

Dr. P. Hammond Jr.
Easton from Wednesday July -
Sunday August.

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AGRICULTURAL.

From the Winchester Constellation.
SMUT WHEAT.
To the Editor.

SIR—At this season of the year it may be useful to insert the subjoined article on the subject of *Smut Wheat*. As the opinion of our intelligent fellow citizen and neighboring farmer, Mr. Richard P. Barton, is accompanied, it makes it more valuable; because his subsequent experience has fully confirmed the fact he has originally stated.

H. HOLMES.

Winchester, Aug. 3.

From the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

Means to prevent the Mildew of Wheat.

At Ghent, an apothecary and his predecessors have for above fifty years prepared and sold a remedy against the mildew, of which arsenic was the basis; and Mr. Prevost having found, by various experiments, that blue vitriol (sulphate of copper) was also a preventive, the arsenic has been abandoned. The following is the mode of preparing the grain by this last process: Dissolve three ounces and two drams of sulphate of copper in three gallons and three quarts (wine measure) of cold water, for every three bushels of grain that is to be prepared. Into another vessel, capable of containing from 53 to 79 wine gallons, throw from three to four Winchester bushels of wheat, into which the prepared liquor is poured, until it rises five or six inches above the corn; stir it thoroughly, and carefully remove all that swims. After it has remained half an hour in the preparation, throw the wheat into a basket that will allow the water to escape, but not the grain. It ought then to be immediately washed in rain water or pure water which will prevent any risk of its injuring the grain, and then the seed dried before it is sown, it may be preserved in this shape for six months. It appears by a quotation of Sir John Sinclair, from the Agricultural Survey of the county of Derbyshire, that copperas is used as a steep for wheat by a farmer of the name of Butler, in that county.

That the mildew is either not in the soil, or if it is, that the application of copper preparations to the seed prevents its injuring the plants, is proved by an experiment detailed by Sir John Sinclair, where mildewed grain was sown in a field that had before produced mildewed wheat—and yet the crop raised from the mildewed seed, which had been subjected to the above preparation, was not in the least affected by that malady.

Mr. T. A. Knight, of Herefordshire, to whom we are indebted for the elucidation of many interesting questions on the subject of vegetable physiology, is of opinion that the disease called mildew is taken up by the root, (every experiment to communicate it from infected straws to others proving abortive,) and that all we see externally is its fructification. This corresponds with Mr. Prevost's opinion, that it is an intestine parasitical plant; and hence Sir John justly concludes, that the root coming from a seed fortified against infection by preparations of copper may resist the disorder, however much that may afterwards be exposed to its influence.

In addition to the foregoing facts of the successful employment of steeps, to prevent smut and mildew, I may add those related by Tull the father of the drill husbandry; and more recently of Mr. Barton, of Virginia,* in favor of steeping seed wheat in salt, of Mr. Andrews, in the 6th vol. of *Agricultural Annals* of A. Young in favor of arsenic and a ley of wood ashes; and those of Mr. Jennings, in the 9th volume of the *Bath memoirs*, in favor of diluted sulphuric acid—all of which shew the truth of the theory respecting the cause of smut, as given by Mr. Knight, & should induce every farmer to try them in case his situation is liable to either smut or mildew, or if he is under the necessity of using grain any ways affected with either disease.

*Wheat brought from Red Stone, in Pennsylvania, to Frederic county, Va. to exchange for salt, was used as seed wheat by Mr. B. and was steeped in strong salt brine, and covered with sifted lime, previously to sowing. His crop from that wheat escaped smut, while the crops of two of his neighbors, who sowed the same wheat without any previous preparation, suffered much from smut. *Barton's Medical and Physical Journal*, vol. 3, 2nd. Suppl. p 178.

Extract from a paper, published in the *Richmond Enquirer*, under the signature of John S. Slaughter.

"It may always be remarked, that no crop will succeed immediately adjoining woodland. Many are under the impression that this failure is caused by the heat of the sun being in some measure

excluded by the shade of the timber; others are of opinion that it is occasioned by the exhaustion of the roots of trees. The following experiments have convinced me that the latter is alone the cause: A few years ago there stood in my garden several luxuriant willow trees, adjacent to a square in which cabbages were usually planted. For several years I observed that the cabbages for several steps from the trees, & beyond the shade were much inferior to the rest of the square; though the soil was equally well manured. I then dug a semi-circular ditch near the tree, so as to cut all the willow roots running into the square of cabbages; and the succeeding crop I was gratified to find was fully equal, and indeed rather superior nearest the ditch notwithstanding the shade. I then repeated the experiment on a larger scale. I have a field which extends along the east side of a piece of very tall and large timber about the distance of 400 yards; the produce of this field for the width of 20 steps or more along the side of the timber was scarcely any thing. I dug a ditch close to the edge of this timber, it being on the line of my farm, about two feet deep, so as to cut all the roots on the side next to the field. From its situation the sun could shine on the part of the field joining the woodland, very little after the meridian, yet the crop of corn and wheat quite up to the ditch, was fully equal to that in any part of the field of equal quality of soil.—The difference between the growth of weeds on each side of the ditch was very striking. On the bank next to the field there was a luxuriant growth of weeds of different kinds higher than the fence, and very thick. On the bank next to the timber, the growth of weeds of the same kinds was extremely scattering and small, and not more than one third the height of those on the opposite bank, although only two or three feet distant. I am so well satisfied with these experiments that I shall, as often as convenient, repeat them in every situation where it may be advantageous to do so; and I am convinced the benefits derived from ditching in such situations, will very soon repay the labor and expense of doing it."

Boston, August 19, 1819.

THE SEA SERPENT.

The recent appearance of this animal at Nahant, in the view of several hundreds of persons, has furnished, perhaps, more conclusive proofs of his existence than any that have been before made public. For the satisfaction of our readers, we have procured a copy of the following letter, which gives a very clear & intelligible description of his appearance and movements. We have heard verbal statements from a great number of gentlemen, all of which agree in substance with what is here related.

Copy of a letter from James Prince, Esq. Marshal of this District, to the Hon. Judge Davis, dated Nahant, August 16, 1819.

MY DEAR SIR: I presume I may have seen what is generally thought to be the SEA SERPENT. I have also seen my name inserted in the evening newspaper printed at Boston on Saturday, in a communication on this subject. For your gratification, and from a desire that my name may not sanction any thing beyond what was actually presented and passed in review before me, I will now state that which, in the presence of more than two hundred other witnesses, took place near the long beach of Nahant on Saturday morning last.

Intending to pass two or three days with my family at Nahant, we left Boston early on Saturday morning. On passing the half-way house, on the Salem turnpike, Mr. Smith informed us, the Sea Serpent had been seen the evening before at Nahant beach, and that a vast number of people from Lynn had gone to the beach that morning, in hopes of being gratified with a sight of him: this was confirmed at the hotel. I was glad to find I brought my famous *mask-head spy glass* with me, as it would enable me, from its form and size, to view him to advantage, if I might be so fortunate as to see him. On our arrival on the beach, we associated with a considerable collection of persons on foot and in chaises; and very soon an animal of the fish kind made his appearance.

His head appeared about three feet out of water: I counted thirteen bunches on his back; my family thought there were fifteen: he passed three times, at a moderate rate, across the bay, but so fleet as to occasion a foam in the water; and my family and myself, who were in a carriage judged that he was from fifty, & not more than sixty feet in length; whether, however, the wake might not add to the appearance of his length; or whether the undulation of the water, or his peculiar manner of propelling himself, might not cause the appearances of protuberances, I leave for your better judgment. The first view of the animal occasioned some agitation, and the novelty perhaps prevented that precise discrimination which afterwards

took place. As he swam up the bay, we and the other spectators moved on, and kept nearly abreast of him; he occasionally withdrew himself under water; and the idea occurred to me, that his occasionally raising his head above the level of the water was to take breath, as the time he kept under was, on an average, about eight minutes: and, after being accustomed to view him, we became more composed; and his general appearance was as above delineated. Mrs. Prince and the Coachman, having better eyes than myself, were of great assistance to me in marking the progress of the animal; they would say, he is now turning, and, by the aid of my glass, I saw him distinctly in this movement; he did not turn, without occupying some space, and, taking into view the time and the space which he found necessary for his ease and accommodation, I adopted it as a criterion to form some judgment of his length. I had seven distinct views of him from the long beach, so called, and at some of them, the animal was not more than a hundred yards distant.

After being on the long beach with other spectators about an hour, the animal disappeared, and I proceeded to towards Nahant; but, on passing the second beach, I met Mr. James Magee of Boston, with several ladies in a carriage, prompted by curiosity to endeavor to see the animal, and we were again gratified beyond even what we saw in the other bay; which I concluded he had left, in consequence of a number of boats in the offing pursuit of him—the noise of whose oars must have disturbed him, as he appeared to us to be a harmless timid animal. We had here more than a dozen different views of him, and each similar to the other; one, however, so near, that the coachman exclaimed, "Oh, see his glistening eye!"—Thinking I might form some calculation of his length by the time and distance of each turn; and taking an angle with my two hands, of the length which he exhibited, that is to say, from his head to the last protuberance, and applying the same angle to other objects, I feel satisfied of the correctness of my decision that he is sixty feet long, unless the ripple of his wake deceived me—nor, my dear sir, do I undertake to say he was the Snake or Eel kind—though this was the general impression of my family, the spectators and myself. Certain it is, he is a very strange animal. I have been accustomed to see Whales, Sharks, Grampusses, Porpoises, and other large fishes, but he partook of none of the appearances of either of these. The Whale and the Grampus would have spouted—The Shark never raises his head out of the water, and the Porpoise skips and plays; neither have such appearances on their backs, or such a head as this animal. The Shark, it is true, has a fin on his back, and often the fluke of his tail is out of water; but these appendages would not display the form and certainly not the number of protuberances, which this animal exhibited; nor is it the habit of a Shark to avoid a boat. The water was extremely smooth and the weather clear; we had been so habituated to see him, that we were cool and composed. The time occupied was from a quarter past eight to half past eleven: a crowd of witnesses exceeding two hundred, brought together for a single purpose, were all alike satisfied and united as to appearances and as to the length and size of the animal; but you must deduct the influence which his passage through the water, and the manner he propelled himself, might have, as to the apparent protuberances on his back, and the ripple occasioned by his motion on his real length, of all which you can judge equally well and better than myself. I must conclude there is a strange animal on our coast—and I have thought an unvarnished statement might be gratifying to a mind attached to the pursuit of natural science, and aid in the inquiries on a controverted question, which I know to have interested you. I have ventured on the description, being also induced to hope that, if any thing of the marvellous is stated as coming from me, you will correct it.

Accept the respects and attention of, dear sir, your's sincerely,

J. PRINCE.

Nahant, August 16, 1819.

Hon. Judge Davis.

GIBRALTAR.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, on a Mediterranean tour, to his friend in Washington City.

LEONHORN, May 7 1819.

"I remained 12 days in Gibraltar, so celebrated for its strength, and the siege of 3 years which it sustained, under the command of gen. Elliot. I wished much that you had been with me, to view, with a military eye, that astonishing fortress—most certainly the strongest in the world. Nature has done much for it, but art has done wonders. The situation of the rock is highly curious, and the most favorable in the world for a fortress. As it may amuse you for a moment, I will add some few memoranda I made of this celebrated spot. The rock is 7 miles in circumference, and 1400 feet above the level of the sea. Its name is de-

rived from Jibel-Tarif, which signifies, in the Moorish language, the mountain of Tarif, from the name of the Moorish commander, Tarif, who took possession of it in 720, and built a fortress and walls round a part of it, and which are still to be seen, in a decayed state. It changed masters several times, till the English, in 1704, took it from Spain, and have held it since that time. The rock is perpendicular on the north and east sides. The north looks towards Spain, to which it is joined by a low, sandy isthmus; apparently thrown up by the sea, and is called the neutral ground. The town is built on the N. W. side, facing the bay, and occupies all the land that can be spared from the use of the garrison, for batteries, &c.

The local situation of the town is much circumscribed, and, were it permitted, could not be enlarged without immense labor. This circumstance makes the rent of buildings exorbitant; many of the houses—they are all small—are rented at 3 to 500 dollars per month. The present population of Gibraltar is 11,800, exclusive of the garrison, which consists, in time of peace, of 5000 regular troops. Of the population twelve hundred are Jews; the remainder consists of all nations, and the whole form a most motley group, resembling the picturesque appearance of a carnival. You hear every living language spoken in their crowded streets; and such is the confusion of sounds, that it puts you in mind of the Tower of Babel. The prevailing language, however, is Spanish; though badly spoken. The place is governed by military law, and is in what the French call *etat de seige*. It is a free port; there is no custom-house nor do vessels either enter or clear; or make any report of vessel or cargo, except to the health office. There is no quarantine for vessels coming from the United States. It enjoys an extensive commerce, as a place of entrepot; no less than 1329 vessels, of different nations were reported at the health office in 1818—of which 234 were American. The supplies of provision for the rock come from other places—mostly from Spain; nothing but a few vegetables and poultry are raised on it. The rock is so completely dependant on its neighbors for supplies, that, notwithstanding its immense strength, it must fall whenever England shall loose her maritime ascendancy; and the power that has a superiority at sea, leagued with Spain, under an energetic government, shall choose to wrest it from England. This, however, can only be done, by famine; force can never do it alone; for it would be truly impregnable with a garrison of 8000 men, and might defy the whole world by land, if supplied by sea with provisions and military stores.—There are mounted on the rock 4580 pieces of ordnance, mostly 18 and 24 pounders; 68 pieces carronades and 13 inch mortars. The guns are all mounted on cast iron carriages, and the mortars on iron beds, and carronades on wooden ones. The platforms are all made of large, square stones—the walls and batteries are of the same materials; and the whole kept in such fine order that they appear as if just finished. The guns on all parts of the rock are kept constantly loaded, and each one has a supply of powder and ball at hand, for a number of rounds. The excavated batteries are made with astonishing labor; they have been formed out of the solid rock, in many different places, communicating with each other by subterranean galleries, cut through the rock with immense labor and expence.—These galleries about 10 feet high and 8 broad, & communicating with all the batteries excavated, and which are mostly on the land side facing Spain, command the isthmus in every direction: some of them are 800 to 1000 feet above its level, and nearly perpendicular, & all are bomb proof. Magazines of powder are established in different parts of these excavations, which are out of the power of an enemy to blow up.

"During the celebrated siege that Gibraltar sustained, the garrison was composed of 5383 men of which 1221 were killed, died by sickness, or deserted. The enemy fired at the rock during the siege 258,000 rounds, and from the rock were fired 205,000 rounds, and 8000 barrels of powder were expended.

CUMBERLAND ROAD ROBBERS.

In the American of Monday last, we published a detailed account of outrages committed on a Mr. REILLY and several other travellers by the laborers on the turnpike road between Chambersburg and Bedford, Pa. The recent occurrence of an outrage perhaps more aggravated in its circumstances, added to the almost daily repetition of many others, imperiously calls for the exercise of the civil power of the state of Pennsylvania, & also of the general government, to protect the persons and property of citizens from the notorious highway robberies of a band of villains who have thus far trampled upon all law with impunity.

On the eleventh of the present month, the stage containing the United States Mail and nine passengers left Chambers-

burg and proceeded towards Bedford without any interruption, until within fourteen miles of the latter place. The passengers were told by the mail driver that by paying fifty cents to the men at work, a short distance below on the road; the stage could continue on the turnpike. On passing the first gang of workmen, the stipulated amount was thrown to them, and the stage travelled about a mile farther, where there was a change of horses, driver, &c. The new driver had proceeded but a few yards on his route when the horses were unexpectedly stopped by one man at work, who seized the reins, and made a demand for money for travelling on his road. Notwithstanding his being told that payment had been made a few moments before, he declared, with oaths that the stage should not move until he was paid. The demand was rendered extremely objectionable by the manner in which it was made, and determined the passengers to resist the imposition. Perceiving this, the man relinquished his hold, and hastened to a turn in the road, which brought into view a strong party of his comrades at work; to these as he advanced he made a signal, & a wheel barrow was immediately placed across the road. The passengers here alighted, and the stage being stopped in its progress by the wheelbarrow, a request was made to have it removed as it designedly prevented the passage of the U. S. Mail. The answer was that neither the mail nor any thing else should pass until they were paid. Thus situated it became necessary to remove the obstruction—in doing this a slight scuffle ensued which providentially for the lives of the passengers was prevented from extending to blows by the timely arrival at this critical period, of several laborers, who interposed themselves between the parties. To render complete this act of lawless violence, the contractor or overseer presented a pistol to the breast of one of the passengers and menaced his life. After a detention of nearly half an hour, the mail was suffered to proceed amid the threats and imprecations of this band of blood-thirsty ruffians.

On the morning after the arrival of the stage in Bedford, an affidavit agreeing in substance with the above account was made before a magistrate by one of the passengers, a respectable citizen of Baltimore. The offence was so flagrant a nature that the civil authority of Bedford found it necessary to do something on the occasion. The sheriff was accordingly despatched to arrest the contractor (John Norris) who has been permitted to go at large by giving bail, to "appear at the next court," when as it is understood, there will be none to prosecute him. This conclusion is warranted from the indifference with which the authorities of that town have heretofore permitted the numerous depredations on all description of travellers.

The correctness of the foregoing statement can be vouched for by the oaths of several respectable residents of this city. The consequences which will result from a continuance of such outrages may be pointed out in a few words. If the government of the United States permit the intentional obstruction of its mails, and their forcible detention during the pleasure of a number of armed men—if these offences be tolerated, can it possibly be long before the mail bag itself will not be examined by them? If the state of Pennsylvania permit one of its most public roads to be infested by wretches who openly bid defiance to the laws—if the state permit unsuspecting and defenceless travellers to be arrested and forcibly robbed of small sums of money, who will undertake to say that the demands will not be extended to greater sums? We are confident, however, that it is only necessary for the proper authorities to be made acquainted with the circumstances in order to effect a total discontinuance of such disgraceful and criminal practices.

While on this subject we find it our duty to call the attention of the Post Master General to the irregularity of the mails between Baltimore and Bedford. The experience of many persons who have visited the Bedford Springs this season, authorizes us to say that scarcely a letter or paper in the week is delivered at the proper time from the Bedford office. We have it not in our power to say at what office on the route the fault lies, but certain it is that the most gross neglect is attributable somewhere. It is also deemed proper to mention that one mail bag which came under notice was in such a measure state that packets could be drawn from it between the staples with the greatest facility.—*American.*

Extract of a letter, dated Truxton, (Connecticut County, New York,) 8th month, 16th, 1819.

A few days since, a lad of 12 years of age, was pursued by a wolf in a piece of wood. The boy sprang up a small tree, which would have bent to the ground, had it not lodged on another.—He remained standing on a small limb, not more than an inch thick, all night, the wolf watching him. He was relieved by the wolf having come in the morning, first feeling some of his comestions. The wolf escaped.—This happened in the town of Grafton, Chenango county.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Aug. 29.
SHORT PASSAGE.

The Martha, Skelley, sailed from Liverpool on the 25th of last month. It will appear from our papers, &c. to this date, that there was a little improvement in the market & in the public funds. The Smithfield meetings occupied more than anything else, the attention of the inhabitants of London; and the public prints were filled with the subject, some for, and others against the proceedings.

The London paper of 23d of July gives an account of the proceedings of the court of Common Council, held at Guildhall the preceding day, in the course of which it was declared by the Lord Mayor, that information had been laid before him on oath, of the existence of a conspiracy, the object of which was to excite the assemblage in Smithfield to acts of open violence, and even bloodshed, had it not been checked by the measures of precaution adopted by the government and magistracy.

The report of a rupture between the Algerines and Spain, is not confirmed.

The Smithfield reformers had a meeting at Smithfield, on the 21st ult.—A number of speeches were delivered in favor of reform. The London Courier represents the "business of the day nearly as insipid as a bottle of soda water five minutes after the cork is out.—There was, indeed, a little of the usual twiddle twattle about taxes, non-representation, borough mongers, sinecures, &c. but even these were cooked up without any Cayenne."—There were about 30,000 persons present.

The Statesman observes, "the meeting proceeded with a degree of harmony, which does honor to the people, and must prove most mortifying to its calumniators."—There had been meetings of the friends of reform in Leeds and Nottingham.

It is said in Paris, that Generals Grouchy, Clausel, Lefebvre, Desmouettes, and some other expatriated Frenchmen in the United States, are shortly expected in Belgium, where they have obtained permission to reside.

Don Onis left Paris on the 9th ult. to return to Madrid.

Sir Charles Welleley, Bart. & Joseph Harrison, a dissenting minister of Stockport, have been imprisoned in England, for delivering seditious speeches at Stockport on the 26th June.

Some conversation took place in the House of Commons, on the subject of an outrage committed by a Spanish frigate on an English merchant vessel. Lord Castlereagh observed that his Majesty's ministers had not omitted to take such steps as were deemed necessary on this occasion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed, that an address be presented to the Prince Regent, for a sum not exceeding 50,000*l.* to be issued from time to time, for the encouragement of persons disposed to settle at the Cape of Good Hope. The Chancellor enlarged on the advantages attending emigration to the Cape of Good Hope, over those to the United States.

SMITHFIELD MEETING.

Mr. Hunt opened the business of the meeting by a speech, which was received with great applause. Mr. Gast read the resolutions, 16 in number, on the subject of reform, and of an equal representation in Parliament. After debate, the resolutions were carried, with only one or two dissenting voices. During the discussion of the resolutions, &c. the Rev. Mr. Harrison was taken out of the crowd by the constables, for uttering intemperate language.

London, July 13.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, July 13.—The doors of the House were opened at twelve o'clock, and in a short time afterwards nearly the whole of the Peer's seats were occupied by ladies, elegantly attired, who came to the House to witness the ceremony of the Prorogation, by the Prince Regent in person.

At one the Lord Chancellor again entered the House, in state, in his Peer's robes.

During the interval till two, the Persian Ambassador and several of the Foreign Ministers entered the House, as did several Lords in their robes, and some of the Judges also, in their dress robes.

Prorogation of Parliament.

At one minute of two the arrival of the Prince Regent, at the House, was announced by a salvo of artillery. Shortly afterwards his Royal Highness entered the House, with his accustomed State, the Duke of Wellington carrying the Sword of State. The Dukes of York and Kent were present, and took their seats near the throne.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent who was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wore a dress hat and plume, having taken his seat on the Throne, in his robes and covered, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was directed by his Royal Highness to command the attendance of the Commons.

Shortly afterwards, the Speaker, in his dress robes, accompanied by Lord Castlereagh, in full dress, wearing the Order of the Garter, and the Chancellors of the Garter, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Court uniform, and followed by a great number of the Members of the House of Commons, came to the Bar.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent delivered the following Speech from the throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

It is with great regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of this Majesty's lamented indisposition.

I cannot close the Session of Parliament without expressing the satisfaction that I have derived from the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourself to the several important objects which have come under your consideration.

Your patient and laborious investigation of the state of the Circulation and Currency of the Kingdom, demands my warmest acknowledgments, and I entertain confident expectation that the measure adopted as the result of this inquiry, will be productive of the most beneficial consequences.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I thank you for supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year.

I sincerely regret that the necessity should have existed of making any addition to the burdens of the people, but I anticipate the most important permanent advantages from the effort which you have thus made for the meeting at once all the financial difficulties of the country; and I derive much satisfaction from the belief that the means which you have devised for this purpose, are calculated to press as lightly on all classes of the community, as could be expected, when so great an effort was to be made.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I continue to receive, from Foreign Powers the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition towards this country.

I have observed, with great concern, the accounts which have recently been made in some of the Manufacturing Districts, to take advantage of circumstances of local distress to excite a spirit of disaffection to the institutions & government of the country.

No object can be nearer my heart than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his Majesty's Subjects; but this cannot be effected without the maintenance of public order and of tranquillity.

You may rely, therefore upon my firm determination to employ for this purpose the powers entrusted to me by law; and I have no doubt that on your return to your several counties, you will use your utmost endeavors, in co-operation with the Magistracy, to defeat the machinations of those, whose projects, if successful, could only aggravate the evils, which it is pressed to remedy, and who, under the pretence of Reform, have really no other object but the subversion of our happy constitution."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen.

It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of August next.

The Prince Regent took off his hat, and the Speaker and the members having made their obeisances, withdrew from the Bar. His Royal Highness quitted the House with the same state as on his entrance. The Lords retired, and the House was soon afterwards cleared.

July 19.

We have received this morning Dutch and Flanders mails, the former bringing papers to the 17th and the latter to the 16th inst. An article dated Brussels, July 12, states, that for some time past there had been very great desertions of the French soldiers to the Netherlands.

An article dated Irun, July 3d, but written we suspect at Brussels, says, there is no foundation whatever for the rumored cession of Cuba to this country, & adds, that "the Spanish government has not judged it compatible with its dignity, directly to contradict the report." Dignity has strange caprices sometimes.

On the 8th inst. there was a most dreadful storm, accompanied with rain and hail, at Grave. There fell pieces of ice, according to these papers, of above a pound weight. Between 2000 and 3000 trees were torn up by the roots in the adjacent country.

July 20.

The funds continue to advance. It was discovered on the last settling day at the stock exchange, that the great bears (the sellers) could not deliver the stock; that in consequence carried over the account until to-day, and it is now stated, that a considerable proportion of the settlement will be again carried on till Friday, as the buyers have clearly discovered the situation of the sellers; they continue purchasing largely for the August account. In addition to the settlement of Friday last, it is now confidently stated, that bears of omnium have also sold much more than they can deliver, and as to-morrow is the settling day for omnium, it is believed there will be a further considerable improvement. Omnium, is at 2 1/4 premium. Consols for acct. 69 7/8.

Letters have been received from Madrid of the 7th inst. and we understand the Spanish Ambassador has received dispatches by the same conveyance from his Court. We are enabled to state, that the Treaty for the cession of the Floridas to the United States had not up to the beginning of this month, been ratified by Ferdinand, and considerable doubt seems to exist in Madrid, whether it would receive his final sanction. Should the treaty be ratified, it was expected that Mr. Oniz immediately afterwards, would be appointed Minister of the Interior for a permanent.

Letters from Cadiz of the 27th June, state, that the Franklin, 30 gun United States ship, remained at that port, and it

was understood that she would not sail from thence until her Commander had obtained the decision of the Spanish Government, with regard to the Treaty respecting the Floridas.

Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. has been appointed Commodore & Commander in Chief on the coast of South America and in the South Seas, in the room of Commodore Bowles, who owing to ill health, has requested to be recalled. Sir Thomas will hoist his flag in a line of battle ship, and have a captain under him. It is supposed the Vengeur, 74, which has been ordered to Portsmouth from Leith, is intended for the service, with the Owen Glendower.

Corn Exchange, July 21.

We had an additional supply of Wheat from Suffolk this morning, besides a tolerable quantity which was left over from Monday, but in consequence of the heavy rain which fell since yesterday evening, higher prices were asked, and in a few instances 2*s.* per quarter advance was obtained. Barley was dull sale, but peas and oats fully supported Monday's prices.

From the New York Evening Post.

HOLKHAM SHEEP SHEARING. Our correspondent in London has sent us an account of the celebration, on the 5th of July, of the 43d anniversary of Holkham sheep-shearing. On no former occasion, he observes, was there so great an assemblage of the nobility, gentry and yeomanry, from all parts of the kingdom. Among the company present, were, his grace the duke of Bedford, the marquis of Tavistock, the earl of Albemarle, Lord Huntingfield, Lord Barrington and son, Lord Bradford, Lord Nugent, Sir Robert Harland, Sir Henry Erne, Sir Jacob Astley, Sir William Bolton, Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Rush, American minister, Gen. Boyd, General Harper, Major Somerville, Mr. Patterson and Mr. A. Taylor. The six last named are all Americans.

On the second day upwards of six hundred persons sat down to dinner. Amongst the toasts, Mr. Coke proposed the health of Mr. Rush, the United States' Ambassador, with thanks to him and the other American gentlemen who honored the meeting with their presence; adding, "May we always live on terms of mutual amity and esteem with the people of that enlightened nation."

Mr. Rush, in rising to return thanks, said, that he felt very sensibly the honor that had been done him. The sentiments respecting the United States that had been coupled with his name, were reciprocated on his part with entire warmth. There were so many common points of interest and of feeling between the two countries that all wise men and good men in each must desire to see the existing harmony perpetuated. For the notice taken of Gen. Washington, he felt grateful; he was sure that those of his countrymen, who were present on that gratifying occasion also felt grateful. It was, indeed, a name to which every citizen of the United States looked with as much veneration as might be paid to a mortal; and the manner in which it had just been alluded to, was a new proof that his fame was a part of history, and his virtues the property of mankind. Mr. R. said, that he ought not perhaps to trespass longer upon the time of the company; but he felt that he could not sit down without superadding a few words of tribute to the truly noble host—noble in his nature and in his usefulness, as had already been well observed—by whom they were all thus received, thus welcomed; under whose roof, and in the midst of whose possessions, it was difficult to say whether the eye was most struck with what was munificent, or the heart with what was kind; there was held a happy & animating union of all that served to recall the memory of the ancient banquet, with the refinements of modern hospitality. "But," continued Mr. R. "anxious as we all are to make our acknowledgments with feelings of personal gratification for his extensive and splendid, and what is better than all, his cordial hospitality, it is as a great and enlightened agriculturist that he shines most signally. In this capacity it is that he promises to become a benefactor, not to England alone, but to other and distant countries. I can assure you all, gentlemen, that his name is well known in my country; known through the medium of his constant & enduring attentions to all American citizens who have ever had the good fortune to become known to him, and through his great agricultural success and example. The United States are an agricultural country. Agriculture is their chief interest now, and I both hope and believe, that it will always continue to be. There is no part of the world to which we look with such prepossession for favorable specimens of its pursuit as in England, and there is no part of England to which we are so much in the habit of looking as to Holkham. Yes, gentlemen, I can assure you again, that its distinguished proprietor is the frequent toast of our country; he is so on account of his personal virtues and worth, of which we have full knowledge; and of the great success to which he has brought, and the still higher perfection to which he aims at carrying, the science of cultivating the soil. We are indebted to his kindness for our breed of the North Devon Cattle; we are indebted to his kindness for specimens of all those curious and useful agricultural machines which we have seen to day and yesterday, in such successful operation upon his beautiful estate. In proposing, therefore, for Mr. Coke & the Holkham agriculture as a toast, which now I beg leave to do, I am not only recording a high gratification to my own feelings, but doing what I am sure all my countrymen would most eagerly join in.

After the loud and continued plaudits that followed this toast had subsided, an appropriate address of thanks was returned by Mr. Coke.

ON THE SPANISH TREATY.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this town for the following interesting extract of a letter from his correspondent at Gibraltar, dated—

GENEVA, July 8, 1819.

"The return of the Hornet to the United States, without the Treaty, after so long a stay, will no doubt set you all on calculations about war or peace. I wish it was in my power to set you right on either side of the question. But the political conduct of Spain is so variable and equivocal, that any certain conclusions are not to be made from her acts. It is very manifest that she does not mean to ratify the Treaty until the expiration of the time allowed her, (26th August) and it were to be wished that any certainty existed that it would be ratified at that time.

It is not believed, by those best informed, that Mr. Forsyth thinks the Treaty will be ratified. Commodore Szewansky and the Hon. Jawarman Buzsacz, who I know are in correspondence with him (and who are both here now) express that opinion, and have good reason for believing that Mr. Forsyth has written the Commodore to put himself in the most imposing attitude with his squadron to appear off Cadiz, or to enter the harbor pending the present negotiations, and that he will sail with all his force for that quarter in a few days for that object.

"It is still said that the banishment of the Marquis Yrujo, (to a miserable village in Old Castile) was on account of his penchant for the Treaty.—If this be true, considering the delay that has taken place in the ratification of the Treaty and the opinion of the minister of the United States, as far as we can ascertain it, there can be no doubt of the determination of Spain to reject the Treaty, if she can possibly find any countenance in it, or any support in the consequences it will bring upon her.

"You may be as well able as we are to guess at the part England is playing in this business.

"The grand expedition at Cadiz, has lately made great progress, but it seems that the troops positively refuse to embark. Something of an important nature may come to light soon, and things assume a new character."

BALTIMORE, August 27.

THE SCHOONER CONTRADICTION.

Capt. Atkinson, of the Marmion, arrived yesterday in 9 days from Gonaives, reports that during his stay in Gonaives, an English schr. arrived from New Providence the captain of which gave the following particulars of the capture of 4 of the crew (one the captain) of a piratical cruiser, which had committed a number of depredations in the neighborhood of the Leeward Islands. It appears that a considerable quantity of coffee had found its way into New Providence some time in July last, which excited suspicion—soon after there was some information given that a part of the crew of some vessel was on an uninhabited Island near New Providence, the other part having run off with the vessel, immediately a detachment of soldiers were put on board a small schooner and ordered for the above Island, where they found and took the 4 men already mentioned, late of the schr. formerly the Contradiction, of this port, (which capture is well known) the greater part of the crew having run off with her, while the Captain and 4 of his men were on shore, one of which made his escape after being taken. The Contradiction was taken to Nuevitas, where they gave themselves up.—Those who were taken were immediately brought to trial at New Providence, [having turned King's evidence] and condemned to be hanged; and the execution of the Capt. took place three days after their condemnation; the execution of the other two was put off for a few days, for what reason Capt. A's informant was not acquainted.

It appears that the captain [whose name is not recollected] was one of the most hardened wretches that was ever brought to justice. During the short time he had to live, he was frequently visited by several Ministers, to which he paid no kind of attention, but went on in the most wicked manner possible, till a few hours before he was taken to the gallows—he then appeared to be quite reconciled, and said he was confident of forgiveness.

Among the cruelties which were proved against him, (none confessed) is the following: After capturing the Contradiction, and finding her to answer their purpose better than the one which they took her with, the armament was put on board the Contradiction, and it is supposed the other destroyed. Some time after they fell in with a small vessel her nation not recollected, on board of which was a Spanish gentleman; and his wife, passengers bound to St. Thomas; they were taken on board the pirate, and the vessel plundered of every thing valuable.

It is unnecessary to say in what manner the poor woman was treated, during which they were unmercifully beating and torturing her husband. The captain seeing him nearly exhausted, asked for a volunteer to put an end to his existence, which was readily found, and a pistol was snapped at his head several times but would not go off. The second being brought, effectually did the business, and his body was thrown into the sea without ceremony. What became of the truly unfortunate woman is not known.

[M. C. H. Books.]

From the American Daily Advertiser. Mr. Poulson.

About this time last year, a very interesting and well attested account, was published in your paper, of a lad who was bitten by a venomous Snake at Schooley's Mountain, that the breast of a live Chicken was plucked, & laid bare to the wound, and died in a very short time, in consequence of its supposed absorption of the poison; that a second Chicken was applied which also died, but not in so short a space of time; the third Chicken only sickened, and afterwards recovered—and the boy was restored. This account was taken from the mouth of a most respectable female, well known in this city, who, with many others, was an eye witness of the fact. No one pretended to deny, that the respectable Friend alluded to, did not believe what she asserted to be true, but they said, that in applying the Chickens, they were squeezed to death, or that they were injured in plucking the feathers from the breast; or that their death was occasioned by the heat of the hand which held them. The story was ridiculed, and deemed by many, improbable, and by others impossible; thus, as it often happens, the truth was fairly run down, and beaten out of countenance. On reading Campbell's Travels in South Africa, page

30, I was struck with the following passage, which fully establishes the fact of Poison being extracted from a wound by a living animal.—In speaking of the sting of Snakes and Scorpions, he says—"The remedy which the natives apply when stung by such creatures, is to put a living Frog to the wound, into which creature it is supposed the poison is transferred from the wound, & it dies; they then apply another which dies also; the third, perhaps, only becomes sickly, & the fourth no way affected.—When this is observed, the poison is considered to be extracted, and the patient cured."

I beg leave to call the attention of those most likely to be exposed to such accidents to these important facts, and hope the publicity given to them, through the medium of your paper, may be the means of saving many valuable lives.

Extract from a compendious Dictionary of the Veterinary Art.

AGE.—A horse's age may be known by the front teeth of the lower jaw until he is in his eighth year, after that some judgment may be formed of his age by the front teeth of the upper jaw until he is about 12 or 13. These latter marks, however, are not to be depended upon like the former; but if, at the same time, the horse's countenance be considered, with some other marks, we shall point out, an experienced person will be seldom led astray by them. When a colt is foaled, he has no teeth in the front of his mouth, but in a few days two above and two below make their appearance, and soon after them four others; after this, it is generally three or four months before the corner teeth as they are termed appear. These 12 teeth in the front of the mouth are small and white, and continue without alteration until the colt is about two years and an half old, when he begins to shed his teeth. The two front teeth above and below, being the first that made their appearance, are the first that fall out; the new or permanent teeth, distinguished also by the name of horses teeth, are considerably stronger and larger than the foal or colt's teeth. Between the third and fourth years, the two teeth next them, above and below, fall out, and are replaced in like manner; and between the fourth & fifth, the next or corner teeth are changed. The horse is now said to have a full mouth of permanent teeth. During the fourth year the tusks or tusches appear, though sometimes, but rarely, they appear before the fourth year. The four front teeth arrive at their full size in two or three weeks, but the corner teeth do not grow so quickly, being at first but just above the gums, and filled with flesh on the inside. At five, this fleshy appearance is lost, but these teeth continue for some time much less than the others, and they seldom lose their shell like appearance until five and a half, when they have a cavity of a dark color on their upper surface, like the other teeth. At 6 years the dark-colored cavity is much diminished; appearing something like the eye of a bean, that has advanced in length; still the mark or cavity are very conspicuous. At seven the corner teeth has become a little longer, and the mark smaller. At eight, the mark is lost. After this period, no judge of the age by the marks or cavities in the upper teeth. About ten, the two front teeth have lost their marks, the two next have but little left, but in the corner teeth they are readily seen; but these gradually wear out, and during the twelfth year are totally erased. The tusches, like the teeth, are gradually changing their form: at first they are small, sharp, and shell-like, having a remarkable concavity on their inner surface, but gradually become larger and longer, the concavities on their insides also lessen about eight they are nearly lost.—At about twelve, sometimes earlier, the inside of the tush begins to approach towards a round form, and after that gradually becomes quite round, blunt at the top, and of a yellow color. About the age of 14 or 15, white hairs often appear above the eyes, and grey horses become lighter in color, and when very old they become white. The teeth of horses, as they advance in years become longer and more oblique in their position, they acquire also a yellowish color. The figures I have annexed to this article may be found a useful remembrance by those who wish to learn the method of discovering the horse's age by the mouth; that is, it may enable them to recollect the progressive changes which the teeth undergo; nothing, however, can make them familiar with the subject, but an attentive and frequent examination of the horse's mouth. Horse-dealers are said to practise numerous artifices in order to deceive the inexperienced with respect to a horse's age. One of them consists in pulling out the corner teeth of a four year old, to make him appear five; for when the corner teeth are thus removed before their time, they are soon succeeded by horse's teeth; this artifice is often practised. Another trick is termed blisphopping; that is, making artificial marks in the corner teeth when the natural marks are worn out. The first artifice may be detected by the want of tushes; the second by the want of resemblance between the natural and artificial mark, the state of the tusches, and general appearance of teeth, in horses past twelve, the marks in the upper teeth also may assist in its detection. When a horse becomes gray over the eyes through age, some fine powder of a suitable color may be readily procured to conceal it. When the pits over the eyes are remarkably sunk and hollow, it is said that a small incision is made in the skin, and the smallest tobacco-pipe stem, or quill introduced, and the membrane underneath inflated, so that the hollow parts are filled up with air, but this I believe is seldom if ever practised, and as to filling down the teeth, it is impracticable.

RYE COFFEE.

TAYLOR.—A writer in the *Plough Boy*, who signs "Economy," says that he has been assured by a lady of the first respectability, that she had used Rye coffee in her family for one month, and that the cost had been but eighteen cents—that none of her family (except one servant who was in the secret) knew but that it was coffee of the best kind.

Directions.—Put a quantity of rye into warm water, rub it through the hands, then rinse it well in clean cold water, dry it, and then burn and grind it in the usual method.

Rye, prepared as a substitute for coffee, is sold cheap at the house of the "Female Society of Philadelphia for the relief and Employment of the Poor."

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6.

Federal Republican Tickets, HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.
Nicholas Goldsborough,
Thomas Frazier,
William H. Tilghman,
John Goldsborough.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Benjamin W. LeCompte,
Edward Griffith,
Michael Lucas,
Dr. William Jackson.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.
Col. William Potter,
Maj. Richard Hughlett,
James Houston,
Willis Charles.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.
William Ross,
Alexander Warfield,
Dr. William Hilleary,
Robert G. McPherson.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.
Gustavus Weems,
Benjamin Gray,
Thomas Blake,
Joseph W. Reynolds.

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
George C. Washington,
Ephraim Gaither,
Ezekiah Linthicum,
Benjamin S. Forrest.

By the following proclamation of the Board of Health of the City of Philadelphia, our readers will perceive that all intercourse between that City & the City of Baltimore is suspended, until the first of October next.—The reports of the physicians of the City of Baltimore on Wednesday last were considered favourable. The new cases which occurred on that day were but seven.

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1819.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, passed the 29th day of January, 1818, entitled, "An Act for establishing a Health Office, and to secure the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases, and for other purposes," it is in the 9th section thereof provided, "That whenever the Board of Health shall receive information that any malignant or contagious disease (the small-pox and measles excepted) prevails in any port or place within the United States, or on the continent of America, they shall make diligent enquiry concerning the same, and if it shall appear that the disease prevails as aforesaid, all communication with such infected port or place, shall be subject to such control and regulations, as the Board of Health may from time to time think proper to direct and publish in one or more newspapers, published in the city of Philadelphia."

And whereas information has been received, that a malignant or contagious disease now prevails in the city of Baltimore, the Board of Health of Philadelphia, do hereby declare and make known to all whom it may concern, That from and after the date hereof, all vessels from the city or port of Baltimore, bound to the city or port of Philadelphia, shall stop at the Lazaretto, and be proceeded with in the same manner and under the same penalties and forfeitures, as are provided in case of vessels coming from foreign ports.

And the Board of Health do farther declare and make known, that, no person or persons, goods, wares, or merchandise, bedding, or clothing, coming from the city of Baltimore aforesaid, shall enter or be brought into the city or county of Philadelphia, before the first day of October next, by land or water, without the permission of the Board of Health first had and obtained, under the penalty of any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, for each and every offence, and the forfeiture of all such goods, wares, merchandise, bedding, and clothing, to be recovered and appropriated as directed by the 29th section of the act aforesaid.

Signed by order of the Board,
JOHN CLAXTON, Pres.
SAMUEL EMLIN, Jr. Secy.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR CANCER.
Gather the leaves of the well known wild vegetable, commonly called Poke; Bruise the leaves and squeeze the juice of them into a pewter plate or dish, and let it stand, till it stiffens. When it has acquired the consistency of salve, put it away for use.

If the sore, as is commonly the case, need cleansing, apply a large poultice, made of Indian meal and a good ley of wood ashes, for six and thirty hours; changing the poultice applied, for a fresh one every 10 or 12 hours, during the

above time. After the sore has been thus well cleansed, spread the salve of the simple exsiccated juice of the leaves of the poke on good pledgets of lint, and apply them so, as certainly to bring the salve in contact with every part, and hole and nook of the sore; and continue this dressing until the cure be completed. Should the salve become too hard for spreading, it may be softened by warming.

BENEVOLENCE.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

TO THE VOTERS OF MARYLAND.

As the period for the annual election of Representatives to our General Assembly approaches—a period when every true Patriot's heart dilates with the conscious dignity of home felt liberty and hard-earned fame—it is usual for the hireling emissaries & incendiary scribblers of the democratic party whose misconduct in office has blighted the fairest prospects of this once happy land, to bespatter the federalists with the collected filth of their own kennel, and to apply to them every epithet, however false and degrading, that their rancorous malignity can invent. Even at this early season, we see every democratic newspaper the vehicle of detraction and misrepresentation; from the renowned heres that back in the sunshine of presidential favor, to the pony editor of the *Easton Star* all engage in the work of defamation. No character however exalted—no virtues however pure, no services however valuable can protect freemen, whose only crime consists in a constitutional opposition to the ruinous measures of their political opponents, from the most wanton abuse and insult. Not content with vilifying those who are ready and able to repel their base insinuations, they sacrilegiously invade the sacred silence of the tomb, and endeavour to sacrifice to their vengeance, the reputation of some, that have gone to "that bourne, from whence no traveller returns." I have been led to these reflections, by seeing a production in the "Star," over the signature of "Regulus," containing a formidable array of charges against the Federal Party. Never before did I witness such wanton, infamous, unblushing falsehoods, without some slight attempt to prove what is so confidently asserted. Although I am conscious that malignity of heart can prompt to the commission of the greatest crimes, yet I am really disposed to doubt the sanity of the head, that could indite such a diabolical mass of incongruous falsehoods. For the author has fairly outraged common sense, and set absurdity at defiance. It would involve too much time to attempt to invalidate all the charges that are brought forward by this redoubtable champion; it will only be necessary to call your attention, my fellow-citizens, to a few of the most prominent, in order to tear the mask from this base calumniator, and expose him to the contempt and derision of the world.

In the first place he has reflected upon our Senator from Talbot, for rejecting the proffered "Olive Branch." The reply of Mr. Goldsborough, to the insidious letter of the worthy representative of this amiable party, was honorable to himself, and such as his friends had a right to expect from him. For every unprejudiced reader will pronounce the "Olive Branch" of Mr. Carey, a work altogether calculated to subvert the interests of the democratic party, and as destitute of impartiality, as of candid statements. In the next place, Regulus has stated, that the Alien & Sedition laws originated from a federal Congress; whereas he, and every person conversant with the history of those times, must be conscious, that those laws were made in the infancy of party spirit; when there was no marked distinction between the two great political parties, that have since convulsed these States. And I am very confident, that many of those whom the Democrats now idolize, have recorded their votes in favor of those very laws. But the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, a maxim holy and inviolable with honest politicians, is one that Regulus, as well as the major part of his fraternity, have long since discarded.

This moderate, upright, ingenuous, liberal hearted Roman, from the fulness of darkness that enshrouds his real character, has also, ventured to assert, (and surely the unqualified assertion of such an honorable man is amply sufficient to prove even a miracle,) that the Federalists "have uniformly opposed universal suffrage," that they are "torres," that they are really the authors of the "last war," that their countenances fell at the victories of their own countrymen, whilst their eyes glistened at the success of our adversaries; and that they have been contaminated by the touch of British gold. Indeed, if his intellects have not been disordered, (as I hinted above,) I strongly suspect, from the energy and pungent reasoning, that his lucubrations display, that the lustre of "Napoleon's" or the "secret service" money voted to our former President has elicited those bright reflections. When he condescends to reason his arguments are remarkably conclusive; as will appear by the following specimens. Some of the old torres are federalists; the latter are the political associates of the former; therefore all the federalists are torres. Admirable logic! Again, the federalists said that the democrats could not be kicked into a war; but war ensued; therefore the federalists are really the authors of the war. Such sublime conclusions are above the comprehension of common minds. They do not appear warranted by the premises. This great reformer has also discharged his venom against the orations of Harper and Morris (the latter of whom has paid the debt of nature,) on the downfall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France. Those important events, the glorious harbingers of peace and happiness to mankind, were deservedly celebrated with enthusiasm by the citizens of all nations, except the partisans of the French Despot, and those whose contracted souls never felt the genial thrill of universal benevolence. In language eloquent, and arguments conclusive, they painted the deformity of modern democracy in true and lively colors, and therein consisted the deadly sin, never to be forgiven. Even Hamilton, the intrepid champion of liberty, whose name, the persecutions of his enemies has made immortal, is accused of having been "notoriously in the interest of the enemy." As there is nothing offered in evidence to substantiate this villainous aspersions, it is unnecessary to offer any thing to disprove it; we must therefore be content to refer the decision of that question to the Judge of all the earth, before whom he has already appeared and been compelled, "even to the teeth and forehead of his faults to give in evidence." Of the numerous acts of the federal party that have been mentioned in his usual strain of invective, I shall forbear to speak. They are open to the scrutiny of the people at large, and will not suffer by comparison with the measures of the opposite party.

I have thus taken a cursory view of some of these inconsistencies and falsehoods, and have omitted many that are too absurd and ridiculous to merit a serious refutation. And now let me earnestly inquire, whether any member of the democratic party, who cherishes even an expiring spark of virtue, honesty, or integrity, can possibly believe, much less give currency to such preposterous calumnies? If they really and truly believe that their cause requires the aid of such unblushing prostitution of truth and decency, (and their perseverance in such a course has amply demonstrated it) then my fellow-citizens, it behooves you to reflect deeply on this important subject, and to determine, since you are the only tribunal on earth to which this matter can be referred, whether you will sanction, by your silent but irresistible votes, the democratic cause, which its very votaries indirectly acknowledge to be untenable, except at the sacrifice of the fundamental principles of religion and morality. The leaders of this party, from their uniform disregard of truth ever since their political existence, seem to think that there is no moral turpitude attached to the commission of political crimes. But let them beware how they sull their consciences, if they have any, into such fancied security; for a day of tremendous retribution is fast approaching, when their most secret thoughts will be exposed to the assembled universe, and the midnight darkness of their souls, overwhelms them with everlasting shame and confusion.

COROLLARIES.

From the Maryland Gazette. THE NEXT ELECTION.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

In my last address to you I stated, that your next election approaches you under circumstances peculiarly favorable to dispassionate deliberation, that federalists and democrats now unite in their support of the general government; and that the cordial good will and mutual confidence, which are at all times so desirable among those, who are sincerely desirous to promote the true interest of their country, are rapidly succeeding to distrust and dislike, and would soon entirely heal the wounds inflicted by past dissensions, but for the unceasing efforts of a few selfish agitators, who know not how to attain power except in the midst of that confusion, which prevents an examination into their merits. Federalists and Democrats, now unite in support of the general government.—Federalists, because their principles have been adopted.—Democrats, should hope, because they are at length persuaded of the soundness of those principles, & that an administration can be successfully conducted, upon no other, if it looks with a single eye to the welfare, the honour, and the happiness of this great country. How truly prophetic have been the words, of a great and enlightened statesman, late a Senator of the United States, from this State, who, as early as 1801, when first the night of democracy obscured the bright day of Washington's policy, exclaimed, "Though the measures and principles of Federalists may, for a time, be derided and misunderstood, they must ultimately be adopted and pursued, with perhaps some small variations, by whoever administers the government of a great nation. Their opponents, in the triumph of a momentary success, have proclaimed, that 'the sun of Federalism has set forever.' But this is a mistake. It may set, but like the glorious and beneficent orb, to which it is so aptly compared, it will set to rise again. The mists of democracy may obscure it for a moment, but they cannot tarnish its lustre, much less extinguish its light. It may set, but the benighted nation, after tossing for a while, in the disturbed and fleeting dreams of fancied good, will awake to mourn its absence and sigh for its return. It will return, the nation shall hail its approach, and rejoice in the brightness of its course; while its genial ray shall call forth in abundance, and ripen the fruits of virtue, liberty and happiness. Names may change, the men who hold the reins may be different, the denominations of parties may be altered or forgotten, but the principles on which Federalists have acted must be adopted, these plans must fall in pieces."

What were the great and leading measures & principles of Washington & the Federalists? Their object was to strengthen and protect the Union—and their policy was to preserve peace by being prepared for war—to fortify all the vulnerable and important points of the country—and to give prosperity to agriculture by fostering commerce and defending it by a navy.

When democrats drove federalists from power in 1801, what were the measures that were then adopted? The defence of the country was neglected, the fortifications were suspended, the navy was laid aside for gun boats—Commerce was first crippled by non-importation and non-intercourse acts, & then smothered by embargo. "The benighted nation, after tossing for a while, in the disturbed and fleeting dreams of fancied good, and when the government was about to fall in pieces," was at length roused by the thunder of war to reflect upon the disastrous consequences of a desertion of Federal principles and Federal measures. The Gun Boats vanished out of sight. The little remnant of the Federal Navy covered itself with glory, and fought itself into favor with the nation. Adversity taught it to go back to Federal measures—though they were not called Federal. The navy was encouraged—peace was at length restored—means are since taken for preserving that peace by preparing for war—Congress adopts measures to protect commerce by building additional ships of war—and your President has made a circuit of the Union to inspect the fortifications that are erecting on the vulnerable and important points of our country. "The men who hold the reins are different, but the principles on which the federalists have acted," have been adopted, and their plans are substantially pursued. The glorious rem of Federalism, "as was predicted, 'has returned.' The nation" (not a party, but emphatically the nation) "hail its approach, and rejoice in the brightness of its course, while its genial ray call forth in abundance, and ripen the fruits of virtue, liberty and happiness."

Such was the prophecy of one of our wisest men, and such has been its fulfillment. Federalists then are but consistent and true to their principles, when they give their support to the administration of the general government—and the majority of democrats, who also approve of the administration, discover their magnanimity in thus renouncing their old principles and measures, since experience has demonstrated their unsoundness there is a portion of them, "is true, that are dissatisfied, who wish to revive the exploded doctrines of their party in 1798. With these, Federalists can have no union, without a violation of their own principles; but with the great body of democrats, who have now adopted their principles, they invite and solicit a union. And this union, so much to be desired by all good men and true friends of Maryland, might be effected, but for 'the unceasing efforts' of a few selfish agitators, who know not how to attain power, except in the midst of that confusion, which they endeavor to excite, to prevent an examination into their merits.

Let me then, my Fellow-Citizens and countrymen, call your attention to the course they have adopted, and are now pursuing, that you may the better be able to judge, whether such men ought to receive your votes at the ensuing election. These men, who call themselves democrats, in order to mislead you, aim at the destruction of our State Constitution. This constitution is the oldest except two in the United States. It is the result of the labours of the wisest and best men, that Maryland possessed, at a period that was prolific of great, wise and good men. It sheltered us during the storm of revolution; it has given complete protection to life, liberty and property, during a long period of peace; it has carried us triumphant through the perils of a second war, and now secures to us every political blessing that the freest form of government can give. The Executive, while it has no power to oppress, is strong to execute the law. The independence and impartiality of the Judiciary is completely secured. The legislative body is so happily constituted, that while one branch of it gives a full expression of the local feelings, wishes, interests and wants, of every part of the state, the other branch, more select in its character, smaller in number, closer, indifferently from all quarters of the state and holding their situation for a longer period, and by a more stable tenure, acts independently for the general good, uninfluenced by local feeling; is from the mode of its formation, more free from the influence of party spirit than any other Senate in the United States; and in every point of view, is calculated better than any other body known in this country, to answer the end of a second branch in the legislature, to wit: a check upon the irregular movements and violent agitations, to which all numerous popular bodies are liable. This particular part of our constitution has received the unqualified approbation of the most eminent statesmen of our country, amongst others, of Jefferson, Madison and the illustrious Hamilton. Taking it in all its parts, and keeping steadfastly in view the great objects of all free government, the protection and security of life, liberty and property, I do not hesitate to pronounce the constitution of Maryland the best in the Union. But let me appeal to the unerring test of experience, a test which those of the humblest capacity can understand, and ask, Do you my fellow-citizens, feel or perceive any evils resulting from the particular form of our government? Have you felt any? Are you not in the full and complete enjoyment of all the rights of freemen? Do you suffer any oppression whatever? Let the voice of impartial and unprejudiced truth answer, and you will then one and all be prepared to say, whether your support and suffrages ought to be given to men, who raise their sacrilegious hands against this venerable and holy temple, dedicated by your patriot fathers to Liberty.

I shall in my next endeavor to point out to you some of the disastrous consequences that would result, if your negligence or delusion should give success to the efforts of the disciples of innovation.

We regret to learn (says the Providence Patriot, of last Saturday,) that there have been several deaths in Newport, during the week past, of highly malignant fever. In one house, all the inhabitants, five in number, deceased, and the house is shut up. We cannot think it wise to keep this melancholy fact secret.—Caution is the parent of security.

It is but too true that sixteen or eighteen persons are dead who had some communication with the ship Ten Brothers, which the Board of Health ordered to be sunk—and that the disease to which they have fallen victims is a species of the yellow fever, probably the African fever.

But let us view coolly the evil as it is, and not imagine it worse. Let us coolly adopt the remedies necessary—and co-operate with the active and vigilant exertions of the Board of Health.

In several cases, this African fever has yielded to the power of Medicine; and I understand that the patients are now doing well.—*De grands Boston Sale Report.*

SARATOGA, N. Y. Aug. 25.
The Springs.—The arrival at this place for the week past, far exceeds any thing hitherto experienced. It is believed there were, on Saturday, nearly 800 strangers in the village, among whom, the Register exhibited the names of Count de Surville (Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain,) from Bordentown, Col. Unzaga, his secretary, Col. Latapie, Col. Barclay, British Commissioner under the treaty of Ghent; the late Governors Ridgely and Lloyd, of Maryland; beside many other distinguished foreigners and gentlemen of our country.

We some time since declared our conviction of the ability of the *Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria* to meet all its engagements, and invited payments to be made to us, in the Notes of that Bank. It is due from us, therefore, now to state that that Bank no longer redeems its notes with specie, & that its Notes do not pass currently. It is supposed, but not certainly known, that this Institution is about to wind up its concerns.—*Nat. Int.*

A farmer of this neighborhood, mentions a curious fact, relating to the growth of his corn, which is no doubt attributable to the extraordinary dry weather, for which this season has been so very remarkable. He says that in a garden patch, planted with corn for roasting ears, the growth of three distinct periods are visible on each ear and actually marked by a joint, or something like the natural ring observed on a common cane; that the first part of the ear for about three inches is quite ripe, hard and unfit for the table; that the middle of the ear is soft and fit for use; that the end, for about three inches more is very soft and milky. Such is the singular state of the progress of vegetation on each ear, successively denoting the different periods of its growth.—*Wash. Gaz.*

Another assassination has taken place in Germany. M. Abel, the president of the regency of the duchy of Nassau, has been stabbed in the breast with a dagger, by a young apothecary. The assassin on examination confessed the fact, and said that his motive was to rid the country of a man so injurious to the public weal. M. Abel had the reputation of an able statesman, but was accused of arbitrary fiscal measures.

Intelligence from Berlin, dated the 13th ult. states, that recent investigations in Prussia and other countries, have proved the existence of secret democratic Societies, whose proceedings are of a treasonable nature, a complete plan of a Republican Constitution for Germany has been formed.

DIED.
In this town, on Friday Evening the 31st inst. Mrs. Margaret Jump, after a short illness.
—On Saturday the 4th inst. Rachael Ann, daughter of Mr. William Tomlinson, aged 3 years.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence near New Market, on the 3d instant, Mr. Robert Wynn, the last of a highly respectable family in this county. Few men could have died more lamented. None were more deserving. His amiable disposition and unassuming manners, won the esteem of all who knew him.—His friendship was warm and sincere, his heart was open and generous. In the bloom of youth and vigor of manhood, in the full enjoyment of domestic happiness, he was torn from the bosom of a fond and adoring wife. Possessing every quality which could endear him to his acquaintance, his memory will long be cherished with the deepest regret.

This short and imperfect sketch, is written by a friend, who knew him well, and appreciated his worth.
Cambridge, Sept. 4, 1819.

A Ball.

Mr. GUIGNON, of the Royal Academy of Dance, at Paris, and who has been teaching among the first Families in America, and particularly in Talbot, will give a BALL on the 24th inst. at Mr. Lane's Assembly Room, "Easton Hotel."—Subscriptions received in the Bar of Mr. Lane.

Easton, September 6, 1819.

To Rent.

For the ensuing Year,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz.

The Corner Room and Cellar of Tenement No. 1, lately occupied by Messrs. Morrell & Lambdin as a Store, which is well finished and a first rate stand for that purpose.

ALSO,
The Front and Back Rooms and Cellar of Tenement No. 3, now occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valliant, as a Shoe Store, which is also a good stand, and well suited for a small store or shop of any kind.—

LIKEWISE,
The small House at the West end of the Easton Hotel, which will answer either for an Attorney, Physician, or Magistrate's office. Possession of the first and last can be had immediately, & of the other at the beginning of next year.—For terms apply to SAMUEL GROOM.

Sept. 6—19

Notice.

The Subscriber intending to leave the County in a short time, and being desirous to bring his business to a close as soon as possible, takes this opportunity to give notice to all persons indebted to the late firm of Chambers & Moffett, or to the Subscriber, on Note or Book Accounts to call and settle the same, otherwise necessity will compel him to enforce the law against all delinquents.

HALEY MOFFETT.
Easton, Sept. 6—3w.

Sheriff's Notice.

The Sheriff requests all persons indebted for officers fees, to settle the same without delay; no indulgence can be given. The deputies are instructed to call once on every man for his fees on the second call if the sums are not paid off, execution will immediately follow without respect to persons. The Sheriff is by law compelled to complete his collection by the twentieth of October.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Sept. 6—3w. Talbot county

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of rendition, exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Isaac Jenkinson, use of Harden & Casson, & 3 fieri facias, at the suit of John Higgins, use of Matthew Higgins, also one at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Baynard and Dickenson, and the other at the suit of William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, against William K. Austin. Will be sold on Tuesday, the 28th of September, inst. on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. all the legal and equitable right of him, the said Austin, of, in and to, a house and lot in the town of Easton; also, one leased lot unimproved, 6 beds and Furniture, 12 Chairs, 2 Circular Tables, one desk, and one Cow. Sold to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of the aforesaid Writ.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
Sept. 6—19

Notice.

We the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Honorable Court of Talbot County, to value the real estate of Matthew Jenkins, late of Talbot County deceased. The representatives of said deceased are requested to take notice, that we shall meet on the Land of said Matthew Jenkins deceased, On the 21st October next.

JOSEPH MARTIN,
ANTHONY ROSS,
WILLIAM THOMAS.

Sept. 6—

Lost.

At the Tangier's Camp Meeting, a dark red Trunk, containing wearing apparel, &c. &c. articles marked excepts pair of Stockings and 2 Towels—the principal articles were ladies clothes—it is supposed to have been put on board the wrong vessel through mistake.—Whoever will give information to the subscriber, or leave it with Mr. James Flopper, Merchant, Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, shall be suitably rewarded.

CHARLES RAY.
Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1819.

Malt Liquors.

To the Lovers of Malt Liquors, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
The Subscribers have just commenced a Wholesale and Retail Bottling Establishment, in the case of Mr. Groome's, cellars, opposite the Easton Bank, they have on hand, and will be kept an assortment of the best

MALT LIQUORS AND CIDER.
That can be selected from the most noted Breweries in the United States, and from their experience both in selecting and preparing their Liquors for bottling, they flatter themselves, the quality will be found superior to none in America. Taverns, Stores and Private Families, can be supplied on the shortest notice and on moderate terms.
SAMUEL A. MILES.
April 25

POETRY.

IN THE MORNING OF LIFE.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

In the morning of life, when its cares are unknown,
And its pleasures in all their new lustre begin.

When we live in a bright blooming world of our own,
And the light that surrounds us, is all from within.

Oh, to not believe me, in that happy time,
We can love, as in hours of less transport we may.

Of our smiles, of our hopes, 'tis the gay sunny prime,
But affection is warmest when these fade away.

When we see the first charm of our youth pass us by,
Like a leaf on the stream that will never return.

When our cup, which had sparkled with pleasure so high,
Now tastes of the foehn, the dark flowing urn.

Then, then is the moment affection can sway,
With a depth and a tenderness joy never knew.

Love, nurs'd among pleasures, is faithless as they,
But the love, born of sorrow, like sorrow is true!

In climes full of sunshine, though splendid their dyes,
Yet faint is the odour the flowers shed about.

'Tis the clouds and the mists of our own weeping skies,
That fall their full spirit of fragrant youth.

So the wild glow of passion may kindle from mirth,
But 'tis only in grief true affection appears.

To the magic of smiles it may first owe its birth,
But the soul of its sweetness is drawn out by tears!

Extensive and distressing fire.

St. Johns, N. F. July 24.

Between one and two o'clock on Monday morning last, a vacant house recently occupied by Mr. Geo. Garland, near Mr. Thomas Williams, was discovered to be on fire; and although the alarm was immediately given, and attended with the utmost alacrity, before any number of people had collected on the spot, the whole house was in a blaze. The wind was a point or two to the southward of west, and blew a gentle breeze, which carried the flames to the houses on the opposite side of the lane. The fire took Mr. Branscombe's house, occupied by Kiely, at the corner of this lane and Water-street, almost directly from whence it crossed to James Watson & Co's on the south side, and then continued its course easily on both sides of the street with the utmost rapidity. Mr. Williams' house caught in a short time, and communicated the fire to the dwelling house of Messrs. Meagher, Sons & Co. and from thence to the residence of Dr. Duggan, on the opposite side, which, with the buildings westward, as far as Codner & Tracey's were laid entirely in ashes. The engine belonging to the upper end of the town was brought down by Mr. Bennett, on the first alarm, and after some ineffectual attempts to prevent the fire spreading beyond Mr. Williams' house, was removed to Colner and Tracey's. Fortunately at this place a garden divided the houses westward from Messrs. Meagher & Sons, and by removing a pile of wood which occupied a small space between Colner & Tracey's & the buildings eastward, and the very great exertions of a small party in working the engine, the progress of the flames westward was here arrested. During this time, the fire continued to extend its ravages eastward with increased violence; the wind freshened considerably, and carried before it burning brands and live coals, which falling on houses at some distance set them at once in a blaze.

The Ordnance Engines were soon brought up, accompanied by the military from the garrison, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Manners, and stationed at the break on the eastern side of Mrs. Elliott's. Here they were joined by a few active individuals of the town, and the troops recently arrived from Halifax, the latter having landed from the transport, under the direction of Captain Barker, of the 15th and through their united & strenuous exertions, they with much difficulty preserved the range of new buildings to the eastward from falling a prey to the element. By 5 o'clock, every building in Water street from Codner & Tracey's to Mrs. Elliott's inclusive, together with the houses in Duckworth street west of the Roman Catholic Chapel to the lane leading to Wm. Mahon's was razed to the ground—and the Chapel and the Bishop's house were with considerable difficulty preserved.

The inhabitants of that part of the town which is destroyed, perceiving at the commencement what little probability there was of preserving the buildings began at an early hour to remove their property, but the short time allowed them for that purpose, enabled very few to save one half of their effects, as the whole work of devastation was concluded in the short space of 2 or 3 hours.

By this calamity upwards of one hundred houses, with many very extensive stores, have been destroyed, and the number of inhabitants obliged to seek a new shelter in consequence, are thought to be

mount from 12 to 1500. The loss of property has not yet been correctly ascertained, but it is said to be at least 150,000!

There is no certainty how the fire originated; but there being an ash heap against the back of the house, it is generally thought that some hot ashes have been carelessly thrown against the dry clapboards, which catching fire, has occasioned the mischief.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

Henry Darden, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the State, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Henry Darden give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge, as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term, of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge.

Given under my hand this 27th day of April, eighteen hundred and nineteen.

EZEKIEL FORMAN.

May 24—3m.

Perfumery, &c.

JOSEPH CHAIN—Hair Dresser,
Has just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of

PERFUMERY,
PATENT HAIR-BRUSHES,
ELEGANT CANE WALKING STICKS, &c.
PATENT CRAVAT STIFFENERS.

Which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, at his Shop opposite the Easton Hotel, Easton, July 19.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

This well known Establishment is a large and commodious, situated in the Town of Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Rue, and is allowed to be equal to any stand for a House of Entertainment, on the Eastern Shore. Attached to this Establishment is a large Garden, Ice-House, Carriage House, Stables, &c. &c. To an approved Tenant the terms will be very accommodating.

JAMES WILSON, Jr.

Easton, August 9—

More New Goods.

CLARK & GREEN
Have just received from Baltimore, and are now opening a further supply of

NEW GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE
Handsome Calicoes
Cambric Muslins
Book do
Long Lawns
Linen Cambric handkerchiefs
Nice Black Italian Lustretrings
Black Senechews
Mens' and Womens' Cotton Hosiery
Ladies Kid Gloves
Millinet
Black Gallons
Table Diapers
Half bleached Irish Sheetings
White Plaities
Common India Muslins
Fine Baftas and Gurras
Bleach'd and brown Domestic Shirting Muslins
Domestic Plaids and Stripes
Fine White Gauze Flannel.

ALSO,
Sugars, Coffee, Whiskey, Rum, Tobacco, Segars, &c. which, in addition to their former stock makes their assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and LIQUORS, at this time, very complete, and will be sold very cheap for Cash or exchanged for the following articles at fair prices, viz. Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Feathers, Rags, Bacon, &c. They also continue to receive for Goods notes of the City Bank of Baltimore at par.

August 9

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The subscriber takes the liberty of informing the citizens of the Eastern Shore, that he has opened a Cabinet Ware-Room in Easton, in part of the building of Mr. Thomas P. Smith, next door to the Post-Office, and opposite the Union Tavern, where he intends keeping a supply of ready made furniture, and will make any article in his line agreeably to order, all his materials are well seasoned and of the first quality.

He has now on hand, Sideboard, Bureaus, Tables, Wash Stands, High and Low, post Beds, steds of Mahogany, Curled Maple and Poplar, and a handsome and complete assortment of plain and fashionable Windsor Chairs, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS MECKENIN.

Easton, Aug. 16—3w

Notice.

UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

The Stockholders in this Company are requested to attend a general meeting, to be held at their Warehouse, No. 152 Market street, on MONDAY, the 11th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

By order

R. MILLER, Jr. Pres.

Aug. 16—8w

The Editors of the Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light, Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, and Eastern Gazette, will insert the above for eight weeks, and forward their accounts to the President.

Aug. 16—8w

Notice is hereby given that an ASSISTANT TEACHER is wanted in this Institution to teach the English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and other branches necessary to complete an English Education. A person skilled in the classical languages and well acquainted with the Lancasterian System of Instruction will be preferred. Suitable recommendations will be expected. There is reason to believe that the perquisites of such a teacher will amount to Six Hundred Dollars. Applications to be made before the first Monday of September next in person or by letter addressed to John Goldsborough, Esquire, the Secretary of the Institution.

By the Board

NE HAMMOND, Pres't.

Easton, Aug. 23—3w.

Easton, Aug. 23—3w.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

Daniel Stewart an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the goal of said county was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Daniel Stewart give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge, as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term, of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge.

Given under my hand this 15th day of February 1819.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 19—3m.

Notice

Is hereby given, to the creditors of Henry Winsor, late an imprisoned debtor of Somerset county, that on application of the said debtor, by petition in writing, to the Honourable Daniel Ballard, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, the said judge on the 20th day of July in the year of 1819, granted to the said debtor, a discharge from imprisonment, and appointed the first Saturday after the fourth Monday of November next, for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset County court, at the Court-House in Princess Anne, for a hearing before said court, on said petition, and to answer interrogatories, which his creditors may propose to him.

Dated the 27th day of July, 1819.

HENRY WINSOR.

August 23—3w

Just Received, and For Sale by

Clark & Green,

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

2500 yds. domestic power-loom cotton Shirtings
1000 yds. undressed brown Irish Linens
1000 yds. low priced Osnaburges
300 yds. steam-loom sheeting Linens
1000 wt. of Philadelphia Cut Nails
10 doz. Reading Wool Hats, and
60 nests Cypress Wood Ware.

On Hand, at Retail—

CORN, OATS, MEAL, FLOUR & BRAN.

Easton, Aug. 30—

To be Rented.

That handsome Brick House and premises in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, & fronting Goldsborough Street, the dwelling part exclusive of the Store and Counting Rooms consists of Eight apartments, six of which have fire-places; also a good Kitchen and two rooms above, with convenient out-buildings; the situation either as a Stand for Business or as a pleasant situation for a family, is equal to any in the Town, it may be had with or without the Store-Room—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

April 12

MARYLAND.

Somerset County, to wit:

Levin McGrath an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the said state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, of his confinement in the goal of said county, he was forthwith discharged. And I do hereupon direct that the said Levin McGrath give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Shore Intelligencer of Easton, three months previously to the first Saturday of the ensuing November term, for the county aforesaid, and that he likewise cause copies of this order to be set up at the Court House door of said county and at one of the Taverns in Princess Anne, and that he be and appear on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 31st day of July Anno Domini 1819.

A true copy,

Test, August 23

DANIEL BALLARD.

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB

RACES.

Will be Run for on Wednesday the 6th day of October.—The first day, Jockey Club Purse of the whole subscription of the members, the Four Mile Heats.

On Thursday the 7th day of October, the Town's Purse, of all the Subscription money, for that Purse, with ten per cent. entrance by members, and twenty per cent. entrance by gentlemen not members, to be added to the Purse, the Three Mile Heats.

On Friday the Jockey Club Colts Purse of all the Gate money of the three days, the Two Mile Heats.

JESSE SHEPHER, Sec'y.

Easton, August 23—4t

For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a pair of Young Ginnies, and neither of them exceed eight years of age, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or in exchange for a good work horse, any person wishing to purchase can view the property by calling at the subscribers house, living near Cambridge, in Dorchester County.

FRANCIS A. AIRY.

Dorchester County, Aug. 30—3w.

TO THE CITIZENS AND VOTERS

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

Being selected and nominated, at the Meeting held at the Court House in Easton, on the 10th inst. as a suitable person to represent you in the next General Assembly, I beg leave to offer myself to you as a Candidate. Should I be so far honored by your suffrage as to be elected, I shall endeavor to do my duty, as one of your representatives, honestly and faithfully.

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 23



THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for ANnapolis & Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats & arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, Aug. 30—4t.

CHESTER RIVER BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given, that the books will be opened by the Commissioners, to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Chester Bridge Company on Monday the 11th day of October next, at Chester Town and George Town Cross Roads, in Kent county, & at Centerville and Church Hill, in Queen Anne's county and will continue open as the law requires.

The Stock will be divided into eight hundred shares and subscribers will be required to pay on each share the sum of one dollar, at the time of subscribing and four dollars in two months thereafter.

JAS. BROWN, Prest. pro. tem.

J. NICOLS, Sec'y.

Chester Town, August 16, 1818.

Louis Pese,

PAINTER AND DRAWING-Master

Has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he proposes to teach Drawing and Painting, in water colours. In the Academies his terms will be \$10 per quarter, private lessons \$12, half paid in advance—he pledges himself to pay the strictest attention, and to use every effort to effectuate their improvement in this elegant accomplishment. He resides near the Protestant Church.

June 28—

Notice.

The subscriber wishes to Hire for the next year, five or six men hands, liberal wages will be given. Letters addressed to me by mail, will be attended to.

JAMES TILGHMAN, Jr.

Bay Side, August 23—4w.

Henry Willis

Being desirous of winding up his business, requests all persons who are indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts without delay.

Boots & Shoes.

The Subscriber intends keeping as usual a complete assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash only.

HENRY WILLIS.

July 26—4t.

Mr. Sheffer

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a Boarding House in Easton, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Bell, for the accommodation of Gentlemen by the day, week, or month. Gentlemen from the country can also be accommodated on Tuesdays or other days, with dinners or other meals, at the shortest notice.

N. B. His stables are in fine condition, and will receive horses by the day, week or month.

May 17.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed at the suit of state use of Thomas Fountain, use of William Potter, against Thos. Cooper, will be sold on Tuesday the 7th day of September next on the Court-House green, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz. all and singular that part of a lot of ground & all the improvements thereon, lying and being in the town of Easton in the county aforesaid, and distinguished on the plot of the said town, by No. 92, which is comprehended within the following lines and bounds, viz. beginning for the said part at a stone set in the ground in the edge of North Lane, and at the end of the 2nd line then with 2d line reversed South 15 degrees 15 minutes East 100 feet and then across the said lot No. 88, 45 minutes East 5 perches & three-tenths of a perch to a Marginal line on the East bounds of the said town and then with that line 1 degree 15 minutes West 100 feet to a stone set in the ground on the edge of North Lane and from thence North, lane aforesaid, 8 degrees 45m West 5 perches and three hundredths of a perch to the first marked Stone; Be the quantity what it may more or less, sold to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of the foresaid writ.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Aug. 16—4t.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Samuel Harrison against Harrison Haddaway, will be sold on Tuesday the 14th of September, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Haddaway, of, in, and to, several tracts or parts of tracts of land called "Malden's Defeat"—also part of a tract of land called "Haddaway's Addition"—also part of a tract of land called "Lancaster"—and a tract of land called "Larkey"—situate, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, and on the north side of Harris's creek. The metes and bounds for the several tracts or parts of tracts of land will fully appear by a reference to the original grants for said lands, be the quantity of land more or less, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

August 24—4w

Seasonable Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from

Philadelphia, with a very

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE,

GROCERIES, &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, his friends and customers are invited to call and view his assortment.

LANBERT CLAYLAND.

Easton, May 17th

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the 18th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

THE EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers & Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve bunks, and two state rooms with eight bunks, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence at his office, at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that he has parted with his sloop the General Benson, and has furnished himself with a New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, to fill her place, to be commanded by Capt. John Beckwith (having himself taken the command of the Steam-Boat Maryland,) in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, solicits a continuance of their favours.—The Jane and Mary, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.

O. V.

June 7

Auctioneer.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

In that Large and Commodious Store-house, in Washington street, next door to Mr. Lambert Clayland's store, where Goods of every description will be thankfully received, and disposed of to the best advantage.

SOLOMON BARROTT.

(7 Days of Sale Tuesdays and Saturdays

Easton, April 12—

MARYLAND.

Somerset County, August 9, 1819.

The Creditors of John Stephens, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, are requested to take notice, that the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in November next, is appointed for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court, at Princess Anne, to answer any allegations that may be made against him, touching his petition. His creditors are therefore warned to appear, at the same time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the said John Stephens should not have the benefit of the said insolvent laws as prayed for.

By order of

JOHN H. BELL, Asst. Judge

of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County.

Aug. 16—4w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

Thomas C. Parrott an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do thereupon direct that the said Thomas C. Parrott give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge, as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four weeks, successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term, of the said county court

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1819.

NO. 92

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

An Address

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND UPON THEIR POLITICAL CONCERNS.

Let us go to the truth of these matters Fellow-Citizens.

Don't shut your eyes and ears against danger. We are all to give our votes on the first Monday in October—Have we all seriously reflected upon the important consequences that may flow from that day's vote? If not, let us look into the truth of the matter while we have time.

The Election of a Governor and Council upon which depends all the state appointments, and the election of two Senators for the Congress of the United States are important questions—These will be determined by the next General Assembly, so let the people look well to the men they elect, in order that they may secure the Governor and Senators they prefer. Another question of much more importance than this will be decided by the Delegates the people elect, and that is,

WHETHER THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTIES SHALL GOVERN THE STATE, OR WHETHER THE CITY OF BALTIMORE SHALL RULE THE STATE AND THE COUNTIES.

This is the Grand Question, and one of more importance than any that has ever agitated the State. Perhaps some may deny this—Let us then go to facts, and see how the matter stands. The People of Baltimore, the Delegates from Baltimore, and the Democratic party generally in Maryland, have long wished an increase of delegates from Baltimore, the two first wish this for the purpose of increasing the influence of Baltimore in the legislature, and in the state. The latter wish it for the purpose of increasing the democratic party's influence in the state. To bring about this matter, it has been attempted in the General Assembly, to add more members to the delegation of Baltimore—this has not yet succeeded, and has been always opposed by Federalists. It is now contemplated by the democratic party in Maryland, to make certain changes in the constitution of the state, so as to produce this change of giving to Baltimore an increased political influence and rule over the Counties and the People. These changes in the Constitution are

1st. A change in the mode of representation in the state—So that instead of each county sending four delegates & Baltimore Town two delegates as they do now—the number of delegates from each county and from Baltimore, is to be regulated by the population of each, so that a small County with a few inhabitants, is to have fewer delegates than a larger county, and Baltimore Town, having a greater population than any county, is to have a greater number of delegates in the General Assembly—by which means the power of the Counties is to be broken down, and the power of Baltimore over them, magnified and increased, and all the small counties are to be particularly humbled.

2dly. A change in the mode of electing the Governor of the State, so that Baltimore may completely controul that election in every case, and give to the state of Maryland such a Governor as she chooses, in spite of the free will of the people of the state. The Governor is now elected by the General Assembly, by which means every county is placed upon an exact equality of votes, each having four delegates; and as there are more counties on the Western, than on the Eastern Shore, that equality is still preserved by the number of Senators; viz. nine from the eleven counties on the Western, and six from the eight counties on the Eastern Shore, and the two cities of Baltimore and Annapolis have each two Delegates, which places them upon an equality, so that all the counties are placed upon an equality, & both the cities are placed upon an equality—but as the county influence is greatest and ought to govern, the present number of delegates from the counties, secure that power to them. The object then of the democratic party now is, to change this, and to have the Governor elected by a general Ticket, by the people throughout the state, so that the immense population of Baltimore, which is mostly democratic, and composed of Irish, English, Scotch, Dutch, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Swiss, and all sorts, who are here to day and gone tomorrow, may overpower the voice of the free men of the counties who were born here, and who expect to end their days here, and who of right ought to govern and controul the state.

3dly. A change is also talked of in the mode of the election of the Senate of the state, and in its formation, which is all intended for the same end, viz. to give more power into the hands of Baltimore, in ruling the state.

IT IS FOR YOU TO SAY.

Freemen of Maryland whether you will keep the controul of the State in your own hands as you now have, or whether you will give up that controul and yourselves to the hands of that mass of mixed population of all nations that make up the votes of Baltimore. Federal men to a man are opposed to the change, and will not give Baltimore any increase of political power. Democratic men, generally, wish this change, because it will promote their party views; but many of them are fearful of expressing such an opinion, because they doubt whether the people in the counties will give into it, and they don't like to run the risk of their popularity by boldly declaring that opinion—by hanging back too a little, they will find out how the people like it, and if the people are opposed to it, (as we pray to Heaven they may be,) why then they can say, that they too are opposed to it—but if the democrats have the power this year or any other, they will find enough democratic votes in the Assembly to carry the measure, and when once done, they have you, they will place you under the controul of the great city of Baltimore, its Mob, its Privileged men, its Kidnappers, its Wheat Buyers, its Measurers, its Inspectors, its Ward Clerks, and Lumber Merchants, and all that blessed Crew, of some of whom almost every man in Maryland has had occasion to know enough. You may then wish you had not voted for the democratic ticket—but alas! Repentance will come too late—You will be like the poor Frenchmen at the Guillotine, in the time of Robespierre and Danton, (those mighty democrats who loved the people so much that they were always shedding their blood,) who just before they laid their heads on the block, thought, that if it was to do over again, they would act differently—but the mob of Paris like the mob of Baltimore, held them to it, and they fell victims to their own temerity and wrong doing. Good People of Maryland be wise in time—Don't give the power of controuling the state, out of the hands of the freemen of the counties, for if you do, you will repent it—when once it is done, it is gone, and nothing but a revolution, a bloody revolution, will bring it back—while you can therefore, keep all safe and happy, and do not listen to those who talk to you of new notions, such as representation by ratio of population, and that this is republican doctrine—This same sort of doctrine was used to justify the mob of Baltimore, and when men have party views ahead, they can find doctrines to gloss over the most dangerous schemes. You know how things now are, and you can trust what you know. Federalists want no change, they will make none; they are perfectly satisfied to keep the controul of political power in the state, in the hands of the Farmers and Mechanics of the counties, and to give to Baltimore all she wants for her commercial prosperity, the improvement of her city, harbours, and roads, and the welfare and happiness of her citizens; but Federalists never will agree to give Baltimore one atom more of political power than she now has—it is not necessary for her welfare as a city, and it would be destruction to the counties and the state. Not so with the democrats,

they think the only chance they have of gaining the ascendancy in the state, is by the means of that great heterogeneous mass of population in Baltimore. If they can make such changes as to bring that monstrous mass of foreign, and home, and mixed population, to overpower the voice of the native free men of the counties, then they will fix matters forever. When that is done, the people of the counties may meet & speak, and remonstrate until their hearts ache, but the many headed monster, the mob, will rule you all. If then after this warning the state of Maryland fall into the hands of democracy, and is by them handed over to the controuling influence of Baltimore, she will do it with her eyes open, and the day of repentance will be a bitter one and those who come after us will curse the day the change was made. If we are careless then of ourselves, let us think whether we have a right to bind our children as victims; and to sacrifice them as well as their country.

This is viewing this subject in its general consequences; but a matter so serious ought to be examined every way, so that the people may understand it. If this was a mere electioneering humbug of a tale, why any thing would then do for a Ghost Story, but that is not the case, it is a serious, solemn matter, one that involves every man's welfare, and it ought to be looked into thoroughly and gravely.

NOW LET US VIEW THIS MATTER MORE NICELY UPON FAIR POLITICAL GROUNDS.

1st. As to giving Baltimore an increase of delegates in the General Assembly. Why should she have them? Why, say the democrats, first because she has so large a population, and secondly, because she has so much business to be done in the Legislature.

As to the claim of Baltimore for more delegates because she has a greater population, the federalists answer, those who framed the constitution of Maryland, could but have expected that in a few years Baltimore would have a great increase of population, yet they did not think it wise to provide for an increase of delegates for her on that account; but on the contrary they provided (see Constitution, 5 sec.) for taking all the Delegates from Baltimore in case of her decline, they knew, as does every wise and reflecting man, that there is, and must be, a perfect community of interest between Baltimore and the people of the counties, and that as the growth & wealth of Baltimore depends upon the improvement and wealth of the lands, and industry, and people of the country, so the wealth and prosperity of the people of the counties is increased, and promoted, by the growth and prosperity of Baltimore; and therefore Baltimore must expect to find a friend in the delegates of each county, who will grant her all she wants, and all her citizens want for their welfare and happiness—and it is so—Baltimore gets all she wants from the legislature of the state, except an increase of political power. Baltimore is to the state at large, what a favoured child ought to be to a parent—The parent state gives her all that is necessary for her welfare, and cherishes her with kindness and with pride, but the parent will not give the power of controul out of its hand to this child, lest the child should misuse and abuse it, and we all know that a wise parent will always exercise a wholesome and proper controul over a child for its benefit, but will never suffer the child to controul the parent—this is acting according to nature, and is as wise in politics, as it is in family concerns.

But, say the democrats, it is quite republican to fix the number of delegates according to population, and as Baltimore has most population, she ought to have most delegates. To this the Federalists reply, it is most agreeable to common sense, and to the safety of the state, and to every thing like the fitness of things, that a large agricultural state should govern its great commercial town, rather than that a great commercial town should govern a large agricultural state; and inasmuch as the landed interests of a state is more safe and more important than the commercial interest of the state, so in the same degree is the propriety why the landed interest should govern the state, and not the commercial interest. The farming interest of a country is the foundation of the society, the commercial interest depends on it—will you then by a strange madness invert the order of things, & make that which depends on another controul it? Besides, the commercial men, and those that immediately depend upon them, are birds of passage, they are of all nations, they can move off when they please, they can fly and take all on their back, or in their pocket that they own. But how is it with the people in the counties, the Farmers and country Mechanics? They like the native oaks of your forests, grow out of the soil of their fathers, and are fixed to it for life, and will lie covered in it after death; they are of one nation, and that is American. They cannot move off if they would; all they have is either in the land they inhabit, or depends upon it—whatever evils then befall the state, they must feel and suffer, and bear all the hardships, whilst the commercial man packs up "his All" in half an hour, and in four weeks time is in France, or England, or Spain, or Germany, or somewhere beyond the reach of the calamity which he may perhaps have in part occasioned. Which then of these men ought to have most controul in the state? The man who is fixed to the soil by birth and interest, or the man who passes from country to country in pursuit of his own gain, and rests nowhere any longer than suits his convenience? People of Maryland think of and answer this.

As to the second reason, viz. that Baltimore has so much business she ought to have more delegates. To this the Federalists reply that two men, if they are fit to be delegates can represent to the Legislature every wish and interest that Baltimore can have, and there are always men in the legislature willing and able to aid the Baltimore delegates, in every business proper to be done; this plea then is a poor one, unfounded in fact, and put forth upon a principle directly at war with the whole design of our excellent constitution; which design is, that the delegates assembled should act for the good of the whole state, and not be governed by local or partial views. In fine, it is not necessary on any account to increase the delegation from Baltimore, and it would be dangerous on every account to do so.

NEXT LET US EXAMINE.

The second change contemplated by the democrats to be made in the election of the governor of the state; they want to elect him by a general ticket throughout the state, for no other reason, than to give the great mass of democratic voters in Baltimore the preponderancy in the state. Now let us think of this matter and then judge. This measure was attempted by the democrats at the last session, but the federal men opposed it & it failed (see votes and proceedings of last session). The Governor has now the right of nomination to all offices in the state that are filled by the executive—suppose then the democrats are elected this fall, and they, having the power, make this change, by which the weight of nine or ten thousand votes in Baltimore will always make the Governor of the State; do you the freemen of Maryland believe it will be for the interest of the state that the voice of the people in the counties should be hushed, and that Baltimore should elect the Governor, who, now having the exclusive right of nomination, shall make all the appointments as well in the counties as in Baltimore? What has been your experience of Baltimore and those who have held offices there with whom you have done business? The weighers, measurers, inspectors & to these add purchasers & dealers and traders. Are you willing that they should have a controuling voice over the farmers & mechanics of the country; speak out to the point at once while you can or you may as well seal your lips forever. But say the democrats, we don't want to give the controul to Baltimore, we only want to elect the Governor by the people, well say the federalists, what will be the certain effect of that? Will it not be to give to the ten thousand votes of Baltimore, the fullest controul and what's the odds from what motive you act if the certain effect is destruction to the voice of the freemen in the counties and supreme controul in the hands of Baltimore. If democrats get the power and act either ignorantly or blindly or wickedly, the result is calamitous

the evil is the same, and it is a poor recompense to the people who suffer, for the democrats to say, they did not intend it, they only supported a republican doctrine; good doctrines badly managed are often dangerous things; let us not then idly dispute about doctrines, let us carefully examine into the certain effect of this measure, and if it is bad, let us discard the measure and the men who advocate it altogether. If the democrats get the power and change the election of Governor, so as to elect him by the people instead of by the General Assembly as it now is, will it not give Baltimore so great an increased power in that election as to amount to an actual controul? This is the plain question. At present the influence of Baltimore by means of her two delegates in electing the governor is as two to eighty, that of each county in the state is just double of hers, viz. as four is to eighty; giving to each county, large and small, an equal power as it regards each other, and giving to each county at the same time double the power of the commercial city; this is the way it now stands; but suppose the change takes place that the democrats want to make? Then the power of Baltimore in making the Governor instead of being as two to eighty, will be augmented to one fourth of the whole power, supposing the votes of the state to be about forty thousand, and that is about the amount—for ten thousand, the number of votes in Baltimore, is one fourth of forty thousand, the whole number of votes in the state, and if the number of votes in the state is less than forty thousand, the influence of Baltimore is proportionably increased. The difference then between two eightieths and one fourth of the whole, is the increased power the federalists speak of, and it is such an increase as to justify them, in the opinion of all men, in calling it controuling.

LET US LOOK FURTHER.

Under this change then Baltimore instead of two eightieths would have one whole fourth of the power of electing the Governor—She would have double as much power as the most populous county—She would have more than double as much power as the two most populous and largest counties—She would have as much power as Alleghany, Montgomery, Princes Georges, Anne Arundel, Charles and Calvert, that is six counties altogether; and take out Cecil and Somerset, Baltimore would have as much power as all the rest and residue of the Eastern Shore of Maryland put together—or take out any two counties on the Eastern Shore, and Baltimore by the contemplated change that the democrats wish to make would have more political weight in electing the Governor than the whole of the remaining six counties. If this is not what you call controuling power we should like to know what is.

AS WE ARE EASTERN SHORE MEN.

We have a right to look into this question as Eastern Shore men before we close. At present, the Eastern Shore by her thirty-two delegates in the House of Delegates alone, has more than one third of the whole power of electing the Governor, exclusive of her six Senators. Make the change desired by the democrats, and Baltimore Town herself will give almost an equal vote with the whole Eastern Shore. If then the democrats add the other measure of regulating the number of delegates by the ratio of population, Baltimore would have with in one fourth as many delegates on the floor of the House of Delegates as all the Eastern Shore put together, and thus her power would be equally increased in legislation with what the democrats wish it to be in elections.

ALL THESE THINGS ARE SO GLARINGLY WRONG.

To considerate and sober men, that it is more than probable that many, if not all the democrats will deny them—We wish they could all deny them and stick to it in deeds as well as in words—but unfortunately many of them have declared their opinions in favor of these measures in public and in conversations, and they will probably stick out rather than retract—Unfortunately too, the votes and proceedings of last session shew this matter of the democrats intending to change the mode of electing the Governor in an awful and terrible form—For not only did the democrats in the Legislature last year vote to change the mode of electing the governor so as to give Baltimore the controuling power already shewn, but they refused to agree to a proposition made by a federalist to provide that no person but a native American or a resident previous to the revolution should fill the office of Governor; thereby giving to the foreign, mixed population of Baltimore, as well the controul over the counties in the election of Governor, as also the power of putting in a foreigner as Governor of the state; thus it might easily happen, that if the counties started three candidates for Governor, the mob of Baltimore might elect one of their leading men, either Mummy or Woollyseigher as Governor of the state, or if they would not put in a wretch with such bloody hands, they might put in some of their favorites who have as blood-thirsty hearts as Mummy or Woollyseigher, who were equally guilty of the atrocities of that mob with those who wielded the cleaver, the bludgeon, the jack-knife and the pike—Yes, these wolves in sheep's clothing might be made Governors of the state, and then with a House of Delegates composed of the new quota from Baltimore we would ask

What would be the condition of the Counties and the People?

REMEMBER THEN.

That the democrats in Maryland wish to alter the delegation in the House of Delegates so as to give Baltimore a great increase of delegates and to diminish the number of delegates from the counties, and particularly too, from the small counties.

REMEMBER ALSO.

That the democrats wish to alter the mode of electing the Governor of the state so as to give the controuling power into the hands of Baltimore, (see votes and proceedings of last session.)

REMEMBER ALSO.

That the democrats wished that any foreigner might be made Governor of the state, and that when a federalist proposed in the House last year that none but a native American or a resident previous to the revolution be Governor, the democrats opposed it and prevented it. (see votes and proceedings of last session.)

AND REMEMBER ALSO.

That the mob of Baltimore not long ago rose to put down the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press—that that mob was to a great degree composed of foreigners, residents of Baltimore and voters in Baltimore. That democratic men sided with, approved of, and were engaged in that mob—That democrats in the state generally, approved and applauded the mob of Baltimore, though there were a few democrats who disapproved of it—That the mob was got up for democratic purposes, to crush federalists and to rule the state—That Lincoln, the revolutionary soldier and patriot, who fought to establish the liberties of his country against the power of Great Britain, was brutally murdered by that democratic mob—That Lee another gallant soldier of the revolution was inhumanly, savagely maimed, cut and mangled by the same democratic mob, and since died of these wounds in a foreign land. And that democrats now want by a change of constitution and of laws in the state to give to Baltimore, with such a population, a preponderating, controuling influence in the state in matters of elections, in appointments to office throughout the state and in making laws to govern the state and the people.

FREEMEN OF THE STATE WILL YOU AGREE TO THIS?

Perhaps it may be said by the democrats, that the mob spirit is done and over in Baltimore and that there is no further danger—Let us examine this fact—No longer ago than the present year, the mob spirit was kindled about the banks stopping payment of gold and silver, and the civil authority had actually to order the militia of the city to hold themselves in readiness at a moments warning to keep it down; large meetings were held, and much violence was expressed and threatened, and very disorderly conduct did take place, inasmuch as that the militia was kept in readiness to suppress any riotous and unlawful proceedings. Does this look as if the mob spirit was done and over in Baltimore? Does this look as if all danger from the mob was over? If

is better to judge from facts than promises, and facts say and show that the mob spirit of Baltimore is not done and over.

IF BALTIMORE GETS THE CONTROU.

As the democrats wish and intend in the election of the governor and in the legislature of the state, what is to prevent the removal of the seat of government from Annapolis to Baltimore? The Baltimoreans have long wished this and have made frequent attempts to remove it, but they have hitherto failed, because Baltimore was not strong enough under the present state of things to do it; but increase her power in elections, increase her number of delegates and her influence, and the thing is done at once, the seat of government will be removed to Baltimore and then just what laws Baltimore pleases will be passed and no others. If the few members from the counties oppose her, the mob will be appealed to, the mob will be called, and as they did in Paris in the French revolution, the mob will surround the building where the House of Delegates and the Senate sit, and Legislation will be carried on at the point of the pike and with the butt end of the bludgeon—Think of all this people of Maryland and remember by your votes you will either promote it or prevent it. If you vote for democrats you will promote it, if you vote for federalists you will prevent it.

Besides all this it may be right to mention, not as collateral, but as direct proof, if any further direct proof was wanting, another circumstance of recent date to show, not only that the democrats wish to increase the political power & influence of Baltimore so as to make the small counties of no weight and to enable her to control the state, but that they take sides with Baltimore against the great and public interest of the state; Let the facts be examined again—Look into the votes and proceedings of last session & you will there read in pages 98, 104, 105, 118, 119, to this effect: "A federalist introduced a bill in the House of Delegates last year, 'To lay a duty, payable to the state, on all sales of foreign merchandise at auction.' This bill was rejected by democratic votes on motion of a democrat from Baltimore, 'to refer it to the next session.' If this bill had passed as it ought to have done, it would have brought about twenty odd thousand dollars annually into the treasury of the state from Baltimore, but the Baltimore delegates opposed it and the democrats joined them, for Baltimore now imposes such a duty herself on auctions and receives the benefit into her city treasury. The states of Pennsylvania and New York which have each a large commercial town, receive the benefit of this duty for the people of the state, and it ought to be so in Maryland. But what makes this matter worse than all is this, that after the democrats declared the war and raised the mob the people of the state withdrew their confidence from democrats and put federalists in their places; then the federalists had the labor of providing money to carry on the war which the democrats had declared, and which declaration the Federalists had always opposed. As this was a United States war, and as by the Federal Constitution, the general Government are bound 'To provide for the Common defence and general welfare,' the federalists sent a petition to President Madison and to Congress to ask some aid for the defence of the state of Maryland, which was invaded and invested almost all the war by the British ships. Instead then of the President giving aid to the state of Maryland, he writes a letter by his Secretary of war, Gen. Armstrong, refusing to give us any aid, and assigned as a reason, *that we were so much exposed he could not afford us relief.* What was then to be done? Federalists would not suffer the enemy to depredate on the state as far as they could prevent it, or as long as they had a shot in the locker. The Governor and the Federal Legislature therefore were obliged to spend the funds of the state in defence of the state, in a war declared by democrats. They bought arms, ammunition and camp equipage, &c. and paid the militia of the state, for their brave and generous defence of the state; a defence which was effectual and brilliant in every case that they met the enemy (and they often met the enemy) except one only, and that was at Bladensburg, when President Madison, Secretary Armstrong, Secretary Jones, Attorney General Rush, (now minister in London) all ran away (except Monroe) from a half famished, half exhausted British army—the consequence of which was the men were panic struck and the British burnt Washington. Now had the troops been under the command of such men as the Federalists of Maryland permitted to command their militia, there can be no doubt the British would have fared at Bladensburg as they did at the old Field in Kent county where Sir Peter Parker was defeated and slain—or as they did at St. Michaels, where the Talbot militia beat off a detachment from Admiral Warren's squadron that attempted to land—or as they did in Dorset where a handful of brave countrymen captured a British vessel & crew, & were rewarded for it by Congress—or as they did at West River in Anne Arundel, where an old revolutionary colonel (now out of service), in order to encourage a small party of American cavalry, placed himself at the head with their commander, with nothing in his hand but a hickory switch he was riding with, & charged, and broke, and dispersed and drove the British, or as they did at North Point where General Ross was killed and the whole army retreated. This was the Maryland militia and the Maryland people behaved last war, and it was for this, as well as for a great deal of other service performed elsewhere in the state, that the federalists of the state spent the money of the state. All this expense ought to have been borne by the United States, but President Madison refused, and of course Maryland was obliged to bear it herself. This amount of near four hundred thousand dollars was a great drain upon the state treasury, and now the democrats want to blame the federalists for spending the people's money, when they knew it was spent in defence of that war they themselves had declared—When the federalists wanted to draw a fund from Baltimore into the State Treasury by a duty on sales at auction in order to aid the funds of the state which had been exhausted in the war, would you believe it? the democrats opposed it, and prevented it, and they then turn around and never cease to abuse the federalists for spending the money of the state and not providing more.

WHAT THINK YOU OF THIS?

Again, Federalists last session brought in a bill in the House of Delegates to cause retailers of dry goods to take out licenses and pay the state for it, as retailers of liquors are now obliged to do, and it is just as fair that a retailer of dry goods should pay for a license as a retailer of liquors, and this would bring a large sum into the state Treasury. Yet the democrats opposed this and prevented it by their votes, abusing the federalists at the same time for not providing more money for the public treasury, when, as the democrats had the majority in the House, they knew that the federalists could carry no measure but what the democrats pleased.

NOW PEOPLE OF MARYLAND,

We appeal to you if this is right. We fairly submit the views and opinions and conduct of the federalists and democrats open to your judgment. Judge ye between them, and may the righteous Judge of all, guide and conduct you in your determination.

FROM ALL THIS

Don't let it be supposed that Federalists have any antipathy to Baltimore as a great Commercial City—this is not so—it cannot be so—common sense will show it to be otherwise—for every federalist in Maryland is deeply interested in the prosperity & growing wealth of Baltimore. Whatever can be done to make Baltimore more wealthy, more populous, more commercial, more good, more beautiful, and more happy, federalists are willing and anxious to do—it is their interest to do it, and it is their duty to do it—it is the interest of the people of the state that it should be done—for nothing promotes the wealth & interest of the state at large, more than the growth of the wealth and commerce of Baltimore. Suppose Baltimore had been unfortunately taken & burnt by the British, what a prodigious draw back would it have been to the general prosperity of the state and do we not at this time feel how intimately connected the interest of Baltimore, and the interest of the state is, by the manner that we now partake in her commercial distress and banking misfortunes and misadventures? we feel her sufferings from her commercial distress, from her broken banks and Speculations, from her Yellow Fever, and from the general destruction of business in all its branches. We lament it, and we are much injured by it in all parts of the state of Maryland, and we would assist and relieve her with joy if we could, and would banish all her calamities from her—but we will never agree to give to Baltimore any increase of political power, or any thing like political control. Every thing necessary for her welfare as a city, and a people we will freely give her, except the power to control the state in its political or civil concerns.

There are many good people in Baltimore—we would not by any thing we say wish to prejudice their characters, for they are above imputation. We are examining the question: "Whether it would be wise and proper to give to Baltimore a controlling power in the election of the Governor of the state, and to increase her power in the House of Delegates, and the Senate and to diminish that of the counties?" In examining this question we have been obliged to look thoroughly into the subject in all its bearings, and we have done this frankly, that the people of the state may understand the question and know how to decide on it.

LAY ASIDE PARTY SPIRIT

and think of these things—Judge of these things—and then vote.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA

The following letter is from an officer on board the United States frigate "Albatross," at Valparaiso, to his friend in Savannah: It will be read with much interest.

"U. States Ship Albatross, Valparaiso Bay, 8th March, 1819.
We are still at anchor in this port, but expect to leave Lima in a few days. I think it very probable that we shall give up our contemplated visit to the Northwest. Judge Prevost, who, you recollect was despatched from the United States, for the purpose of putting every thing in a right train in that part of the world has just returned to this port, and has, I understand, made such arrangements as will prevent the necessity of our presence there—I do

not however state this as a fact, but merely as the general impression of my brother officers and myself. We shall, after visiting Lima, pay our respects to the Galapagos Islands, and make no little "laughter, apprehend, among the turtle and terrapin, for which these islands are so celebrated."

Since our arrival in these seas, our whole crew has enjoyed a degree of health, I never before witnessed on board of any ship, we have, at present but two men on the sick list, one of them from a wound by the accidental discharge of a musket, from which he has nearly recovered. Our ship is in fine order and good discipline, and we have every prospect of a pleasant and valuable cruise—I think it probable that we shall be absent at least two years, from the time of our last sailing from Norfolk, by which time I think I may with common exertions calculate on obtaining a considerable knowledge of my profession.

As you will no doubt feel gratified with an account of what has lately occurred in this quarter, I will strive to give you as correct an idea of it as I myself possess. In my last letter I gave you to understand that the remains of the Royal forces after the battle of Maipo had retreated towards the mountains, that a proportion of the Patriot army was occupied in watching them; and that the remainder, to the amount of several thousands, were encamped at the foot of the Andes. The retreating Royalists have since been overtaken and with the exception of their commander, who escaped with a very small body of followers, have been entirely destroyed by battle or desertion. The Royalists have at present possession of no part of Chili excepting the fortress of Valdivia, in the mountains, which cut off from all communication with old Spain, is considered of so little consequence as to be scarcely ever mentioned—I also stated in my former letter to you that the Chilean squadron under the command of their Asm. Lord Cochrane, had proceeded off Lima, and in the event of a successful attack on the Royal naval force was to return to this port for the Army, in concert with which an attack was contemplated on Lima. The British frigate Adromache, which has just arrived from Lima with Judge Prevost, on board, fell in with Lord Cochrane within 20 leagues of Callao, the port of the capital of Peru, 15th Feb. and we learn by her that an immediate attack was contemplated on the shipping in the harbor. Judge Prevost states that the Royal squadron was partly dismantled and moored in a situation easy to be assailed.—The Patriot force consists of an Indiaman, mounting 60 guns; one frigate of 50, another of 48, and a brig of 22. The Royal squadron consists of two frigates and two sloops. There is no doubt of Lord Cochrane's having made a dash at the Batteries and Squadron long before this, but the result cannot be known at this place for several weeks, as it generally takes the fastest sailing vessels a month to beat up from Lima to this port against the southerly winds, which constantly prevail on the coast. Thus you find that the Royal cause is entirely lost in Chili, and that the Chileans themselves are about attacking a neighboring province. In this situation their military affairs at present stand. Their civil regulations, as I mentioned in a former letter, amount to nothing; the bayonet is the only law, and the commander of the armies therefore rules every thing. Government has no money and the troops have received no pay for several months past—and there is no telling how long they may be willing to serve on such terms. I fear it will not be long before this country becomes involved in a civil war more bloody than the one lately waged with so much glory. This may be delayed by Cochrane's success, but must take place before long. Discontent rears her head every where, and suspicion followed by cruelty and oppression, already appears. It is but lately that a large number of Spanish officers, taken at Maipo, were shot without even the form of a trial, under the plea of a contemplated rise on the Governor and Guards, in a town where they were quartered—a part of these officers were put to death, while in the act of attacking the person of the Governor, by the citizens and soldiers, who, on the alarm rushed tumultuously into the palace—this was of course to be expected; but shortly after a number of the principal Spanish officers were drawn out and shot without a trial—among them was the second in command on the bloody field of Maipo, a brave soldier, who by his conduct on that well fought day, gained the applause even of his enemies. The government, of course, are interested in putting the fairest face possible on this transaction—individuals speak little on the subject, and content themselves with shaking their heads when they hear it mentioned—I fear when the truth is given to the world, the transaction will be no way creditable to the rulers of Chili. I find no little jealousy existing between the Chileans and Buenos Ayrenes, which I think the former have sufficient reasons for. It appears to have been the policy of the commander of the United Armies, (San Martin, a Buenos Ayren) to render Chili in measure subservient to Buenos Ayres, by placing as much civil and military authority as possible into the hands of the latter, and by putting aside all the most popular Chileans. It is but lately that a Colonel Rodriguez, a Chilean and a deserving favorite, was murdered, when in custody for some alleged crime, and although the best face is put on the motive, San Martin is considered by all as the author of the foul deed. I myself heard a Chilean of the first standing exclaim, that although every thing appeared calm, Chili still remembered and would avenge the blood of her son.

To sum up all in a few words, this country is entirely independent of Old Spain, but yet it is not free. The peasantry, a bold hardy race, are so ignorant as to be easily made the dupe of every designing villain; and consequently the country must be split by party, for their leaders, unlike our patriot forefathers aim at little more than their own interest. I think that no government but a monarchy can suit them for many years, and a limited one I wish to God they had. I have lately passed a fortnight at Santiago, the capital of Chili, about 90 miles in the interior. I have also visited a gold mine about 14 leagues from Santiago, and have been enabled to make a tolerable selection of gold and silver ore, with other minerals. When in Santiago, I dined with O'Higgins, the director of Chili, and was sumptuously entertained.

P. S. I neglected to mention the occurrence of a duel between two of our midshipmen, a week since, in which one of them, a Mr. J. B. Abercrombie, of New York, was killed at the first fire. In speaking of the affairs of Chili, I might also have stated that the communication between this province and Buenos Ayres, over the Cordilleras, has been greatly interrupted by the party of Artigas, and that this government has sent deputies to treat with that officer.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.

Havana, Aug. 23, 1819.

"Dear Sir,—We hear from your side the water that the negotiation of Don Onis, the Spanish Minister, with the government of the United States for the cession of the Floridas has not been ratified—this news has been confirmed by several recent arrivals from Cadiz. It created a considerable bustle among the wise acres, but they have finally concluded, that war will not be the result, at least not immediately—those unacquainted with history said a war waged by the powers of Europe, (England and Spain) against the United States, must tend to her total annihilation, 'unless they would bend their stubborn knees, and sue for mercy.' Others better informed kept silence—what's your opinion?—pray give us timely notice, let us have fair play. Don't let them catch us napping here for God's sake—the prisons are very damp in this place I am told, and a very scant allowance of soup, we look to you for personal safety."

Declaration of Independence of Texas.

The Louisiana Herald, received this morning contains a copy of a declaration, issued on the 23d of June, by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Texas. The following extracts contain all that would be interesting to the American Reader.

The citizens of Texas have long indulged the hope that, in the adjustment of the boundaries of the Spanish possessions in America, and of the territories of the United States, they should be included within the limits of the latter. An expectation so flattering, prevented any effectual effort to throw off the yoke of Spanish authority, though it could not restrain some unavailing rebellions against an odious tyranny. The recent treaty between Spain and the United States of America, has disappointed an illusion too long fondly cherished, and has roused the citizens of Texas from the torpor into which a fancied security had lulled them.

They have seen themselves by a convention to which they were no party, literally abandoned to the dominion of the crown of Spain, & left a prey not only to impositions already intolerable, but to all those exactions which Spanish rapacity is fertile in devising. The citizens of Texas would have proved themselves unworthy of the age in which they live—unworthy of their ancestry—of the kindred of the Republics of the American Continent—could they have hesitated in this emergency, what course to pursue. Spurning the fetters of colonial Vassalage, disdaining to submit to the most atrocious despotism that ever disgraced the annals of Europe—they have resolved under the blessing of God to be free. By this magnanimous resolution, to the maintenance of which their lives and fortunes are pledged, they secure to themselves an elective and representative government, equal laws and the faithful administration of justice, the rights of conscience and religious liberty—the freedom of the press, the advantages of liberal education and unrestricted commercial intercourse with all the world.

Animated by a just confidence in the goodness of their cause, and stimulated by the high object to be obtained by the contest, they have prepared themselves unflinchingly to meet, and firmly to sustain, any conflict in which this declaration may involve them.

"Done at Nacogdoches, this twenty third day of June, in the year of our Lord 1819.

JAMES LONG,
President of the Supreme Council.
BIO. W. THAIN, Secretary.

Baltimore, September 9.

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE.

At a meeting of the District Medical and Chirurgical Society of Baltimore, held on Monday, the 6th inst. it was resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the existing condition of the health of the city, as it regarded the *locality and contagious* character of the disease supposed to be prevalent among us, and to report the same.

The Society held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at the City Library Room, where the following report was received and unanimously adopted by the members of the society present, as also, by those members of the Medical Faculty of the city, who attended on the occasion, and whose names are herewith affixed.

REPORT.

The committee of the District Medical and Chirurgical Society of Baltimore, to which was referred the consideration of the questions of

locality and contagion, as they respect the existing condition of the health of the city, beg leave respectfully to report:

1. That after the most deliberate investigation of the subject, committed to their examination, it is their decided belief, that there does not exist at present a single case of malignant or yellow fever, which has originated west of Jones Falls. On the contrary, this portion of the city, comprehending four-fifths of its population, the seat of mercantile business during the spring and autumn, is as healthy, as it ever was known to have been at this season; and (with the exception of the cold summer and autumn of 1816,) more so, than it has been in September for the last ten years. Your committee conscientiously believe, & assert, without the fear of contradiction, that there is not in the state, or any adjacent state, any equal population; more completely exempted from every variety and degree of bilious, autumnal, or any other fever.

2. Your committee, moreover, feels itself justified in the expression of its entire conviction, that the disease which does exist at Fell's Point, is altogether destitute of every attribute of contagion; and that universal experience and a constant observance of its character, demonstrate, that it has not been communicated from a sick to a healthy body. Although the intercourse between east and west Baltimore has been free, unguarded and uninterrupted, in no instance has it been propagated from one individual to another. Beyond the sphere of the atmosphere locally infected, no case has been found; and the bounds of the infected air are so limited and well defined that none need expose themselves to its influence.

(Signed) N. POTTER,
ENNALLS MARTIN,
SAMUEL BAKER, } Committee.

The above was placed in the possession of a special committee with orders to publish the same in the daily newspapers of this city, with the names of the physicians subscribing thereto.

(Signed)

John Coulter
P. Chatard
Solomon Birchhead
John Cromwell
William Donaldson
James Page
Maxwell McDowell
John Owen
R. W. Hall
George Roberts
Wm. W. Handy
John Chapman
Thomas P. Hall
Ezra Gillingham
Perran Taylor
John O'Connor
Lewis M. Dunan
John G. Wolff
John D. Readell

By order

S. K. JENNINGS,
JOHN B. CALDWELL,
P. MACAULAY, } Committee.

BALTIMORE CIRCULAR.

We are very happy in giving publicity to the following from a large and respectable number of the merchants of our city; and the people every where may rest entirely satisfied, that what they have set forth may be entirely relied upon in every respect:

To the Country Merchants Generally.

GENTLEMEN—You are well apprised by the public papers and by the precautionary measures, which our neighboring cities of Philadelphia and New York, have thought proper to adopt, that an alarm has gone abroad of the prevalence of the yellow fever in Baltimore. It becomes necessary, therefore, for us to inform you that this malignant disease is exclusively confined to a small district of the city, situated at the extreme end of Fell's Point, and upwards of a mile distant from the seat of business. This district is now almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants, and does not lie in the route of our country Merchants, either in passing to or returning from Baltimore. We deem it proper, further to inform you, that the disease does not appear to be contagious, and has not been communicated in any one instance, to persons residing out of that atmosphere and further, we confidently believe that all the other parts of the city are as healthy as they have ever been for 11 years past at this particular season of the year; & that we may be visited by our constant customers with as much safety, as at any previous time. We would further inform you, that large supplies of foreign goods have been received by recent importations, from which you can be supplied on terms as favorable as at New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere. We therefore hope that you will not neglect an opportunity of supplying yourselves from the Baltimore market, on account of an alarm which so far as regards any well grounded apprehensions of danger to be ascertained by you, is positively and absolutely untrue.

Luke Tiernan & Sons
Geo. & Jno. Hoffman
Fridge & Morris
Campbell, Ritchie & Co.
Fredk. Woesche
McDonald & Ridgeley
Talbot Jones
Joseph Todhunter
George Campbell
Henry Schroeder & Sons
Wm. McDonald & Son
Nathan Levering
Thomas, George, and Thomas
August Hammer
A. J. & E. Lewis
James Labes
Elder & Taylor
Riggs & Peabody
T. C. Phoebsing
Jonathan Manro
Aldridge & Higden
Samuel Harden
Wm. Norris
Wm. & Jos. Wilkins
Jno. & Wm. Trull
Elisha N. Browne
J. E. Jackson
S. Keerie & J. Pogue
B. H. Mullikin
John Reese
Peter Sanerwein
Bar. & Welsh

Wm. Warner
F. & L. Hursthal
J. & B. Tevis
Schultz, König, & Co.
Keyser & Scheffer
G. H. & J. S. Keel
Shaw & Tiffany
Lough & McKee
John Small
G. W. Miller & Co.
Chr. Armat
M. Pope Mitchell
G. S. Oldfield
John Patterson
Schley & Sewell
Joshua Medart
N. M. & A. Chafee
Bird, Nightingale & Nell
Wm. Scott
Wm. Baker & Son
Ridgely & Edgar
M. W. & J. Swan
Kimmel & Werdebaugh
Neilson, Nichols & Co.
L. W. Evans
Harmas Boggs
John C. Richards
Lindenberger & Hebb
John F. Poor
Wm. W. Taylor
E. Boughan

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

On Tuesday last, as the Steam Boat Quebec, was weighing her anchor at Three Rivers, preparatory to her departure for this city, a boat came alongside filled with passengers, and amongst others, Mr. Doucet, notary public, his lady and daughter. At this moment the Quebec's anchor unfortunately came home—she drifted against a log which was lying there at anchor—the boat was crushed between the two vessels, and the passengers precipitated into the river. All were immediately rescued from their perilous situation by the exertions of the Quebec's crew, except Miss Doucet, who was carried away by the current, and would have undoubtedly perished but for the presence of mind and intrepidity of Mr. Rogers, of the U. S. Navy. Perceiving her danger, he, aided by Capt. Hull, of the Quebec, lowered the boat from her stern, sprung into it—and finding that the young lady had drifted too far to be overtaken by the boat guided by him only, plunged into the water and brought her safe aboard. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon this gallant stranger, to whom in the name of our fellow citizens, we return our best thanks, wishing him the prosperity deserved by the brave. We should be guilty of injustice did we omit to mention, that to the activity of Capt. Hull is principally due, the preservation of the other passengers.

[Montreal Courier.]

It is said that a French squadron, is fitted out at Toulon, which is befitted by an English ship, and together are destined to clear the adjacent to Gibraltar, of the South American privateers.

From the Union.
The following Decree, by the Hon. Richard Peters, Judge of the District Court of the United States for this District, will be read with great interest and satisfaction by every one who esteems the practices it condemns, and is desirous that our country shall stand forth in opposition to the piracy and atrocities by which the ocean has been ravaged under the assumed flag of the South American Patriots. If the vessels captured under this guise, and the piratical vessels themselves could be brought under the tribunal of our vigorous and virtuous Judiciary, and foreign nations shall know that it will condemn all who under any pretence violate the laws of nations, they will acquit the American character of every imputation of sanctioning the acts of the desperadoes that have sallied from the ports of this nation.

The principles upon which this decision is founded, are those which will, no doubt, be recognized and, admitted in all the courts of the U. States.

In the District Court of the United States, of the Southern District of New York.
Ferdinand VII. on behalf of Spanish owners.
The brigantine Fortuna and cargo.

DECREEE.
The brigantine Fortuna, belonging to Spanish subjects in amity with the United States, with a Spanish cargo, on her lawful voyage from Havana to Cadiz, was captured on the 10th day of April last, off Cape St. Vincent, and forcibly taken from the possession of her commander captain Gaona, by an armed vessel said to be a privateer called the Julia de Forest, commanded by a captain Wilson, a Scotchman, and sailing under a real or pretended flag, called that of the republic of Buenos Ayres, one of the Spanish revolted provinces of South America. A first and second prize-master and crew were put on board, and the Spanish boatswain or cargo master, and the cook, were suffered to remain on board the brig. The Fortuna was ordered for the island of Margarita, and when arrived off the coast of that island, the second prize master or mate, named Henry Davis, a citizen of the United States with those called the prize crew, revolted, & confined Edward Burk the alleged first prize master, also a citizen of the United States. The destination of the captured vessel, was changed, and after various ineffectual attempts to reach some of the Windward Islands, she was navigated to the coast of North America, to wit, the United States, with design to tranship the cargo into a vessel of the U. States, for the purpose of smuggling the cargo into some port or place in the United States. But owing to circumstances detailed in the depositions taken, and filed in this cause, the Fortuna was brought into the Port of Philadelphia, and libeled by the Spanish Consul on behalf of the Spanish owners, for restoration to them; under the allegations of the capture being piratically and unlawfully made by unauthorized captors; and that the capturing vessel, be the fact of legal authority, otherwise, what it may, was fitted and furnished within the limits of the United States, to wit, at Baltimore, in the District of Maryland. It is also propounded, that the alleged second prize-master and the crew on board the Fortuna, after her capture, revolting, as before stated, and peculiarly to be considered as pirates, and amenable to punishment as such, under the Law of Nations, agreeably to a late act of the Congress of the United States.

It appears clearly to me, that the Julia de Forest had arrived, armed and manned from a cruise in the port of Baltimore, where she discharged her men and lay for a considerable time. She there prepared for another cruise, and shipped under new articles, a set of hands, to the number of 89 or 90 and some officers, among whom were Burk and Davis. Among those hands or crew were a considerable number of American citizens, and so far as it appears, few or none of the new crew were among those who had arrived with the Julia de Forest at Baltimore. Whether she added or not to her armament, does not clearly appear. But it is in proof, that she there shipped men who were resident American citizens, and took in water and provisions for a five months cruise.

Independently of other allegations in the libel, I consider this latter circumstance sufficient to authorize a court of the United States to declare the capture illegal, as it regards the laws of the United States. And the Fortuna having been brought within the jurisdiction of this court, I am warranted in restoring the vessel and cargo to the Spanish owners thereof.

The law on this subject is now so clearly settled by the decisions of our courts both original and supreme, that it is unnecessary to cite many authorities or enter into minute discussion on the legal branch of the case. The outfit and furnishing in a port of the U. States, render all acts of hostility and depredation, on the property of subjects of a power in amity, committed by an armed vessel, thus fitted and furnished, violations of the neutrality of the U. States, and unlawful as it regards the laws of the U. States and the laws of nations recognized therein.

It is a disgrace to the characters of American citizens, thus to prostitute themselves in nefarious acts of robbery and plunder, under the mask of assisting the Spanish patriots of S. America, as those are termed whose cause many of our deluded or vitiated citizens affect to espouse; when in fact they are pursuing selfish and sordid objects, for their private emolument. Such base and hypocritical depravity, gives to those who envy our national character and unexampled success, in our republican and highly estimable

form of government, the opportunity of unceasingly generalizing the foul propensities of culpable individuals, into stains on our national reputation; although those who are guilty of such unworthy and base crimes and misdemeanors, are, as in all civilized nations they should be, subjected to punishment by our laws, (which if defective in a case will no doubt be made more perfect) and are held in merited detestation by the great body of our citizens. It is the duty of those to whom the execution of our laws is committed, to correct these abuses, by punishing the perpetrators, and rendering their enormities unprofitable to them, by restoring their plunder to those who have suffered by their depredations. Such unwarrantable misbehaviour becomes insatiable and boundless, and spreads itself in its flagitious and indiscriminate career, into acts of piracy, murder and robbery committed on the persons and property even of our own citizens; as well as of those of all countries who navigate the seas, emphatically styled the high road of nations.

The Buenos Ayres flag, or even the flag or commission of a nation acknowledged by our government to be sovereign and independent, would not justify, to our laws and acts of capture or depredation committed on the high seas, by an armed vessel fitted and furnished in any of our ports either wholly or partially on the property or persons of the subjects of a power in amity with us. Such fitting and furnishing, would be a breach of our laws even if the whole of the officers and crew were subjects of a foreign nation, originally belonging to, and arriving in the vessel thus furnished, equipped or fitted. But it is highly criminal in our citizens to engage on board such vessel, or otherwise to commit hostilities against a friendly power under any pretext. Whatever may be the wishes of private citizens, they must await the determination of our constituted authorities. It has been well observed, that it would be a solecism in a government at peace, to permit its citizens, or any of them, to wage war, and especially against a nation in amity. The engagement of men who are transient; if of the same nation with those of the armed ship arriving in our ports, has been by some of our laws permitted; but the enlistment or shipping citizens of the U. States, for warfare against a nation in amity, is unwarrantable and illegal in every point of view; nor, indeed, can an armed foreign belligerent ship, lawfully increase the number of her equipment, with men of any nation or country, in our ports, for hostile purposes against those with whom we are at peace. Much less is it legal or justifiable, to fit or finish the vessel, or engage a whole crew, for a new cruise for such purposes, in any of our ports; as appears to have been the case with the Julia de Forest of Baltimore.

I therefore adjudge, order and decree, that the brigantine Fortuna, her tackle, apparel and furniture, & the cargo where-with she was laden (or the proceeds of any part thereof directed to be sold by an interlocutory order of this court) at the time of her arrival in the port of Philadelphia, except such part, or the proceeds thereof, as I shall direct to be paid as salvage to those rightfully entitled thereto, be restored to the Spanish owner or owners thereof, or to the person or persons lawfully authorized on his or their behalf to receive the same, on payment of all costs and charges legally accruing in this suit, or in any wise lawfully incurred in relation thereto.

(Signed) RICHARD PETERS.
Aug. 27th, 1819.
9 Cranch, 365-1st Wheaton, 253.
3d. Dallas, 133. 169.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.
COLONEL BOYD.
As much has been lately said respecting Colonel BOYD, and the nature of his employment in India, the following extract from a work "On Hindoo Infanticide," by Edward Moor, London, 1811; may not be uninteresting:—

"It is not unusual in India, for partisans to collect a body of men, sometimes only a few hundreds, sometimes several thousand, and forming them into something of the appearance of soldiers, let them and himself, out to any prince or adventurer in want of aid, at so much a month. The bargain is generally so much a month for himself, so much for every European, for every gun, and for each horse and man. Regular musters are admitted; or sometimes the bargain is, to the commander a certain sum, and a gross sum for each battalion, of given strength, in men and guns. The hired party furnishes every thing—pay, provisions, guns, arms, tents, bullock, ammunition, repairs, &c. and receives every month after muster, a gross sum. Some of these corps, are commanded by Europeans, English or French. One respectable corps of this description, was commanded by my friend, Mr. Boyd, an American gentleman, now a Colonel of Militia, and a member of Congress, in the United States. It was of the following strength, as nearly as I can recollect, but I do not pretend to be very exact.—Three battalions, each of about 600 men, armed with firelocks, and clothed and disciplined like our regiments. A similar irregular corps, called *Aglyah*, who armed and clothed themselves as they pleased, with matchlocks, swords, targets, pistols, bows, &c. These were taught very little—they fire well in their own way, and are formidable troops, but do nothing very connectedly. He had 6 guns, four and six pounders, each attended by one or two European gunners. Three or four Elephants, for state, and for moving heavy baggage, and as many British officers.—To his second in command, he gave about six hundred rupees a

month—at the time I speak of, his second was my able friend Mr. TONE, who was since killed in an attack on a fort. To the other officers, one, two or three hundred rupees each.

This corps, as far as regarded arms & every sort of equipment, was the sole property of Colonel Boyd; and he took service with any power or person in want of troops. In the course of a few months I have known it in several different services. He, with his corps, was once in the pay of Tukaji Holkar, father of the present varied characters of that surname; afterwards in the *Peshwas* service; disliking that, he quitted the Mahratta employ and territory, and marched to *Hyderabad*, where he was hired by the minister Azim al Omra, for the service of Nizam Ally Khan.—After two or three months, on some supposed slight, he demanded his dismissal; and marched, with his corps, back to *Poonah*, where, soon after having no eligible offer of service, and being desirous of returning to America, he disposed of his elephants, guns, arms, and equipments, to Colonel Feloze, a *Napolitan* partisan, in the service of Dowlat Rao Penda, paying all his adherents their arrears, and discharging them. At the time he was last out of employment at *Poonah*, where such expenses, and no income, would soon ruin any individual, I have heard him express his apprehension that he should be forced to go on *Mulgrit*; this term means plundering, or levying contribution. A native, especially a *Mahratta* officer, at the head of a body of troops out of employ, if he have no other immediate object in view, will move about from town to town, demanding and receiving from such towns, a sum of money, clothes, provisions, &c. adequate, in the estimation of the officer, to their means or his wants. This shows the estimation in which such land piracy, for such it really is, is held in the Mahratta territories. It would have been a measure of necessity, and by no means of that moral enormity, which at first attaches to the idea in the mind of Western people.—No man is more averse to immoral and ungentlemanly conduct, than Colonel Boyd. When at *Paris*, in the year 1803, it was discovered that he had been in the service of some of the native powers of India. That vigilant government did not overlook such a circumstance, but endeavored to engage Colonel Boyd's services, in furtherance of the projects which Bonaparte was then supposed to have in contemplation against our eastern colonies."

EASTON, Md.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13.

Federal Republican Tickets.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES:
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.
Nicholas Goldsborough,
Thomas Frazier,
William H. Tilghman,
John Goldsborough.
FOR DOBBS COUNTY.
Benjamin W. LeCompte,
Edward Griffith,
Michael Lucas,
Dr. William Jackson.
FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.
Col. William Potter,
Maj. Richard Hughlett,
James Houston,
Willie Charles.
FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.
William Ross,
Alexander Warfield,
Dr. William Hilleary,
Robert G. M'Pherson.
FOR CALVERT COUNTY.
Gustavus Weems,
Benjamin Gray,
Thomas Blake,
Joseph W. Reynolds.
FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
George C. Washington,
Ephraim Gaither,
Ezekiah Lintineum,
Benjamin S. Forrest.
FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.
Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams,
Charles Parker,
James Powell.
FOR KENT COUNTY.
William Knight,
Isaac Spencer,
John Eccleston,
Frisby Brown.

The Federalists of Cecil County have fixed on the following gentlemen as their candidates for the Assembly at the ensuing Election, viz. Messrs. Millegan, Hewitt, Cole and Kirk.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Baltimore, to a gentleman in this place.

"Our friend from Frederick has been here this week. He communicated to us the pleasing intelligence that Frederick will certainly be Federal. In Allegany, I have strong reasons for believing that there will be no democratic opposition. Recent information from Calvert presents the most cheering prospect; while our friends in Prince George's, give us the surest pledges that Federalism will there be triumphant so that we calculate with confidence upon 7 Federal counties on this shore."

A certain Lawyer and the Sheriff of the county were together in the Lawyer's office, examining his numerous file of old notes spread upon the table. This note is bad, and this is worse, & almost all my debts, said the Lawyer, with emphasis, have gone to H—! And the Sheriff, you will probably have an opportunity soon to see them, and collect your notes. No, replied the Lawyer, I shall employ the Sheriff to do that business.

For the Eastern Gazette.
FACTION.
The hot bed from which democracy as it has existed among us, sprung forth into evil being to poison the sources of our social order and national happiness, has been in all ages to all people the fruitful soil of all those noxious ingredients, under which political knavery as a science could exercise no influence, would be inoperative, harmless, & contemptible; in every great national convulsion, a powerful fermentation is ever known to exist, & through all its stages from the first introduction of the leavening principle, the primary object is the exclusion from the mass, of that offensive matter, which for a while retards its progress to perfection. Our revolutionary war was such a convulsion; genius, integrity & patriotism could scarcely keep the helm; they were through all its progress beset and buffeted by the slanders of accept enemies, who worked themselves into our councils, or by the carplings of the disappointed ambitious, who hung about the government; but they finally prevailed, error and darkness fled before the radiance of truth, and the renovated ages of the revolution, lifted at last their heads above its storms, and out of its eventful chaos brought forth a system of order and arrangement, which will descend with the memory of its authors for the admiration of futurity. This was the work of federalism for the founders of the republic were its first governors, and from the President Washington down to the lesser officers of the government a grateful people committed all into those hands which had established their liberties, and worthy were they of such a confidence, for all that could dignify and exalt the destinies of our country occupied its councils, while all that the wisdom and experience of ages could impart for giving stability and lasting utility to our civil institutions was steadily embraced, no eye to popular favour warped the judgment of the sage, no fear of public clamour deterred him from his duty, his wish to correct and instruct overcame his desire to profit by the ignorance of his constituents, and in every necessary crisis he hazarded their disapprobation to secure their better interests, thus were we governed in our national existence the golden age of ancient fable, with its primeval happiness became verified, while prophecy received its accomplishment in that every man worship under his own vine and fig tree, after the dictates of enlightened judgment, behold the durable monument of federal glory, by which as they gaze upon its splendors from afar, distant nations are enlightened and set free; this was the work of Washington and his compatriots "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of their countrymen," every thing was done to honor and exalt those who were so worthy.

But reverse the view, the secret and open enemies of those very men, after a scene of political chicanery fraud and cunning, of which they cannot be ignorant, have dispossessed them, of the public confidence and now occupy their posts, and how have they done this, consult the administration of their political idol, and you will ascribe their success to a hute and cry raised by them against Navies, Armies, taxes, against the Alien Law, and the Law to punish Lies; these grounds of clamour, with some other idle and ridiculous stories, having no foundation even in probability, furnished the Hobbies by which the enemies of Washington rode into power, over the prostrate intelligence, good sense and virtue, of a much abused & insulted people, who have been mocked with a phantom devoid of any substantial property of political life, which promised everything & performed nothing, the chapter of accidents according to the opinion of one of the worst of their associates, has been the ground work of their political creed, for in decrying the maxims of Federalism, they abandoned the beacons of experience, and were left to wander through the mists of original ignorance, into the arms of every delusion, from a Gun Boat to an Embargo: the beginning and the end of all absurdity; till aroused from their utopian schemes by loss of the popular favor, they awake to the sad necessity of adopting the measures of their predecessors, for which they had falsely accused them at the bar of the public, and having patched up the rended and abused garments of Federalism to hide their nakedness, they with all the impudence of the plagiarist, declare them to constitute the genuine garb of Democracy. O! Shame, where is thy blush.

PICKERING.
ORIGIN OF THE TERM, BISSEXTILE.
MR. GRAHAM,
Although this term, is of general acceptance, yet its original import may not be unacceptable, to some of your readers. The ancient Romans, from whom we derived our classification of time, had no regular arrangement of months, weeks, &c. until the time of Romulus, the first king of Rome, who divided the year into ten months, Numa Pompilius their second king, in imitation of the Greeks, added two more. But as ten days, five hours, forty-nine minutes, were wanting to make the lunar year, correspond to the course of the sun, he appointed, that every other year, an extraordinary month should be inserted, called the intercalary month. But as innumerable inconveniences accompanied this calculation, Julius Caesar, about forty years before the commencement of the Christian era, resolved to put an end to this disorder. Accordingly, he adjusted the year to the course of the sun, and assigned to all the months, the number of the days which they still contain. But the intercalary day, which was to be added every fourth year, was appointed to be on the 23d. of February, because on that day, the haughty Tarquins was dethroned. And it may be necessary to observe, that the Romans in their account of time, counted backwards; thus, in leap year, the 23d of February was the sixth day from the calends or first day of March, and the next day being the intercalary, was called *Bissextus*, (Bissextile) or the second sixth.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.
YELLOW FEVER.
PHILADELPHIA.
By letters received yesterday in this city from Philadelphia, we learn that several cases of yellow fever have occurred there within a few days past some of which have been acknowledged as such by the physicians.

NEW-YORK.
We have seen a letter to a gentleman in this city received yesterday's mail from N. York, which mentions that a person died on the 6th, and another on the 6th last of a disease, which was pronounced by a physician of the first respectability to be the yellow fever. The letter adds, "it is reported there are several more cases, but it is hoped without foundation."

New-York, Aug. 31.
From Juan Cayes.
We learn from Capt. Scryen, that General McGregor was at Aux Cayes on the 15th July, and that a few days before he sailed a British Schooner arrived there from England, with 5000 stand of arms for him. He likewise states, that 1500 men were expected daily from England and Holland, to join his standard.

Ere, Post.
We are sorry to learn that the governor of this state was recently burnt in effigy at Ovid, a small village in Seneca county, in this state. What led to this disgraceful scene, we are not informed. Nothing certainly could justify such shameful conduct, and it deserves the marked reprobation of every respectable citizen in the community.—*Id.*

There have already arrived at the port of Quebec, the present season, nine thousand five hundred and thirteen settlers. *Id.*

Two or three vessels of war are repairing and equipping at the navy yard at Gosport, destined it is said, to join Commodore Perry's squadron, who, according to the Aurora, has gone to demand of the Venezuelan government two vessels that were fitted out in the United States with supplies for the royal army under Morillo.—*Id.*

Back Again.
We understand that the ship Magnet, which sailed on Tuesday for Liverpool, took back 135 steerage passengers, who recently arrived here from England in pursuit of employment, but could find none. We know a gentleman who has made a calculation, grounded upon the emigration of the present year, showing that in the course of five years the number of emigrants to this country will amount to half a million. New York is calculated to receive one sixth of the number; as it has done for the last year. The numerous emigrations, via the Canadas and Nova Scotia, are not taken into this calculation. This is a serious subject, and will naturally excite the attention of government.—*Id.*

A DUEL.
Was fought in New Jersey on Saturday morning last, between Mr. A. H. Pemberton, of London, and formerly of the British army, and a young gentleman by the name of Grooms, of New-York. The former received a severe, but not a dangerous wound in the body. The latter reserved & threw away his first fire, it is understood, the dispute originated in a reference to the battle of New Orleans, and took place during Mr. G's visit to London, in 1817. Mr. P. was in that engagement.—*Mer. Ad.*

A Blacksmith.
Who can produce satisfactory recommendations, will hear of an advantageous situation by applying at this office.
Sent 13-8.

Was Committed
To the Gaol of Prince George's County, on the 22nd day of last August, as a runaway, a Black Man who says his name is JOHN, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a scar on the back of his right hand, and says he belongs to William Morton, of George Town—had on when committed, a brown ozenaburg shirt and pantaloons, and an old felt hat. The owner of the above runaway is requested to come & prove him, pay the costs and charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same, and dealt with according to law.
GEORGE H. LANHAM, Sdfr.
of Prince George's County.
Upper Marlborough, Sept. 13—8w.

Notice.
Having been appointed by the Levy Court, Collector of the Levy for the present year, I take the liberty to inform the assessable persons of this county, that I shall commence the collection on Tuesday the 21st inst. I shall attend with my Books every succeeding Tuesday, in the Store Room of Mr. Samuel Grooms, formerly occupied by Messrs. & Lunghin.
SEPTEMBER Denny.
Sept. 13—

Wanted
To purchase a colored Woman, who is a good plain Cook and Washer, for whom a liberal cash price will be given—Enquire at this Office.
September 13—3w.

A Ball.
Mr. GUYTON, of the Royal Academy of Dance, at Paris, and who has been teaching dancing the last five years in America, and particularly in this city, will give a Ball on the 24th inst. at Mr. Davis's Assembly Room, in the City. Subscribers received at the Bar of Mr. Lane.
Easton, September 6, 1819.

MARYLAND.
Talbot County, 10th.
Henry Darden, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefits of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence, within this state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of property, and a list of creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the gaol of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do hereby direct that the said Henry Darden, give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, before the second Saturday of next November Court, for the county aforesaid, and that he do, & appear on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge Given under my hand this 27th day of April, eighteen hundred and nineteen.
Ezekiel FOWLER.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

THE INVITATION.

Quotidians various, I see.

Come at that hour when all the west,
Appears in radiant crimson dress;
And streaming vermeil dimples form,
With saffron streaks, the azure lawn;
When shadows lengthen o'er the plains;
When warbling choirs have ceased their strains—

The rising moon, the cooling breeze,
In mingled beauty, charm and peace.
Or come when night in plaintive tone,
Sits hatching on her cloud-wrapped throne,
And with me watch pale Luna's beams,
Down Lagan's quivering chrysal streams,
Upon whose green meandering tide,
The foreign white sails anchor'd ride.
If rural pleasures such as these;
If evening dewy hours can please:

The hazy and late shall pour such lay,
As tend to charm the soul away;
And cause such raptures to be wrought,
As thrill the very springs of thought.
When not a sound steals o'er the vale;
Save where the night-bird chaunts her tale;
Or snowing to the whistling breeze,
The murrain rills attention seize.
'Tis at the tender twilight hour,
That feeling aways with sovereign power,
That genius, fancy, share the breast—
Of then 'tis whisper—his confect.

Buckingham Academy.

CRUEL USAGE.

The following extracts have been politely furnished us, by the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed:

"HAVANA PRISON, July 29, 1819.

"I have been nearly 3 years a prisoner, and have suffered more than tongue can express. For your amusement I will give you a small sketch of them. I was taken on the 3d of Oct. 1816, in sight of St. Jago de Cuba, and on the 4th, was brought into Havana, and committed to prison—with all my crew, 38 in number. On the 5th, I was confined in the dungeon by myself, and both legs put in irons, and only allowed one plate of rice and a pint of water for 24 hours—no person allowed to speak to me, or render me the least assistance whatever—Previous to my being put in the close room, the Gaoler took from me my watch and what money I had about me—clothes I had none, except the shirt and trousers I had on, having been deprived of them before. In that situation, I remained in the dungeon until the 25th of Feb. 1817, nearly 5 months, when Commodore Taylor appeared off the Moro, with his squadron, sent a letter to the Governor demanding me and my crew, in exchange for prisoners he had on board—the Governor was a little alarmed at the appearance of this squadron, and immediately ordered me out of irons—then hand-cuffed me, and 11 others of my crew, and put us on the march for this place, under strong guard, the most of us bare foot, and only allowed sufficient food to keep life in us, and nothing more—in this situation I was compelled to march two hundred and fifty leagues, which took us forty six days to complete it. We were obliged to use every exertion to reach here, as the Governor's order to the officer of the guard was in case of any of us giving out, so that we could not reach this, to cut off his head, and bring it here in a basket, to shew that he had not made his escape. We all, however, arrived here on the 12th of April—I was in a most dreadful situation—my feet were to that degree, that they were nearly round—my toes nails came out—and the vermin on the remnant of the shirt and trousers I had on, nearly devoured me—my beard, six months and a half growing, as I never was allowed to shave or cut my beard from the time I was taken until I arrived in this prison; therefore, I will leave you to judge what a figure I cut, I was very near dead—so far gone, that I partly lost my senses—but by the attention of some of the prisoners, & the assistance of some masters of vessels of my acquaintance, I recovered again in part—I still remain feeble, owing to the horrid living we are obliged to put up with—all the allowance I get, is, one ounce of bread and one ounce of beef for 24 hours—we are allowed some damaged rice and beans boiled together, but I make no use of them—I cannot eat them, therefore I am obliged to support myself, or starve—the most of the prisoners make out to live by their work—a man must work attentively to earn 12 1/2 cents per day—some have starved to death.

"Many people, no doubt, censure me for being taken in arms against the Spaniards—but they are ignorant as to the provocation I had which induced me to take arms against them, I had been defamed, and cruelly injured by them. I will give you a small sketch—in the time of the late War between G. Britain and America, I purchased a brig; a Spanish merchant, now residing in Havana, procured Spanish papers for her, and lent his name to them, for which he charged me upwards of seven hundred dollars—he also procured a captain, a friend of his, who also resided at Havana; the first voyage he made, was from America, to St. Jago de Cuba, where he, by gambling and other misconduct, sacrificed vessel and cargo—the latter amounting to 25,000 dollars. As soon as the news reached me in America, I took passage for that place, but was captured on my way, which prolonged the time for several months—when I reached Cuba, the captain had absconded considerably in debt, he made the best of his way for Havana—

they endeavored to make me pay his debts, but did not succeed—but I lost vessel and cargo, time, trouble and expence. I had met with a similar loss not long before, of \$10,000—these losses took my last dollar from me, which I had toiled hard for—and having no other way of getting any redress, I purchased a part of a small privateer—I took two prizes, but lost both, and the privateer.

"I have thus given you a small sketch of my misfortunes, which have been the means of bringing me here. I have done it, to do away any prejudice you might entertain against me, for being what is termed a privateersman. I never robbed or plundered any one; nor even overhauled any vessel but Spaniards. I had been but a few days out, had made two captures, one a Guineaman, I stood close into the Moro, off St. Jago, for the purpose of ransoming her; a large vessel of war being there, ready for sea, came out, and sailing faster than us, captured my privateer after a smart action, together with both prizes—where with I lost everything I possessed. I have already stated what followed."

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

This well known Establishment is large and commodious, situated in the Town of Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Rue, and is allowed to be equal to any stand for a House of Entertainment, on the Eastern Shore. Attached to this Establishment is a large Garden, Ice-house, Carriage House, Stables, &c. &c.—To an approved Tenant the terms will be very accommodating.

JAMES WILSON, Jr.

Easton, August 9—

More New Goods.

CLARK & GREEN.

Have just received from Baltimore, and are now opening a further supply of

NEW GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Handsome Calicoes	Half bleached Irish
Cambric Muslins	Sheetings
Book do	White Petticoats
Long Lawns	Common India Muslins
Linen Cambric handkerchiefs	Fine Baftas and Gurnahs
Nice Black Italian	Bleach'd and brown
Latestrings	Domestic Shirting
Black Senchaws	Muslins
Mens' and Womens'	Domestic Plaid and
Cotton Hosiery	Stripes
Ladies Kid Gloves	Fine White Gauze
Millinet	Flannel
Black Galleons	
Table Diapers	

ALSO,

Sugars, Coffee, Whiskey, Rum, Tobacco, Segars, &c. which, in addition to their former stock makes their assortment of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and LIQUORS**, at this time, very complete, and will be sold very cheap for Cash or exchanged for the following articles at fair prices, viz. Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Feathers, Hags, Bacon, &c. They also continue to receive for Goods notes of the City Bank of Baltimore at par.

August 9

Lost,

At the Tangier's Camp Meeting, a dark red Trunk, containing wearing apparel, &c. no articles marked except a pair of Stockings and 2 Towels—the principal articles were ladies clothes—it is supposed to have been put on board the wrong vessel through mistake—Whoever will give information to the subscriber, or leave it with Mr. James Hooper, Merchant, Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, shall be suitably rewarded.

CHARLES RAY.

Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1819.

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The subscriber takes the liberty of informing the citizens of the Eastern Shore, that he has opened a Cabinet Ware-Room in Easton, in part of the building of Mr. Thomas P. Smith, next door to the Post-Office, and opposite the Union Tavern, where he intends keeping a supply of ready made furniture, and will make any article in his line agreeably to order, all his materials are well seasoned and of the first quality.

He has now on hand, Sideboard, Bureaus, Tables, Wash Stands, High and Low post Bedssteads of Mahogany, Curled Maple and Poplar, and a handsome and complete assortment of plain and fashionable Windsor Chairs, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS MECONEKIN.

Easton Aug. 16—3w

Notice.

The subscriber wishes to Hire for the next year, five or six men hands, liberal wages will be given. Letters addressed to me by mail, will be attended to.

JAMES TILGHMAN, Jr.

Bay Side, August 23—4w

Henry Willis

Being desirous of winding up his business, requests all persons who are indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts without delay.

Boots & Shoes.

The Subscriber intends keeping as usual a complete assortment of **BOOTS & SHOES**, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash only.

HENRY WILLIS.

July 26—1f

Malt Liquors.

To the Lovers of Malt Liquors, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The Subscribers have just commenced a Wholesale and Retail Bottling Establishment, in one of Mr. Groom's cellars, opposite the Easton Bank, they have on hand, and will always keep an assortment of the best

MALT LIQUORS AND CIDER.
That can be selected from the most noted Breweries in the United States, and from their experience both in selecting and preparing their Liquors for bottling, they flatter themselves, the quality will be found second to none in America. Taverns, Stores and Private Families, can be supplied on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.

CARMICHAEL & MUR.

April 26

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:
Daniel Stewart an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the gaol of said county was forthwith discharged—And I do thereupon direct that the said Daniel Stewart give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge, as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term, of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge.

Given under my hand this 15th day of February 1819.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 19—3m.

Just Received, and For Sale by

Clark & Green,

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

2500 yds. domestic power-loom cotton Shirtings.
1000 yds. undressed brown Irish Linens
1000 yds. low priced Osnaburgs
300 yds. steam-loom sheeting Linens
1000 wt. of Philadelphia Cut Nails
10 doz. Reading Wool Hats, and
60 nests Cypress Wood Ware.

On Hand, at Retail—

CORN, OATS, MEAL, FLOUR & BRAN.

Easton, Aug. 30—

To be Rented.

That handsome Brick House and premises in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, & fronting Goldsborough Street; the dwelling part exclusive of the Store and Counting Rooms consists of eight apartments, six of which have fine places; also a good Kitchen and two rooms above, with convenient out-buildings; the situation either as a Stand for Business or as a pleasant situation for a family, is equal to any in the Town, it may be had with or without the Store-Room—for terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

April 12

MARYLAND.

Somerset County, to wit:

Levin McGrath an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the said state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, of his confinement in the gaol of said county, he was forthwith discharged—And I do hereupon direct that the said Levin McGrath give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Shore Intelligencer of Easton, three months previously to the first Saturday of the ensuing November term, for the county aforesaid, and that he likewise cause copies of this order to be set up at the Court House door of said county and at one of the Taverns in Princess Anne, and that he be and appear on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 31st day of July Anno Domini 1819.

A true copy,

DANIEL BALLARD.

Test, August 23

TO THE CITIZENS AND VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,
Being selected and nominated, at the Meeting held at the Court House in Easton, on the 10th inst. as a suitable person to represent you in the next General Assembly, I beg leave to offer myself to you as a Candidate. Should I be so far honored by your suffrages as to be elected, I shall endeavor to do my duty, as one of your representatives, honestly and faithfully.

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 23

For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a pair of Young Ginnies, and neither of them exceed eight years of age, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or in exchange for a good work horse, any person wishing to purchase can view the property by calling at the subscribers house, living near Cambridge, in Dorchester County.

FRANCIS A. AIREY.

Dorchester County, Aug. 30—3w.

To Rent

For the Ensuing Year,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz.
The Corner Room and Cellar of Tenement No. 1, lately occupied by Messrs. Morrell & Lombard as a Store, which is well finished and a first rate stand for that purpose.

ALSO,

The Front and Back Rooms and Cellar of Tenement No. 3, now occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valliant, as a Shoe Store, which is also a good stand, and well suited for a small store or shop of any kind—

LIKEWISE,

The small House at the West end of the Easton Hotel, which will answer either for an Attorney, Physician, or Magistrate's office. Possession of the first and last can be had immediately, & of the other at the beginning of next year—For terms apply to

SAMUEL GROOM.

Sept. 6—1f

Perfumery, &c.

JOSEPH CHAIN—Hair Dresser.

Has just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of

PERFUMERY,
PATENT HAIR-BRUSHES,
ELEGANT CANE WALKING STICKS, &c.
PATENT GRAY-TIFFENERS.

Which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, at his Shop opposite the Easton Hotel.

Easton, July 19.



THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis & Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats to arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, Aug. 30—1f.

CHESTER RIVER BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given, that the books will be opened by the Commissioners, to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Chester Bridge Company on Monday the 11th day of October next, at Chester Town and George Town Cross Roads, in Kent county, & at Centerville and Church Hill, in Queen Anne's county and will continue open as the law requires. The Stock will be divided into eight hundred shares and subscribers will be required to pay on each share the sum of one dollar, at the time of subscribing and four dollars in two months thereafter.

JAS. BROWN, Pres. pro tem.

J. NICHOLS, Sec'y.

Chester-Town, August 16, 1818.

Louis Pese,

PAINTER AND DRAWING-Master

Has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity; that he proposes to teach Drawing and Painting, in water colours. In the Academies his terms will be \$10 per quarter, private lessons \$12, half paid in advance—he pledges himself to pay the strictest attention, and to use every effort to effectuate their improvement in this elegant accomplishment. He resides near the Protestant Church.

June 28—

Notice.

UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

The Stockholders in this Company are requested to attend a general meeting, to be held at their Warehouse, No. 152 Market street, on MONDAY, the 11th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. By order

R. MILLER, Jr. Prest.

Aug. 16—3w
[The Editors of the Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light, Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, and Easton Gazette, will insert the above for eight weeks, and forward their accounts to the President.]

Mr. Sheffer

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a Boarding House in Easton, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Bell, for the accommodation of Gentlemen by the day, week, or month. Gentlemen from the country can also be accommodated on Tuesdays or other days, with dinners or other meals, at the shortest notice.

N. B. His stables are in fine condition, and will receive horses by the day, week or month May 17.

Sheriff's Notice.

The Sheriff requests all persons indebted for officers fees, to settle the same without delay, no indulgence can be given. The deputies are instructed to call once on every man for his fees; on the second call, if the same are not paid off, execution will immediately follow without respect to persons. The Sheriff is by law compelled to complete his collection by the twentieth of October.

Sept. 6—3w.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Talbot county.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Isaac Jenkinson, use of Harden & Gason, & 3 fieri facias, at the suit of John Higgins, use of Matthew Higgins, also one at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Baynard and Duckenson, and the other at the suit of William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, against William K. Austin, Will be sold on Tuesday, the 28th of September, inst. on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him, the said Austin, of, in and to, a house and lot in the town of Easton; also, one leased for unimproved, 6 beds and Furniture, 12 Chairs, 3 Circular Tables, one desk, and one Cuv. Sold to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of the aforesaid writ.

Sept 6—1f

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against Harrison Thadway, will be sold on Tuesday the 14th of September, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Thadway, of, in and to, several tracts or parts of tracts of land called "Huttedway's Addition"—also part of a tract of land called "Lancaster"—and a tract of land called "Larkey"—situate, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, & on the north side of Harris's creek. The metes and bounds for the several tracts or parts of tracts of land will fully appear by a reference to the original grants for said lands, by the quantity of land more or less, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

Sept 6—1f

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

August 23—4w

Seasonable Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH
CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S-WARE,
GROCERIES, &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash; his friends and customers are invited to call and view his assortment.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND.

Easton, May 17th

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edicard Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the 18th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD AULD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers & Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper banded, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve bunks, and two state rooms with eight bunks, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them he has parted with his sloop, the General Benson, and has furnished himself with a New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, to fill her place, to be commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, (having himself taken the command of the Steam-Boat Maryland,) in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, solicits a continuance of their favours—The Jane and Mary, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.

C. V.

June 7

Auctioneer.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

In that Large and Commodious Store-house, in Washington street, next door to Mr. Lambert Clayland's store, where Goods of every description will be thankfully received, and disposed of to the best advantage.

SOLOMON BARBOOT.

Days of Sale—Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Easton, April 12—

Notice.

We the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Honorable Court of Talbot County, to value the real estate of Matthew Jenkins, late of Talbot County deceased; The representatives of said deceased are requested to take notice, that we shall meet on the Land of said Matthew Jenkins, deceased, on the 21st October next.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

ANTHONY BOSS.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

Sept. 6—

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB

RACES.

Will be Run for on Wednesday the 6th day of October—The first day, Jockey Club Purse of the whole subscription of the members, the Four Mile Heats.

On Thursday the 7th day of October, the Town's Purse, of all the Subscription money, for that Purse, with ten percent entrance by members, and twenty per cent entrance by gentlemen not members, to be added to the Purse, the Three Mile Heats.

On Friday the Jockey Club Catts Purse of all the Gate money of the three days, the Two Mile Heats.

JESSE SHEFFER, Sec'y.

Easton, August 23—1f.

Notice.

The Subscriber intending to leave the County in a short time, and being desirous to bring his business to a close as soon as possible, takes this opportunity to give notice to all persons indebted to the late firm of Chamberlaine & Moffatt, or to the

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1819.

NO. 93

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY 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.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Enquirer.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.
BOURBONVILLE, July 26, 1819.

Sir—Wheat being the staple of the finest portions of the earth, whatever materially concerns its cultivation is interesting to mankind. Any attempt to communicate information upon this interesting subject, however abortive it may be, will, in regard to the motive in which it originates, be favorably received. A judicious collation of the results of different experiments—results which it becomes every farmer to make public, if attended with any peculiarity, leaving if pernicious, as a warning, or, if beneficial, inviting to an imitation, will finally place within the reach of all the best system of cultivation. Influenced by these impressions, I take the liberty of communicating to you the results of some experiments I have been making, as also the reflections to which they have given rise.

The two principal enemies to wheat are the Hessian fly and the smut. The discovery of a preventive to their pernicious effects would be of lasting benefit to human kind. It has been pursued with an eagerness in proportion to its importance, but, unhappily, as yet, not with a corresponding success. I have endeavored to contribute my mite in this laudable undertaking, and herewith present you with the result.

First of the Hessian fly.—It first appeared in this section of the country, in 98. The crops being materially affected, we profited by the suggestion of our northern neighbors, among whom it had been destructive for several preceding years, and postponed seeding from the 20th August to the beginning of October. The result of this was to expose that which was sown last to the effects of the frost in winter, and the fly in spring; and hence partial, and sometimes, indeed, a total loss ensued. A powerful apprehension began to prevail, that the fly was a calamity without remedy. This was at length mitigated, by a rumor that a wheat had been found which was fly-proof. Mr. C. Hutton, of Albemarle, brought, some years past, a very small parcel of wheat, which, on account of its qualities, he called Columbian, (but which is more generally known as Lawler,) from his friends in Fauquier. This wheat he asserted, from actual experiment, resisted the fly. Anxious to test its truth, I procured 20 lbs in the autumn of 1815, two of which I sowed in my garden, and eighteen in my corn land, about the middle of October. Both were exempt from the fly, while my other wheat was partially effected. The product of 2 lbs sown in the garden was 54½ lbs—that in the corn field 239 lbs weighing 63 to the bushel. The whole produce (being about five bushels) was sown on tobacco, and in the autumn of 1816; product about 110 bushels. This wheat was near the middle of a field containing about 100 acres. All besides the Lawler wheat, which was uninjured by the fly, was almost utterly destroyed, not producing above three bushels to the acre. The crop of 1817 was in a good degree destroyed by the fly. The successful experiments with the fly-proof wheat, with the serious loss in the crop of 1817, induced me to purchase one hundred and fifty bushels of the Lawler, which, with my own, made 260 bushels, I resolved to commence seeding early in September, with the Lawler, and to continue it till the last of September; then sow the ordinary kind, and finish with the Lawler; hoping thereby to guard against the effects of the fly as well in the autumn as in the spring. The crop of 1818 was generally exempt from the fly; the Lawler wheat which was sown early produced a fine crop—the late sowing, a very indifferent one, being somewhat rusted, as well as affected with the smut, in some degree. I resolved to bring to actual experiment its relative capacity with other wheat, to resist the fly. To that end, I caused equal quantities of the Lawler and early wheat to be sown, on the 27th August, 1817, in a piece of land cultivated in the Indian pea, under circumstances every way equal. The result was the entire destruction of the early wheat by the fly; while the Lawler wheat was so far exempt from its ravages as to bring a good crop. Emboldened by this experiment, I commenced seeding, the last autumn, about the first of September. As my tobacco crop was late and we were at that time finishing its culture, I caused some thirty acres to be sown in the Lawler wheat. The product is superior to any crop I have seen. Although the fly appeared in the wheat, both in the sowing of 17 and 18, yet it survived the attack without any apparent loss.

As yet, therefore, the results of all my experiments justify me in saying, that it is, substantially, able to contend with this formidable enemy to other wheats. Any attempt to account, by a satisfactory hypothesis, for this quality, is entirely apart from my purpose, and therefore will not be made. The staple of this wheat is inferior to none; its relative productiveness (though there be a popular opinion to the contrary) is unquestionable, as far as my experiments go; but there are other objections, of a serious kind, which lie against it—it is a later wheat than the purple straw, or bearded, by a week; it will therefore not abide being sown late, as it exposes it to the rust. It has a strong disposition to the smut; and I fear it is liable to what is called, by some, the sedge, by others the studs; of this, however, I am far from being satisfied. My suspicion was excited by a few marked spots, of a very limited extent, (a few yards square only,) for which I could no otherwise very satisfactorily account.

On smut in wheat, I will now lay before the Society my experiments, and their results. The first case of smut which I discovered was in the spring of '16 in the early wheat, which induced me to examine my crop more minutely; and it resulted in discovering it, in small quantities, in every kind I cultivated, viz. the Lawler, the bearded, and the purple straw. In '17 the disease had greatly increased, and made it necessary that resort should be had to some preventive, if, indeed, any existed. Profiting by the suggestions of the best tracts within my reach on agriculture, I availed myself (believing it the most effectual remedy) of a change of seed, as far as practicable. I applied to a neighbor who adjoins me, and who to this day has never had a head of smutty wheat on his estate, for bearded wheat; which, with that of my own seed, I subjected to the following process: I prepared a vessel containing 20 gallons, in the shape of a half hoghead, and filling it two thirds with water, which I saturated with salt; then, pouring the grain gradually in, the imperfect grains, with some cockle and grains of smut unbroken, were seen swimming on the surface; these I caused to be taken off by a sieve, so as to save the water. I caused it then to be stirred as long as any thing would rise to the surface. The wheat was then taken out and spread on the barn floor. At the moment I commenced washing my wheat, I caused unslacked lime, in the proportion of a gallon of lime to a bushel of wheat, to be placed also on the barn floor, which was then slacked, and when three or four bushels of wheat had been cleansed, the lime was found to be sufficiently cool to be applied to the wheat; which was then mixed with a weeding hoe. I then superadded a peck of plaster to each bushel, and proceeded immediately to sowing it. The general result has been an exemption from the smut, except in very small quantities, whenever I have pursued this course, as well in wheat growing from my own seed as from that procured from my neighbor. The last autumn I made a great variety of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining which of the means resorted to was the most effectual antidote, and with the further view of ascertaining some of the characteristics of this disease.

1. I sowed one seventh of an acre in Lawler wheat on the 13th September, as far as I could perceive, entirely exempt from the smut, except five grains, which I rubbed in smut. The whole, save the product of the five grains, was entirely exempt from the smut. The product of five grains full of smut, 2. On the 17th of October, I sowed some of the same kind of wheat without smut; the product save a head or two free from the smut. 3. I sowed the same wheat covered with smut; product excessively smutty. 4. I sowed the same wheat with smut, salt, lime, and plaster; product smutty. 5. I sowed the same wheat with smut and plaster; product smutty. 6. I sowed the same wheat with smut and lime; product exempt from the smut, with the exception of one head, or at most two. In addition to this in a fallow of 120 acres, the whole except an acre or about that quantity, was sowed, limed and plastered as detailed above; the whole substantially exempt (except the acre) from the smut, while that showed a proportion of one tenth of smutted wheat. The conclusion I deduce from these facts is, that although the quick lime is not a sovereign remedy yet it approaches it. That the salt had no such effect; but is nevertheless useful in cleansing the seed wheat. Therefore, I am warranted in recommending the process I have pursued as well worthy of imitation. I think it material to state, that I apprehend from my observations, that this process is in unimpaired weather at the time of seeding rather unfriendly to its vegetation if sown shallow. Instead of harrowing, I would recommend ploughing it in, unless the weather be favorable.

These hints, which I respectfully offer to the society, if attended with no other advantages, may attract the attention of some of the more intelligent members to the interesting subject, upon which they

are offered—and thereby eventually produce beneficial discoveries.

Accept assurances of my respect,
JAS. BARBOUR.

Peter Minor, Esq. Secretary
of the Agricultural Society
of Albemarle.

*This experiment was accidental. Two experiments intended to be separate and distinct were confounded. The salted wheat was not limed—and vice versa.

EXTRAORDINARY VISITATION.

A letter from Green Bay, Michigan Territory, to a gentleman in this city dated July 19, 1819, gives the following very curious account of the visitation of that country by clouds of insects which will bear a comparison with the swarms which heretofore darkened the air of Egypt in their flight:

"Within the last four or five days the fly has appeared—a non-descript perhaps in natural history—and covered the face of the whole earth, obscuring the sun, moon, and stars. I write literally, and without the least exaggeration. The heavens are darkened by them, as in a densely cloudy day; as far as the eye can discern, they fill the air, in every direction, as closely as a thick swarm of bees. Corn-fields, &c. are prostrated with the clouds that settle upon them; trees are covered, and the branches bent and broken down.

The barracks and buildings in the vicinity, at the end sides not exposed to the sun, are entirely black, the insects, piled one upon another. These creatures, with their feelers, that protrude from head and tail, are about 3 inches in length, slough their skins, daily, it is said, by the inhabitants here; and, in performing this operation, & in dying by millions every hour, infected the atmosphere so that it becomes unfit to breathe. Cattle, swine and Indians, are said to feed and fatten upon them.

The Frenchmen call them *musquito-hawks*, because they make their appearance when mosquitos are most numerous, and, as is supposed, prey upon, and drive them away.—The flies themselves remain but six or seven days."—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.

VAUXHALL BALLOON.

We have felt it our duty to ascertain with as much accuracy as possible all the facts connected with the riot at Vauxhall. Many of them fell under our own immediate observation last evening and this morning, and some of the most important facts came out last night in evidence before Alderman Badger, who committed four men for being concerned in the riot. Three of them are citizens of Philadelphia, and one of them a citizen of the district of Southwark. The names of the Philadelphians are before us. Two of them are very young and very respectable, and therefore we decline the publication of their names. Two young men were also committed by the mayor. None of them are "Irishmen."

It will be remembered that in the advertisement of M. Michel, it was stated, that "between 3 and 4 o'clock," he would cause the parachute to be attached to the balloon, &c." No precise time was fixed for the ascent, but from the above sentence a general belief prevailed, that, at that time the balloon would ascend. About a quarter after 2, we were in Vauxhall garden. The balloon at that time lay on the ground, and was not inflated to more than the size of a hoghead. It went on gradually but slowly extending its sides until a little before six o'clock, when M. Michel had the parachute, &c. attached to the balloon; it was believed to have sufficient buoyancy to answer all the purposes contemplated, and M. Michel was shaking hands with his friends preparatory to his stepping into the car. At this time much impatience was manifested by the crowd who were outside the fence of the garden. The people on the inside were quiet, attentive and anxious. We speak more especially of those assembled round the balloon.—As a mean of inspiring hope, and thus keeping quiet the crowd without, those who were in the garden repeatedly clapped and cheered. This had a partial effect, but somewhere about a quarter after 6, stones, some of a large size, were flung from without at the balloon. The stones fell among the crowd. Just as the balloon was, in somewhat of a hurry, cut loose, we saw a very large stone strike and rend the balloon. The balloon ascended but a few feet, when it fell; the stones now poured in faster, and the noise greatly increased.

Just at the time this scene was passing, at the S. W. corner of the garden, a still more serious scene was presented at the N. W. corner. There a boy having climbed on to the top of the fence, was struck with a stick by one of the men employed to prevent a forcible entry into the garden. It will be recollected that a dollar was paid by every person who entered the garden, in order to remunerate M. Michel the heavy expense he had incurred. The boy was struck with such force, that he immediately fell to the ground. He was picked

up bloody and speechless. The blow by which he was struck down, was given in view of thousands. A sensation of indignation and horror thrilled through the crowd. The women shrieked and the men swore. It was then passed through the crowd that the boy was killed. Horror was quickly converted into rage, and a cry of vengeance was no sooner uttered by one voice, than it was re-echoed by thousands.

The large flag staff before the door was torn down and used as a battering ram against the fence at the place from which the boy had been knocked down. The fence in many places was soon levelled. The crowd rushed through the breaches, and a mad spirit of destruction was infused by a few young men. The bar in which was a large supply of wines and spiritous liquors was torn down. Many drunk the liquors. This was adding fuel to the fire. Every consideration of self respect or regard for the peaceful character of Philadelphia was given to the wings of the winds. The balloon, parachute, &c. were torn into ribbonds—the ornaments, fences, lamps, &c. were broken up; the shrubs were many of them destroyed; and at length the idea of setting fire to the Pavilion was whispered; and no sooner suggested than carried into operation.—"Each seized a torch eager to destroy," and about 9 o'clock that beautiful building was burnt down. At six o'clock this morning we saw hundreds of people mourning over the ruins to which perhaps many of them had contributed. It is probable from the evidence given before Alderman Badger that the whole number of persons actively engaged in the riot never amounted to one hundred.

We have taken much pains to ascertain whether the boy knocked down off the fence at Vauxhall is, or is not dead. The result of our enquiries is, that the boy is still alive and likely to live.

From the Union of this morning.

"A mobbing spirit has not been a characteristic of Philadelphia; and it is with heart felt regret we publish that so disgraceful a riot has occurred. But a principal part of the mob were Irishmen (we are told) recently come amongst us, who were disappointed in not finding dollars in the streets and were ripe for vengeance in any shape."

The citizens of Philadelphia have but one feeling, that of deep regret, on the subject of the disgraceful riot which took place last evening, and we trust that that feeling will not only lead to the prosecution conviction & punishment of the principal rioters, but to a liberal subscription to indemnify the heavy and ruinous losses of Mr. Magner, and to enable the proprietor of the garden to rebuild the pavilion and put the garden in repair. This is due to the character of the city, and this we trust and hope will be done.

We do not wish to give way to the indignant feelings excited by the above paragraph, but we should be wanting in duty to ourselves and in justice to a respectable and greatly injured portion of the community, if we were to pass it over in silence. The editor of the Union is not satisfied with pointing out "Irishmen" as the principal instigators and perpetrators of this daring and disgraceful riot, but he attributes to them the most brutal ignorance, the worst motives, and the most depraved dispositions—Others may have been moved by feelings of strong indignation in the belief that a helpless child was cruelly murdered but the "Irishmen" were "ripe for vengeance in any shape," because they had been disappointed in "not finding dollars in the streets." A fear of exciting feelings which we should exceedingly regret to excite, induces us to close these remarks by the expression of a hope that the editor of the Union on cool reflection, will see the injustice of what he has written, and do what in such a case it becomes a man of honor to do, to apologize for the libel he has published.

We have just received (12 o'clock) the following card.

Union Office, Sept. 9.

This morning we stated we had learnt the principal part of those who composed the mob last night were Irishmen. We since find that they were boys belonging to the city of from 14 to 18 years of age, and that none were Irishmen.

This ought to be corrected, for it was wrong that the blame should fall upon those to whom it does not belong; and we avail ourselves of the liberality of the editors of the afternoon's papers to correct it early.

Editors of the Union.

To Cleanse the Teeth and improve the Breath.

To 4 ounces of fresh prepared lime water, add 1 drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with this water morning and evening, before breakfast and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar on the teeth, and remove the offensive smell arising from those that are decayed.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Latest foreign intelligence received by the way of New-York, per the ship Amity, From the New-York Evening Post of the 9th instant.

2 o'clock.—The August Packet ship Amity, Maxwell, is below, from Liverpool, with dry goods, and 42 passengers, to Isaac Wright & Son. She is now in sight, coming up.

P. S. Amity just come up. Cotton advanced.

Our London dates are to the 29th of July inclusive—Liverpool to the 1st of August.

The Athens, Webb, from Liverpool to this port, put into Cork, leaky, on the 25d July.

The Savannah Steam-Ship, capt. Rodgers, sailed from Liverpool on the 25d July, for St. Petersburg.

London, July 29.

Letters from Madrid, dated the 10th inst. mentions, that Don Louis Onis, the late Spanish envoy in the United States, the negotiator of the Florida Treaty, and the expected successor of Casa Irujo, had been arrested in Valladolid, where, it will be remembered, he had received orders to stop, on his way from Paris to the capital. Casa Irujo had been conveyed a prisoner from Avila, to the convent of Miraval, which, we believe, is situated in a secluded spot, not far from Avila.

Three judges, under the immediate superintendence of the king, have been commissioned to investigate the charges brought against both Trufo and Ferdinand seems determined to make an attempt to exculpate himself, at least as far as the public is concerned, from any blame in the Florida transaction.

A letter from Cadiz, dated 6th July, mentions, that 12 sail of transports, with troops for the West Indies, were ordered to sail, viz. 6 French vessels, 2 Russian, 2 Spanish, and 2 English. Their destination was kept a profound secret; though it was given out they were intended for Havana, in consequence of the misunderstanding respecting the Florida Treaty. This body of men has been detached from the grand expedition, which it was thought could not sail before September.

Letters received from Gibraltar, dated 9th inst. state that an alarming revolution had broken out at Cadiz. The troops had refused to embark for South America. Gen. O'Donnel, the commander-in-chief, was at the head of the insurrection. The troops were on their march for Madrid. Gen. Don had received the particulars at Gibraltar, by express from Cadiz.

Mr. Hase, from the bank of England, has just now, (one o'clock) made a communication to the Stock Exchange, that the bank of England decline taking in the annuity, that is, that they will not pay the future instalments on being allowed 5 per cent. interest for the advance. Great fluctuations are expected.

From the New-York Evening Post of the 10th inst.

FOREIGN NEWS.

On a re-perusal of our London papers, brought yesterday by the Packet Amity, we discovered nothing very important as regards this country.

A refractory spirit continues to shew itself throughout the manufacturing districts in Great Britain. At Manchester, a meeting of the magistrates was held on the 24th of July, calling upon the peaceable inhabitants to form themselves into voluntary associations, and to furnish themselves with arms to act as occasion may require. It was stated at the meeting, that there was not only a disturbed spirit existing among the disaffected, but there were preparations making for offensive measures. The grand meeting of the reformers, which was to have taken place at Manchester on the 2d August, is postponed to the 9th of that month.

One thousand stand of arms with a proportionate quantity of ammunition has been forwarded to Manchester for the armed association in that town.

Gen. Sarrazin, has been tried before the assize Court at Paris, for bigamy, found guilty of the crime, and sentenced to ten years hard labor, the punishment of the pillory, and damages to the plaintiff, to the amount of 40,000 francs.—The plaintiff was Miss Georgina Maria Hutchinson, an English lady whom the general married in London in 1813.

A coal mine exploded near New-Castle-on-Tyne, on the 20th July, by which accident 40 persons lost their lives. Had the explosion happened an hour later, about one hundred people must have perished. The disaster is attributed to negligence in managing the safety lamps.

Liverpool, July 31.

The discontents and disturbances in this and the neighboring counties having begun at length, to assume a very serious aspect, a general meeting of the magistrates of Lancashire and Cheshire, of all political parties, has been held at the New Bailey, in Manchester, to take into consideration the alarming appearances which have lately been manifested. Measures of this kind are now, indeed, become absolutely necessary.

By a fire at Amsterdam, on the 13th

inst. eleven warehouses were destroyed, and 14 persons lost their lives.

GRANAZAR, July 2.
The disputes between the British officers, and those of the American Squadron, have been amicably adjusted. Notwithstanding, however, all the precautions and rigid orders, as well on the part of Gen. Don as the American commodore, a second meeting was arranged & took place at the river Pulmone, a short distance from Algiers, between Captain Johnson, of the 64th regiment, and Lieutenant Stockton, of the Erie. Captain Girdlestone was the friend of Captain Johnson, and Mr. Bourne, purser of the Erie, the friend of Mr. Stockton. Some disagreement took place as to the mode of firing which produced an animated discussion among the parties, but fortunately Captain Girdlestone succeeded in making the combatants sensible that they had on a previous occasion sufficiently demonstrated their courage, & done all that was necessary on the point of honor, consequently their existed no necessity at that moment for a sanguinary contest, and he therefore proposed, that in place of continuing the discussion as to the mode of firing, they should discuss the causes of the dispute, & endeavor to settle it in amicable as well as honorable manner. Mr. Bourne assented to the proposal, and finally Captain Girdlestone convinced his friend Captain Johnson of the propriety of making an apology, which being made the parties shook hands, and thus has terminated an affair which has excited here no common anxiety, because from the well known characters of all the individuals concerned, a fatal result was generally anticipated; and perhaps it was entirely owing to the intervention of Capt. Girdlestone, that the affair was thus arranged. This proves how much depends on the conduct of seconds on those occasions, because had Captain G. been governed by the ordinary rules among duellists, he would have considered it too late to attempt accommodation after the parties had got to the ground of combat.

A curious circumstance arose out of this affair. The American officers, fearing some interruption on the part of the Spanish authorities, caused a boat's crew, well armed, to attend them to the place of meeting. A Spanish guard immediately appeared, threatening to seize all the parties. The sailors rushed on the guard, took away their arms, and kept them under an arrest until the whole business was closed.

The Governor of Algiers, it appears, is in a great rage at the conduct of his guard, and much exasperated against the Americans for having committed what he calls an unpardonable insult to the government of Spain. The plain matter of fact, however, is that we all laugh at the affair, & consider it merely a very natural frolic for sailors to perform.

The American ship of war Hornet, which has been waiting so long at Cadiz, for the final answer of Ferdinand, on the subject of the treaty, has been sent back to the United States by the American minister at Madrid. He conceived it unnecessary to detain her any longer, having discovered that Ferdinand had resolved on giving no final answer until the 26th of August, which is the period prescribed for the ratification of the treaty. Although many opinions are given on this subject, and heavy bets are laid that the treaty will or will not be ratified, yet I apprehend the American minister already knows the real determination of the Spanish Cabinet, & has transmitted by the Hornet the necessary information to his government. The intrigues of the Spanish cabinet have never been conducted with that profound secrecy which some other nations in Europe have known how to preserve. You may be certain, however, that the American minister has had little trouble to find out the real designs of the Spanish cabinet; and perhaps he has likewise found out the real causes why the treaty has not yet been ratified.

From the Commercial Advertiser.
LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.
By the Packet ship *Amity*, Captain Maxwell, which arrived this day at half past one o'clock, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their correspondents, London papers to the 20th, of July, Lloyd's Lists to the 27th, and Liverpool papers to the 31st, all inclusive. As much of their contents as our time would permit, we have given below.

Our latest Liverpool paper, states that Walter Scott is confined to his bed by sickness.

Our papers are much occupied with accounts of popular meetings, and of the discontent and disturbances in various counties.—A constable of Stockport, by the name of Birch, who had arrested a Mr. Harrison—was attacked in the street by three men, one of whom fired a pistol at his breast, & dangerously wounded him. Lord Sidmouth has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of four hundred pounds for the apprehension of the 3-300 for the person who fired the pistol, and 50 for each of the others.—One of the three named, Bruce was soon arrested. Birch, at the latest date, was still living, but deranged, and not likely to survive many hours.

Harrison, after he was arrested by Birch, was permitted to go at large on giving bail, and immediately repaired to several popular meetings, and addressed the multitude. In noticing this, the Courier of the 29th July says:—“We mentioned yesterday, that Parson Harrison was at the Rochdale Meeting. This man, alluding to the atrocious attack upon Birch, described it sneeringly, ‘as a bullet having been put into a Sheriff’s officer.’—But can we wonder that the cowardly crime of assassination should lose something of its horror to an English mind, when we find wretches connected with the public press,

base enough to recommend it? This has been done for months past by the two penny writers; and we find, in the Manchester Observer, of the 24th inst. the following conclusion to an article full of sanguinary threats upon the loyal inhabitants of Manchester who have associated for the protection of the constitution:—*Should a second Oliver be discovered, it is devoutly to be wished that no time will be given for Bills of Indemnity; but that a noble Brutus will be found upon the spot, to place in such miscreant’s hands a*—”

“The logic of this is very simple. Every man who is instrumental in bringing the contrivers of treason and rebellion to justice, is an Oliver; and every Oliver is to ‘have a dagger placed in his miscreant heart!’—These are the doctrines of the Reformers; the tragedy at Stockport, is their practice.”

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Sept. 11.
We have good reason to believe, that the Executive have very little if any expectation of the ratification of the Spanish treaty, and that measures are in train to meet the contingency of its rejection.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.
Captain Eldridge, of the Savannah Packet, in 38 days from Cadiz, has favored us with Madrid Gazettes to the 16th, and Cadiz to the 29th July.

Mr. Tunis, late Consul of the United States at Cadiz, came passenger in the Savannah Packet.

Prices at Cadiz, 29th July.—Flour \$8 3/4; rice \$4 25; staves \$100 per 1200; Cat wine per pipe \$56 a 37; sherry do. per qr. cask \$54; salt \$6 per last; exchange in London, 38 a 38 1/2 per peso.

An expedition of about 5,000 men left Cadiz on the 18th July, it is supposed destined for Havana. These troops were conveyed by his Majesty’s frigate Sabina, and the brig of war Ligero. The transports consisted of seven Spanish, one French, two English, and two Russian ships. The grand expedition goes on slowly, and no time is fixed for its departure. A disturbance has taken place at Port St. Mary, (where a great part of the troops are stationed) among the officers which require, the presence of the Capt. General, who on hearing of it immediately set out from Cadiz with his troops to quell it and soon after his arrival succeeded. It appears many were dissatisfied and anxious to see the Constitution again adopted. General Cruz, with a number of officers were put under arrest.

The King was at Sacardon taking the Baths, and was expected at Madrid about the 28th of July.

It was generally believed in Cadiz; the Treaty would not be ratified.

The Marquis de Casa Yrujo still remained without sentence.

Mr. Mead was at Madrid prosecuting his claims upon the Spanish government.

Don Onis it was said has reached his estate in Old Castile, and was expected at Madrid about the 28th, the day fixed for the return of the King from the Baths.

The report via London, under date of 29th July, of the arrest of Don Onis, cannot be correct. We have seen a letter from Madrid of 20th, stating his being at his Estates in Old Castile, and expected arrival in that city in a few days.

We are indebted to a friend for the following interesting extract of a letter received per the Savannah Packet:—
CADIZ, July 24.
“As to the political state of things, I consider them very critical, such as must ultimately (and when least expected) be attended with serious results, as a general disorder prevails throughout the whole Kingdom, and among all ranks of people. You will have heard no doubt of the late conspiracy in the army, encamped between Xeras Sherry and Port St. Mary’s which was unfortunately, or I should rather say, treacherously overtaken by the very man who is said to have been chief promoter thereof, General O’Donnell. He has thereby lost his popularity, both here and in the army, and I think he will be very lucky if he comes off with only that loss. It has been a most treacherous piece of business on his part, if what is said be true. Upwards of 200 officers of all ranks are under arrest in different castles; with centinels at their doors. It seems the plan was to re-establish the constitution, and was to have taken place on the 28th inst.”

“The treaty is not yet ratified, and it is a matter of doubt with many whether it will be ratified or not.”

From a late London Paper.

Another specimen of the perfection to which the cutlery trade has been brought in England, was given in July last, by Joseph Rodgers and Sons, of Sheffield—an elegant knife in miniature, containing fifty instruments, moving on twenty springs and twenty-five joints of the most exquisite workmanship, mounted in gold and mother of pearl. It employed the workman thirty days of close application, is only five eighths of an inch in length, and does not weigh five penny weight. The following articles are contained in it: 6 pen-knife blades, 2 stick knife blades, 1 grafting blade, 1 budding blade, 1 gold fruit blade, 2 pruning blades, 1 bow saw, 1 silver fruit blade, 1 double toothed saw, 1 button hook, 1 wood saw, 1 nail blade, 1 nail cleaner, 1 nail file, 1 gun lancet, 5 fleams, 1 double joint cork-screw, 1 double joint-widener, 1 double joint auger, 1 double joint timber-scribe, 1 double joint punch, 1 horse-pick, studded with gold, 2 gimblets, 1 awl, 1 chisel, 2 gouges, 1 gold six-inch rule, 1 pair gold compasses, 1 gun-pick, 1 pair tweezers, 1 pair scissors, 2 lancets, 1 gun screw, 1 leather punch, 1 gold tooth-pick, 1 needle.

From Bell’s Weekly Messenger.

TAXES, DECLINE OF COMMERCE, &c.
The new taxes have been carried through the house of commons, against a very strong

petition of the city of London, stating that the combination of trade in the metropolis was such as not to admit the imposition of further burthens; and that the proposed taxes would fall heavily upon articles already depressed in the market. But as the money must be had, and as this petition pointed out no other means in the stead of those against which it remonstrated, it was manifest that the house could give it no attention.

The petition of the city is chiefly worthy of remark, as it repeats a complaint now common with England and America—that of there being a great and most mischievous revolution in the affairs of the trading world—that of the general market, of the world having become so overstocked; that there was no longer any sale for the commodities and manufactures of England, and that the failures and distress were, in consequence, general through all the trading towns and districts of the kingdom.

It cannot be denied that this is all true, and that too much of it is owing to the imprudence and excessive speculations of these commercial men themselves. In endeavoring to push their trade, they have enlarged their stock beyond the current demand of their customers. The merchants, under their sanguine expectations of the immediate effects of peace, and of the increase of demand consequent upon the openings of South America, made immense purchases, and gave still greater future orders, or least promising to the manufacturers; and as every one was upon the same ascent, and proceeded with the same views, England poured forth such a stock upon N. and S. America, as at once to glut the market, and forcibly diminish the price of their goods beyond their prime cost at home. Hence both the foreign customer and the English merchant were confounded in the same ruin, as the bills were not honored by the consignees, the merchants in England could not on their part answer their own bills, to the manufacturers. But in this common misfortune, a mutual indulgence became necessary which in its consequences has amounted to little less than an insolvency by sufferance of all parties, each agreeing not to sue the other to a declared bankruptcy—but to balance their respective accounts in the best manner possible, in the way of a set-off of one bad debt against another.

The state of commercial dealing was moreover necessarily attended with one consequence, which deceived the public and the government, and which thereby, in a very considerable degree tended to continue the evil by continuing the delusive expectations under which it originated. This was the promising increase of receipt and public revenue exhibited by the custom-house books. It was forgotten at the moment, that the custom house, as the great toll gate of the kingdom, must necessarily increase in its receipts according to what was sent out of the kingdom; that therefore it was an excellent criterion as to the actual exportation, but that it led to no certain conclusion as to the actual sales. All the merchandise that went through the customs was necessarily rated in its usual way—and accordingly the immense exportations led to a promising increase of receipt, and an estimate of apparent value. But as this immense exportation only went forth to glut a foreign market and to be sold at less than prime cost, this receipt of the customs was in fact a more accurate measure of the public misfortune than of the general prosperity.

By the last American papers to which we have had occasion to refer in another part of our paper, we see that New-York and the other great trading towns in the United States exhibit the reverse of the medal. The face of front of this medal is England, pouring the immense resources of her industry and capital through her thousand commercial channels on the western shore of the Atlantic—the reverse is America, but supplied, but merchants not refreshed, but drowned, the merchants petitioning the legislature to shut the ports against us, and forcibly to prevent an abundance which overwhelms them.

Such, for the last three years has been the state of the commerce of England—a state which would have ruined beyond recovery any kingdom of less resources than England.

Under these circumstances, we cannot deny that the merchants have good cause to urge the state of the trade of the kingdom—but we think that they should in good part, take the blame of it to themselves. The sufferings of the manufacturers are more to be pitied, as they have been led into their error of overstocking by the merchants. By the most moderate accounts, there is, at least, two years consumption on hand beyond what ought to be kept for stock. The consequence is, in the first place, a vast reduction of price—and secondly, such a diminution of the demand for manufacturing labor as to destroy the poor laborers. Weaving the casest of all mechanic trades, and so particularly suited for the weak and infirm, will always be plentifully stocked—it almost always has been, and the wages have always been in consequence at the very lowest possible rate. It can therefore, very ill bear any of those vicissitudes which occasionally visit all trades, & all branches of mechanical employment.—Hence that sickening degree of distress in Carlisle, Nottingham, Leicester, and other places.

With reference, however, to the taxes, we must repeat, in conclusion, that we do not see how any better could have been chosen, always remembering that the money must be had.—With respect to tea, we have often wished it less in use, as we fear it abridges, rather than augments the comfort of the poor. The two or three shillings per week which their tea and sugar must cost a poor family, would certainly purchase something of more substantial nutriment, as they themselves would perhaps acknowledge, if it could be put before their eyes in the palpable opposition and comparison of 4 quarter wheat loaves on one side, and a little paper parcel of tea and sugar on the other.

From the New York National Advocate.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

One of the first duties of a citizen, is to use every effort, by precept and example, to encourage industry, and shut out want. No matter how splendid your city may be, whether shady walks, cooling fountains, marble edifices, and magnificent palaces, give tokens of opulence and ease, if your streets are crowded with beggars, and your paths haunted by mendicancy, it is a stain on the character, the economy, and the industry of its inhabitants. There are so many ways of earning a morsel of bread honestly, that want, arising from indolence, should never be tolerated; much, however, depends upon example, and he who is rich, who can live without labor, should not avail himself of his peculiar privileges, for what excuse can a poor man have, in not laboring for his support, and the support of his family, when his rich neighbor exhibits an industrious example, and all men should remember, whatever may be their situation in life, that it is ordained by Providence, that man is to live by the sweat of the brow.” It is a subject of grateful consideration for the people of this country, that our streets are not crowded with beggars; that nothing offensive to the sight, or appalling to the feelings, presents itself to the stranger; that no disgusting objects are placed in our way, to excite feelings of compassion and

acts of charity. But will this always be the case? Will not the increase of poor, by emigration, and by other causes, and particularly a want of economy, produce, in time, the evils to which I allude? I hope not, yet I fear it will; and we should prepare ourselves to meet the worst, by checking, in time, the progress of extravagance, luxury, and indolence. Reading some English papers, by a late arrival, and glancing over the mostly colored paragraphs of a London Journal the following appeal to the people occupied my attention:—

An Appeal to Public Feeling.—The Journeymen Weavers of Carlisle and neighborhood beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the following simple truths:—We are now arrived at a pitch of wretchedness and misery; such, we sincerely believe, as never existed in any country in time of profound peace, except visited by a natural famine. We are a powerful people, and yet we want strength—we are an industrious people, and yet we want bread; whatever the cause may be, we will not at this moment pretend to determine, but the effects are dreadful to be contemplated, and still more horrible to experience. Wives and children, heart broken and in rags; plunged together in helpless, almost hopeless, and, to all appearance, quite irremediable ruin. Our miserable half famished children wait, with anxious desire for their scanty morsel, and the fond mother, the last of all to complain, summoning all her resolution together, to hide the poignancy of her grief, from her disconsolate partner, her child perhaps at her breast, feebly sucking that nourishment nature almost refuses to bestow.”

This is a heart rending picture indeed, a deplorable situation, brought on by an overgrown population, heavy taxes, and the checks to commerce. But in this situation, abandoned to poverty and wretchedness, did not the rich sympathize? were not their hearts softened at this picture of misery? Oh no—they were jocund and careless, for the other side of the same newspaper, and under the head of *Minor of Fashion*, (Folly it should be) I read as follows:—

“Lady Trollop’s grand quadrille party was attended by about 300 fashionables. The decorations of the table were very splendid, the most choice fruits were served up in great abundance. The ball-room was elegantly chafed, and the dancing terminated at day break.”

“Lady Owen’s ball and supper, this evening.”

“Mrs. Baring’s assembly, this evening.”

“Mr. and Mrs. Cox have issued cards for a grand rout on Tuesday next.”

I counted not less than forty such fashionable announcements—such ostentatious displays of extravagance, and at a period when so much misery prevailed. I closed the paper—returned my spectacles to their case, with grateful feelings that it was not the follies of my country which I had been reading. Where have people buried their feelings? Where have they lost the best sympathies of the heart? Contrast this picture of misery and opulence—see the splendid saloon, the gay and richly dressed throng—see the hilarity of their aspect—mark the brilliant eyes & dazzling complexions—listen to the loud burst of music; and follow them in the mazy windings of the dance—observe the supper table groaning with luxuries and bending under its rich service of plate—see the luscious fruits and the sparkling wines—note the various jellies trembling from their moulds, and the multitude of conserves, pyramids of iced cake, and all those luxuries which fashionable folly prepares for the already sated appetite to feed upon.—From this gay picture of extravagance and wealth, cast your eyes into the street and behold that sickly group of impoverished beings, trembling in rags and shivering with the drizzling sleet—mark their half famished appearance—and as the light flashes with brilliancy from the windows of the ball room upon their spectred forms; observe that poor woman, with her starving child, casting up their timid eyes, in agony of want, upon that splendor and prodigality which they cannot reach.

Here we see the inequality of fortune and the abuse of wealth. Was it ever intended by the Divine Author of our existence, that such disparity should ever exist and be tolerated; or, admitting the necessity of various classes of society, was it ever intended that the possession of wealth should harden the heart or shut out those feelings of charity—those examples of industry and frugality, which, in the moral world, lead to happiness? Such extremes as this English paper exhibited, I trust, will never be met with in this country—for the example is pernicious: it is like the son in March, and ‘nourishes aches.’ I have always expressed myself friendly to society, and social parties—I have more than once described the joys of the family circle; but I do protest against these fashionable squeezes, against these gorging debauches, and against the useless extravagance to which they lead. Here a tall, gawky fellow, with bushy hair, whose person I do not admire, whose conversation I detest, and whose origin I know nothing of, receives an invitation to my rout because he is called a *fashionable man*—that is, he does nothing but twirl his watch chain, beat his servant, and cheat his tailor; and yet this disciple of Bond street or Broadway gobbles up my good things, devours all the delicacies and stinks off with Lynch’s best dollar Madeira under his jacket, and I never hear of the fellow again until I hear he is on the limits. Now, in sober sadness, I ask myself, my money is to be thrown away thus? Does it do credit to my hospitality? No, not at all, and I throw away, upon an indifferent person, as much as would make a poor family happy for a week. Let us never, then, imitate the follies of Europe, nor waste upon unthankful and fickle fashion, the means which a kind Providence has given us for better purposes. Encourage the poor to labor by setting them an example of industry, and if work cannot be procured, assist those, who are industriously inclined, by bestowing a portion of that wealth which is intended to comfort and support the poor.

HOWARD.

Richmond, Sept. 8.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

On Monday morning a Treasury draft on the Branch Bank of the United States was presented for payment. The clerk recollected that the same draft had been previously paid, and cancelled, and saw that it bore the marks of the cross with which all checks are stamped after they had been paid. The circumstance of course excited some suspicion—and it was immediately ascertained that this with two other treasury drafts had been made up in one of the weekly returns of September by the Cashier of this office deposited in the Post Office, and forwarded to the mother Bank in Philadelphia. The returns of that week had not been received at the mother Bank.

The presenter of the draft, who gave out his name to be John Crocker, or Dockard, was carried before the Chief Justice, to account for the way in which he had come by this draft.—He stated that he

had obtained it from a man of the name of Webb, on Saturday last in this city.

He was ordered into custody, not being able to obtain bail. On his way to the jail, he pointed to the officer, a man who was standing at the house, formerly called the Bell Tavern, saying that that man was Webb. Webb was also taken into custody, & committed to jail. On searching his person, there was found in his hat a pocket book containing other suspicious papers.

His clothes he said, were in the trunk of a young gentleman then at the Bell, with whom he had travelled to Richmond from Fredericksburg. This gentleman called J. A. Caldwell, readily gave up the packet on application.—Which contained two other pocket books. From the three pocket books, were taken (among others) papers of the following description.

1. The two other treasury drafts, which had also been paid; cancelled, and forwarded in the same weekly return from this office to the Bank in Philadelphia.

2. A draft for a \$1000, from the Newbern Bank, dated Aug. 3d, drawn by the Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and endorsed and remitted on Archibald Baugh, Cashier of the Farmer’s Branch Bank at Petersburg.

3. The half of an U. States Savannah Branch Bank, transmitted by Philip Fisher of this city, and made payable to the order of Benjamin Warner of Philadelphia.

4. A \$50 note of the Planters’ and Mechanic’s Bank of S. Carolina, which had been cut in two by the remitter, and the two pieces of which had been pasted together, by a small piece of white paper, cut out of a larger piece found in the pocket book. The slip at the back of the bank note exactly fitted the part cut out.

5. A \$10 note of the Bank of the state of S. Carolina.

It appears that Webb is an assumed name—his real name being John B. Rice that he is a slater—once resided perhaps, in Lancaster Penn.—is said to have worked as a slater in this city—and is supposed to have last resided in Fredericksburg.—He says, that he obtained these papers from a man, in or near Bladensburg, though the name of the man, and the nature of the transaction, were not explicitly stated by him.

It seems to be pretty clearly ascertained, that the mail which was robbed, was made up at the Richmond Post Office on the night of Monday, the 16th August. No clue is furnished as to the place or manner of the robbery. But it is suspected, that it took place between this city, and Alexandria; perhaps in or near Fredericksburg. There is a letter from J. A. Caldwell to Rice, dated at Alexandria Aug. 28th, stating his intention to see Rice in Fredericksburg—that he had a pair of horses to sell, &c. Mr. Caldwell has a pair of horses to sell, now in this city.

LOSS OF THE STEAM-BOAT PHENIX.

The Albany Gazette of Wednesday says, “it is with extreme regret we have to mention the destruction of another Steam Boat by fire. The waybill of the Burlington stage, which arrived yesterday, conveyed to us the distressing intelligence, that the Steam Boat Phenix on lake Champlain was destroyed by fire, on Saturday night last, about six miles below Burlington, on her passage from Whitehall to St. Johns. We have no particulars—report says, that in addition to the loss of the fine boat, several persons lost their lives. It is said the misfortune was occasioned by a candle in the pantry. 15 thousand dollars were insured at the insurance office in this city on the Phenix.”

In addition to the above we learn by gentlemen from Troy, who arrived here yesterday morning, the following particulars: The boat was completely enveloped in flames in less than ten minutes from the time it took fire. Thirty four persons escaped in the two boats, and reached the shore in safety. The residue of the passengers and crew jumped overboard, and it is supposed from seven to ten persons were drowned, though the number was not precisely known. Of the persons missing, was Mrs. Wilson of Vermont, a Mr. Painter of Quebec, and the pilot of the Phenix, Captain Shernias, master of the boat, a Mr. Howard, Mr. Haines, and two others who had jumped overboard were picked up and saved. The boat had drifted ashore, and the flames were extinguished but was nearly destroyed. The iron chest contained about 15,000 dollars in money, the property of the proprietors of the boat, which it is presumed was destroyed.

Extract of a letter from Burlington.

“The steam boat Phenix was last night burnt on her passage between this place and Plattsburg. There were about 20 passengers on board, who were all saved, by taking to the boats, but two or three. Six or seven of the hands of the boat are lost, including the cabin maid.—The female passengers were all saved.—All that could not get into the boats, were reduced to the horrid alternative of being burnt to death, or of jumping into the lake and committing themselves to waves, which were high as there was quite a wind. Five or six of the persons who were obliged to plunge into the water were this morning taken up; they saved themselves by taking into their hands pieces of the wreck when the fire drove them from it. All the baggage and most of the clothing of the passengers was lost—a few of them only had time to get on any of their clothes. This is a most shocking affair—all here is gloom and melancholy.”

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.
U. STATES BANK STOCK—99 offered, 100 asked, no sales this forenoon. In New-York on Saturday, 99 1/4 offered, 99 3/4 asked.
Bank Gas.

Federal Republican Tickets.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.
Nicholas Goldsborough,
Thomas Frazier,
William H. Tilghman,
John Goldsborough.
FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Benjamin W. LeCompte,
Edward Griffith,
Michael Lucas,
Dr. William Jackson.
FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.
Col. William Potter,
Maj. Richard Hughlett,
James Houston,
Willis Charles.
FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.
William Ross,
Alexander Warfield,
Dr. William Hillery,
Robert G. McPherson.
FOR CALVERT COUNTY.
Gustavus Weems,
Benjamin Gray,
Thomas Blake,
Joseph W. Reynolds.
FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
George C. Washington,
Ephraim Gaither,
Ezekiah Linthicum,
Benjamin S. Forrest.
FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.
Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams,
Charles Parker,
James Powell.
FOR KENT COUNTY.
William Knight,
Isaac Spencer,
John Eccleston,
James F. Brown.
FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.
John C. Herbert,
Edward H. Calvert,
Francis M. Hall,
Thomas T. Somervell.

Nothing so evidently shows the absolute weakness of the cause of Democracy, as the constant resort to tricks, and deceptions, and lying, upon every occasion. A singular and somewhat ingenious instance of this, is now going the rounds in a hand bill signed "A Plain Man." He comes out apparently like an honest fellow, and backs himself with the yeas and noes, to prove that the Federalists of the Eastern Shore voted, that the Western Shore should have two Governors to one from the Eastern Shore.

THIS STATEMENT IS FALSE.

In the first part of the bill Mr. Harrison from Queen Anne's, moved that the Governor be elected from the two shores alternately. The Plain Man admits that the Eastern Shore Federalists voted for this amendment. After the 13th section, Mr. Dorsey moved an amendment, that every third year the Governor should be taken from the south of a line, drawn from the Patapsco to the Monocacy. This was not intended to affect Mr. Harrison's amendment—How could it? It could not act as a repeal of it—No; the clear and only intention of Mr. Dorsey's amendment was to prevent the Western Shore Governor from being always selected from among the great democrats of Baltimore. For example, suppose the bill to go into operation in 1820, and the Governor to be taken from Baltimore. In 1821 according to Mr. Harrison's amendment, he must be taken from the Eastern Shore; and in 1822, if Mr. Dorsey's amendment had prevailed, he could not have been taken from Baltimore; but must come from south of Baltimore. But how in 1823?—Why clearly back to the Eastern Shore, under Mr. Harrison's amendment.

The only intention of Mr. Dorsey's amendment was, not to affect the Governor's being selected alternately from the two shores; but to prevent his being constantly taken every other year from the City of Baltimore—And the Eastern Shore Federalists, true to the best of purpose, to keep down the mob influence, and controul of the City of Baltimore, voted for this amendment—What lie will you tell next?

A LITTLE MORE MATTER OF FACT.

Nothing speaks so truly as mens acts—let us examine a little further into this affair of the intention and wish of the Democrats to increase the political weight and influence of the city of Baltimore, and we shall find more and more proof, the deeper we go—

ON MONDAY, 18th January, 1818.

In the House of Delegates of Maryland, "An Act to alter such parts of the Constitution and form of government, as relates to the representation of the City of Baltimore, and to allow two additional Delegates from that City to the General Assembly" having been read through, the question was put,

shall the Bill pass?—There appeared for the Bill on the yeas and nays, Messrs. C. Stewart, T. H. Dorsey, Price, Showers, Snowden, Johnson, Daniel Martin, Samuel Stevens, James Nabbs, Samuel Tenant, Thomas Semmes, Harrison, W. R. Stewart, Downey, Bradford, Sewell, Steel, Davis, Holbrook, Saulsbury, Whitby, Kell, Woodyear, Switzer, Yates, Schozeby, 27 Democrats in all—against the Bill there were 41 nays, so the bill was fortunately lost.—But we give the names of the 27 Democratic Gentlemen, who wished it to pass.—(See Votes and Proceedings of December Session, 1817.)

AGAIN.—Saturday, January 16, 1819.

The House proceeded to the second reading of "The Bill to alter, change, and abolish such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the election of the Governor and Council.—Now you must know that this Bill provides for electing the Governor by a general Ticket, or by the People as it is called, in order that the ten thousand votes of Baltimore, may have the casting influence, and it also provides for the abolition of the Council, and gives all Executive power to one man alone.—When Mr. LeCompte of Dorset moved, "That a Council consisting of five of the most sensible, discreet, and experienced citizens" be added as a part of the executive, so that the whole power should not be aristocratically lodged in one man; The yeas & nays being called on this amendment of Mr. LeCompte's, 40 Democrats voted against it, by which it was lost; among which democrats we read the names of Messrs. Lake, Quinton, Wm. Hayward, Eccleston, Solomon Frazier, Saulsbury, Willis Whitby.

AGAIN,

On motion of Mr. Clement Dorsey of Charles County, that the Governor who should be eligible, should be "A Resident of Maryland for ten years previous to his election, and be a natural born citizen of the United States, or the Territories thereof, or have been a resident thereof prior to the year 1783.—The yeas and nays being required, the motion was lost by forty Democrats voting against it, among whose names we read Messrs. Wm. Hayward, Eccleston, Solomon Frazier, Lake, Quinton, Saulsbury, Willis Whitby, and others.—Now this amendment would if it had prevailed, have prevented a foreigner from being Governor of the state.—But the Democrats voting against giving the Governor a council, and then voting that a foreigner might be made Governor, would, if the bill had prevailed, have given all the Executive power of the state of Maryland, into the hand of a Foreigner who might have been elected.—This surely can't be the sense and wish of the freemen of the counties in Maryland.—For both these points, see Votes & Proceedings of December session 1818, page 48 and 49.

BUT NOW IT COMES WORSE AND WORSE;

Some of the Democrats in the House, after these two piping hot votes, began to be rather uneasy, & by the way of soothing matters, a Mr. Estep, a Democrat, moves that it should be necessary that the Governor should be a citizen of the United States for fourteen years previous to his election, instead of seven years as the bill provided.—This motion was carried, all the Federalists voting for it, and some of the Democrats, both together amounting to 55, but wonderful to tell, there were some Democrats so rivited in the project of the bill, that they voted against this, and were willing to have it with all its imperfections, there were 17 of these Gentlemen Democrats, among whose names we read Messrs. Wm. Hayward, Thomas Saulsbury, Willis and others. The Dorset Democrats, here saw the way; they could not hold out longer, and Heaven knows, they held out long enough.—See Votes and proceedings of December Session 1818, page 49.

HERE AGAIN.

Mr. Forrest then moved, that as the bill gave all power in all appointments to the Governor, that the Chancellor, Judges, Attorney General, District Attorneys, and Officers of Militia, should be nominated by the Governor and appointed by & with the advice and consent of the Senate, (as is done in the government of the U. States), but the yeas and nays being called, this motion was lost, forty democrats being against it, among whose names we read Messrs. Wm. Hayward, Eccleston, Solomon Frazier, Lake, Quinton, Saulsbury, Willis, Whitby, and others.—See pages (same session) 49, 50.

Mr. Kell, a Democrat from Baltimore, then made a similar motion to Mr. Forrest's, confining it to the appointment of Judicial officers, this motion was carried,

but 20 Democrats voted against it, among whom were Messrs. Wm. Hayward, Solomon Frazier, Saulsbury and Willis. This is what you may call "up to the Hub," and for all this see page 50 of Votes and Proceedings of December Session 1818.

AT LENGTH THE QUESTION COMES,

"Shall this Bill pass?" and 43 Democrats appear on yeas and nays in favor of the passage of it, and 31 Federalists opposed to it. Among the names of the Democrats in favor of the passage of the Bill, we read Messrs. Wm. Hayward, Eccleston, Solomon Frazier, Lake, Quinton, Saulsbury, Willis, Whitby, with 33 others.

On all this we make no comment.—We merely state brief extracts from the Votes and Proceedings as they stand recorded, and no man can grumble to meet his own acts, however the people may grumble to read them.

FREEMEN VOTERS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

If these are your sentiments to increase the Delegation and the political power of Baltimore over the counties.

If you wish to give Baltimore the controul in electing the Governor of the State.—If you think it right that that Governor, thus under the controul of Baltimore, should have all power lodged in his hands, without the advice of a Council or a Senate.—If you wish too that a foreigner should be your Governor, appointed by Baltimore, clothed with all executive power, Go then and vote for the Democratic men that espouse these fatal doctrines, these destructive principles. But we pray you in the name of our Republic, in the name of the liberties of the people! We intreat you by all that is dear to yourselves and to your country, to pause, and to reflect, and to consider well, what you are about to do, before you give in your votes.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.

The recent change of the weather has, as was anticipated, considerably increased the prevailing disease at the end of the Point.—Since our publication on Saturday, we find that sixty eight new cases are reported to have taken place. It is greatly to be regretted, that the inhabitants do not more generally yield to the frequent requests of the Board of Health, and leave that diseased district until we have an autumnal frost; for it is agreed by all the physicians, it will not be arrested until that takes place.

As there is a diversity of opinion as to the propriety of stating these daily cases, we deem it proper to repeat, that they are in no way to be attributed to the Board of Health, that body having nothing to do with our publications upon the subject. As public journalsists we deem it our duty to continue to give currency to all the facts that come within our knowledge, upon a subject so momentous to the citizens generally. The Board of Health are laboring incessantly in their vocation, and are doing all that men can do.—*Patrol.*

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.

The New cases of fever reported to the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ending on Wednesday morning amount to thirty.

The number of deaths in the City of Baltimore, for twenty-four hours, ending Friday morning (16th inst.) at sunrise, amounted to seventeen, of whom nine died of malignant fever.—For the same period of time, ending Saturday morning at sunrise, there were twenty-nine deaths, of whom 19 died of malignant fever.

Messrs. Edes & Heath.

Our Board of Health, on Saturday afternoon last, adopted a resolution making it the duty of the health officer of this port to board the Steam Boat Virginia, (which now plies between this and Annapolis,) on her arrival in our harbor, and require of each passenger to declare on oath that it is at least twenty-two hours since he or she was in Baltimore. On their taking this oath, they will be permitted to come on shore; otherwise be quarantined.

There has a top-sail schooner just been brought too at the fort—presume from an interdicted port.—*Fed. Rep.*

Dr. Gibson of Baltimore was on Tuesday last elected Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

On Wednesday last Mr. Richard Anderson of Richmond, was appointed President of the Branch Bank of the U. S. at Richmond, by its Board of Directors.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 15.
John Sater, who was committed to jail in Lewis county, Va. charged with committing a rape on his own daughter, has been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

NEWARK, Sept. 8.

EARTHQUAKE.

On Monday morning last, about 5 minutes before 2 o'clock, a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced in this & the neighboring towns. It was probably very extensively felt, of which we shall shortly obtain information.

We understand the Sea Serpent was distinctly seen on Mingo's Beach, in Beverly, yesterday morning, and that many persons had gone from Salem, &c. to have a view of him.—We further learn, that a snake was lately seen near the place where the former was killed. It was pursued, but ran toward the sea, which it succeeded in reaching, and made its escape. It had bunches upon its back, and in every other respect corresponded with that formerly taken and exhibited, except that it was apparently about nine feet in length while that was but three. We learn that the above facts are supported by respectable affidavits.

Boston, Sept. 9.

We understand the Sea Serpent was distinctly seen on Mingo's Beach, in Beverly, yesterday morning, and that many persons had gone from Salem, &c. to have a view of him.—We further learn, that a snake was lately seen near the place where the former was killed. It was pursued, but ran toward the sea, which it succeeded in reaching, and made its escape. It had bunches upon its back, and in every other respect corresponded with that formerly taken and exhibited, except that it was apparently about nine feet in length while that was but three. We learn that the above facts are supported by respectable affidavits.

Boston, Sept. 9.

We give under the Montreal date an account of the sudden death of the Duke of

Richmond, governor general of the British American colonies. He was the heir of one of the natural sons of Charles II. who was created duke of Richmond, 1673. He was born 1766, & succeeded his uncle, the late duke, in 1806. He was a lieutenant general in the army, and in 1807 was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, as successor to the duke of Bedford. He was appointed to his late office during the last year. He has left a family of fourteen children, Charles, his eldest son, and heir, was born in 1791.—*Daily Ad.*

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.

FROM HAVANA.

At a late hour we received per Schr. Echo, the following letter from our attentive correspondent, dated

"HAVANA, August 27.
"Last sales Baltimore Flour \$35; N. Orleans 22 1-2; Rice, sales this day 8 1-4, one hundred and sixty tierces. The brig Alexander, Booth, from your port, arrived yesterday, she will probably get for her cargo, as those already sailed from your port, are not yet arrived, \$7 a 7 1-2. There is now in Market unsold, Alexander's cargo, uncertain, say 130 tierces Brig Collector, Rhode Island, arrived yesterday, 160 do

Spanish brig —, Campeachy, 400 bags Do. Schr. 150 do. 550 do 340 do

A small Fleet of eight sail of Spanish Merchmen arrived yesterday from Cadix, 48 days, under convoy of a brig of war. Sailed in company with H. C. M. ship of war Sabina, and several transports, with 3,000 troops, destined, some say, for this place, others say for Florida, Who knows?

Also, arrived yesterday, 5 Guineamen, nearly 1300 negroes!!!
Our own produce may be had at the following rates, assorted Sugars 7 a 99, brown in boxes 5; Muscovado 6 1-2 a 7 1-2—white 16 a 16 1-2—Coffee 17 a 20, green scarce—Molasses 8 1-2 rs. per keg, some—Honey none; Hides 21 rs. each; Ivory, (teeth) 36 1-4 a 75 cents per lb; Tortoise shell 6 a 8 per lb. Indigo, Guatemala 14 a 16 rs. per lb. Dollars 2 a 2 1-2 percent, premium; Bills on Charleston 2 1-2 a 3 percent premium; Do. New York, Philadelphia and Boston 5 to 6 per ct. premium, scarce; No freight.

State-Prison convicts escaped.

We learn from Mr. Lyon, one of the proprietors of the U. S. Mail Coach, that about eight o'clock last evening, the convicts confined in the State Prison at Trenton, (N. J.) all made their escape. Among the number were the three mail robbers, Maurice, Henry, and Bertrand, who instead of being hung as they deserved were sentenced to ten years imprisonment. When the Coach came through Trenton, the inhabitants were all out armed, in pursuit of the villains. The three mail Robbers were said to have planned the escape, but in what way it was effected our informant could not learn.

N. F. Post.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.

It is announced from several quarters, though we know not on what authority, that the 45th parallel of latitude has been determined by the commissioners for settling the Northern boundary of the U. S. to run some distance south of the place where it has been formerly reported to run; and consequently, that the fortifications at Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain, on which some hundred thousand dollars have been expended by the government, besides an extensive tract of territory, inhabited by citizens of the United States, will fall within the jurisdiction of Lower Canada. The Centinel states that the line has fallen a mile and a half to the southward of Rouse's Point. But the Gazette of yesterday makes the loss to the U. States much more extensive than had been apprehended. It is fully ascertained, says that paper, that the boundary line between the United States and Canada, runs several degrees south of the military works at Rouse's Point. We hope there may be some mistake in this, as a single degree would cut us off from half the state of Vermont, and the greatest part of lake Champlain.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.

UNITED STATES PENSIONERS.

Saturday last was the day for paying the public pensioners, at the Bank of the United States. We understand that the number applying for the payment of their pensions here amounted to about eighteen hundred. Two hours before the usual time for opening bank and the adjoining office, the applicants began to flock in; & in a short time, the court leading to the bank was almost literally blocked up; and continued in that situation until after two o'clock. The scene was an interesting one; here and there in the crowd was to be seen the soldier who had lost an eye or a limb in the service of his country, and the widowed matron, whose husband had laid down his life in the tented field, anxiously pressing forward to receive the reward of their sacrifices and bereavements. Occasionally we could hear a veteran telling of the fatiguing marches he had performed in the day of trial, the "hair breadth escapes" he had made, and as it were, "fighting his battles over again." The great number of pensioners, and the forms to be observed on the occasion, will require some several days, in completing the payments, it being impracticable to satisfy more than about ninety on each day.

FROM VENEZUELA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.

There are some recent and interesting advices in town from Venezuela, which we have had a glance at. We sometime ago urged the promaturity of certain advices of actions said to have taken place at Barcelona, Cumana, &c. We now find that our anticipations were correct, and although Barcelona was taken by the Patriots, it is not true that Cumana was taken. Barcelona was taken by a coup de main, and the Patriot forces marched upon Cumana, and immediately commenced the siege. The assault on the castle of St. Antonio was not fortunate; the storming

party was composed of European regulars who were repulsed, with considerable loss and the siege was for the moment raised, the European corps being recalled to Margaritta, and the Venezuelan corps, under general Montilla, moved into the interior, to join the army under general Marina.

We have to regret the death of a gentleman, whose virtues and talents are a loss to his native country, irreparable at this important moment, Don Pedro Gual, whose manners and mind inspired respect wherever he was known. This gentleman was a descendant of the Irish family of Wall; (there being no W in the Spanish alphabet, the name Gual is pronounced Wall). He was educated to the profession of a physician, and his mind was stored with the knowledge of modern science, in an eminent degree; and was from the necessary force of a cultivated intellect and a love of virtue for its own beauty and delight, an enemy to despotism and dishonesty, of every description.

[Aurore.

DIED.

On Thursday morning the 9th instant, after a painful illness of forty days, Robert Henry Goldsborough, in the 5th year of his age, son of the Governor of Maryland.

FALL GOODS.

CLARK & GREEN.

Have just received and are now opening a complete assortment of FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
Calico's, Gingham's, Muslins, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.
Cassimeres, Flannels, Baize's, Blankets, Bombazetts, Constitution Cords, Lintens.

ALSO,

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF 3000 Yards cheap Domestic Power-Loom Cotton Shirtings, together with a General Assortment of

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

All of which will be sold as usual, very cheap. Easton, Sept. 20.

Oxford School.

LANCASTERIAN PLAN.

An Examination of the pupils in this Institution, will take place on Thursday, 30th inst. The Ladies and Gentlemen of the county, are respectfully invited to attend.

R. P. EMMONS.

Sept. 20—2w.

R. P. Emons, respectfully informs the public, that he has made arrangements for opening a School, to be organized and conducted on the Lancasterian plan, in the Town of Easton, on the 5th of October. Particulars made known in a future advertisement.

Easton Academy.

The Trustees have thought it expedient to announce to the Public that this Seminary is again opened for the reception of Scholars. They have established a distinct department for the instruction of pupils in the English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, & the earlier branches of the Mathematics, and have placed it in the charge of Mr. EDWARD SEARNS as the Assistant-Teacher—a gentleman recommended by substantial vouchers which give the fairest promises of his usefulness in the office which he occupies.

Mr. THOMAS, the principal Teacher, will continue to instruct his pupils in the classical languages and the higher branches of the mathematics; and will have the superintendence of the other department. His qualifications for this important office have been so repeatedly demonstrated as to make it unnecessary to enlarge upon them.

This arrangement, and their modes of instruction, will enable the Teachers to manage and educate the Scholars with great convenience and advantage; & it is confidently believed that Parents and Guardians may be truly assured that the most faithful attention shall be given to the advancement and improvement of their children & wards in both departments.

The Price of Tuition in the classical department is \$25. And in the English department 16\$ per annum, payable quarterly.

By the Board.
NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.
Easton, Sept. 24, 1819.—4w.

Nanticoke Bridge.

The Stockholders in the above Institution, are requested to pay, into my hands, two dollars on each share of stock, by them subscribed, on or before the 31st day of October next; and two dollars more, on each share, on or before the 9th day of December next.

By order of the President and Directors.
JEREM. CULSTON, Treasurer.
Vienna, Sept. 14th 1819.—(20)—3w.

Notice.

Conformably to law, and to an order from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, Maryland, the subscriber, hereby gives notice, that he has obtained from the said Court, letters of administration on the personal estate of Levin H. Campbell, Esq. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, at or before the first Monday of April next: they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of September 1819.
JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, Sept. 20—3w.

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The subscriber takes the liberty of informing the citizens of the Eastern Shore, that he has opened a Cabinet Ware-Room in Easton, in part of the building of Mr. Thomas P. Smith, next door to the Post-Office, and opposite the Union Tavern; where he intends keeping a supply of ready made furniture, and will make any article in his line agreeably to order; all his materials are well seasoned and of the first quality.

He has now on hand, Sideboard, Bureau, Tables, Wash Stands, High and Low post Beds, stands of Mahogany, Curled Maple and coplars, and a handsome and complete assortment of plans and fashionable Windows, Chairs, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS MCGONKLE.
Easton Aug. 16—4w.

POETRY.

CHESS—A Tale.

When Science with the arts was sporting,
By sense and fancy beams beguiled,
And every muse was fondly courting,
A smile from heaven's own favoured child—
Love, midst the grass danc'd gaily in,
His quiver clos'd, his bow unbent,
And vow'd no further hearts he'd win;
But join their mental merriment.
The muses fondly kiss'd the boy,
But Prudence coldly frown'd on him,
And pray'd they'd find him some employ,
Or his old tricks would come upon him:
And when too late, the rogue would prove
That Sciences' self must bend to love.
By turns each muse her art essay'd,
But still the urchin chose to doubt 'em,
And said, tho' thankful for their aid,
He could do just as well without 'em.
And then a wicked glance he threw,
Where Science lost in thought reel'd,
And hop'd she'd offer something new,
Just to amuse a wayward mind.
The goddess smil'd and quickly drew,
A chequered plane of black and white,
Whilst all the muses round them flew,
And view'd the work with fond delight.
Eight equal squares enclos'd the board,
Which fields full sixty-four entwined,
And each opposing row was stor'd,
With mimic chiefs, in strength combined.
The kings in frowning might elate,
With queen and bishop firmly stood,
And knight in mail, with pompous state,
Long'd to imbue his lance in blood;
Whilst the firm castle's pond'rous strength,
Flank'd the front pawn's extended length.
Love view'd with wonder all he saw,
As science plann'd each maze move,
And own'd with great surprise and awe,
It was indeed a game of Love.
Each changeful move he oft essay'd,
And puzzled, pleased, midst joy, distress,
Vow'd that he'd leave his wicked trade,
Of plaguing hearts—to study Chess.
For so fair Science nam'd the game,
That gave the boy such dear employment;
Whilst Pluto stole his bow of flame,
And left him to his heart's enjoyment.
His quiver, arrows, too he stole,
To shoot at random as he went,
And now when love assails the soul,
By *Amor* the heart is rent;
And pure affection's rose is sold,
Like all things else on earth for gold.

NORFOLK, Sept. 6.

"Murder Most Foul."

The neighborhood of Pungo Chapel has again become a scene of horrid butchery. About ten days ago a Mrs. Mary Whitehurst, a female somewhat advanced in years, who was living with a family in the vicinity of the chapel, went out to a small enclosure on a retired part of the plantation to gather cucumbers for pickling, and not returning in a reasonable time a messenger was dispatched in quest of her, but she was not to be found. The day passed away and still she did not return. On the morrow enquiry was made among all the neighbors, but none could give any account of her, and the family with whom she lived became seriously apprehensive for her safety. A day or two however, after she was missed, her lifeless body was found immersed in a swamp a considerable distance from the cucumber patch, and pierced with from 20 to 30 buckshot. It was conjectured that the horrid deed was perpetrated while she was in the act of gathering the cucumbers, and that her body was conveyed to the spot where it was found, under the belief that it would forever remain in that "dark solitude" without being discovered; but as the saying is, "murder will out." An inquest was held on the body, and we understand that the witnesses who were called deposed that three men of the same neighborhood, against whom the deceased had instituted a suit for damages (which from the heinous nature of the trespass it was expected would be very heavy) had repeatedly declared, that if she did not drop the prosecution they would be the death of her; this testimony added to the notorious depravity of the men, left but little doubt upon the minds of the inquest, that they were the perpetrators of the murder; and they brought in their verdict accordingly; upon which a warrant was issued to apprehend them, and they are now safely lodged in Princess Anne gaol, to await their trial. The deceased was a poor but very worthy inoffensive woman.

Recent case of Hydrophobia, cured by the Scallop.

The following history of this case was received by yesterday's mail, in a letter, from the physician who attended the patient, to Dr. Spalding, who is engaged in preparing a publication on this important subject. "This case will be, in some particulars, even more satisfactory to medical men, than that of Cann; it better agrees as to the time that usually intervenes between the bite and the appearance of the symptoms of incipient hydrophobia. It will, perhaps, be said, and it is the only thing that can be said by the incredulous and mean-spirited, that it does not appear in this case, as it did in that of Cann, that the dog in question was actually mad, being killed before the truth was ascertained. I answer, that he had the common and well-known symptoms of canine madness, and taken in connection with the nature of the disease that was caused by the bite, it affords a moral certainty of the fact. There will, however, be found some of the faculty, who will, with the editor of the Medical Repository, affect still to doubt, who having once adopted a theory of their own are impenetrable to demonstration; men whose minds are of such a texture that they may readily yield to

the improbable and sturdily resist a degree of proof that convinces all mankind but themselves; men in short, who may be easily known by their dogged obstinacy in error and their contempt of common sense. But it is time to present the reader with the case, as detailed in the following letter.

"MORRIS, (Mass.) Aug. 22, 1819.

Dear Sir—I send you the particulars of a case that occurred in my practice, leaving it to you to dispose of it in any manner that you may judge proper.

Mrs. H—, belonging to this town, of a healthy constitution, 24 years of age, was bitten, on the fifth day of July last, by a puppy four months old, supposed by herself and her friends, to be mad. The following were the marks he showed of rabies:—On Saturday, the 3d, he refused his accustomed food; appeared stupid and sickly, head and ears hanging down, and showed no disposition for playfulness. On the 4th, still refused to eat; his eyes were red, dull and full of tears; and his mouth covered with apparently tough and frothy slime; he frequently staggered and fell down; sometimes started up quick, and attempted to run, but could not go straight forward; took little notice of any thing; towards evening snapped at objects, but never barked. On Monday morning he became furious; ran at every thing that came in his way and attempted to bite; at length, did actually bite the lady above-mentioned, on the ball of the thumb, making four incisions through the skin. He was then immediately killed. On the same day she sent for me, and I advised the immediate use of the scull-cap; but, not having any on hand, I was only able to procure some of another person, which had been gathered two years before, and had lain exposed to the open air, in a box, with directions to give it every other day, as prescribed by Dr. Thacher. She did so, and the wound healed in a few days, with no unpleasant symptoms. But on the fifteenth day after the bite, she felt a slight pain or itching in the part bitten, which soon became a little elevated, and a circumscribed inflamed spot, about the size of a sixpence, arose and extended over the cicatrix of one of the marks of the dog's teeth; soon afterwards, she felt a fixed pain in the wrist, which extended to her elbow and shortly increased and reached to her shoulder; wandering pains in her back and joints succeeded; she felt a painful and strange sensation in her head, and sometimes also a giddiness, so that she could not walk straight forwards; she now complained of lassitude, with stricture and heaviness in her breast, accompanied with difficulty of breathing.

On perceiving these alarming symptoms, I concluded that the plant had lost its virtues by age and exposure, and endeavored to procure some of the recent growth, which fortunately I obtained and in blossom; of this I ordered a strong decoction to be taken immediately, in doses of half a pint each: four times a day; to be suspended every other day, and a table spoonful of flour of sulphur in new milk to be taken in its stead. For a greater precaution, I also punctured the bitten part, which discharged a little watery fluid, and applied to it the bruised leaves of the plant, which I renewed once every 4 or 6 hours. On the 10th day, symptoms were but little abated, and her pulse somewhat depressed; but she had slept more quietly. The 17th, the pain, except in her wrist and head, had subsided, the bite had lost its redness, and she had slept still better. On the 18th, she said she felt quite well, excepting a little weakness. She kept the application on the wound 2 days longer, when it healed, and she left it off, but continued to take the decoction, though with diminished strength, three weeks longer; but has experienced no pain or unpleasant sensation since the 18th day, enjoying her usual good health and going about her domestic labors as formerly.

The above symptoms were noted down at the time of their appearance, Mrs. H. is by no means of a nervous temperament, but resolute, and she followed my prescription with much confidence.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

PETER FISK."

The above case is recommended to the critical notice of every sensible and candid physician in the United States in which number, however, let it be understood, I do not mean to include the Editor of the Medical Repository; to him I shall shortly pay my particular respects more at large, for an article, in his last number, on the above subject. However he may wince, he must remember, he has no body to blame but himself.—E. Post.

Lost,

At the Tangiers Camp Meeting, a dark red Trunk, containing wearing apparel, &c. &c. no articles marked except a pair of Stockings and 2 Towels—the principal articles were ladies' clothes—it is supposed to have been put on board the wrong vessel through mistake. Whoever will give information to the subscriber, or leave it with Mr. James Hooper, Merchant, Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, shall be suitably rewarded. CHARLES RAY. Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1819.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

This well known Establishment is a large and commodious, situate in the Town of Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Rue, and is allowed to be equal to any stand for a House of Entertainment, on the Eastern Shore. Attached to this Establishment is a large Garden, Ice-House, Carriage House, Stables, &c. &c.—To an approved Tenant the terms will be very accommodating.

JAMES WILSON, Jr.

Easton, August 9—

Perfumery, &c.

JOSEPH CHAIN—Hair Dresser,
Has just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of

PERFUMERY,
PATENT HAIR-BRUSHES,
ELEGANT CANE WALKING STICKS, &c.
PATENT CRAYAT STIFFENERS.
Which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, at his Shop opposite the Easton Hotel.
Easton, July 19.

TO THE CITIZENS AND VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,
Being selected and nominated, at the Meeting held at the Court House in Easton, on the 10th inst. as a suitable person to represent you in the next General Assembly, I beg leave to offer myself to you as a Candidate; Should I be so far honored by your suffrages as to be elected, I shall endeavor to do my duty, as one of your representatives, honestly and faithfully.

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 23.

A Blacksmith,

Who can produce satisfactory recommendations, will hear of an advantageous situation by applying at this office.
Sept. 13—8t.

Was Committed

To the Gaol of Prince George's County, on the 22nd day of last August, as a runaway, a Black Man who says his name is JOHN, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high a scar on the back of his right hand, and says he belongs to William Morton, of George Town—had on when committed, a brown oznaburgh shirt and pantaloons, and an old felt hat. The owner of the above runaway is requested to come & prove him, pay the costs and charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same, and dealt with according to Law. GEORGE H. LANHAM, Shff. of Prince George's County. Upper Marlborough, Sept. 13—8w.

Notice.

Having been appointed by the Levy Court, Collector of the Levy for the present year, I take the liberty to inform the assessable persons of this county, that I shall commence the collection on Tuesday the 21st inst. I shall attend with my Books every succeeding Tuesday, in the Store Room of Mr. Samuel Groome, formerly occupied by Morsel & Lambdin. STEPHEN DENNY.

S. pt. 13—

Wanted

To purchase a colored Woman, who is a good plain Cook and Washer, for whom a liberal cash price will be given—Enquire at this Office.
September 13—3w.

A Ball.

Mr. GUIGON, of the Royal Academy of Dance, at Paris, and who has been teaching among the first Families in America, and particularly in Talbot, will give a BALL on the 24th inst. at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, "Easton Hotel."—Subscriptions received at the Bar of Mr. Lowe.
Easton, September 6, 1819.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

Daniel Stewart an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this State, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the State during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the gaol of said county was forthwith discharged.—And I do thereupon direct that the said Daniel Stewart give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November term, of the said county court, and that he be and appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge.

Given under my hand this 15th day of February 1819. JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 19—3m.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

Henry Darden, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this State, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence, within the State, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of property, and a list of creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the gaol of said county, was forthwith discharged.—And I do thereupon direct that the said Henry Darden, give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, before the second Saturday of next November Court, for the county aforesaid, and that he be, and appear on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 27th day of April, eighteen hundred and nineteen.

ZEKIEL FORMAN.

May 24—3m.

To be Rented.

That handsome Brick House and premises in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, & fronting Goldsborough Street; the dwelling part exclusive of the Store and Counting Rooms consists of Eight apartments, six of which have fire-places; also a good Kitchen and two rooms above, with convenient out-buildings; the situation either as a Stand for Business or as a pleasant situation for a family, is equal to any in the Town, it may be had with or without the Store Room—for terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

April 12

MARYLAND,

Somerset County, to wit:

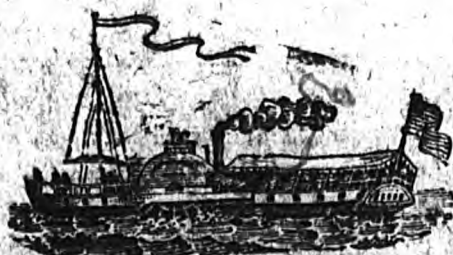
Lavin McGrath an insolvent debtor, having applied to me as one of the judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this State, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the said State during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors; on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, of his confinement in the gaol of said county, he was forthwith discharged and I do hereupon direct that the said Lavin McGrath give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Shore Intelligencer of Easton, three months previously to the first Saturday of the ensuing November term, for the county aforesaid, and that he be and appear on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 31st day of July Anno Domini 1819.

A true copy,

Test,

August 23

DANIEL BALLARD.



THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for ANNAPOLES & BALTIMORE, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at ANNAPOLES at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia, will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats & arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place.—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford, and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners.
EASTON, Aug. 30—tf.

CHESTER RIVER BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given, that the books will be opened by the Commissioners, to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Chester Bridge Company on Monday the 11th day of October next, at Chester Town and George Town Cross Roads, in Kent county, & at Centerville and Church Hill, in Queen Anne's county and will continue open as the law requires. The Stock will be divided into eight hundred shares and subscribers will be required to pay on each share the sum of one dollar, at the time of subscribing and four dollars in two months thereafter.

JAS. BROWN, Prest. pro. tem.

Chester-Town, August 16, 1818.

Louis Pese,

PAINTER AND DRAWING-Master

Has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity; that he proposes to teach Drawing and Painting, in water colours. In the Academies his terms will be \$10 per quarter, private lessons \$12, half paid in advance—he pledges himself to pay the strictest attention, and to use every effort to effectuate their improvement in this elegant accomplishment. He resides near the Protestant Church.
June 28—

Notice.

UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

The Stockholders in this Company are requested to attend a general meeting, to be held at their Warehouse, No. 152 Market street, on MONDAY, the 11th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. By order

R. MILLER, Jr. Pres.

Aug. 16—8w
The Editors of the Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light, Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, and Eastern Gazette, will insert the above for eight weeks, and forward their accounts to the President.

Mr. Sheffer

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a *Boarding House* in Easton, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Bell, for the accommodation of Gentlemen by the day, week, or month. Gentlemen from the country can also be accommodated on Tuesdays or other days, with dinners or other meals, at the shortest notice.

N. B. His stables are in fine condition, and will receive horses by the day, week or month May 17.

Sheriff's Notice.

The Sheriff requests all persons indebted for officers fees, to settle the same, without delay; no indulgence can be given. The deputies are instructed to call once on every man for his fees; on the second call, if the same are not paid off, execution will immediately follow without respect to persons. The Sheriff is by law compelled to complete his collection by the twentieth of October.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 6—3w. Talbot county.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Isaac Jenkinson, use of Harden & Casson, & 3 fieri facias, at the suit of John Higgins, use of Matthew Higgins, also one at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Baynard and Dickenson, and the other at the suit of William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, against William K. Austin. Will be sold on Tuesday, the 28th of September, inst., on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. all the legal and equitable right of him, the said Austin, of, in and to, a house and lot in the town of Easton; also, one leased lot unimproved, 6 beds and Furniture, 12 Chairs, 2 Circular Tables, one desk, and one Cow. Sold to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of the aforesaid Writ.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept 6—ts

To Rent

For the Ensuing Year,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz.

The Corner Room and Cellar or Tenement No. 1, lately occupied by Messrs. Morsel & Lambdin as a Store, which is well finished and a first rate stand for that purpose.
ALSO,
The Front and Back Rooms and Cellar or Tenement No. 3, now occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valliant, as a Shoe Store, which is also a good stand, and well suited for a small store or shop of any kind.—

LIKEWISE,

The small House at the West end of the Easton Hotel, which will answer either for an Attorney, Physician, or Magistrate's office. Possession of the first and last can be had immediately, &c. of the other at the beginning of next year.—For terms apply to

SEPTEMBER 6—4f

SAMUEL GROOME.

Seasonable Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH
CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S-WARE,
GROCERIES, &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash; his friends and customers are invited to call and view his assortment.
LAMBERT CLAYLAND.
Easton, May 17th

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the 18th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers & Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve bunks, and two state rooms with eight bunks, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.
EDWARD AULD.
Easton-Point, Feb. 9, (22)

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them he has parted with his sloop the General Benson, and has furnished himself with a New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, to fill her place, to be commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, (having himself taken the command of the Steam-Boat Maryland,) in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, solicits a continuance of their favours. The Jane and Mary, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.

C. V.

June 7

Auctioneer.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

In that Large and Commodious Store-house, in Washington street, next door to Mr. Lambert Clayland's store, where Goods of every description will be thankfully received, and disposed of to the best advantage.

SOLOMON BARROTT.

Days of Sale Tuesdays and Saturdays

Easton, April 12—

Notice.

We the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Honorable Court of Talbot County, to value the real estate of Matthew Jenkins, late of Talbot County deceased. The representatives of said deceased are requested to take notice, that we shall meet on the Land of said Matthew Jenkins, deceased, On the 21st October next.

JOSEPH MARTIN,
ANTHONY ROSS,
WILLIAM THOMAS.

Sept. 6—

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB

RACES.

Will be Run for on Wednesday the 6th day of October.—The first day, Jockey Club Purse of the whole subscription of the members, the Four Mile Heat.

On Thursday the 7th day of October, the Town's Purse, of all the Subscription money, for that Purse, with ten per cent entrance by members, and twenty per cent entrance by gentlemen not members, to be added to the Purse, the Three Mile Heat.

On Friday the Jockey Club *Colts Purse* of all the Gate money of the three days, the Two Mile Heat.

JESSE SHEFFER, Sec'y.

Easton, August 23—tf.

Notice.

The Subscriber intending to leave the County in a short time, and being desirous to bring his business to a close as soon as possible, takes this opportunity to give notice to all persons indebted to the late firm of Chamberlaine & Moffett, or to the Subscriber, on Note or Book Accounts to call and settle the same, otherwise necessity will compel him to enforce the law against all delinquents.

HALEY MOFFETT.

Easton, Sept. 6—3w.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

William Coppuck, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, (of Robert,) insolvent debtors having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' court, for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this State, and having produced at the time of their application, evidence of their residence within the State during the period required by law together with a schedule of their property, and a list of their creditors, as far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do thereupon direct that the said William Coppuck, Thomas H. Lambdin and Joseph Harrison, of Robt. give notice to their creditors of their application, and discharge as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of November Term, of the said county court, and that they be and appear on that day, before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by their creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 14th day of July, 1819.

JOHN EDMONDSON.

July 19—3m.

Nicholas Hammer

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1819.

NO. 94

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY 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.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal.

A PROFITABLE DAIRY.

It may appear to some of our readers a little singular, that we should have requested Major Wheeler to furnish an account of the produce of his cows for publication. Those who have seen, in our last number, the account of the produce of an English cow, amounting to 600 lbs. of butter in a year, and of the Oakes, or Danvers cow, whose produce was 500, may be disposed to think little of Mr. Wheeler's statement. But the trustees thought it would be of more consequence, and would be more likely to produce a spirit of emulation to publish an account of a moderate experiment, within the reach of every farmer, than merely to exhibit a few examples of most uncommon occurrence. The cases above referred to, were almost prodigies, and were inserted rather to show what very extraordinary cows, with still more extraordinary feed, are capable of producing. They have some tendency to prove the importance of getting a good breed of cows, and of being more liberal in the manner of feeding them.

Mr. Wheeler's case is of another sort. It is an exhibition of profit from the ordinary mode of treatment, except that Mr. Wheeler appears to have been uncommonly attentive to manuring his pasture land, having for many years, successively dressed it with plaster of Paris.

To shew that Mr. Wheeler's product is uncommon for our country, we shall here insert the answers which have been repeatedly made to the Society's question. How much butter is annually made from a cow and how much skim-milk cheese from the same cow?

From Brooklyn the answer was 70 pounds of butter and 50 pounds of skim-milk cheese.

From the Middlesex and Sturbridge Societies, 70 weight of butter, & as much weight of cheese.

From the Shrewsbury U. Agricultural Society, that a medium cow will give 100 pounds of butter, & 150 weight of skim-milk cheese.

From the Newbury Agricultural Society, about 120 weight of each.

From the Vassalborough Agricultural Society, about 100 weight of butter.

The Rev. Mr. Packard of Marlborough, made an answer to the question, which we wish was pasted up in every dairy in the state.—"The last year, said he (1799) three cows in this town produced 278 pounds of butter. If their calves had been taken from them at a week old, they would have made 451 pounds of butter. Those three cows were a more productive dairy than six usually are, with ordinary feed. Farmers egregiously mistake, when they overstock their farms. Were dairies always estimated by the pails of milk they produced, instead of the number of cows, many farmer's wives, instead of asking their husbands to buy another cow, would urge him to sell two to enrich the dairy. In this sentiment the Trustees are fully of accord with Mr. Packard; and they earnestly desire to see the cows better kept, which will soon improve their quality.

(It will be seen by this exhibit, that Major Wheeler's product was very far above the average, and well worthy of notice.) Framingham, December 22, 1817.

DEAR SIR,
Yours of the 18th instant came to hand, wherein you wish information respecting my dairy. Last spring I had six cows, and the latter end of May I killed off the calves, and sold them at eight dollars and fifty cents each, making \$51. The latter end of June, I bought a small cow and calf; after keeping the calf 3-4 weeks, sold the calf for ten dollars.

During the months, commencing the latter end of May & ending in November, which is six months, I made 941 1-2 pounds of butter, which our market returned, on an average, 27 cents per pound which amounts to the sum of \$254 20

In the same time I made 1300 pounds of skim-milk cheese, which I sold at 6 1-4 cents per pound, making \$84 50

Total \$339 70

Further Account. In the month of Dec. I gathered cream enough to have made fifty weight of butter; but for want of knowledge in preparing the cream in cold weather, & of much labor lost, could not make it into butter, and had to make other use of the cream. The above number of cows, with one large yoke of oxen, were on about eighteen acres of pasturing

until after we had done our haying, and the feed had grown from the mowing. The pasture is land where I have pastured for several years; and excepting the two last years, have made free use of plaster, say about three bushels to an acre, three acres of which is low and cold, and produced but little feed—I am, &c.
ABNER WHEELER.
R. Sullivan, Esq.

From the Plough Boy.
FATTING CATTLE.

MR. HOMESFURN,
I have lately read an essay of Mr. Landon, of Connecticut, on what he deems the cheapest method of preparing cattle for the stall, the substance of which is here given.

In the winter of 1817 Mr. L. fattened an ox, and a heifer, in a way that he found cheaper than even common keeping. He fattened the heifer first. Her food for the purpose was chopped straw, scalded and seasoned with salt, to which was added a little meal of Indian corn and oats, and a small allowance of oil cake, or boiled flax-seed—the whole mixed up so as to form a mash. Of this about three pecks was given at a time. In fattening the heifer, she only eat about a bushel of boiled flax-seed. Some boiled hay was also given her. The ox was afterwards fattened in pretty much the same manner, as nearly as we are able to understand the report of the two cases; for Mr. L. appears to have been more of an adept in fattening, than in describing the manner with clearness and precision. According to his account, however, it appears that his profits in pursuing this mode was very uncommon, and he says that the fattening of these cattle afforded him more clear profit, than he had derived from all the cattle he had ever before fattened. It would seem indeed that he considerably more than doubled the price of his cattle in fattening them; and that the expense of it was very inconsiderable.

This being the usual time for commencing the business of fattening for the winter store, I have thought proper to exhibit the plan of Mr. L. from a belief that it is excellently adapted for fattening cattle with the least expense. It will readily be perceived, however, that the fall pasture is calculated to obviate the expense of using boiled hay; but I have no doubt that when good hay is steam-boiled, which may be done with a little expense, it is just as nutritious for cattle as when in its green state.

A PLOUGH BOY.

MILDEW IN WHEAT.

The following new remedy for Mildew in Wheat, is taken from a London paper of 26th May last.

The Rev. Dr. Edmund Cartwright, whose experience in agricultural matters, is well known to the public, has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the Farmer's Journal:

"In the course of some Agricultural experiments which I was prosecuting last summer, I had the good fortune to make a discovery of more importance to agriculture than any thing I may venture to say that has been brought forward for the improvement of that most useful of all arts. The pecuniary benefits which it will confer, both on the growers of Wheat, and on every individual consumer of that article, I presume not to calculate. It is an absolute remedy for the mildew in Wheat. It is simply this: salt one part, water eight, with this mixture let the diseased corn be sprinkled; in three or four days the mildew will vanish, leaving only a discoloration on the straw, where it had died off; in the experiment which I tried, the mixture was laid on with a watering pot, but I have since found out, that the best and most expeditious way will be with a flat brush, such as is used by the white washers, having a tin collar made water-tight, to prevent the mixture from dripping down the operators arm and running to waste. The operator, having a pail of the mixture in the one hand, with the other dips his brush into it, and makes his regular casts, as when sowing corn broadcast; in this way he will readily get over ten acres in the day; if he has an assistant to fetch and carry the full and empty pails, he will get over a great deal more. I calculate, that about two hogheads of the mixture will suffice for an acre. Wherever the mixture touches, the mildew immediately dies. I need not say, that on those parts that have escaped the sprinkling, must be repeated. If judiciously cast, the mixture falls as uniformly as a shower of rain. Many people have an idea that the mildew was to be prevented by particular steepers or manures, but this idea is no better founded, than it would be supposed, that if a woman at the time of her pregnancy, were to take a dose of mercury and brimstone, it would prevent her offspring from taking the infection of those diseases, against which mercury or brimstone are specifics; the mildew is a topical disease, which is only to be subdued by a topical remedy. It was my wish that this discovery should have been brought before the public, time enough for the farmers living at a distance from the pits to provide themselves with

rock salt, which for agricultural purposes may be had for 2s. 7 1/2d. per bushel at the fountain head; but in this wish I was frustrated by a circumstance which I could not have possibly foreseen, & which it is now not necessary to detail.

From the London Courier, July 28.

GENERAL SARAZIN.

We yesterday stated the conviction of general Sarazin for bigamy, before the Assize Court of Paris, on Friday last. It may be necessary to recal to the recollection of our readers the following circumstances relative to this individual.—In the year 1799 gen. Sarazin was attached to the Legion of French troops, which occupied Leghorn; he there married Charlotte Schwartz, the daughter of a notary in the state council, with whom he received a competent fortune. In 1810 he had a principle command in the French forces encamped at Boulogne; in the month of June of that year, he made his escape to this country. For this desertion he was condemned to death, *par contumace*, by a council of war, held afterwards at Lisle. In London he paid his addresses to Miss Georgiana Maria Hutchinson, to whom he was married, at St. Anne's Church, Westminster, on the 26th of May, 1813. It was at the suit of this lady that the present indictment for bigamy was laid; it was generally supposed, that a third claimant (Mademoiselle Delort, residing in the department of the Lot and Garonne, whom he married on his return to France in 1814) would have transposed the accusing word to that of *Trigamy*; but she desisted from taking part in the present prosecution, & the circumstance was only alluded to on the trial to shew the versatility of the general's tender attachments. During his trial he affected the most ironical and indecorous indifference; which will be best characterised by the following extracts:—

President—Were you married in England?

Sarazin—I was before a priest there.

President—You abjured the Roman Catholic religion?

Sarazin—Come, come, that's all a joke.

President—As I am not joking, I request you will answer me, and that in a becoming manner. Here is a certificate of the priest who married you, in which he attests that you voluntarily abjured the errors of the Romish Church and became a Protestant.

Sarazin—(In a humorous tone.) This abjuration is foreign to the subject, and I beg of you not to meddle with it. Whether I am a Jew or a Christian has nothing to do with my trial for bigamy.

President—Are you married to Miss Hutchinson?

Sarazin—I promised to marry her.

President—What did you do in presence of the priest?

Sarazin—It was a masquerade. (Murmurs.)

President—Did you not receive her fortune?

Sarazin—That affair, on the contrary, cost me 10,000 francs in six weeks; you will agree, that this is paying dear for pleasure.

The expressions of the accused excited much disapprobation in the assembly; the ladies, particularly, manifested their indignation. He would have been found guilty by acclamation had he been tried by a female jury. On his observing, that if he had done right he should have sold such a wife as Miss Hutchinson publicly in the market.

The president said, "You agree then that you are her husband, since only a wife can be sold in that manner."

Sarazin—At least I pass for such, I know well, from this eagerness to prove that I contracted several marriages, it is wished to prove, that I have received several fortunes; and all this done to make me appear despicable; but I am a man of honor!!! And above the contempt of men!!!

President—Say rather beneath it. You have betrayed your country; you carried to England the plans of the French establishment with one hand, and extended the other to receive the price of your felony. In 1813, you wrote to the minister of war, that it was by means of your plans that the English took the Isle of France, & that the Russians beat Bonaparte's army in 1812.

Sarazin—Sir, permit me to tell you that I am of Gascon origin, and that I said much more than was true.

By order of the President Miss Hutchinson was introduced for examination in proof of her marriage. She is represented as very handsome, with a touching expression in her countenance. She was regarded by all present with the most commiserating interest. Without speaking the French language perfectly, she spoke it with a facility which rendered the medium of an interpreter unnecessary. In answer to a question put by the President, she said that General Sarazin had paid his addresses to her, and they were married, in 1813.

President—What proceedings took place at that period?

Miss H.—Our marriage was solemnized conformably to the most sacred established forms.

President—How long did you live with him?

Miss H.—Seven weeks.

President—How came you to leave him?

Miss H.—I was informed that the General was a married man.

The Jury, at midnight, brought in a verdict of *GUILTY*, and the court sentenced him to 10 years hard labor, to stand in the pillory, and 40,000 francs damages to the prosecutor.

Sentence having been passed, the prisoner affected a smile, and said, on withdrawing, "From a General of the land forces, you have made me General of the galleys. I thank you, Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Jury. The department of the Lot and Garonne will appreciate your impartiality."

*He was a resident of this department.

New-Orleans.—The Gazettes of this City exhibit the advertisements of Steam Boats, soliciting freight to the upper country at the rate of 2 or 3 cents per pound.

The freight was from four to six cents per pound even one year ago. Already this noble invention has reduced it one half, and may reduce it still more. A citizen of first rate skill and capacity has said, that he would ask no better fortune, than a contract to run two or three steam boats for five years from New-Orleans to the upper country, at a cent and a half per pound upwards, and three fourths of a cent downwards. The time is at hand when the commerce of the west is to take its natural channel, when the produce of the upper country will descend the river to New-Orleans, to be bartered for foreign goods.—*St. Louis Enq.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 15.

DIVING DRUM.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Johnson made an experiment near the Bath-house, with his newly invented Diving Drum, in which he most successfully succeeded. He descended about 25 or 30 feet, and remained underneath the water 40 minutes at a time; until he was requested by the spectators above to come up. The contrivance is very simple, and is withal a great improvement in diving apparatus. It consists of, first, a partial covering of plates of sheet iron attached to a suit, forming a kind of armour, designed to prevent the water pressing him too closely. Over this he draws on a leathern suit cap-a-pie having the head piece pretty large. On either side of the head piece a pipe enters from above water, the one to convey in fresh, and the other to carry off the air vitiated by breathing. In order to produce a circulation through these pipes, lamps are placed round the nozzle of one, which rarify the air, and it ascends and is carried off through this pipe and descends into the other to supply the person under the water. This promises much. A person accoutred in the manner above, may remain under an hour: he can move about wherever he pleases; he might enter the cabin of a sunken vessel.

We understand that Mr. J. repeats his experiments this morning, at 11, and at 4 in the afternoon. The charge for witnessing them is nothing. Boats will be ready at Market street wharf.—*Union.*

More than a match for the Sea Serpent.

M. Henderson has discovered, in New Siberia, the claws of a bird measuring each a yard in length; and the Yakuts assured him, they had frequently, in their hunting excursions; met with skeletons and feathers of this bird, the quills of which were large enough to admit a man's arm. This is a strong fact in support of the tradition, that the earth was formerly inhabited by giants; for men not exceeding ourselves in stature would have been helpless against birds of prey of this magnitude. Capt. Cook mentions having seen a monstrous bird's nest in new Holland, on a low sandy island in Endeavor river, with trees upon it; and an incredible number of sea fowl; he found also an eagle's nest with young ones, which he killed, and the nest of some other bird, of a most enormous size; it was built with large sticks in the ground; and was not less than 26 feet in circumference, and 2 feet 8 inches high. [Pet. Int.]

ANTIDOTE FOR THE TIMES.

Most of our readers have, no doubt, been entertained by the whimsical effect produced upon many persons who have inhaled gas, which has been called the laughing and dancing exciting gas.—At a recent lecture on the human frame, delivered by Dr. Thornton in London, the following effects are stated to have been produced by the respiration of this gas, which might have been penned by Baron Munchausen:—"The first gentleman who inhaled it laughed, and then danced to a very lively tune which he sung. The next gentleman after the excitement to laughter; delivered a speech out of Shakespeare equal to Keats; he then danced, singing the lively

tune of *Merrily, ho, Cheerily, ho*, in full glee; and after that sung in a deep fine bass tone, the *Waltz*, as well as *Brahm*. He was unconscious of what he was doing, but expressed himself as highly delighted, as did the other gentleman. No debility follows after inhaling this powerful gas.—*London paper.*

QUEBEC, Aug. 30.

The York Chasseurs which arrived in this port some time ago, were disbanded in this City in the course of last week. The privates had at their option to take land, or a sum of about 40 dollars in cash; and we understand that of about 600, only between 50 and 60 have accepted lands.

From Halifax papers to the 4th instant, received by the schooner Greyhound, arrived last evening from Halifax.

Even Post.

HALIFAX, Sept. 2.

A most horrible act of parricide has been committed at Pictou, by one Donald Campbell, who set fire to the house and cottage in which his aged father and step mother had retired to rest.

It appears that this wretch left his own dwelling on the 23d inst. with a determination to set fire to that of his father. He wandered about during the day considering how he might most effectually accomplish his diabolical purpose.—In the evening, he went to the house and listened to the conversation of its aged inmates, until they retired to rest. He then secured the door on the outside, by passing a stick across and putting twisted withes through the latch and round the stick. His object was to prevent the escape of these unhappy people, when they should discover that their house was on fire, the cottage being destitute of windows. He then placed a fire on the roof, and retired a short distance that he might witness the immolation of his intended victims.

Contrary to his expectations, however, the aged people forced the door, and he beheld them endeavoring to save their little all. Nature now became too powerful; those feelings which accompanied him in to existence, prompted him to fly to their assistance—but the old man charged him with the crime he had committed, and drove him away. He again retired, and beheld his father enter his dwelling—never to return! He was now satisfied, that if the woman survived, he would be punished, and at her request, as he says, conducted her to the door of the house where she also perished.

The perpetrator of this unnatural and inhuman crime was shortly after apprehended, and confessed every thing—a desire of obtaining his father's property, urged him to commit the unnatural deed, and nothing now remains to terminate this shocking catastrophe, but his ignominious and shameful death.

ECONOMY & MANUFACTURES.

At Cincinnati, the citizens have carried into effect their previously expressed determination to form a society for the promotion of agriculture, manufactures and domestic economy. General Harrison is the president of the Society. They closed their proceedings on the 23d ult. with the following declaration grounded on the opinion that a retrenchment in the expenses of living will be an important means of alleviating the difficulties and pecuniary embarrassments of the country:

"We will not purchase or suffer to be used in our families, any imported liquors, fruits, nuts, or preserves of any kind, unless they shall be required in cases of sickness."

Being convinced that the practice which generally prevails of wearing suits of black, as testimonials of respect for the memory of deceased friends, is altogether useless, if not improper, while it is attended with a heavy expense, we will not sanction it hereafter in our families or encourage it in others.

We will not purchase, for ourselves or our families, such articles as are expensive, and are generally considered as ornamental rather than useful.

We will refrain from the use of imported goods of every description, as far as may be practicable; and we will give a preference to articles that are of the growth and manufacture of our own country when the latter can be procured.

We will not purchase any article, either of food or dress, at prices that are considered extravagant, or that the citizens generally cannot afford to pay; but will rather abstain from the use of such articles until they can be obtained at reasonable prices.

We will observe a rigid economy in every branch of our expenditures; and will, in all our purchases, be influenced by necessity, rather than convenience, & by utility rather than ornament.

We believe that the prosperity of the country depends, in a great degree, on a general and faithful observance of the foregoing declaration—we therefore promise that we will adhere to it ourselves, and that we will recommend it to others.

Done, Pres.

Now what have the Federalists had to do from that time? We answer.—They have had to pay all the expenses of the state both ordinary and extraordinary—and they have had to pay all the expenses for the state of Maryland, part in the war declared by the Federalists in 1812, which ended in 1815—Thus then on account of the war, the Federalists spent in defence of the people and the state, the sum of FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN DOLLARS.

Besides paying all the regular and usual expenses of the state—notwithstanding all this, how do the funds of the State of Maryland, now stand under federal administration, in comparison with what they did under democratic administration—we will shew you from the records. In 1811, under democratic administration the state funds altogether amounted to not one million of dollars—(for this see statement for that year in votes and proceedings.) But in 1819, when the funds of the state had been six years under federal administration, they amounted to one million four hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and sixty-seven dollars—(for this see recorded votes and proceedings of session 1818)—making again in the state funds in six years, of about four hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and three years of that time, war, in which they were obliged to expend in defence of the state the sum of \$449,813.

NOW WE CHALLENGE

The democrats to shew us such improvement by them at any time of the public funds—and when you consider how much the federalists have had to expend during that time, for supporting the democrats war, and still that they have increased the funds of the state to almost half a million of dollars, we think the people will say "well done good and faithful stewards!"—If the democrats can shew that they have increased the state funds as much in a time of peace, as federalists did even in time of war, we will forgive them for one half their iniquities.

NOW IS IT NOT A SHAME AND A REPROACH,

After this statement, taken from the records, that there should be found a democrat so regardless of the truth as to say, that the federalists have wasted the public money—Is it not rung from Allegiance to Worcester by thousands of democrats, that federalists have wasted the public money? yet when you go to the records of the state you see, that instead of wasting, the federalists have actually so managed, that the state funds have increased fifty per cent under their care in six years, and that too when we were one half the time engaged in war. Will the good men, the free-men, the fair-men, of Maryland longer suffer themselves to be deceived by such men, and such false statements?

We cannot let this subject go without a just tribute to a most respectable, intelligent and able man, Mr. LeCompte of Dorset, who has been at the head of the Finance Committee for some years, and whose assiduity and ability are alike conspicuous and eminent upon all questions, touching the ways & means of the state. Dorset has reason to value this gentleman very highly, for the State of Maryland will be thankful for his services.

PEOPLE OF MARYLAND,

You have one week more to think before you decide—you now stand upon the brink of a precipice. It is all for the party advantage of the democratic party that Baltimore should rule in the election of a Governor, and in having a very great increase of Delegates more than the counties, because that will keep every thing under controul of the men of the Democratic party for war, and principles will have no weight or influence—ten thousand votes from Baltimore will decide all votes by the people—and seventeen delegates from Baltimore in the General Assembly will keep all under her controul there.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE A BILL

Brought in by the Democrats, that Baltimore City alone should always elect the Governor, and that that Governor might be a foreigner, and that the people of the counties should not vote? or

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE A BILL

Brought in by Democrats that Baltimore City should have four times as many delegates on the floor of the House of Delegates as the largest county in the state, and from eight to nine times as many as the small counties? Would you agree to this because the democrats brought it in and the federalists were opposed to it? Yet a bill to elect the Governor by the People, and a bill to apportion the number of delegates in the House according to population would be identically the very same thing. Now don't be deceived by names, but examine into things—don't catch at the shadow and lose the substance. If you elect the Governor by the People, will not the Ten Thousand votes in Baltimore, controul that election? Is it not the same thing then as a law to give Baltimore the controul?—If you apportion the delegates by population, will not Baltimore have four times as many as any one county, and eight or nine times as many as the smaller counties—and is not that the same in effect as a law to make that difference in favor of Baltimore? If the controul and the power is actually lodged in Baltimore, is it not the same in effect as a law precisely for that purpose—yet none would like a law for that purpose, but the Democrats agree to a plan that is to produce the same effect—that is, you will not agree to be stabbed in broad day light by a dagger you see, but you will agree to be assassinated at night by a dagger concealed under a coat—but death is the consequence in either case.

WE APPEAL AND SPEAK TO THE PEOPLE

Of the Democratic party, for it is no use to speak to their interested leading men, we speak to the people, and we ask them, are you ready and willing to surrender yourselves and your children, and all your hopes into the hands, and under the controul of the population of Baltimore, composed as it is of all nations and people? If not, we ask you, don't you see that the democrats in power, have tried to place you under the controul of Baltimore, and is it not their sentiment and intention, to try to get the Governor elected by the People, so that the ten thousand votes of Baltimore may controul that election—and also to get the number of Delegates apportioned by population, which would give to Baltimore eight or nine times the power of a small county.

Men of Kent, Talbot, Caroline, Somerset, Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert, and Allegany, think of these things, and save yourselves in time.

PERHAPS IT MAY BE ASKED,

Why the Democrats did not do this before, when they had all the power? We answer, because then, they never expected the Federalists would ever get up again, and they thought when they would crush the Federalists, and the liberty of speech, and the liberty of the Press, and they thought that this example would be followed in the counties, and that Federalists would never again be heard of in Politics—We know this to be true, for we can name the men who wanted to raise a mob to tear down the Monitor's office in Easton, and to tar and feather, or butcher all who opposed them. We know too that these abominable desperadoes had marked out the men among the Federalists that they intended to massacre and tar and feather—We have had it from lips that were allied to ears that heard it from their own mouths, and we have their names to use at an occasion that may call for it.

What is the language now used by Democrats? They say, only let us once more get in, and we will ease you of all further trouble—We will put you in a condition that you shall never get over—and Freemen of Maryland, what will be your condition, when Federal men are thus threatened, thus oppressed, thus tricked out of, and robbed of their rights and liberties? Will you tamely submit to such threats? Honest men of the Democratic Party, will you lend yourselves to sanction such outrageous, such flagitious doings?

PEOPLE OF MARYLAND,

For God's sake awake from your lethargy! The dagger is unsheathed, the bloody right arm is brandishing to butcher the liberties of the people, and to make this fair land of Independent Freedom, the Theatre of Persecution, of Tyranny, of Blood—Nothing but the good sense of the people can avert these direful calamities—Arise and defend the Land of your Fathers, your own inheritance, from ruin—If you sleep, you will awake to slavery and death—If you awake and act, you will sleep in Tranquility and Peace—Once more we say arise, help and deliver us for our country's sake.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM, As you have given the great body of Maryland democrats more than they can well digest between this and doomsday; indeed, as you have pretty completely cut up by the roots their designing and artful pretensions to public confidence, by the plain, matter of fact, unanswerable address, &c. in your two last Gazettes, you may possibly now have leisure to bestow a mite of attention on some of the little yelpers.

The resolution passed the 30th of January 1815, against the late James Earle, was in the following words, viz.

Resolved, That the judges of the court of appeals be, and they are hereby authorised and required, if it shall appear to them that the records of the late general court for the Eastern Shore, and Court of appeals for the said shore, or any part thereof remain unrecorded by James Earle, late clerk of the said court, to order and direct that the executors of the said James Earle, proceed by a certain specified time to complete the said records, by recording all papers and proceedings which by law the said Earle was bound and obliged to do; and should the executors of the said James Earle, neglect or refuse to commence the recording the said papers and proceedings by the time directed by the judges of the court of appeals as aforesaid, or not complete the recording the said papers and proceedings by the time to be ascertained and fixed by the judges, then the said judges shall contract with the present clerk of the court of appeals for the said shore for completing the said records by recording all papers and proceedings required by law to be recorded, and to allow such clerk such reasonable compensation therefor as they may deem adequate; and the said judges shall specify separately the allowance to be made for finishing and completing the records of the late general court from the allowance to be made for finishing and completing the records of the court of appeals; which said allowances on the certificate of the said judges, shall be paid to the said clerk by the treasurer of the Western Shore, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury. And the said judges shall notify the neglect and refusal of the said executors as aforesaid to the attorney general, who shall thereupon immediately institute suits upon the bond executed by the said James Earle, as clerk of the general court, & against the executors of the said James Earle to compel the payment of the sums so to be allowed by the said judges to the clerk of the court of appeals, which said sums when recovered shall be respectively paid to the treasurer of the Western Shore and shall be taken and deemed as part of the funds of the state.

And the resolution, repealing the above, was passed on the 6th of February 1818, and is as follows.

February 6th, 1818.

Resolved, that the resolution passed at the session of the General Assembly of Maryland, in the year 1814, authorising and requiring the judges of the Court of Appeals, to order and direct the executors of James Earle to proceed by a specified time to complete the records in the office of the late General court, for the Eastern Shore, and in the office of the Court of

Appeals, of which respective offices he had been Clerk, by recording all papers and proceedings, which remained unrecorded, and the order of the said judges lately made in pursuance thereof, be repealed, and the same are hereby repealed.

Now look at these resolutions Mr. Farmer. Which of them touches the people's money? You see very plainly that the first provides for touching the Treasury; but certainly not for Mr. Earle's estate, nor for his executors. And after this money was paid out of the Treasury, what was the chief penalty to ensure its reimbursement? Why, nothing new, at least so far as relates to the old general court, which embraces the greater part of the business; but resort was ordered to Mr. Earle's old bond; which the state has held, Mr. Farmer, ever since you were pulling in your nurses arms, if not before you were born.

And what does the second resolution do? Give Mr. Earle's executors a cent of the people's money? NO. Who does it release? Not Mr. Earle's executors. It releases the public treasury from a demand on it; But it grants no release to any person from any lawful obligation. Mr. Earle's bond is still held by the state in all its original force, binding not only his heirs, but his securities and their heirs for all the just purposes, for which it was ever signed, sealed and delivered.

Mr. Farmer do you want any more? You can be gratified, let your appetite be ever so craving. But as the securities, or rather the representatives of the securities of Mr. Earle's bond are the persons particularly interested in this matter, and as you may very possibly find some of them in the ranks of your political friends, I refer you to them. And as you seem woefully wanting in information on this subject, which may have commenced before your time, I would just hint, purely to save you trouble, that a very clever old gentleman, one Mr. Samuel Sharpe, formerly a rich merchant in the Town of Easton, was one of these said securities.

Do you want to know any more? But now I think it is fairly my turn Mr. Farmer to ask a few plain questions. And don't make any more feeble attempts to throw dust in people's eyes, 'till you have fairly answered these questions. If you do, federalists will laugh at you—and democrats will wish that you and Mr. Detector belonged to any other party.

During the December session of 1817, was there not an attempt made to procure a resolution against the estate and securities of William Nicholson, late Register of Wills of Queen Anne's county similar to the one against Mr. Earle? Was not this attempt quashed by an influential democrat, then a member of the House of Delegates. And are not the securities of William Nicholson democrats?

A few words more Mr. Farmer ere we part, for I fear you will not give me another opportunity.

On the 30th day of January last past, Mr. William R. Stewart brought in a bill to provide for recording the unrecorded papers, last wills and testaments, &c. in the Register's office of Queen Anne's county. The bill passed the House, on the 6th day of February, & all its pay and release provisions are contained in its second section, which is, viz.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That any person or persons who may be employed by the said court to record any of the aforesaid papers, shall on or before the first day of May 1819, and before the first day of May annually thereafter, until the recording of said papers shall be completed, make out a fair and correct account of the recording by him or them performed in pursuance of this act, and the cost of the record books for the same, and the account when examined and passed by the justices of the said Orphans' Court, or a majority of them, shall be by them certified and transmitted to the justices of the Levy Court of said county, who shall assess and levy the same as other county charges, and which shall be collected and paid to the person or persons employed as aforesaid.

This, Mr. Farmer, a man, not wishing to deceive, but seeking the truth, and nothing but the truth, might call a release; and MAKING THE PEOPLE PAY into the bargain. Far be it from me to give an opinion whether this law be right or wrong. But this I do say, CONTRARIES cannot both be right. And before you ask any more questions, you will please Mr. Farmer also to answer the following.

Are not the records of William Nicholson, late Register of Wills of Queen Anne's county, ten or eleven years behind? Are not the securities on William Nicholson's bond to the state good democrats?

AND DOES NOT THIS LAW, BROUGHT IN BY A DEMOCRAT, AND PASSED BY A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE OF DELEGATES, ENTIRELY RELEASE THE DEMOCRATIC SECURITIES OF THE LATE WILLIAM NICHOLSON, FROM ALL OBLIGATION TO THE STATE?

Mr. Farmer, what is law on the other side of Wye Mill, ought to be law on this side. At any rate, what is right and proper for democrats in Queen Anne's must be right and proper for democrats in Talbot. And therefore I cannot but expect that you will instruct your delegates, if you get any to your mind; if not, that you will pay the honorable member from Queen Anne's to procure at the next session a law to release at least the democratic heirs of the securities to Mr. Earle's bond from their obligation to the state.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 32.

Forty-five new cases of fever were reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending on Tuesday morning. A report reached this city yesterday that Dr. ELBERT, a respectable physician of the Point, had fallen a victim to the

prevailing disease, in attending to his professional duties. After contracting the disease he had been removed to the Eastern Shore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.

There were fifteen new cases of fever reported to the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ending on Wednesday morning.

FEVER AT PHILADELPHIA.

In the report of interments in the city of Philadelphia for the week ending 17th inst. we observe two deaths by Malignant Fever.

FEVER AT NEW YORK.

By the reports of the Board of Health at New York it will be seen that the greatest alarm prevails there. The district of the city in which the fever first made its appearance is totally deserted, and all communication with it and other parts restricted. In the New York Gazette alone we have counted 118 removals.

HEALTH OF NEW-YORK.

The Latest news from New-York, if we may judge by circumstances, is more alarming than heretofore. The inhabitants are leaving the city (as private information tells us) in great numbers; and if the disease now prevalent there should continue, New-York will be a deserted city. Mr. Dwight has removed the office of his paper, from the lower part of the city, to a room in the Washington Hall. It is expected that the Public Exchange, will too be carried to the upper part of the town. The Evening Post says, 'A panic, for these two days, has prevailed in the southern part of the city, which has caused the removal of most the inhabitants, not only from the district pointed out by the Board of Health, but from the adjacent streets.' Yet the average number of diseased persons, reported daily, does not amount to more than one fifth that of Baltimore, as appears by the Report of the Board of Health.—Union.

Dr. Charles Caldwell of Philadelphia, has accepted the professorship of the Institutes of Medicine in the medical school connected with the University, in Lexington Kentucky.

The Burlington Centinel, in speaking of the loss of the Steam Boat Phoenix, remarks that "An instance of depravity which occurred in connexion with the scene of distress, deserves to be mentioned. Mr. Howard had charge of a bag from the Bank of Burlington, containing bills of the Montreal and Canada Banks, to the amount of eight thousand five hundred dollars. This bag he threw into the small boat. One of the passengers took the bag when he arrived on shore, and lifted it of its contents. From Providence, the passengers went to Grand Isle, and he proceeded speedily across it to Bell's Ferry. The money was discovered to be gone by Mr. Howard, when he arrived on shore, and suspicion fastening upon this man, he was pursued and taken. The money was all recovered, and the culprit committed to prison.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.

MARYLAND TOBACCO.—A sale on Monday of two hds. made by Mr. Crane, in Calvert county good quality, at \$10 and \$12. WHEAT.—1600 bushels, Virginia red wheat, sold on Monday at \$1.04. A large supply of wheat has accumulated on the hands of the millers, the mills being stopped by a drought, exceeding any recollected by the oldest inhabitants. It is supposed, that the price will improve, when the stock on hand shall have been ground up. Rye, 30 to 32 cts.—Oats 40 to 42 cts.—North Carolina beans, per quantity, \$1.50. American Farmer.

DIED

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Thomas H. Hill, aged about 39 years, late one of the proprietors of the "Baltimore Telegraph."

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON, September 20, 1819. The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of Three per cent, for the last six months which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 4th of October next.

By order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashr.

Sept 27—3w

Boots & Shoes.

I wish to inform my customers and the public in general, that I have on hand a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES, both Leather and Morocco, and intend to keep a constant supply of good materials both Leather and Morocco, to manufacture all kind of work in my line. I have a number of good workmen employed and can despatch work by having a short notice, and will give all the satisfaction that a reasonable person can request.

NS. VALIANT.

Sept. 27. N. B. I mentioned in a publication last November, that I intended to sell for Cash and not promises as I had done before, but I have failed in my good intentions, I hope those who have accounts standing will call and settle them immediately, for I have no other dependence for my Fall Stock—Those who neglect to attend to this, must expect their accounts collected some other way. N. V.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to law, and the order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Orem, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, or to John Donovan, Esq. in Cambridge, on or before the first Monday, in April next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate, all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given. The above to be published in one of the Eastern papers, and continued once in each week, for three successive weeks. ELIZABETH OREM, Adm'r. of Edward Orem. Cambridge, 24th Sept. 1819.

Cheap Fall Goods.

The Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Bank, a general supply of

GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SEASON,

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Fine and super. cloths Black and cold Cassimeres
Cassimeres and Sattinette
Flannels and Baizes
Genoa Cords & Velvets
Black & cold Bombazines
Dom. Plaids & Stripes
do White & Brown Shirtings
Steam Loom do
4 4 Irish Linens, cheap
Mourning & other Calicoes
Ginghams
Cotton & Linen Tickings
Linen Cambrics
4 4 & 6 4 Cambric
Muslins
Mull & Jaconet do
British & India Book do
Striped & other Linens
White Marseilles
Canton Flannel
White, black & cold Satins
Levantine & Florence
Thread Laces & Edgings
Plain and Fancy Ribbons
Black and cold Canton Crapes
Long Lawns
Russia diaper
Silk Velvets
Steam Loom Sheetings
White & brown Russias
Scotch & Irish do
Irish Teer Linens
Burlaps & Osnaburghs
5 4 Tow Linens
Apron checks
Complete assortment of cotton Yarns
Men's huckskin, beaver, and dog-skin gloves
Ladies silk, York tan, and kid, do
Worsted, silk & cotton hosiery
Silk, mull, and cotton shawls
Prunelle, morocco, kid and calf-skin Slippers
Men's & Boy's Wool Hats
Tortoise & mock shell Combs
Bonnet Boards, and Wire
Writing Paper, Slates, &c.

Groceries, viz.

Loaf and Lump Sugar
Brown do
White, Green & Java Coffee
Imperial
Hyson
Hyson Skin
Fine & Supr. Flour
Cheese
Mould & dipt Candles
L. P. Madeira
Sicily Madeira
Old Dry Lisbon
Old Cognac Brandy
Antigua SPIRITS
Jamaica
New England Rum
Old Rye and common Whiskey
Sperm, & Train Oil
Race and ground Ginger
English and Brandy wine Powder
Patent Shot &c.

LIKEWISE,

A General Assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, QUEEN'S WARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be offered on the lowest terms for cash.

GROOME & LAMBDIN.

Easton, Sept 27—4f

Public Sale.

Will be sold on Thursday, 21st October, a part of the personal estate of John Singleton, late of Talbot county, deceased. Consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture; some valuable Stock; Horses, Cattle Sheep. An excellent Still, &c. Also a number of valuable Books, among which is Dobson's Encyclopedia. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars. The purchaser giving a note with approved security.

ANNA SINGLETON, Ex'rx.

Sept. 27. 3w

TO KEEPERS OF FERRIES,

The subscriber having invented a new and useful method of propelling Ferry Boats, and having obtained a patent right to use the same, or vend to others to be used, invites Keepers of Ferries to call on him, and view his machinery. One man to a boat is sufficient—She is propelled with the greatest ease and celerity from one side of river or stream to the other. The small cost of the machinery that constitutes this invention, together with the improvement made on the boat, ought to be an inducement, for all persons concerned in Ferries, to make an early application to the subscriber.

ROBERT SPEDDEN.

Easton, Talbot County, Md. 3v

Female Academy,

The subscriber having returned from Baltimore to his farm adjoining Centreville, Queen Anne's County, has opened a Boarding School, for the education of young Ladies, and intends to confine himself to twenty scholars. The different branches of Education he proposes teaching are as follows: Reading Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, use of Maps and Terrestrial Globe, History, and Moral Philosophy.

Terms, \$120 per annum, paid quarterly in advance. Parents or Guardians who may think proper to entrust their children or wards to his care, may rely upon the strictest attention being paid to their morals, and to the above branches of education.

HENRY DARDEN.

Centreville, Sept 27—4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendition expensis, to me directed, at the suit of Isaac Jenkinson, one of Harden & Casson, & 3 fieri facias, at the suit of John Higgins, use of Matthew Higgins, also one at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Baynard and Duckenson, and the other at the suit of William Jenkins and Peter Stevens; against William K. Austin. Will be sold on Tuesday, the 28th of September, inst., on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. all the legal and equitable right of him, the said Austin, of, to and to a house and lot in the town of Easton; also, one leased lot unimproved, 5 beds and Furniture, 42 Chairs, 2 Circular Tables, one desk, and one Cow. Sold to satisfy the debt interest, and costs of the aforesaid Writ.

ALLEN ROWIE, Shff.

Sept 6—6v

Wanted

To purchase a colored Woman, who is a good plain Cook and Washer, for whom a liberal cash price will be given.—Enquire at this Office. September 13—3w.

