00
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 18
Do white do	1 30
Rye bushel	45
Indian Corn bushel	39
Oats do	26

#### MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Mr. THOMAS MARTIN, Jr. to Miss LEBANAH DICKINSON, all of this county.

In Somerset county, on Wednesday the 17th inst. by the Rev. John B. Slemmons, Mr. Edward Ballard, to Miss Hannah Beau champ.

#### DIED.

On Sunday evening last, at the residence of his father near Easton, JOSEPH HASKINS, Jr. in the 23d year of his age.

We believe it has never fallen to our lot to record the obituary of a young man more generally beloved and respected in life than Mr. H. or of one whose death has caused a deeper feeling of sorrow throughout the community. He possessed a strong and cultivated mind, he was active in business, and therefore gave high promise of future usefulness in his profession—and all speak in emphatic terms of his amiable and engaging deportment, his uniform candour and sincerity, his uncommon but unostentatious benevolence, his integrity and, above all, of his most exemplary filial affection. Perhaps he had his faults—what mortal has not?—but, if he had any, they were such as are neither spoken of nor remembered. He sustained through life what may unhesitatingly be called an unblemished character. The many who deeply lament his death—and we claim to be of the number—have this consolation, that he who lived so well cannot now be unhappy.

In Somerset county, on Sunday the 24th ultimo, Mrs. Sparks, at the advanced age of 114 years.

In Cambridge, Dorchester county, on Tuesday last, Dr. John Cropper, late Register of Wills for that county.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Native of Maryland," was received too late for this week's paper.  
"A Visitor," in our next.

#### Tanners Attend.

For Sale or Rent and instant possession, at a low rate, and most accommodating terms, a large and complete TANNERY in the village of Hillsborough, surrounded with a country affording the greatest abundance of Bark and considerably distant from any other yard, and where the late John Eagle, was so rapidly making a fortune when he died—There is in the Currying Shop one of the largest and best marble Slabs in Maryland, and in the bark house an Iron Mill.

Also, to be Rented for the ensuing year, in the Town of Easton, that large and convenient Three Story BRICK DWELLING.

On the corner of Washington and Cabinet streets, occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a boarding house,—the Carriage Maker's Shop adjoining—the Frame Dwelling, corner of Cabinet and West streets, and the Brick Store House on Washington street 2d door from the corner of Washington and Dover streets. For terms apply to the Editor or the Subscriber, near Hillsborough, Caroline county.

JABEZ CALDWELL.

Sept 27—tf

#### Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years.) Public's Humble Serv't, &c.

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14—

#### An Ox,

Strayed or Stolen from the Subscriber, near Easton, some time previous to last Harvest, a large pale red Work Ox, marked with an under slope in each ear, and a hole in the right—Any person who will give me or the Editor information of said Ox, will receive my thanks and if brought home three dollars.

CHA'S GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.

Sept 27—3w

#### To be Leased,

For one or more years, commencing from the 1st day of January next, the

#### Union Tavern,

in Easton, at present occupied by

Mr. JAMES C. WHEELER.

To a good tenant, (a man who knows how to keep a Public House) taking a lease of more than a year, I will give the most accommodating terms as to the first year's rent, as I am desirous to re-establish the best stand for a Tavern on the Eastern Shore, as was proved by the management of Mr. Thomas Peacock.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept 27, 1823—tf

#### Notice.

Will be sold at the jail door in Easton, on Tuesday the 7th day of October next, four negro boys and three girls upon a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving Bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. THOS. BARROW, Agent for G. Turbutt and Mary Turbutt.

September 27—ts

#### MARYLAND,

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, 20th September, 1823.

On application of John Denny, administrator of James Richardson late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of September 1823.

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

#### Pursuant to the above order,

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of James Richardson, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 31st day of March, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of September, 1823.

JOHN DEN Y, Adm'r. of James Richardson, dec'd.

Sept 27—3w

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#### Pursuant to the above order,

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John L. Richardson, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 31st of March, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of Sept. 1823.

JOHN DENNY, Adm'r.

Debonis Non, of John L. Richardson, dec'd.

Sept 27—3w

#### To the Voters

#### OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens—I offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, if honoured with your support, I will endeavor to maintain all honorable measures which in my judgment will promote our mutual interest.

Your Humble and Ob't. Serv't,

EDWARD BARWICK.

Sept 27—tf

#### Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY

FELLOW CITIZENS, Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintance, to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county (at the October election for 1824) I take this method to inform you that I am a candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for that purpose. Should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L ROBERTS.

Sept. 27—tf

#### To the Voters

#### OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens—I am a Candidate for your suffrages, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, if honoured with your support, I will endeavour to maintain all honourable measures, which in my judgment, will promote our mutual interest.

Your Humble and Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM HUTSON.

August 9th, 1823

#### To the Voters

#### OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN—At the very warm solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself as a Candidate to the next Legislature of this State—should I be so far honoured as to be elected, I shall endeavour to represent you faithfully. The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

SPRY DENNY.

Talbot county, Sept. 13—

#### To the Voters

#### OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen—Thankful for the support I received on a former occasion, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the next Legislature of Maryland, and solicit the suffrages of my fellow citizens.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Sept. 13

#### To the Voters

#### OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS, Gratitude for the good opinion of me, which you have manifested on former occasions, and a desire to exert my best abilities in support of those rights, privileges and immunities, which are the precious and sacred boast of a free people, induce me to offer my services as a Delegate to your next General Assembly. I address myself to you all, of whatever party—but especially to such as are still determined to lend their aid in support of wise measures, and correct and liberal principles, as opposed to shallow and policy, intrigue and popularity seeking—believing that there is still virtue left in the land, and that, when you are called on to give your votes, your question with respect to a candidate, will be, is he honest, is he deserving? and not, is he rich, is he in favor with A. B. or C. or has he been nominated by the Caucus? It may be proper to let you know my sentiments with regard to certain points on which you may differ in opinion—and you may rely that if you choose me, you shall know your man with respect to the following particulars:

1. I am a staunch, thorough-going Republican, and shall oppose "pignus et calceus," any one and every one, who dares bring in a bill or propose a measure, in aught subversive, of the freedom and simplicity of our Republican institutions.

2. I am a friend to internal improvement—I will do all I can for Canals—I will find a way to set many markets for your wheat as you have b. shels, rather than you should be defrauded of the just price of your labour.

3. I am decidedly opposed to our present military system as it now stands. I can see no good in fattening rascals who would starve by pilfering. I shall be, hand and voice, in favor of erecting a Tread Mill, as soon as carpenters and blacksmiths can put one together.

4. The Jew Bill—I shall oppose it under what modification soever, as long as there is christian blood in my veins. I am resolved, as far as I have any hand in the business, that the State of Maryland shall continue a christian state, governed by christian rulers.

5. I am in favour of reducing the members of the House of Delegates, provided that, in so doing, no advantage be given to Baltimore, or the larger counties, beyond what they now enjoy. I shall not, however, follow the example of some of our young members, who are eternally proposing alterations & amendments to the constitution, merely to show how much wiser they are than the men who made it.

6. I look upon the law passed by Congress levying postage on all letters carried by steam boats, packets, &c. to be a severe imposition that ought not to be put up with. I will do all I can by way of memorial, petition, remonstrance, &c. to have it repealed.

7. Last but not least—I have thought Gen. Jackson to be the properest man for President of the United States—but as it appears that Old Hickory is not likely to go down, I shall be in favor of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, as the only one among the other candidates, who is by any means fit for the office; and shall advocate his cause to the utmost of my abilities, should the merits of the several candidates become a subject of discussion in the House. I shall set my face, indifferently, against all caucus nominations. We send men to Congress to make laws and take care of our interests, not to dictate to us who we shall choose for President. I have no idea of such impudent assumption of authority.

8. I have always been a warm friend to Schools—to keep the common people in ignorance is the policy of a despot, not a republican government—Instead of diminishing the number of schools, I shall be for doubling it at least.

Fellow Citizens, these are the pretensions of the man who offers himself for your suffrages. Try him, and if you do not find him true blue he will never ask for your confidence again. Fellow Citizens, I shall appear before you among the other candidates for your favor at different times & in different places, to explain my pretensions more fully, between now and the day of election.

Your Obedient Servant,

STEPHEN DARDEN.

Talbot county, Sept. 6, 1823.

#### STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.



#### Additional Notice.

For the greater convenience of the inhabitants of Cambridge & of the lower counties on the Eastern Shore, and of others travelling to those districts from Annapolis and Baltimore, the Proprietors of the Maryland have built a good & substantial wharf at Castle Haven, & have engaged a Captain Levin Jones to keep Horses and Carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge; and on Sunday the 7th September, the Maryland will call at Castle Haven instead of Todd's Point in her route to and from Annapolis and Baltimore, to land and receive Passengers, Horses and Carriages. The price of Passage will be the same as to and from Cambridge (including Stage fare) as to and from Easton.

C. VICKARS, Captain.

August 30—  
N. B. On the 1st of October she will leave Baltimore and Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. instead of 8 o'clock during the remainder of the season.



## POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.  
THE EVENING STAR.

Oh sweetly shines the summer sun,  
When heaven from clouds is free,  
And brightly gleams the moonlight on  
Field, rock, and forest tree;  
But to the pensive heart of love;  
Oh sweeter than these by far,  
It is with devious step to rove  
Beneath the evening star!

To others give the festive hall,  
Where wine cups shine in light;  
The music of the crowded ball,  
With beauty's lustre bright;  
But give to me the lonely dells,  
Oh sweeter than these by far,  
Where pine trees wave and waters swell,  
Beneath the evening star.

The days are past that I have seen,  
And ne'er again shall see,  
When Nature, with a brighter green,  
O'erspread the field and tree;  
Though joyless not the present day,  
Yet sweeter than it by far,  
'Tis on the past to move and stray  
Beneath the evening star!

For all the future cannot give  
What spareless time hath left,  
And Jessie, since thou ceased to live,  
A vacant world is left.  
I turn me to my days of love,  
The sweetest on earth by far,  
And oft in thought with thee I rove,  
Beneath the evening star!

## For Sale,

On advantageous terms, the best Farm in the North East section of Talbot county.  
For further information enquire of the Printer.

August 23—1f

## Private Tuition.

The subscriber can accommodate three or four Boys or Girls from seven to twelve years of age, with Board and Tuition in his family—His terms are \$120 per annum, payable half yearly, including washing and mending, but exclusive of bedding.

JOHN TILGHMAN.  
Melfield, Queen Ann's County, 2  
Sept. 13, 1823—4w

## Sherwood Forest FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, that beautiful Farm on which he at present resides, the former residence of his father Hugh Sherwood dec'd. This farm is handsomely situated on the head waters of Broad Creek, and bounded with said creek on the south and west, on the north and east with the post road leading from Easton to Haddaway's Ferry.

The Dwelling House is large and well calculated for comfort and convenience, is eligibly situated on a rising ground at a convenient distance from the post road, and commands a view of part of the waters of Miles river, which are within half a mile of it. This farm contains by a late survey 272 acres, 100 acres of which is covered with wood and timber. The title clear of all incumbrances. The purchaser can seed wheat the ensuing fall. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Edward N. Hambleton at Easton.

THOMAS SHERWOOD.

September 6

## For Rent,

Lord's Gift Farm, the residence of the late William Coursey, Esq. Apply to  
JOS. T. MITCHELL,  
near Rock Hall, Kent county.

September 20, 1823—4w

## Paper Hangings.

The inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity are respectfully informed that an opportunity is now offered them of a choice, from a handsome and beautiful paper, and put up in the neatest and best manner. Patterns may be seen at and further information given by application to Mr. Thomas Mecozek, Cabinet Maker, Easton.

July 5

## WANTED,

At my Mill in Queen Ann's county,

## A Blacksmith,

Of experience, industry and steady habits, where he will find a comfortable Dwelling House, and a Blacksmith's shop of long standing and a number of good customers, if his work is approved of. A good Wheelwright can also be accommodated with a Work Shop and Dwelling—Possession given 1st January next.

EDWARD HARRIS.

August 30, 1823—

## Education.

Mr. NICHOLAS DONNELLY  
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends to teach a course of

## English Grammar,

(Thirty-six Lessons, two hours each.)  
On that much esteemed plan of Mr. J. Greenleaf, provided he can get twenty subscribers. Tuition per said course \$4. On the same terms he intends to teach a class in Cambridge. For further particulars the inhabitants of both places are requested to call on the Rev. Joseph Scull & Lambert Clayland, Esq. Easton. Persons wishing to become Scholars, can leave their names with the aforesaid gentlemen. Tuition will commence in Easton on the 1st day of October. Same week in Cambridge.

August 9th, 1823

## CASH,

And a liberal price will be given for  
THIRTY YOUNG NEGROES,  
of both sexes, by applying at the Bar of the Union Tavern, Easton.

September 20—4w

## MORE SHOES.



## Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

LADIES PRUNELLE SHOES,  
LADIES MOROCCO do  
CHILDREN'S MOROCCO BOOTS.

These, with the Stock on hand, of Easton and Philadelphia made BOOTS and SHOES, will render his assortment very large.

He has also a good assortment of Leather & Morocco for manufacturing, and having a careful Foreman and good Workmen, he will endeavour to have Boots and Shoes made in the best manner.

Easton, August 2d, 1823

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

## FALL GOODS.

Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from New York and Philadelphia a large and extensive

ASSORTMENT OF

## GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, to which they particularly invite the attention of their customers and the public generally, to give them an early call; they are disposed to sell at a small advance for the ready money; those that may honor them with a call will find it much to their advantage. They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the different articles, but can assure their friends that their assortment is generally complete.

Also, just received a cask of superior Port Wine. J. & S.

N. B. Feathers and Country Linsey will be received in exchange.

Sept 20—3w

## CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE Canal Company.

Old Stock.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That all shares of old Stock in this Company, on which fifty dollars shall not have been paid, on or before the 12th day of December next, will be exposed to public auction, or forfeited according to the provisions of the charters of incorporation.

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.  
Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug. 23, 1823.—Sept. 20—12w

## For Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated on the mouth of Third Haven Creek—it contains 210 acres, 100 acres of which is covered with Wood. If not sold before Tuesday the twenty first of October at Private Sale, it will be offered on that day at Public Sale in Easton. The terms of sale will be one half cash, and the balance in two annual instalments. The title clear of all incumbrances—For further particulars apply to Henry Willis on the premises, or to the subscriber, HUGH S. OREM.

September 20, 1823

A good Country stand

## FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

To be Rented for next year the HOUSE AND LOT,  
near the Hay Lands Gate, 3 miles from Easton, where Mr. John Sneed now lives.—For terms apply to  
ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

May 2—1f

## SULPHATE OF QUININE.

The subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has received a quantity of this highly esteemed preparation, which will be carefully put up to order, either in Powder, Pills, Solution or Syrup.

He has also a quantity of the same, and possesses all the properties of Peruvian Bark, in so concentrated a form that a few grains is equal to an ounce of that valuable, and to most stomachs, nauseous medicine. The extensive use that this preparation has got into in Philadelphia and its neighbourhood, proves its efficacy in all cases where the administration of Bark is proper.

Of whom also may be had,  
SUPERIOR LOXA, OR CROWN BARK,  
BEST QUALITY PALE PERUVIAN do.  
Do. YELLOW do.  
With a general assortment of genuine Drugs and Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Painters' Colours and Brushes, Window Glass and Putty, Linseed, Spermaceti and Common Lamp Oil, &c. &c.—All which will be sold on reasonable terms, and put up in the neatest and most careful manner—at

WM W. MOORE'S  
Drug and Medicinal Store.  
9th mo. 20, 1823

## \$50 REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on Saturday last the 23d inst. a negro man, who calls himself

## Henry Murphy,

About 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, slender make, slim visage, has a rolling walk, and bends his knees when walking more than is generally done—has had the forefinger on the right hand broken which has turned it like a hook & has made it larger than the others—he has also had his ears pierced for the purpose of wearing ear rings—Very polite when spoken to and fond of liquor—HARRY is a pretty good Blacksmith, having for the last four or five years been employed in that line—Had on when he ran away a green frock coat, considerably worn, fur hat and a pair of striped pantaloons—Should the above described runaway be taken up in this state and secured in any jail so that I get him again, I will give twenty dollars reward, but if taken up out of this state the above reward will be given.

August 30, 1823—

JOHN CAMPER.



ANNAPOLIS

## Jockey Club Races.

Will be run for over the Annapolis Race Course, on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of November next, a Jockey Club Purse of not less than \$250, heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.—On THURSDAY the 6th, a Colts' purse will be run for of not less than \$150, two miles each.—And on FRIDAY the 7th, the City purse will be run for, three miles each, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted.

ISAAC HOLLAND, Treasurer.

Subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their subscriptions. The members will meet at William's tavern the evening previous to the race.

September 20—7w

The editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Intelligencer, Washington; Patriot and Federal Republican, Baltimore; Easton Gazette and Star, will publish the above once a week until the 5th November, and forward their accounts to the subscriber. I. H.



## THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th will leave Easton by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of October, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The MARYLAND will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 10th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, 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. 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.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—1f

## REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the stand heretofore occupied by him, to that large and commodious

## Establishment,

at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, lately in the tenure of Mr. Charles W. Nabb. From the central situation of this House; being located in the most public part of the Town and opposite to the Post Office and Bank, and near to all the Public Offices, and from his unwearied endeavours and efforts, (being determined to spare neither labour nor expense) to give general satisfaction, he confidently relies on a generous and liberal community for a portion of public patronage.—The Buildings and appurtenances are in good order for the reception of those who may honour him with their custom.—His Stables, which are large and commodious, are now and constantly will be, provided with grain and provender of the best kind—His Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors—His Larder is well stocked and his Table will be at all times furnished with the best and most choice delicacies and dainties of the season, as well as the most substantial provisions, served up in the best order—His Oastlers and other servants are sober, polite and attentive—His Charges will be moderate, and every endeavour will be used to preserve order—Horses, Hacks and Gigs, with careful drivers, will be furnished to convey travellers to any part of the peninsula—Private Rooms may be always obtained and private parties accommodated at the shortest notice—Board may be had on reasonable terms by the day, week, month, or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
JAMES C. WHEELER.  
Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 1f

## To be Leased,

For a term of one or more years, from the 1st of January next:

## THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS TAVERN IN CAMBRIDGE.

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson, situated in a convenient and central part of the town, and containing, exclusive of garret, and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long. It is confidently believed, that the zeal and energy which have been displayed in the recent improvements of the town, will continue; and that, from its Geographical advantages, Cambridge will necessarily become the rendezvous of a majority of travellers between the southern and northern sections of our peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance, now established, are more extensively known; from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that an enterprising man, with competent resources to conduct such an establishment, would do a large and profitable business.

Cambridge, E. S. Md. 2  
August 16, 1823.

JOS. E. MUSE.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, at the suit of State use William Gwin, assignee of Richard N. Keene, and a writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Lewis C. Pasco, against Charles Goldsborough, to me directed; will be sold on Tuesday 14th October next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit: all that Farm or Plantation in Talbot county, on which the late William Parrott resided, being composed of part of 'St. Michaels Fresh Run', part of 'Gore', part of Carter's Forrest, part of 'Carter's Reserve', 'Good Chance', 'Newnam's thicket', part of 'Addition' and Bauty, containing 703 3/8 acres; also one Gig and Harness, one Wagon and Harness, and four head of Horses, the goods and Chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles Goldsborough. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

September 20—ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas to me directed against Thomas Atkinson, at the suits of Richard H. Jones, William Bromwell and Edward Auld use Fayette Gibson; will be sold on Tuesday 30th inst. at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property, viz: that

## HOUSE and LOT

and appurtenances where said Atkinson now resides in Easton, also his Tan Yard, houses and appurtenances, and a quantity of Tan Bark, also a Horse cart, two old carriages, two mahogany tables, one desk, one Cupboard and contents, a quantity of Cyprus Shingles, four Beds and furniture and the Kitchen furniture—the goods & chattels, lands and tenements of said Atkinson, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

September 6 4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias to me directed, viz. two at the suit of Matthias Williams use of Levin and William Moore, jun. against Greenbury Turbutt, Mary Turbutt and William Turbutt, two at the suit of Matthias Williams against Greenbury Turbutt, executor of Samuel, Mary Turbutt and William Turbutt; one at the suit of Turbutt Callahan against Greenbury Turbutt, executor of Samuel; one at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. against Greenbury Turbutt, executor of Samuel; one at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. against Greenbury Turbutt; and one at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Charles Bruff, against Greenbury Turbutt—will be sold on Tuesday, 7th of October next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of two and five o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit. all the right, title, interest and claim in law or equity of him the said Greenbury Turbutt, of, in and to that beautiful and productive FARM on Island creek in Oxford neck, where he now resides, containing 120 acres, more or less. Also that

## HOUSE and LOT

and appurtenances, in the Town of Easton, where Mr. David Ring now lives. Also the balance of the crop of wheat and the crop of corn of the present year—2 mahogany end tables, one mahogany dining table, one mahogany framed looking glass, two cows and one calf, one yoke of oxen, one horse cart, one bay horse, one bay mare, one gig and harness, three old ploughs, and one negro woman Peg. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

September 13—ts

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas to me directed, against Thomas Hardcastle, at the suits of George and William Reed, William Turner and Stewart Redman, George W. Pratt use Matthew Driver and James Moynihan use Robert Henderson and Edward B. Hardcastle, will be sold on Tuesday 7th October next, at the court house door in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit: the Farm whereon said Hardcastle at present resides, also the crop of Corn growing thereon and one carriage & harness, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 13—4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas & one of fieri facias, to me directed against Solomon Lowe, at the suits of Wm. H. Tilghman and Rachel L. Kerr, will be sold on Tuesday 7th October next, at the Court House door in Easton between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit: one negro boy Oliver, one negro boy Horace, three head of Horses and one Wagon and harness, seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 3—4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed against Mrs. Pamela Sherwood, at the suit of Haley Moffitt, use Thomas A. Norris, will be sold on Tuesday 7th October next, at the Court House door in Easton between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. of the same day, all the life estate of her the said Pamela Sherwood, of, in and to the Farm of her late husband, James Sherwood, now in the tenure and occupation of Richard Trippie, Esq.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept 13—4w

## Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Robert L. Tilghman, late of Talbot county, deceased—are requested to produce them duly authenticated according to law, to Wm. H. Tilghman, in my behalf.

All persons indebted to the said estate are notified to prepare themselves to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

HENRIETTA M. TILGHMAN, Ex'rs.  
August 23—

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON  
REASONABLE TERMS.

## TO RENT,

## That large and Commodious Establishment,

in Centreville, which has been occupied for the last ten years by Mr. Samuel Chaplin, the present tenant, this house perhaps stands in the highest repute of any on the Eastern Shore, and has the command of a very great share of custom—a man of capital has now an opportunity of investing his money to his advantage. For particulars enquire of the present tenant or the subscriber near Centreville.

PERE WILLMER.

Centreville, June 14—  
N. B. Mr. Chaplin will accommodate any person renting the same with bedding, &c. &c.

## For Rent,

The Farm near Easton, now occupied by Mr. Elias Stafford. This Farm lies but little more than a mile from Easton, & is therefore very convenient for the sale of every article usually disposed of by Farmers at market. A commodious two-story Brick Dwelling House, and a spring of fine water immediately at hand, together with the high and healthy situation of the Dwelling House, offer inducements to a respectable family to take a permanent lease. To a substantial tenant I would give a long lease of this farm alone, or together with the adjoining one occupied by Mr. Frampton, with the meadows now in a course of improvement, reserving the meadow which I have heretofore usually reserved. It is desirable that a lease should be immediately taken, as the season is advanced.

The subscriber invites some substantial Delaware or Caroline Farmer to these lands, as the soil is better adapted to Corn than Wheat.

For rent, also, from the 1st of January next, the

## Union Tavern,

in Easton, now occupied by Mr. James C. Wheeler.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, August 2—1f

## For Rent,

THE NEXT YEAR,

That large, convenient and comfortable BRICK HOUSE in Cambridge, where Mr. Robert Wallace now lives, opposite to Dr. White's. ALSO, a LOT opposite to Mr. Houston's Store. There is a large and valuable GARDEN attached to the House, and a GRASS LOT to the Stable and Carriage House—The terms will be very reasonable.

The Subscriber will sell on a credit of several years, the property owned by him at Easton Point, consisting of a convenient and comfortable Dwelling HOUSE and GARDEN, and two LOTS of Ground, with the greater part of the Wharf that used to belong to Captain Samuel Thomas—This property will suit any person disposed to keep a Public House, a Packet or a Lumber Yard—The Lot next to the Wharf is large enough for a Lumber Yard, Dwelling House, Granary, &c. Possession may be had immediately.

I have also, 2 or 3 FARMS to rent for next year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 2, 1823.

## MARYLAND,

## Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August Term, A. D. 1823.

On application of George Parrott, administrator of William Parrott, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1823.

J. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot 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 thereon to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of September, Anno Domini, 1823.

GEORGE PARROTT, Adm'r.  
of William Parrott, dec'd.

N. B. All persons who purchased property at the Sale of the deceased's estate, are notified that their notes have become due, and if they do not make immediate payment, they will be put in Officer's hands for collection.

G. P.

Sept 20—3w

## \$200 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday night last, a negro girl, named HARRIOTT BENTLY, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a bright mulatto with a rough skin, a neat person & rather slender; active and accustomed to housework and the care of children. She has robbed her mistress of between 30 and \$40, principally in notes of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, contained in a curiously wrought purse of silk of green shades of knit work, also clothing belonging to her late mistress, among others as follows: 8 liners, partly made up marked C. Hemsey in durable knit, cotton stockings marked with silk, 2 white muslin dresses, one worked at the flounce with green worsted, the other with blue cotton and 4 or 5 others of white muslin more or less worked—Also, a number of muslin ruffs, an India muslin robe and a new straw bonnet. Her own clothing principally new, consisting of a jacket and petticoat of plain brown and one figured blue bombazette, two domestic ditto, one blue cross barred & the other striped, and a variety of other clothing—The above reward will be given if taken out of the state and lodged in jail at Easton, Md. or \$100 if taken in the state and delivered to the subscriber.

WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN, Agent  
for Mrs. H. M. Tilghman.

September 6—1f