

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."—
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 1822.

NO. 252.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

New Fall Goods.

THOMAS & GROOMER
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
FALL GOODS,
Which added to those before received, renders their Assortment very general and complete, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.
Easton, August 24—1f

FALL GOODS.

Groome & Lambdin
Have received an extensive supply of
FALL GOODS,
CONSISTING OF ALMOST EVERY KIND OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARD WARE, QUEENS-
WARE, GLASS AND
STONE WARE,
Which, with their former stock makes their assortment general and complete, and which they invite their customers and others to call and see, as they intend to offer them low for ready money.
Easton, Sept. 14—8w

FALL GOODS.

Clark & Green,
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, an elegant and extensive assortment of fresh
Seasonable Goods,
Of the latest importations, which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash. They respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.
Easton, Sept. 28—1f

Fruit Trees.

GRAFTED APPLE TREES
Of the most approved kinds, for Cider or House use, with divers kinds of other fruit trees, may be had on moderate terms, by application to
JOSEPH TOWNSEND,
No. 18, Baltimore street, in the City of Baltimore.
From the ready conveyance per the Steam Boats, very little time need elapse between their being taken from the Nursery and delivery on many parts of the Eastern Shore, it is therefore requested that all orders for the above may be forwarded previous to the 20th of the ensuing month (October) when strict attention will be paid to the execution of them in due season.
September 21, 1822—5w

TOBACCO.

Benj'n. Townsend,
No. 45, Bridge Street, O. T.
BALTIMORE.
Takes this opportunity of returning his undesignated thanks to his friends and the public for their patronage, and informs them that he still continues to MANUFACTURE TOBACCO of all kinds.
He has on hand an extensive supply of the following articles, which he will sell at the annexed reduced prices, viz:
Spun Tobacco & Small Twist at 15 cts. pr. lb.
Spanish Segars at \$8 50 pr. m.
Half Spanish do 4 50 pr. m.
Common do 1 50 pr. m.
Briquet Snuff of the best quality at 20 cents per pound.
Baltimore, August 24

Stray Steer.

As my Cattle were passing to or from a farm above Easton to this place, the drivers lost one of my Steers on the road—his colour is chiefly red—he was 3 years old last spring, and is marked with a small hole in each ear. Whoever has seen him will oblige me by giving information either to myself or the Editor.
TENCH TILGHMAN.
Plimmerton, Sept. 14, 1822.

PRINTING.

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

Seeing no reason why our friends, the Farmers, should not occasionally relish a good dish of humour, as well as other folks—we expect their indulgence in copying from the *Intelligencer* an ingenious oratorical celebration of the powers, dignified propensities, uses, Natural History, and character of that important personage—Mr. Hog—their great friend and stand-by, in good and bad times, especially in Maryland and Virginia. It will serve to show them how much a sprightly imagination can find to say, on a gross subject, especially, when as in this case, it emanates from the fertile brains of a fat gentleman, a bon vivant and a liberal, judging from the oily flow of his wit, and the generous tenor of his allusions on religion and politics. The oration being rather long for this paper, we have omitted the conclusion of it, and have added some extracts, from venerable authority to shew, that the humorous author has not over-rated the dignity of his subject.
Am. Far.

THE HOG.

AN ORATION WRITTEN FOR MASTER T. J. L. Respected Preceptor, and beloved Class-mates:

Tired with having recourse to our school books for studied pieces of elocution, for our declamatory exercises, which, though admired for their various beauties, have become in a manner uninteresting from continual repetition, I have ventured, like a nestling from the branch, to take a flight of my own, with a view to try my powers. Should I, in this attempt, call forth your risible faculties, by blending together, in the repast I am about to offer you, the Hog and the Fine Arts, Gastronomy and Beauty, the Holy Alliance & Stump Orators, which I propose to serve up, after the German manner, garnished with American brains, and a few French nick-knacks, I must assure you that mirth is not my sole object: A moral, as you will find by listening to me with indulgence, may be drawn from a Pig, as well as from the democratic Ant, or monarchical Bee.

The Hog is the king of all unclean animals; his empire is the most universal, and his qualities the most unequivocal of any other. He is the sovereign of the cook-shop; without him we should have no lard, no forced meat balls, nor fixed ammunition for the frying pan; no roast pigs—in short, no kitchen.

Your Willches, Volneys, Buchans, and Meases, cry in vain that his flesh is heavy and laxative. Our Mitchells and Physicks, Hunts and Worthingtons, may tell us, if they please, that it is indigestible and scorbutic; we know they would be very sorry were we to believe them; for, on the score of *billious fevers and dyspepsies*, the hog is the best feather in their caps. The Jews, though they regard him with horror, as do some Christians, (many of whom are perfect Jews, while many Jews excel the Christians in the practice of every virtue,) yet neither will hesitate to eat good blood puddings, when they can get them.

If you want to learn the value of the Hog, consult the French cook, who knows how to dress eggs in six hundred and eighty five different ways, and he will tell you that the artist alone is at the head of the culinary profession who has triumphed over every obstacle, by varying his compositions in such a manner as to give the flesh of the Hog the most learned, exquisite, and multiplied forms.

"To mix the food by vicious rules of art,
To kill the stomach and to sink the heart;
To make mankind to social virtue sour,
Cram out each dish, and be what they devour,
From this the kitchen muse first framed her book,
Commanding sweet to stream from every cook:
Children no more their antic gambols tried,
And friends to physic wonder'd how they died."

Thus sang our imitable Hasty-pudding bard; and yet, had we asked him to name his favorite dish, he would have answered, *Pork and Beans*, with the same simplicity as he informed us that all his bones were made of Indian corn. Put the same question to a member from the 'Ancient Dominion,' and he will tell you *Hog and Hominy*; to one from Maryland, and he will answer, the wing of a *Mud Lark*; to the chairman of a committee, who maintains that there is no report like the report of a cork, 'no digest of laws like the laws of digestion,' and he will reply *Ham and Chickens*. Even the Judge who lost his hat the other day in a rencontre with a drove of these sturdy grunters moving heedlessly down the Pennsylvania avenue to the pot, the stew-pan, smoke house, harness-tub, and spit, will say, *Bacon and Eggs*.

Nature has so arranged it, that every part of the Hog is good—there is nothing in him to reject. The fine arts have disputed with the kitchen the honor of stripping him, and while many a 'knight of the dishcloth' owes his fortune to the Hog, his bristles have been the instrument of the glory of a West and a Trumbull, and have added to the fame of many an epic poet in a choice metaphor.

"Thy hair so bristles with unmanly fears
As fields of corn that rise in bearded ears."
The gouty nabob's limbs, the dapper dandy's head, the house-maid, valet, chimney sweeper, and shoe-black, are all indebted to him; while the divine mouth of Miss —, whose pouting lips, 'resembling blushing berries cast on snow,' 'I never kissed, perhaps never shall,' owes half its sweetness to the Hog.

When treating of this valuable animal, we are at a loss to know how to get into the subject, or at which end to take him. If we begin at the most noble part, we shall discover that, without much labor, it is transformed for the tables of princes, so as to resemble (which we hold contrary to the arts of civilization) the head of a wild Boar. His cutlets, whether broiled simple in *papillote*, or served in *ragout*, are gratifying to our sensuality. His thighs and shoulders have contributed to the riches and reputation of Virginia, Westphalia, and Bayonne. His ears and tongue are tidbits when operated upon by an expert cook, and his uprights, when dressed after the consummate manner of *Saint Mince*, are preferred by all the members of the Holy Alliance to that plain, though famous American dish, the *Rights of Man*, the stamina of all good constitutions, which the sovereign people will finally have to cram down their legitimate throats with less ceremony than we stuff young turkeys, before they know what is good for themselves and those who nourish and support them.

The Hog's basket, intestines, web, and scrapings, form the essentials and tubes of all our sausages. Even his blood has the advantage over that of all other animals, of being turned divers ways to the cravings of our appetites. His meat, hashed fine, in addition to the various metamorphoses it is subjected to, is the principal ingredient of that exquisite stuffing which accommodates itself so marvellously to the cavities, of what to that boasting feeder John Bull is *rara avis*—a *roasted Turkey*. His breast and middlings, when consigned to the pickle, are alike estimable, whether garnished with greens or engulfed in a New England chowder; while if hashed in small cubes, and studded like pearls over the liver of a calf, the crested *fricandeau* rises to our view, to reign the queen of all the senses, and again, when cut in transparent slices to decorate the breasts of patridges, woodcocks, snipes, quails, ortolans, red birds, and such like superlatives of the table, they supersede the necessity of larding or basting in the usual way—giving a flavour to these roasted delights which the delicate palates of such renowned epicures as your Tom Brattles of America, D'Agrefoilles of France, and Quins of England, find incomparable. Shall we mention Brawn, his spare-rib, Chine, the rasher of bacon or pork; sprinkled with vinegar, and sweetened with all the boatmen's delight, and his head called, when deprived of all its bones, a *cheese*? The very gastric juice of a true *Gastronome*, on his beholding it, rises to the mouth, impatient to envelope it.

Then comes his skin to form the *Borachos*, in which the Spanish and Portuguese vintagers transport their generous wine, called by an old *Chanoine* the *milk of the aged*, the *balsam of the adult* and the *vehicle of the epicure*. Then again it is destined for the *creble* and the *seize*, and finally, to prove its superior excellence, on the saddle of the horseman. In this shape how many stump orators it takes astride, and bears along through bog and briar, in Indian track, and over turnpike, vexing, by its durability and pliability, the coarser texture of its rough neighbors, until by 'stooping down, as he must needs who cannot sit upright,' these idols of the people arrive, with their noble suffering parts, at the crimson seat of honor.

In short, from the St. Croix to the Mississippi, from the blue Ridge to the Rocky Mountains, what would man be without his Hog? His virtues and his worth are known to all, from the Mayor of New York, for whom he has long officiated as scavenger general, to that hardy ocean-troubler, the Marblehead fisherman, of whose Cod he is the *aid-de-camp*; and, though all are indebted to him for so many enjoyments, yet they never mention him but in the language of abuse, and never cease to load his name with the most opprobrious terms.

Not so the ancients. They honored him by sacrificing him to the Ceres, the goddess of abundance, for having taught man how to plough the earth. The Egyptians sacrificed him to the full moon and to Bacchus. They regarded him, too, as the symbol of intrepidity, & when in his fury ravaging vineyards & harvests, as a superb & cruel conqueror, though they at the same time held his flesh in aversion as unclean. The death of the wild boar of the mountain of Enymante, was one of the twelve labors of Hercules, in whose time the Hog was immolated on wedding days, as an emblem of fecundity. He was also sacrificed to Diana, and in the Island of Crete he was considered as a sacred animal. In short, he has been sung over by High Priests, immortalized by Poets, and his virtues have been recorded by sage historians.

What school boy does not recollect the inspired seer, who read the oracles of destiny to Aeneas, foretelling the hero that his wanderings would not cease until he should espy the predestined, infallible signals of civilization and future grandeur, a white sow recumbent with her litter of pigs, emblem of a multiplying people, the sources of wealth and power.

In Rome, the Hog was held in the highest estimation, and there the most particular attention was paid to the art of cleaning, feeding and fattening him; an art, which the Latin authors on rural economy called *Porculantio*. Under the emperors, the vulgar luxury of *Glutony*, (for a fine polished *Gastronome* was not known in those days,) was carried to great excess, even to a cruelty too disgusting to mention. Among the opulent ferocious Romans (as Lady Morgan very properly styles them,) they had two celebrated ways of preparing and cooking a hog—one consisted in serving him up, as large as life, with one side boiled and the other roasted. The other was called the *Trijan* manner, in allusion to the famous horse of Troy, stuffed with combatants. It consisted of taking out all the insides of the Hog, and then forcing him, with every species of game and other victims; filling the crevices with oysters, the whole moistened with costly wines and rich juices. This preparation of the Trojan Hog led to such extravagancies that it became the object of a sumptuary law.

We have heard some gentlemen, from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, boast of their roasted Hogs, after the West India manner, but we suspect they never heard of such barbarities as these, which appear to us to be as extraordinary as the infernal Venison—a roasted tiger stuffed with penny nails, which a terrific itinerant preacher once told his hearers his Satanic Majesty served up to all sinners.

It appears from various historians that, among the less ancient people of Europe, pork was held in such high repute as to form, (as in our new settlements,) not only their common food, but also the principal article of their best repasts. The Salique law treats more of the Hog than of any other domestic animal. One of its chapters is confined altogether to the punishment of hog stealing—*de furtis porcorum*. Formerly the greatest revenues of the Mother church consisted in her hog tithes. In those days the corpulent priests of France, who 'larded the lean earth as they walked along,' and whose tutelary Saint has ever since been represented by artists with a Hog at his feet, were so fond of Pork, that the dishes destined to bear it to the table were called *Baconiques*, from the old word *Bacon* or *Bacon* which signified a fatted pork or Hog. It was then these *bon vivans* daily invoked their guardian,
"That their life, like the leap of their patron might be,
†Du lit a la table, de la table au lit."

After all that has been said of the utility of the Hog, in olden & modern times, we cannot but think that to him, instead of the lion, belongs the title of the king of animals; in point of the instinct, (by which he selects 72 species of vegetables and rejects 171,) sagacity, and docility, when tutored, he is but little, if anywise, inferior, to the dog, beaver, and half-reasoning elephant. Who has not heard of the learned Pig spelling words, pointing out names, and designating cards? In the towns of Europe, when the swineherd sounds his horn, every Hog leaves his sty to follow him to the forest or fields. If a storm is approaching, or a change of wind or weather is about to take place, the Hog is the first with his *Barometer* nose, true as Torricelli's best instrument, to make the discovery and to warn his keeper by his cries and movements. With a knowledge of this fact, the conjurers tell us, 'he is the only animal who sees the wind,' by which means he is enabled, on the principle *carpe diem*, to avoid foul weather, and enjoy the fine. He is also endowed with sensibility as well as instinct, and has one quality which distinguishes him from all others of the brute creation—that of running to the aid of all his brother hogs in distress and difficulty, braving the greatest dangers and the rudest treatment for the love of kin.

*St. Anthony.
†From the bed to the table, the table to the bed.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.
The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

Having made some enquiry into the condition and prospects of this Company, and the means they may probably command for executing the work, the result of which has been very satisfactory to myself, I am persuaded the public and the Stockholders will be pleased to have the information I have obtained communicated to them.

The shares originally subscribed were:

In Philadelphia 824, upon which the arrears of the former instalments are	\$ 9,100 00
In Delaware 712 do. do.	59,900 00
In Maryland 256 do. do.	7,300 00
1792	\$76,300 00

How much of these arrears will be paid in is uncertain. When the work is commenced the stock will probably rise above par, and then self-interest will dictate the payment of arrears. The shares which are not completed, should there be any, must be forfeited; & this, in a pecuniary point of view, will be for the advantage of the Company, an advantage however, which ought not to be desired.

It is known that, in order to test the dependence that may be placed on the old shares, the Directors have lately required a further instalment of five dollars on each share, presuming that the share-holders who shall pay it, will be ready and willing to perfect their shares whenever called on, as the work proceeds and money is required.

Of the 824 shares subscribed in this city, the instalment has already been paid on nearly 600; and payments are daily coming in. It may be expected that the instalment will be paid at least upon 750 of these shares, upon which there are due, excluding arrears, \$75,000.*

Supposing that of the 968 shares subscribed in Maryland and Delaware, only 500 will be completed, these will produce, excluding arrears,

The arrears now due on all the shares subscribed, are \$76,300, as before stated, of which say 50 per cent may be paid,

To these sums we may add the subscription already made by this State upon certain conditions, the change of which into a reasonable substitute will no doubt be agreed to by the Legislature at its next session,

Total, \$238,150 00

That the Delaware and Maryland share holders will find it their interest to complete their shares, and that many of them will find it convenient so to do, there can be little doubt; but to what amount is a matter of opinion. I estimate them therefore as above, which is short of general expectation, and I take the \$238,150 to be the amount of the fund which the Directors will have within their reach; a sum which will probably fall considerably short of the actual receipts.

The whole cost of the Canal, with a liberal allowance for contingencies, is estimated at \$800,000 00
Deduct the sum before stated in round numbers,

And there remains to be provided 2810 shares, or

In raising this sum—so small when compared with the object—it is conceived there can be no difficulty. Had our Legislature acted during their last session, it was generally believed that the whole capital wanted would have been subscribed in Philadelphia alone in 48 hours after the opening of the books.

It is said, that a few of the old subscribers have been prevailed on to transfer their shares at a low or merely nominal price. But it is hoped that better information will hereafter prevent any practice, upon incredulity or want of information, and that, unless the subscribers can obtain a price nearly equal to their advances with interest, they will hold their shares and receive the benefit of them.

No forfeitures of shares have been declared by the Directors. Under all circumstances, it is well perhaps to err, if at all, on the side of lenity: but the time must quickly come, when, in order to place the affairs of the company on a settled basis, the infliction of this penalty, provided by the charter, upon delinquent stockholders, will be indispensable. Justice to those who are punctual, will also require it. It is not fair that, after the repeated calls which have been made, individuals should be permitted to hold back—retarding the progress of the company—and waiting to take advantage of the certain rise of the value of the stock, when the work of the canal is recommenced. No further notice on this head is intended to be given, and certainly none ought to be expected.

Upon the subject of the route of the canal, about which there seems to be a variety of opinions entertained by some who do not profess to be engineers; by others, who evidently have very crude notions on the subject of making canals, and, moreover, have very partial information as to the ground, waters, &c. of the peninsula; besides those, who while they are clamoring against the undue influence of interested stockholders as to the old route, seem not to perceive that they may perhaps be suspected in their turn of selfish and sinister purposes—upon this subject, it is understood, that the directors have not come to any decision. Mr. Strickland has been employed, with several

*Mr. Gilpin, whose memoir should be in the hands of every one desirous of information on the subject, estimates the value of the present capital of the Company at \$200,000, and its debts at \$19,000. I think his estimate deserves much confidence.

skillful surveyors, in exploring, making surveys, and taking levels, not only to test the accuracy of those formerly made on the old route, but particularly over that part of the peninsula heretofore less attended to, in order to ascertain whether some new route, shorter, less expensive, and altogether more convenient, may not be had. The result of their labours, thus far, may be seen on a map suspended for examination in the office of the company, in Carpenter's court. This investigation is to be renewed in the autumn and winter, and when it is finished, the directors will have the topography of nearly the whole peninsula, with the water courses, levels, and all the materials necessary to determine their judgment. It is believed that they are awayed neither by interest nor opinion to the old or any other particular route, but reserve themselves freely to chuse, after they have obtained the best information, that route which offers the greatest advantages.

It is said that some persons seem disposed to withhold any subscription to the canal, until the route is finally fixed! The policy or prudence of such a course, may perhaps be well doubted—and it would seem to be not a little inconsistent in any who profess to be zealously disposed in the matter, and attach a just importance to it. Such an example might be followed; and if subscriptions are to be given or withheld as a favourite route may or may not be finally adopted, it is to be foreseen that the company must look for support, not to the public, but to a party—those who prefer the adopted route. The opinions of individuals upon subjects of this nature, sometimes taken up with little consideration, and often with as little information, are apt to grow into prejudices, very obstinate and unreasonable; but a wise man will not suffer himself to be governed by them in opposition to the judgment of persons enlightened by practical and scientific engineers, having no personal or local interests to subserve, and in possession of full and minute information on every point involved in a discreet decision, for which they are officially responsible. Let him, if there be any such, who has a preference for any particular route, communicate the facts and arguments in favour of such preference, to the Directors, who will, doubtless, give them a respectful consideration. Such communications will add to the mass of information, and promote the success of the undertaking. Perhaps many who have now their own opinions, might find abundant reason to change them, if they would impose upon themselves the task of examining thoroughly the grounds upon which they rest, and of acquiring better knowledge upon the whole subject. Those who have local interests to consult, and know or care little for the canal but as it may give value to their farms, &c. may be pardoned for saying, run your canal through or near my ground, or I will not subscribe to it.—But Philadelphians, and all who regard this canal as a great public work, in the advantages of which every citizen and the whole community are to participate, will consider the route as merely a secondary question. Their maxim will be quacunque via datus, (be the route which it may) let us have the Canal.

The plan of penetrating by the Feeder the rich and fertile counties of Chester and Lancaster, &c. so constructing it as to admit of its being navigated by boats and eventually carried into the Susquehanna above the insurmountable difficulties which obstruct its navigation near the Maryland line, will not, it is hoped, be lost sight of. This is a great feature in the scheme.

I have taken no notice of the property of the Company, already bought and paid for, in the land covered by the old route, water rights, &c. &c., because its value is uncertain, and my desire is to introduce nothing into view which may not be relied on, as a basis of fair calculation. It is probably at least sufficient to cover the debts owing by the company.

A STOCKHOLDER.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Sept. 25.

The packet ship *Amity*, Maxwell, arrived at this port last evening, in 38 days from Liverpool. By this arrival have been received London and Liverpool papers, of the 14th August, and the latter to the 16th.

The most important intelligence furnished by this arrival, is the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, (late Lord Castlereagh) who committed suicide on the morning of the 12th August, by opening an artery in his neck with a penknife. From the time this melancholy event was known until the sailing of the *Amity*, it entirely occupied the public attention, almost to the exclusion even of the royal visit to Scotland.

The insanity of his Lordship when he committed the fatal deed, and for several days previously, is clearly established. Before his departure from London, he was observed to behave wildly at times, and was careless and even slovenly in his dress and appearance. And on his return to his house the Friday preceding his death, it was thought expedient to keep every instrument by which he could do violence to his person, out of his reach. The small pen-knife, not more than an inch long, escaped attention. The King, previously to his departure, was the first to discover the change that had taken place, and communicated the same to Lord Liverpool. The King remarked in the last audience his Lordship had with him, that his conversation was very incoherent; and his Majesty immediately wrote to Lord Liverpool about it. At the time of committing the

act, his Lordship was making active preparations for proceeding to the continent, in order to be present at the approaching Congress. He had appointed the next Thursday for his departure, and a steam packet was engaged to convey himself and suite on that day to Calais.

Verdict of the Inquest.

"That on Monday, August 12, and for some time previously, the most Noble Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, under grievous disorder did labour and languish, and became, in consequence, delirious and of insane mind; and that whilst in that state, with a knife of iron and steel, he did inflict on himself, on the left side of his neck, and of the carotid artery, a wound of one inch in length, and half an inch in depth, of which he instantly died; and that no other person except himself was the cause of his death."

The deceased, shortly before the awful event, told his confidential valet, that he was sure there was a design on his life; he knew that he was beset by assassins.

The following private letter gives some additional particulars, which will be found interesting:

"For the last ten days, the Marquis has been suffering under a nervous fever, accompanied by a depression of spirits. On Friday he underwent the operation of cupping; after which, it appeared that his fever did not increase, though no alteration in the state of his mind was perceptible, he being still subject to despondency. Yesterday his Lordship rose and went into his dressing room. He then desired the servant by whom he was attended, to request that his physician, Dr. Bankhead, of Lower Brook street, Grosvenor square, might be sent for. During the absence of his servant, it appears that his Lordship had got possession of a razor or some sharp instrument, which he applied to his throat, and divided the great artery on the left side of the neck. When the servant re-entered the dressing room, the Marquis fell into his arms and almost immediately expired. The following circumstance, which was collected in the village of North Cray, ought to be mentioned as an indication of the previous state of his Lordship's mind. On Saturday the Noble Marquis was heard to exclaim to one of his attendants—'Business and I must part—the perplexities of office are too much for me—I cannot endure them much longer.'—It is said that his Lordship made use of similar language about a year ago, when his health appeared to be in the same state as it was on the present occasion. It has been reported that his Lordship received a fall from his horse during the last week, but this, on inquiry, we believe to be unfounded. His Lordship refused to have his bed made on Sunday night, expressing an apprehension of taking cold. We understand, however, that he rose as early as seven o'clock yesterday morning, and drank a cup of tea, and ate a muffin, before the fatal event took place. Yesterday morning, Dr. Bankhead had an interview with the Earl of Liverpool, and laid before him a statement of the circumstances attending the death of his noble colleague."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"The Marquis was observed to be very low spirited on Friday and Saturday last, and would often say that he was surrounded by spies, and enquire who was in the house, and he was sure there were people watching him; and on being informed that his Private Secretary was down stairs, he said there were other people as well. Last Sunday he took a walk, when he came home he was very incoherent in his conversation. His attendants removed every means of self-destruction out of his reach. His pistols were taken away, and it was supposed nothing was left in his reach of a destructive nature. On coming out of the room in the morning, and going into his dressing-room, Dr. Bankhead followed him; and just as they got in, the Marquis said, 'It is of no use,' and immediately fell into the Doctor's arms, and was a corpse in a moment. It was discovered that he had cut the carotid artery, which leads to the brain with a small penknife, with the point turned the reverse way to what they usually are which he had taken out of his writing desk. He was expected to go to Vienna, to the Congress, the latter end of this week, which preyed on his mind very much. He observed to a gentleman at the House of Commons, on Tuesday, that the very harassing Session they had just finished, 'would be the death of him.' Mr. Canning is talked of as likely to succeed the Marquis. He is a present at Henly, on Thomas."

Conjecture is already busy in finding a successor for Lord Londonderry in the cabinet. Some think Mr. Peel will be the foreign secretary, and Mr. Grant succeeds Mr. Peel. Others assert that Sir Charles Stuart the Ambassador at Paris, will be the new Minister. Others predict that Mr. Canning will relinquish his appointment as governor General of India, and go in at the head of the cabinet. This selection would undoubtedly be a judicious one.

The Liverpool Mercury mentions, as curious historical coincidences, that when the king visited that country, whilst Prince of Wales, Percival was assassinated. Last year, whilst his majesty was on a visit to Ireland, during the first week, the queen died; and lastly, during the first week of the royal tour to Scotland; his confidential minister, the very life and soul of the cabinet, has died by his own hand.

The king had left the capital for Scotland, and the people of Edinburgh were looking forward with the greatest impatience to the moment when his majesty's arrival shall be announced. To such a height, indeed, had this expectation arisen, that it was difficult the streets could be walked, owing to the crowds of people who had assembled from all parts of the country, to glut their eyes with the sight of royalty.

The death of the marquis of Londonderry, may have an important effect upon the political concerns of Europe. He was to have been at the Royal and Imperial Congress; and he has unquestionably been very influential in preventing an open rupture between the Russians and Turks.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain are very loose and contradictory. According to the English and French Ministerial papers, insurrections are daily breaking out, and a speedy and terrible bloody conflict is inevitable. But the papers more friendly to revolutions hold a different language.

LATEST FROM THE MAINE.

New York, Sept. 23.

We are indebted to an esteemed friend, who arrived last evening in the brig *Matteawan*, from Curacao via Porto Rico, for the following very important intelligence. It will be seen that the United States schooner *Alligator* has captured the Spanish piratical brig *Poloma*, of 16 guns and 180 men.

On the 26th August, General Morales passed the harbor of Curacao, with 15 sail of vessels; his flag ship being the *Moriton*, of 18 guns.—The fleet had on board 1100 troops, destined against Maracaibo. The next day, they landed at Los Taques, to make up a band of Guerrillas. (Taques lies 10 miles to the eastward of Cora.) They were so warmly received by the troops composing the legion of Caraboba, under command of General Davie, that they were obliged to make a precipitate retreat, with the loss of 85 men; they then steered to the eastward.

On the 10th September at 1 o'clock, P. M. part of the expedition disembarked their troops at Biahunda, (on the Indian coast,) and commenced a general pillage—from the reception they met with from the aborigines of the country, they thought proper to re-embark, and try the strength of Bassora, which lies between Tocacas and Maracaibo; this insignificant post they made themselves masters of.

On the 29th August the Colombian forces marched from Cora, for the protection of Maracaibo. Accounts from Maracaibo to the 10th September state that the place is prepared at every point for an attack from the enemy.

The fleet of General Morales pursues a system of piracy. A Dutch brig, and a schooner belonging to Curacao, were captured by the *Moriton*, and robbed of every moveable article; and from the schooner they plundered \$1000 in cash, and then released them both. This occurred on the 30th August, off Aruba.

On the 11th Sept. the Spanish schooner *Tasso*, arrived at Curacao, from Porto Rico. She informed that Gen. Latorre had arrived safely. She also gave the following pleasing intelligence.

That on the 6th Sept. in the Mona passage, the U. S. schooner *Alligator*, Lieut. Allen, fell in with and after an action captured the Spanish piratical brig *Poloma*, of 16 guns and 180 men. She reports the loss on both sides to be severe.

The Dutch armed brig *Henrietta* arrived at Curacao on the 4th Sept. in 45 days from Amsterdam. She brought orders from the Dutch court to admit the Colombian flag as friends.

Markets at Curacao for American produce very dull, sales difficult to effect, and little or no returns to be had. Owing to the unsettled state of the Maine, no business was doing at Curacao. The schooner *Dart*, of Baltimore, had arrived but sailed on the 4th Sept. for Carthage, unable to sell at Curacao.

The following is a proclamation of Gen. Bolivar, to the inhabitants and royal troops of Pasto, three days before his entry into this city. Simon Bolivar, Liberator President of the Republic, &c. &c.

An honorable transaction has stemmed the blood which was flowing from your veins. The martial bell shall no longer be heard in Columbia. Your valor and your constancy entitle you to the deference of the liberating army and the Colombian people. In return we tender you our friendship.

Spaniards!—The regeneration of your country, promises you a final termination of this conflict, which in compliance with your duty, you have supported with a heroism most worthy of admiration.

Inhabitants of Pasto!—You are Columbians, hence you are my brethren. To reward you, I shall not only be your brother, but also your father. I shall heal your former wounds, soothe your sufferings, leave you to the enjoyment of rest in your homes. Neither shall I employ you in this war, nor burden you with extraordinary taxes or heavy contributions. In short you shall be the favored offspring of the government of Columbia.

Emigrants in Pasto!—Return to the bosom of your families, to comfort the widows and the orphans. You are already safe from all persecution, for you are Columbians.

Spanish Soldiers!—The capitulation which has put a period to our woes, has given you two countries, Spain and Columbia; choose either. If you prefer a free, tranquil and fruitful soil, be Columbians; but if you will carry your ashes to the tomb of your fathers, Spain is free and must be happy.

Liberating Head Quarters, Berruecos, 5th June, 1822.

BOLIVAR.

We observe in the *Intelligencer*, that the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington and Georgetown, are invited to call and inspect a *patent rocking cradle*, invented by a resident of Baltimore. This is certainly a very popular subject for invention, and we can say with sincerity, success to our INFANT manufactures! Shanrock.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

THE STRANGER, No. 8.

By ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

"Were honor to be scanned by long descent, From ancestors illustrious, I could vaunt A lineage of the greatest, and recount, Among my fathers, names of ancient story, Heroes and god-like patriots, who subdued The world by arms and virtue; But be that their own praise; Nor will I borrow merit from the dead." Rowe.

The insinuation respecting the origin of my Emily, which, as my friend Thistle informed me, was thrown out a short time since by Miss Delia Baggart, has opened a new source of disquiet to my family, which I had not in the least anticipated. Through the medium of private correspondence with several persons, particularly with young Jeremy Hayloft, I have learned that this diabolical hint has been industriously propagated through every part of the county, and nursed with such care, as now to appear in the shape of a regular, well authenticated story, the tendency of which is, not only to cast an indelible stigma upon my daughter, but to represent me as a villain, who was driven into retirement by the upbraidings of conscience, which a sense of his perfidy had awakened. When I first received this information, I could hardly believe that there was envy and malignity enough in human nature, to give birth to a tale so unprovoked, so inhuman, so destitute of the least shadow of evidence; I thought: my friends must have been in some degree mistaken, or that they had, in the warmth of a generous indignation, given to the affair a higher coloring than they intended. But I am now convinced that there was no exaggeration in the case—their statements having been confirmed by the evidence of two or three worthy families in the county, with whom we have commenced an interchange of visits. I have, however, the pleasure of perceiving that this abominable fabrication is generally referred back to the source from whence it came, and consequently considered as not entitled to unlimited confidence. An assurance like this is sufficient to make me feel tolerably easy—and I am convinced that no effort of mine is necessary to make the real truth apparent to the public. I am willing, therefore, for my own part to take no further notice of the affair, for I have always thought a contemptuous silence the noblest revenge that can be had, upon the authors of such impotent and unsuccessful attempts at defamation.

But Matilda, who, when the honour of our family is concerned, is often a little too much

"Like the mustering thunder when provoked," will not be persuaded to pass the matter over so lightly. She says, that, although the conduct of Miss Delia Baggart, considered in itself, is beneath the dignity of her resentment, yet as she and her confederates in the work of slander, are allied to persons of rank, and arrogate to themselves a great deal of importance in society, they ought to be answered to their heart's content, and be made to know how very inferior they are, in point of birth and pretensions, to the persons they have attempted to defame. Her pride has also taken a very serious alarm at what my friend Thistle informed us had been said by certain pretenders to quality in Easton, "That one who had lived fifteen years in obscurity, and whose real character nobody knew, might be thankful, indeed, if his family could be received among the genteel people of Talbot!"—what a sentence is this, she exclaims, to be passed upon the venerable name of Aircastle!—a name which need not blush when placed in competition with any other in the country. She reminds me with a triumphant air of the sacred box which contains the long, long list of our own and Emily's ancestors—she reminds me of it again and again, in a manner which I cannot misunderstand—it seems she will not be satisfied until the public shall have had a glimpse at the contents of this valued depository. When I tell her that the most illustrious extraction can have but little influence in procuring respect, in a country so enlightened and so republican as ours, she challenges me to mention a family within my recollection, that did not value themselves upon their descent, if they had a respectable ancestor to boast of, and declares it must have been either a consummate ignorance of mankind, or a false and reprehensible modesty, which prevented me from giving to the public a sketch of our own pedigree, in the first number of the *Stranger*. After several conferences on the subject, in which all the objections I could urge have been severally considered, canvassed and set aside, I have consented to lay before my readers the following short abstract, which contains the substance of what she wishes to be made known.

From numerous family records and other writings, which during a series of ages, have been carefully transmitted from father to son, we are enabled, with the greatest certainty, to trace the history of our family back to the middle of the thirteenth century. The first of our ancestors, whom we have any considerable knowledge of, is one Sir Alexis Aircastle, or *Ayrecastelle*, a personage of great wealth and extraordinary fame in the north of England, in the reign of Edward III. He is represented to us as a knight of wonderful valour, and it is certain he was among the first who received the order of the Garter. But he was less distinguished for his warlike prowess than for his literary attainments; he devoted full half his life to study and composition; and left behind him eleven huge folio manuscripts in prose and poetry, all of which are now in my possession. One of his volumes contains a history of our family from his own time up to the reign of Edward; but the work is so worn and defaced,

that not one tenth part of it can now be deciphered. Here and there, on a leaf which remains legible, we have a broken account of some courtier or knight errant, whose deeds were the wonder of the age he lived in; or of some female, whose beauty, virtues and accomplishments, procured her the homage of thousands, and, perchance, raised her to a throne: from all which, however, little more can be gleaned, than that our forefathers, during those barbarous ages, were remarkable for the purity of their illustrious descent, and their attachment to the institution of chivalry. Sir Alexis, in his memoirs of himself, informs us that he was five years compiling this history—that, of necessity, it was for the most part traditional—but that there was not another knight, or even a lord in England, who could, with such certainty, trace his ancestors to so early a period of time.

But our immortal progenitor was remarkable not only for his bravery and his learning, but for his benevolence, his uprightness of character, and, above all, for his wisdom. It is said that, during forty years of his life, he was called upon to arbitrate in almost all differences which occurred in his neighbourhood, and that his opinions were daily sought for by men of every rank, from the peer down to the peasant. He considered his lineage as the most ancient, the most reputable, though not indeed the most splendid, in the kingdom, and was, therefore, particularly solicitous about the honor of his posterity. As the most probable means of securing this, he wrote a code of family laws, which, in a solemn & imperative manner, he commanded his descendants to observe & keep, without a single instance of infringement or evasion, to the end of time; and, that, if any one of them to the hundredth generation, should, in any wise contempt or violate these sacred institutes, he should be disowned by the rest of his race, and no longer accounted worthy of the name of Aircastle. These laws, either through reverence for their venerable author, or from an opinion of their intrinsic excellence, have, without a solitary exception, been faithfully and religiously observed down to the present day. One of them is, "That no Aircastle, either male or female, shall receive as husband or wife, one, whose family has not, for five generations back, enjoyed an elevated rank in society, and been distinguished for intelligence, usefulness and unblemished integrity and honor." The old knight lived to see his eightieth year, when "he was gathered to his fathers," leaving behind him a large estate, and a pretty numerous issue. On this estate his successors resided till the middle of the eighteenth century; and, though none of them were, in every respect, equal to himself, they all inherited in a great degree, the depth of his understanding, and the sublimity of his character. The one who most nearly resembled him in all his perfections, was General Sir Alexis Aircastle, a brave and accomplished officer, who was honoured with the particular confidence of the Duke of Marlborough, and died fighting for his Queen and country, at the battle of Ramillies. My father, Major Alexis Aircastle, was his grandson. He came to this country about sixty seven years ago, and served in two or three campaigns against the French, after which, not choosing to return to Europe, he settled near the village of ——— where he lived in ease, respectability and usefulness, during the remainder of his life. He had neither brother nor sister; and here it may be proper to state, that Matilda, Emily and myself, are all that now remains of our name and kindred.

The old statute against marriage has without doubt contributed, above all things else, to the extinction of our race, as it has ever been a difficult matter to find a family that can boast of five successive generations of worthy men: hence the House of Aircastle has, in all ages, been noted for its number of old bachelors and old maid, who have bloomed, flourished and mouldered, unproductive and unrepining, to their graves, carrying with them the blessed consolation, that their single, self-denying state has saved from degeneracy and pollution, the blood of their forefathers. For my own part, when I came to years of manhood, as I was the last male Aircastle existing, I consider it my bounden duty to perpetuate the name, and therefore began early to look out for a suitable companion. I became acquainted with many young ladies of virtue, talents and respectability, but none who answered the description required in the statute, which I was resolved on no account to transgress. At length, after fourteen unpropitious years had well nigh discouraged me from further pursuit, I had the good fortune to find, in the mother of Emily, one, whose illustrious birth and whose endowments, personal and mental exceeded the warmest expectations I had ever indulged. This was Miss or *Mademoiselle* Villeroy, daughter of a Monsieur Villeroy, a French gentleman, who then lived in the city of ——— in affluent circumstances, and on a footing of intimacy with many of its most respectable inhabitants. He was a native of the province of Languedoc, where he spent the greater part of his life, on an estate which had been in the possession of his ancestors ever since the days of Charlemagne. Like the Aircastles, the Villeroy's were distinguished for the purity of their descent, and the extent of their literary attainments; but they are said to have excelled them greatly in wealth and magnificence, the number of the splendour of their alliances, for they intermarried not only with the first families in their native kingdom but with many of the noblest in Savoy, Tuscany and Venice. My information on this subject is derived chiefly from sundry manuscripts which came into my hands at the death of Monsieur Villeroy. If any persons should feel disposed

to question the truth of the foregoing statement, at any time, they may perceive that the daughter of the Aircastles, carried away to America, and most ancient and Italy.

As I intimate, number, we have families, with two getting on terms, ride, last week, county, and especially house of Mr. B. easy fortune. The reception with, were such idea of the politeness of our country, not whether I ever more contented of the family do five years old, ed to consist in to their guests.

"Each willing And even the Mr. Bloomfield world, is a close I find, stands his Eudon is one of He told me that gently, and, in dily would fairly not enjoy their least. He desce, and gave munity in gene possessed of his desirous of obta

While my fri ed in an intere and Emily were mer and Mrs. E. teta a tele, ran the happy peri and discoursed such as the fast ones household &c.—while E. rummaged the merits of auth piano, and chb friendships, pl with as much been playmates the evening, a misceous conver another so well one among us, pang of regret eleven. I can little rustic; E out with such dignity, that M bear giving ve of applause— py as the happ she blushed a usual when th tioned. In a fear matters v have them— young man of sideration ap lose at first reputed merit

East

SATURDAY

Appointments

Lambert phian's Court mas P. Ben Stephen S at Dugan's vice Roderick at Samuel R more city. Henry R tice of the P Peter H additional J chester cou John K House for J James Biay Colonel Washington Elijah B county, vic Stephen tice of the John H. R George Peace for John C county. Jacob Frederick John C the Peace John I Peace for

The in for the amount Fever.

DE The ci 79 pers Saturday

to question the truth of what I have related with respect to either family, they shall, at any time be welcome to a perusal of the authorities I have cited; they will there perceive that Emily, besides being the daughter of an honest and wealthy American, carries in her veins the purest and most ancient blood of England, France and Italy.

As I intimated in the first part of this number, we have already visited several families, with two or three of whom we are getting on terms of intimacy. We took a ride, last week, to a distant part of the county, and spent a day and night at the house of Mr. Bloomfield, a gentleman of easy fortune, and respectable standing. The reception and entertainment we met with, were such as to give us a very high idea of the politeness, good sense and hospitality of our new friends; indeed I know not whether I ever saw a more agreeable, a more contented set of folks; from the head of the family down to the little prattler of five years old, their greatest delight seemed to consist in communicating happiness to their guests and to one another—

"Each willing to be pleased, and please, And even the very dogs at ease."

Mr. Bloomfield has seen much of the world, is a close observer of human nature, and, having resided in Talbot the greater part of his life, is pretty thoroughly acquainted with most of its inhabitants. He possesses a happy talent for delineating characters, and he does it with such a peculiar flow of warmth, humour, or sarcasm, as occasion may require, that whoever has heard him can not but remember. This, I find, stands high in his estimation, and Eudon is one of his particular favorites. He told me that they both visited him frequently, and, indeed, that his wife and family would fairly be in the dumps, if they did not enjoy their company once a fortnight at least. He described many other characters, and gave me such a view of the community in general, that I seemed already possessed of half the information I am so desirous of obtaining.

While my friend and I were thus employed in an interesting conversation, Matilda and Emily were in their glory. The former and Mrs. Bloomfield, engaged in close debate, ran over their school girl days, the happy period when they were belles, and discoursed on sundry important matters, such as the fashions, the management of ones household, the education of misses, &c., while Emily and the young ladies rummaged the library, descended on the merits of authors, played tunes on the piano, and chatted, and told over their friendships, pleasures and employments, with as much familiarity as if they had been playmates from their childhood. In the evening, we all joined in a lively promiscuous conversation, and got to like one another so well that I believe there was not one among us, who did not feel a slight pang of regret when the clock struck eleven. I cannot help remarking that my little rustic, Emily, bore her part through out with such unaffected ease, vivacity and dignity, that Mr. Bloomfield could not forbear giving vent now and then to a whisper of applause—Indeed, she appeared as happy as the happiest, except that I conceived she blushed and faltered rather more than usual when the name of Eudon was mentioned. In spite of all my precautions, I fear matters will not go exactly as I would have them—Eudon is unquestionably a young man of worth, but, every other consideration apart, I am a decided enemy to love at first sight, whatever may be the reputed merit or pretensions of its object.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5.

Appointments by the Executive of Maryland, Sept. 26, 1822.
Lambert Reardon, Justice of the Orphan's Court for Talbot county, vice Thomas P. Bennett resigned.

Stephen S. Johns, Inspector of Tobacco at Dugan's Warehouse in Baltimore city, vice Rylerick Dorsey, resigned.

Roderick Dorsey, Inspector of Tobacco at Samuel R. Smith's Warehouse in Baltimore city.

Henry R. Champayne, additional Justice of the Peace for Baltimore county.

Peter Harrington and Reuben Lewis, additional Justices of the Peace for Dorchester county.

John Kelson, a Trustee of the Alms House for Baltimore county, vice Colonel James Biays, deceased.

Colonel Henry Lewis, a Coroner for Washington county.

Elijah Burnett, a Coroner for Worcester county, vice William Round, resigned.

Stephen H. Moore, an additional Justice of the Peace for Baltimore city, vice John H. Rogers, deceased.

George Price, additional Justice of the Peace for Frederick county.

John Coskery, Coroner for Frederick county.

Jacob Hoffman, Senior, Armourer at Fredericktown.

John C. Wilson, additional Justice of the Peace for Somerset county.

John Donn, additional Justice of the Peace for Harford county.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

The interments in the City of Baltimore for the last week, ending the 30th ult. amounts to 96—of whom 46 died of Bilious Fever.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK.
The city inspector reports the death of 79 persons during the week ending on Saturday the 21st ult. viz. 25 men, 24

women, 20 boys and 12 girls—Forty eight cases of yellow fever reported this week, and 16 deaths in the city—making a total of 145 deaths, since the commencement of the fever.

The Aurora establishment in Philadelphia has been transferred to Mr. James Wilson of Ohio, late editor of the Western Herald.—Mr. Duane has taken his departure for Mexico.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
STEPHEN DARDEN.

"Why ought the Federalists to vote for Stephen Darden?"—"Because he is fit to be sent to the Legislature?"—"No—he has scarcely a single requisite qualification—but he is quite as fit, take him for all in all, as three of the regular democratic ticket—and for one very sufficient reason he is much to be preferred by every Federalist—At least three of the democratic ticket are mere children, as to legislative information—and being infants, as soon as they get to Annapolis they must either choose for themselves, or have chosen for them, political guardians, or file leaders—Mr. Darden would find himself precisely in the same situation; but to Federalists there will be this wide difference between them; Mr. Darden will place himself under the most discreet Federalist in the house, and will very generally vote right—The three democrats will range themselves under the most violent democratic leader, and will oftener go wrong, than right. Therefore Stephen Darden is very much to be preferred to either of them.

But the Demo's have got a fifth colt upon the turf—and if Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Darden can succeed in uniting their friends, and the Federalists will turn out, they may both be elected, to the discomfiture of at least two of the legitimate Infants—and Mr. Wheeler will probably do better than any of these political minors; for he has more mother wit and more liberality than either, and it is therefore probable he would make a more discreet choice of a guardian.

One of the People.

New York, Sept. 25.

The Columbian brig Camelion, Captain Shannon, of sixteen 18 lb. columbiades, from Baltimore for Lagaira, arrived off the Hook this morning to take on board Com. Daniels, and Col. Duane who are going to South America. Yesterday, 15 miles south of the Highlands, passed the French brig Jennette Josephine, for New York, with the loss of her fore-top-mast.

[Eve. Post.]

THE POINERS.

We regret to learn that in consequence of the fever, and the consequent breaking up of business, the appearance of this Novel will be delayed for several weeks, probably until the middle of December. We are pleased to state, that Mr. Murray, the celebrated London publisher, who at the instigation of Gifford, the Editor of the Quarterly Review, refused to publish *The Spy*, has bought the copy right of the anticipated work for England, and will publish it nearly at the time that it will appear here.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated last of July, 1822.

The crop of wheat in Tuscany and Italy in general, as well as in the South of France, appears to be very scanty, both in quantity and weight, on account of excessive heat and drought. The first crop of Indian corn is nearly lost, and the drought does not allow us to promise much from the second—This article (corn) is not to be supplied by wheat for some uses, and it has occasionally been dearer than wheat itself.—*Fed. Rep.*

SAVANNAH, Sept. 21.

Sickness at Pensacola.—Accounts from Claiborne, Alabama; of the 6th inst. represent Pensacola as being in a truly distressing situation. The fever had increased to such an extent that the governor and council had deemed it prudent to remove, and were then transacting their official business beyond the limits of the town—the post office had removed—the publication of the paper suspended; and in short, says the Claiborne paper, the town is almost abandoned and all kinds of commercial business at a complete stand.

Charleston, (S. C.) Sept. 19

A number of Seamen, who had been recruited in this city, contrary to the Laws of the United States, for the Colombian private armed schr. Mary, Capt. Baker, at anchor off the Bar, were stopped as they were in the act of embarking to join her, on Tuesday evening; and yesterday, an officer who had assisted in enlisting them, was arrested and committed to prison, to answer for the offence.

September 20.

INSURRECTION.—A Letter from Beaufort dated 16th inst. states, that on the night previous, ten Negroes belonging to as many of the most respectable families in that place, had been apprehended as concerned in attempting to raise an Insurrection of the Blacks in this State. When the letter was written, the Town Council were in secret session on their examination. The Mail from Beaufort due here on Sunday, will probably furnish us with more particulars. We trust it is only a branch of the same plot detected here (which by some has been considered nothing) and not the sowing of new seeds of mischief, which must and shall be exterminated.

Sept. 23.

By letters received yesterday from Beaufort on the subject of the arrest of certain slaves, charged with attempting to excite an insurrection, it appears that a highly respectable court had been organized for

the trial of eight slaves, accused of that offence. After a patient investigation of two days, they were acquitted, the court being perfectly satisfied of their innocence. It appeared, however, to the court, that the fellow who implicated the others had been attempting to involve them in treasonable acts. The court held his case still under advisement. It did not appear that these transactions had any connection with the recent conspiracy in this place.

City Gaz.

MURDER.

The following circumstances relating to the murder in Allegany county, Md. on the 28th ult. are gathered from an eye witness:

It appears that Mr. Dunwoody, the deceased who had lately emigrated from Ireland, rented a farm in Allegany county; that observing a number of stray horses on the farm (our informant thinks there were four) which had committed some injury by the trespass, he confined them; that a Mr. Cressip, who also lived in the neighbourhood owned the horses, & sent his son to claim them; that he was met by young Dunwoody; a son of the deceased who consented, after some altercation, to return three of them, but insisted on retaining the fourth until restitution should be made; that Cressip insisted on this one also being restored, and threatened to shoot him in case of further refusal. Dunwoody still declined giving him up, when Cressip returned home, took his rifle, and proceeded to put his threat in execution. On reaching the place, the elder Dunwoody, who had by this time joined his son, ordered him to be gone, and advanced with a pitchfork to intimidate him. Cressip fired, and Dunwoody fell dead without speaking a word. Cressip's fortune instantly forsook him—he was frantic at what he had done, and called upon the surviving Dunwoody to take immediate revenge by shooting him also.—He yielded without resistance to the persons who had collected, and was led away by them. Passing his father's he obtained leave to enter the house unattended, for the purpose, as he said, of changing his clothing. Being thus free from his guards, he availed himself of the opportunity and made his escape.—*Chronicle.*

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Died in this Town on Thursday evening last, Mr. Joseph Dawson, in the 65th year of his age—Mr. Dawson was one of the few surviving Soldiers of the Revolution who early embarked in the cause of Independence, underwent all its hardships and privations, and continued faithful to its close in the active discharge of those duties which led to its glorious termination.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 25th ult. at her residence, (Sweet Prospect) on Church creek, Dorchester county, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of the late Thomas Colston, Esq. in the 64th year of her age. The deceased was long a firm and steady member of the Protestant Episcopal church, & died in the full assurance of her acceptance with her blessed Redeemer. She has left a numerous train of respectable relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Died in Cambridge on Friday the 27th inst. Miss Elizabeth E. Waters. The ravages of death are always attended with pain and sorrow, for few individuals are so humble as not to leave survivors connected by the ligaments of friendship and the ties of kindred, to weep over their remains and cherish their memory—Death however is invested with his most awful terrors, his arm is felt with the most appalling weight, when he suddenly snatches to the grave the young, buoyant with hope, smiling with innocence, brilliant with accomplishment, rich in the virtues which adorn the spring of life and give assurance of a blessing and an ornament to society.

The loss which it is our painful task to record, and which society has just cause to deplore, is the subject of general regret and melancholy condolence.—The virtues, estimable qualities and unaffected and insinuating manners of the deceased, were peculiarly calculated to attract regard and rivet attachment.—The vivacity of her manners, the exhilarating animation of her conversation, the delicate refinement of her wit, not ostentatious and intended for effect, but easy, natural and unobtrusive, the graces of her mind originally strongly and highly cultivated by education and select reading, rendered her the ornament of every circle and the favourite of the society in which she lived. It was in the small circle of a few friends, that her amiable qualities and that peculiar charm which marked her conversation and manners were completely exhibited.—When freed from the restraint which the rigid ceremony and heartless etiquette of general society imposes, and when all the fine traits and excellencies of her heart were drawn out, and her attainments unveiled without reserve, she exhibited that rare union of a cultivated understanding without pedantry, wit without malignity, affability, sprightliness and amiable attention to others, which enables woman to give to society its sweetest charm and highest embellishment. As a cheerful and pleasing companion, a friend sincere and devoted, and as a sister most tender and affectionate, the remembrance of her virtues will long be cherished with tender and enthusiastic endearment.—Like some fair flower, when its beauties are but scarcely developed and the richness of its fragrance freights each passing gale, she was prematurely cut down by the hand of the spoiler, the pride of her friends and the delight of all who knew her—Her afflicted friends and relatives, as a solace for their bereavement may repeat the pious strains of Young on a similar occasion, "Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew, She blossomed, was exhorted and went to Heaven." Cambridge, Sept. 29th.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.
Flour, wharf \$6 37 1/2
Howard-street, wagon 7 12 1/2
Wheat—Red per bushel 1 25 a 1 30
Do white do 1 35
Rye, bushel 60 a 65
Indian Corn, bushel 60 a 65
Oats do 37 1/2 a 37 1/2

LOST

Yesterday morning between Earle's row, in Washington street, Easton, and the Subscriber's gate, a small French Gold WATCH, with a black hair chain with four strands, gold clasped, and common key—Makers name Boutra, No. 187.—Whoever has found said Watch and will return her to the Subscriber, living near Easton shall be liberally rewarded.

DENNIS HOPKINS.

October 5—3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against Thomas Hambleton at the suits of Henry Hambleton and Alfred Hambleton respectively, will be sold on Tuesday 29th October, inst. at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. of the same day, the farm of said Thomas Hambleton situate in the Bay Side district, called 'Hambleton's Discovery', containing 100 acres more or less, and all the estate right and title of said Thomas Hambleton legal or equitable, in possession reversion and remainder of, in and to the same tract or parcel of Land called 'Hambleton's Discovery'.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 5—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, at the suit of Lambert Reardon, and a venditioni exponas at the suit of Patrick Mc Neal use of Thomas B. Baker, from the Court of Appeals, against Richard Harrington, will be sold on Saturday 21st of October, inst. at 6 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit: 3 Lots in the Town of St. Michaels with the improvements thereon, one Lot opposite Nathan Harrington's gate near St. Michaels, 1 Cow, 1 Cart, 1 Mare and 1 Colt, 1 Bureau, 1 Sideboard, 6 Windsor Chairs, 1 Cupboard and contents, 1 Plough, 1 Looking Glass & 2 Dining Tables subject to prior executions. Taken and sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 5—1s

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday 16th inst. at the late residence of Thomas Bullen, in Talbot county, a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a quantity of Corn, Wheat & Tobacco, also the Household Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables and Chairs, &c. also the Farming Implements, consisting of Ploughs, Harrows, Carts, &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale till paid: all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required on the delivery of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS HENRIX, Adm'r.

of Thomas Bullen, dec'd.

October 5—2w

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester county court (sitting as a court of Chancery) rendered on the 9th of July 1822, in a case wherein Henry R. Pratt is Plaintiff, and Charlotte Ann Pratt, Alisra F. Pratt, Eleanor W. Pratt and Henry L. F. Pratt are defendants, the subscriber as trustee will, on Tuesday the 5th of November next at 11 o'clock in the morning, offer at public sale to the highest bidder on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said defendants, in and to a certain part or parts of two tracts of land called 'Gostien' and 'Mayfields' lying in Sinepuxent Neck in Worcester county, containing about 384 acres. These lands form the well-known farm on which Charles R. Henry lives. The dwelling house which is of brick, is two stories high large and spacious. The out buildings are sufficient for the farm and in a good state of repair.—The soil is good and the situation is not surpassed by any in the Neck.

The terms of sale will be as follows—The purchaser or purchasers to give a bond with such good securities as the Trustee may approve, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money in two years from the day of sale, with interest from the said day upon which payment the Subscriber as Trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey to the purchaser or purchasers all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the said lands.

EDWD PENDINGTON, Trustee.

October 5—4w

NOTICE.

Whereas, my wife Hannah Clow, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to inform all persons that I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NATHAN CLOW.

October 5—3w

Fountain Inn.

The Subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description. Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

10th August, 1822.

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The UNION TAVERN in Easton, at the corner of Washington and Goldborough streets, now occupied by Mr. Charles W. Nabb. This valuable stand for a Public House, requires only an active and agreeable man to occupy it, and make it the most profitable one on the Eastern Shore. For the accommodation of a permanent tenant, every necessary repair and improvement of the premises shall be immediately made; and it is probable that Mr. Nabb would give immediate possession if desired.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, a few miles from Easton, on Thursday the 24th inst. a number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils—Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention—To be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over five dollars, for a less sum the cash will be required.

GREENBURY CLASH.

October 5, 1822

We are authorised by Col. Thomas Exon, of Queen Ann's, to state that he will serve the People of this Congressional District in the next Congress, if he shall be so fortunate as to obtain their suffrages at the approaching election; and we are assured that he will serve them with the strictest fidelity.

VOTERS.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.

of Talbot, offers himself as a candidate to his fellow citizens of Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot counties (the seventh Congressional District of Maryland) and will faithfully represent them in the next Congress of the United States, should he meet with their suffrages on the first Monday of October next.

Easton, August 31st, 1822—te

TO THE

Democratic Voters

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen—I offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. Should I be so far honored as to meet with your suffrages on the first Monday of October, inst. I will endeavor to represent you faithfully.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

THOMAS ANDREW.

October 5—1w.

TO THE

Independent Voters

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

The subscriber respectfully offers himself as a Candidate to represent the Voters of Dorchester county in the next General Assembly of Maryland. Should he be so far honored as to meet with the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, on the first Monday in October next, he pledges himself to serve them honestly and faithfully.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

THOMAS BELL.

Dorchester county, Md. Sept. 28—te

To the Voters

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The Subscriber offers himself a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and solicits the suffrages of his fellow-citizens—Should he be so far honored as to be elected, he will endeavor to do his duty, honestly and faithfully.

The Public's Obed. Serv't.

STEPHEN DARDEN,

Talbot county, Md. }
August 10, 1822. }

TO THE

Independent Voters

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The Subscriber respectfully offers himself as a Candidate to represent the Voters of Talbot County in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, and pledges himself, should he meet with their suffrages, to represent them faithfully.

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Talbot county, Md. }

September 14th 1822. }

TO THE

Independent Voters

OF CAROLINE COUNTY,

I offer myself as a Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JACOB C. WILLSON.

Caroline County, Md. }

Sept 21, 1822—te. }



COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

The subscriber having commenced the Coach, Gig and Harness Making Business, at the head of Washington street, Easton, intends keeping on hand a constant supply of materials necessary to carry it on, and to employ the best workmen. He pledges himself to finish, at the shortest notice, Coaches, &c. on reasonable terms. He returns thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received, and from his attention to business, expects to receive a share of public patronage.

FRANCIS PARROTT.

Easton, August 17—1f



EASTON JOCKEY CLUB

RACES

Will be run for over a handsome course, four miles and repeat, near the town of Easton, on Wednesday the 9th day of October next, a purse to consist of the whole of the subscription of the Easton Jockey Club, free only for members, and to be run agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On the Thursday following, the Colts purse, to consist of the Gate Money and Town's purse; two miles and repeat, free for members only.

And on the Friday following, a sweep Stake, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, on complying with the rules of the Club, and paying fifty dollars entrance for such Horse, Mare or gelding—3 miles and repeat, the winning horse on the first day to be excepted.

By order.

SOLOMON LOWE, Sec'y.

Sept. 7—te

FOR SALE,

On a long Credit to suit Purchasers,

That fine Row of BRICK BUILDINGS, situated on Washington street, in Easton, opposite the Court House, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Stevens, Edmondson and Jones.

These are known to be of the best situations in Easton for business, and in the most agreeable and healthy parts of the town for places of residence. These Buildings with their respective Lots and comfortable back Buildings are offered for Sale together, or separately, upon the most accommodating terms.

The Houses and Lots are advantageous for investments of money, as they produce a good interest, and are always in demand. To men of business they will for ever be an object.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 17—18

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell the following lands, (formerly the property of Catharine Bruff, deceased) on very low and accommodating terms, viz. one Farm (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 300 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Ennalls' Ferry to Cord Town, and within about two miles of the waters of the Great Choptank. There is about 70 acres cleared, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c. the remainder is very heavily timbered, and may justly be called the first qualified land. From the convenience to navigation it is believed that the timber and cord wood, which would come off that part of the land that might be cleared to make it a good farm would more than pay for the tract.

Also, one other tract (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 40 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Cambridge to Hicoksbury, and immediately in front of Henry H. Edmondson's dwelling—this is nearly all cleared, and well adapted to the growth of the country.

Likewise, that beautifully situated farm, Town Point, containing 185 acres more or less, lying and being in Cecil county, and situated on the Bohemia river—this land is thin but capable of improvement, and there is perhaps few farms more advantageously situated respecting the benefits arising from the water. For terms apply to the subscriber near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 13

Horses, Stock, AND FARMING UTENSILS, FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on Thursday the 17th day of October next, at the Dover Farm of Mrs. Isabella Smyth, on Choptank river, a number of Horses, Mares, a great variety of Cattle, including several yokes of Oxen and Milch Cows, Swine and Farming Utensils of all kinds, will be sold at Public Auction on a credit of six months for all sales above six dollars, for articles of less value the sales will be for cash.

Notes with approved security will be required—If the day appointed should be unfavorable, on the sales be not completed, they will be adjourned to the following day. The Negroes on the farms will be hired for the ensuing year. Persons disposed to hire them may apply to engage them at any time.

SAMUEL GROOME, Agent.

Sept. 23—3w

STRAY COW.

Strayed away from the Subscriber's premises, in Easton, about the 1st of August, a brindle and white cow, her ear mark is a crop and upper bit in the left and a swallow fork in the right. Whoever has seen her will oblige me by giving information, or if brought home shall be amply rewarded.

WILLIAM WHITE.

Easton, Sept. 23, 1822.

Stray Steer.

I have a stray Steer among my Cattle—The owner is desired to come and prove his property and take him away.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

Plimmon, Sept. 14, 1822.

Notice.

It being indispensably necessary, for the purposes of the intended Exhibition, that the funds of the Society be placed in their hands as early as possible—

It is Resolved, that every member of the Maryland Agricultural Society residing on this Shore, being in arrears, be, and he is hereby requested to forward or to pay to Mr. Joseph Haskins, the assistant Treasurer, at the Bank at Easton, by or before the 15th day of October next, the Amount of arrears respectively due by them.

By order of the Committee of Arrangement,

N. HAMMOND, Chairman.

Sept. 23

6 Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber living near the Trappe, Talbot county on the 11th day of July last, a negro Girl, named Bett, about 18 or 20 years of age, and delicate make, the property of Miss Eliza Ann Abbott, whoever takes up said girl and delivers her to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no change.

HENRY STAPLEFORD.

Talbot county near the Trappe.

Sept. 23—3w

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

Sept. 24, 1822.

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 1st Monday in October next.

By Order,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r

Sept. 23—3w

A LIST OF PERSONS

Holding Lands in Dorchester county, with the description and names thereof on which no personal property can be found to pay the tax due thereon, together with the amount due from each owner in the years 1819 and 1820.

Owners Names.	Dols. cts.	Names of Land.
Airy Polly	6 13	Airy's Chance
Arnold John's ha.	1 66	Littleworth
Barrow William's ha.	15 97	Indian Lot No. 5—do. No. 6
Badley Pernal	3 75	Hogyard pt.—Mahon's Chance—Neighborly kindness
Barkley James	11 26	Smithfield
Barrow Henry's ha.	5 37	Nevitt's double purchase, House & Lot in Cambridge
Bayly Thomas (Baltimore)	2 62	Lot in Cambridge
Caulk Lawrence	2 86	Name unknown
Caulk John	1 02	Hogpen ridge
Charles Isaac (of Jacob)	13 10	Charles' good luck pt.—& addition to luck—Anderson's discovery—theirs or mine, Lands of Edward Dawson—addition to Galloway
Charles Caleb	1 22	Shore Ditch
Colston Henry (Talbot)	3 93	Pilgrimage
Cook John (of Edward's) ha.	2 20	Thomas' Chance pt.
Drury William	0 46	Rehobeth pt.
Elliott John Fork	19 03	Utopia—Phillips' regulation—Elliott's lane
Fletcher James	7 83	Hogyard—Utopia—Badley's chance
Fitchett Margaret's ha.	5 91	Nanticoke manor No. 8—do No. 9
Handy John	5 78	One fourth of the lands formerly charged to Henry King
Medford Roberts' ha.	6 30	Sandwich addition to Medford's choice, Hope pt. Medford's reserve on Mill land
McWilliams John's ha.	3 47	Armstrong's Venture—Cripple lot—Isaac's Venture
Morris Edward's ha.	7 30	Addition—Nancy's lot—addition to do—Providence
Manning Anthony's ha.	4 46	Tripp's inclosure—John's delight—Cow quarter—Bonwell's expectable lot & Turkey neck—Pounds 2d addition corrected—addition to Howard's farm—Trifle—Hay's Venture
Rowens Dawson	4 62	Bandon
Russell Solomon	4 71	King's chance—good luck little worth—Wilson's plain dealing—Beautiful prospect—King's chance improved
Riggins Rhodes' ha.	11 28	Nanticoke manor No 10—St. Bartholomews—Daniel's addition—Land of promise
Russum Mitchell's ha.	39 38	Hooper's Venture—Addition to Russum's good luck—Medford's hazard
Sneed Robert	5 77	Warwick Littleton's Polly, Littleton's Neglect and Sally's Meadows
Slight Mary	2 65	Addition to White's friendship—Mazarene hall addition
Smith Isaac's ha.	3 93	Martin's purchase—Cator's addition pt.
Trice John, sen. ha.	2 87	Trice's chance—Trice's Venture—Tripp's desire, and the neglect
Tripp Henry's ha.	8 64	Ennalls' expectable lot—Tripp's enclosure—John's delight
Wheatley Spencer	3 42	2d Chance
Wright Samuel's ha.	5 66	Tripp's desire—Wright's beginning—addition to Daniel's beginning
Willey Thomas	4 90	Marsh pasture, the Meadows
Williams Edward. Neck	0 75	Taylor's chance rectified

Notice is hereby given,

That if the county charges, due on the above Lands, for the years 1819 & 1820 charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Dorchester county to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to Thomas Breerwood, Esq. the Collector of said county, or to his authorized agent, within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, together with a proportion of the cost of advertising, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the commissioners of the tax for Dorchester county.

CHARLES K. BRYAN, Clk.

Cambridge, Dorchester county, September 21st, 1822.



ANNAPOLIS

Jockey Club Races,

Will be run for over the Annapolis Race Course on Tuesday the 15th day of October next, a Jockey Club Purse of not less than 150 dollars, heats 4 miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 16th a Colt's Purse will be run for of not less than 150 dollars, heats 3 miles each.

On Thursday the 17th, a Sweepstakes of not less than 100 dollars, heats 3 miles each, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted.

ISAAC HOLLAND, Treasurer.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Intelligence, Washington; Patriot and Federal Republican, Baltimore; Easton Gazette, and Star, will publish the above once a week until the 15th October, and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

I. H.

Annapolis, Sept. 21—5w

Subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their Subscriptions.

The members of the Jockey Club will meet at Williamson's Tavern the evening previous to the race.

N. B. The Club take the opportunity of informing Gentlemen of the Turf, that they have procured a new Race Course, inferior to none in the United States, and within about a mile of the City.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT THIRTY HEAD OF CATTLE

On one of my Farms in Hunting Creek Neck. It is believed that none of them are under two, or more than five or six years old; and they are generally in very good order.

Also,

From 20 to 30 thousand weight of

Corn Blades,

AT POPLAR NECK.

The above articles will be sold at very moderate prices to purchasers who will buy the whole of either description; and an accommodation Credit will be given to safe and punctual men, if desired.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, Sept. 21—3w

FOR SALE,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A Valuable Negro Man, nineteen years old, to serve for the term of sixteen years. He is a first rate Farming Hand, and is sold for no fault whatever. Apply to the Editor.

September 14th 1822

Notice.

Whereas, my Wife Charlotte Hussy has left my Bed and Board, I do hereby forwarn any person from dealing with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

ROBERT HUSSY.

September 21, 1822—4w



ANNAPOLIS

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the COACH & HARNESS MAKING, in the town of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, at the lower end of Washington street, (in the shop lately occupied by Henry Newcomb,) under the firm of

CAMPER & THOMPSON,

Where they intend carrying it on in all its various branches; and intend keeping the first rate workmen, and a good stock of well seasoned timber and materials of every kind necessary for carrying on the business. As they are determined to pay the strictest attention to their business, they solicit a share of public patronage. All new work will be done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months—and repairs done in the best manner. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN CAMPER,

GEORGE F. THOMPSON

Sept. 14—1f

New Saddlery.

John G. Stevens,

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from Baltimore and is now opening at his stand, nearly opposite the Court House,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

New Saddlery,

Of the latest fashions, selected with great care and attention, which he will manufacture in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Also just received an assortment of Gigs, Chaises, Switch Whips, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, &c.

Sept. 21—3w

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The new BRICK STORE HOUSE second door on the East side of Washington Street, now in the occupation of Mr. William Cox.

Also,

The Carriage Makers Shop, At the corner of Washington & Cabinet sts. For terms apply to the Editor, or to the subscriber near Easton.

August 31—1f

J. CALDWELL.

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Tuesday 8th October, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 3 and 5 of the afternoon of the same day, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security the following Negroes, belonging to the estate of the late Alexander Anderson, to wit: Daphne, Betty, Harriett, Susan and Caroline.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Ex'r.

of Alexander Anderson, dec'd.

Sept. 14—1s



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, (till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton. Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam-Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—1f

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, against Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, at the suits of Robert Spencer use Wm. Brownell and Peter Stevens, Administrator of Thomas Stevens, will be sold on Tuesday 8th October next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, at the Court House door in Easton, all the life estate of the said Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, in and to, the one third part of the Farm or Plantation on which Samuel Y. Garey now lives, in Miles River Neck.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against John Flamer, James & Robert Jones and Ellen Price, will be sold on Tuesday the 22d of October at the Court House, door in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, 'The Mill, Mill Seat and Pond,' the lands and tenements of the said Ellen Price; seized and will be sold to satisfy the damages and costs due on the said venditioni exponas.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

September 28—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, and a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Wilson L. Palmer, at the suits of Henry Harden and William Y. Burke, will be sold on Tuesday 22d October, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Moorfields, also part of a tract of land called Moorfields Addition, and part of a tract of land called Dunn's Range, also one horse cart, and the crop of corn of the present year, now in the field; the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Wilson L. Palmer seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 28—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against William Dodson, at the suits of Mary Fiddeman, and Rebecca P. Kirby, administratrix of Robert C. Kirby, deceased, will be sold, on Tuesday 15th October, at the Court House door in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: said Dodson's House and Lot in St. Michaels, also one Sloop.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 21—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Robert Dodson & James Harrison, at the suit of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, use of Thomas Banning, will be sold on Tuesday the 15th of October next, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at the court house door in Easton, the Farm or Plantation where James Harrison now resides, containing one hundred acres of land.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 21—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Perry Townsend, at the suit of the state use of Perry Townsend, Jr. will be sold, on Tuesday 15th October at the Court House door in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, all that tract, or part of a tract of land called 'Rehobeth' or 'Ryhbeth', situated on a Branch of Harris's Creek, seized and will be sold to satisfy the damages and costs due on said venditioni exponas.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 21—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of f. fa. to me directed at the suit of the State, use John L. Elbert & Harriett his wife against Thomas H. Dawson Administrator D. B. N. of Stephen T. Johnson, will be sold on Monday the 14th day of October next, at General Perry Benson's residence in Miles River Neck, the following Negroes to wit: One Negro Woman called Eliza aged about 33, one Boy called Henry aged about 6, one child called Mary aged 15 months. Seized and taken to satisfy the above claim.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of four writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against James Colston, Samuel Robinson, Benjamin Wilmott, and Rigby Hopkins, at the suits of James Willson, Jr. use of Neilson Nicols & Co. Will W. Evans and Jesse Shanahan will be sold on Tuesday 8th of October next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of Samuel Robinson, of, in and to, the Farm where he now resides in Ferry part of Clay's Hope, containing 194 3/4 acres, also the Farm or Plantation where James Colston lately dwelt, called Clay's Hope and Bachelor's Neglect; also twenty head of Cattle, four head of Horses and twenty head of Sheep, the Goods and Chattels, lands and tenements of the said James Colston—Also three head of Horses, the Goods and Chattels of Rigby Hopkins, for the purpose of satisfying the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against Henry Colston, at the suits of John Harrison and Samuel Benson & Lambert Clayland use of Thomas & Kellie, will be sold on Tuesday the 15th October next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of him the said Henry Colston, in and to the farm where he now resides on Third Hare creek, consisting of the following parts of tracts of land, to wit: part of Clay's Hope, part of Cumberland, containing 120 acres, two yoke of oxen and cart, one bay mare, called Figure, 16 head of Cattle, 50 head of Sheep and one Carriage.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against William Berry, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, will be sold, on Tuesday 15th October, on the Court House Green in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: The Farm at the Hole in the Wall, where the said Berry resides, one Horse Cart, two Ploughs, two stables, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 21—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, against William Benny, at the suits of Elizabeth Sullivan and Benjamin Benny use John Arringdale, use James Nab, will be sold on Tuesday 22d October, at the court house door in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit: all the land which said William Benny now holds, consisting of part of Benny's 'Thicket' &c. containing 374 1/4 acres, with the improvements; also one carriage and harness, and six head of horses, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William Benny, seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 28—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, at the suit of Samuel Harrison against James Benson, will be sold by public auction at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the 8th day of October next, the Farm or Plant

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown.—
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 1832.

NO. 258

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From Poulton's American Daily Advertiser.
TO THE FARMERS,
Especially to those of Pennsylvania and of States bordering on it.

It has long appeared to me, that you notice an exceedingly erroneous method of manuring your land. Although the season has now all but too far elapsed these remarks to tend to lessening the ill, yet, as it is better late than never, I will proceed. Your erroneous practice, I think, is, that of hauling out your manure and laying it in small heaps during a warm season of the year, (August) exposed, of necessity, to the parching rays of the sun which exhausts one-fourth part at least, thereby occasioning you a very great loss in the manure, and in the hour of hauling it out, and, of course, the expense which follows is much diminished in quantity from what it might be under other modes.

It has long since been ascertained that the quantity of water exhaled from the surface of the earth by the sun in warm weather, is very great. Say the lowest calculation, during summer months, not less than 500 gallons per acre per day.

Now, supposing that each of the small heaps of manure, as they lie shot out of the cart, to be 4 feet square on the surface of the ground, and the exhalation or evaporation by the sun, during August to be at the rate of 1500 gallons per day per acre, and each acre to be 4840 square yards—each square yard of ground must emit about one-third of a gallon of fluid per day—each small heap of manure occupying about, or nearly two square yards of surface, would yield nearly two-thirds of a gallon of fluid, or each day it remains exposed to the direct rays of the sun. And supposing the manure to remain in these small heaps but one week before they are spread and covered over by the operations of plowing and harrowing, and it may often be observed to remain much longer than a week—each small heap of manure must lose four gallons of its fluid in a week, or 32 lbs. weight of the best part of its substance. I will suppose a cart load of manure, hauled by two horses, to weigh twelve hundred weight and to be distributed into ten small heaps, in the field, each heap would weigh about 120 lbs. which, by remaining so long exposed, loses one-fourth of its best parts. But, although calculations, as above, only show the loss to one fourth, or one entire load of manure in four; yet, practical remarks would, I think, make the waste much greater—for, we may observe the straw, &c. of manure so spread, to become totally dry and exhausted.

In my opinion, the best mode of bestowing manure on land, is, for the dung cart to follow the plough, and to spread it in very small heaps in the furrow last made—then, as the plough returns, it would cover the manure by the sod next turned up—cross plowing and harrowing would afterwards incorporate the manure with the soil, and preserve the former from the principal part of that exhaustion which, in the present mode, wastes so much of what is so valuable to the farmer.

The chief, or only change, then in the mode of applying manure, is, to have the dung cart and the plough going at the same time.

STAT NOMINIS UMBRA.

A PROFITABLE FARM.

A farmer in Galway, Saratoga county, New York, has, by a judicious mode of culture, obtained in nine years a profit of \$380 from eight acres of land, after deducting the expense of labor, seed, manure, and interest on the value of the land. This amounts to a clear annual profit of 134 dollars per acre, and is said to be a fair specimen of the produce of a farm of 80 acres. The rotation of crops pursued on the 8 acres was, 1st year, Barley, which yielded 50 bushels to the acre; 2d year, Indian Corn 80 bushels per acre; 3d year, Wheat, 24 bushels per acre; 4th year, Clover and Timothy, 3 tons per acre, and fall feed worth 2 dollars per acre; 5th year, Clover and Timothy, 24 tons per acre, and fall feed worth 14 dollars per acre; 6th year, Pasture, worth 24 dollars per acre; 7th year, Barley, 66 bushels per acre—8th year, Indian Corn, 90 bushels per acre—9th year, (1831) Barley, 60 bushels per acre. The land was manured the first and seventh years, and plaster was used the second and eighth years. The produce of the whole 80 acres in 1831, was 2472 bushels of corn, wheat, barley and oats, and 153 tons of hay. The farm is upland, the soil a sandy loam, but containing one eighth part of animal and vegetable matter.

[Plough Boy.

Fredericktown, (Md.) Sept. 21.

A Love Adventure of rather a singular nature, and to the parties concerned, certainly of a most mortifying one, took place in this city one day last week. The facts as they came to our knowledge, are these.—A country wight, who had quite probably been waiting long to see such a change in the times as would justify him in launching upon the dangerous and doubtful ocean of matrimony, at last concluded to venture at all hazards, and lead his Dulcinea to the altar of Hymen. In accordance with the system of economy about which so much is said and sung in these days of rye coffee, he procured a horse, when

So light to the couple the fair lady he swung,
So light to the saddle before her he sprang;
That away to Frederick he galloped with a heart as light as the heels of his pony. Arrived at the hotel, they dismounted, and tripped into the parlour, where they regaled themselves with a glass or two of exhilarating twist. The bar-keeper was solicited to officiate as groomsman, to which for accommodation sake, he consented; a bridesmaid was dispensed with. While the groomsman was rigging himself for the wedding, the intended groom sallied forth to procure a license. And here we have deeply to regret that marriage licenses, instead of being bestowed, are sold at the county clerk's office, to the no small inconvenience of those who have no money, which was the case with our hero. In vain did he promise to pay when he came to town again, the clerk, as though their hearts had never loved, were inexorable, and would not trust. So here, all at once, were dispersed his sweet visions of bliss, and he returned to the inn with a heart as heavy as his purse should have been, and related his doleful story to his groomsman, who, instead of sympathizing with him, was divided between a frown and a grin, and affected to be surprised at his having undertaken such an adventure, without the funds wherewith to prosecute it. The only alternative left the loving and unfortunate couple, was to return home, and plod along in the lonely path of single blessedness until more propitious times, which, after a few hesitating looks, they adopted. Dapple was brought out, Hodge mounted, took up his mistress behind him, and the pony carried them home again.—Citizen.

The editor of the New York Advocate gives the following account of the unceremonious proceedings of the Philadelphia Board of Health towards one of his fellow-citizens a few days ago:—

A gentleman from New York went to be married to a Philadelphia lady; and on the very evening of the wedding, 'stars and his very fires,' instead of the Parson, with full wig, rosy cheeks, and good appetite, ready for his fee and his kiss, who should enter but the early Cerberus who watches for the Board of Health, and politely escorted the gentleman to the Lazaretto, for evading the quarantine restrictions. The poor Bride got an ague, and the Bridegroom very near the fever, by this rude treatment in a free country. So, from being in good order, and well conditioned, as our bills of lading say, they were both sick of the unreasonable interruption.

Superstition worthy the dark ages.—It is, we acknowledge, almost incredible, that in this age of light and knowledge an instance of such deplorable superstition as we are about to relate, should have occurred in this country. Lamentable and deplorable as it is, there is no doubt of the fact. The case occurred in a town not sixty miles from Boston, and the circumstances, as related in a letter from a highly respectable individual to one of our friends, are as follows:—

A singular and disgraceful occurrence happened a short time since. A person, 21 years of age, died of a consumption, and was decently interred. About a fortnight after a person called on his father, and said his other son, then in Boston, was sick with consumption, and that he was sent to procure the heart of the deceased son, to be pulverised and given the living brother to cure him. The credulity of the father caused him to assent, and the dead child was disinterred, and his heart actually taken out and sent for the purpose above mentioned. It is to be hoped that the powdered heart will not afford a semblance of relief. If credulity should affect to believe in its efficacy, the grave would cease to be a resting place.

The number of looms employed in the cotton manufactures in Philadelphia, is estimated at 2000, requiring annually a supply of nearly three million pounds of raw cotton, which produces 2,500,000 pounds of yarn; this is woven into 9,984,000 yards of cloth, of the average value of 20 cents a yard, and amounts to the sum of 1,996,800 dollars. The value is supposed to be distributed as follows. To the planter \$591,515, to the spinners \$446,428, to the weavers and spoolers \$648,960, to the master weavers, for the interest of money and profits \$49,920, to the merchant, for dyestuffs, freights and commissions, \$340,103.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The unexpected and extraordinary termination of the affair between Colonel Cumming and myself, and his subsequent conduct imposed upon me the necessity, to which I reluctantly yield, of making a brief exposition of the facts and circumstances connected with our recent excursion to the mountains. It was known to the public that I had received an invitation from Col. Cumming early in July, and that I was to inform him when the state of my health would enable me to comply with it. Four or five days previous to the 19th of August, he was informed that I would meet him on the day last mentioned in Georgia, opposite to Cambridge, to comply with the invitation I had received. I was informed that a meeting could not take place in Georgia. To avoid the delay of a negotiation on the subject, I immediately waived my right to insist upon the place thus selected; indeed, the reason given by Colonel Cumming, for refusing to fight in Georgia, presented a claim upon my liberality which I did not feel disposed to resist. Our friends met the 18th of August, and it was stipulated that we should meet on Monday 2d September, in North Carolina, near the spot where the Saluda turnpike road crosses the line, separating that state from South Carolina. Four or five days before the meeting was to take place, both parties took lodgings on opposite sides of the line, and two miles and a half distant from it, Col. Cumming and his friend being on the North Carolina side. On the Friday preceding the day of meeting, Colonel Cumming was arrested by virtue of a warrant, issued without any oath, information, or evidence, and upon pledging his honor, and perhaps some other security, that he would not leave Mr. Murray's, where he staid until the next day at four o'clock, he was immediately set at liberty. The next day three magistrates met at Mr. Murray's, and promptly gave him a full and final discharge, as there was no evidence to warrant his detention. At the first conference between our friends after the arrest, I authorised mine to propose that we should meet on Monday agreeably to the original appointment, standing on opposite sides of the line; that I would give Colonel Cumming the choice of sides. This proposition was rejected, upon the alleged ground that it would be impracticable, as the line would be guarded by the civil authority.

On the 1st September my friend made the three following propositions in writing, giving Colonel Cumming his choice, 1. To meet at some other point in N. Carolina. 2. To meet in Tennessee; or, 3. To meet in Georgia, 'with the utmost despatch and secrecy.' It was not until the next day that we received an answer, declining to select either place, because, as Colonel Cumming's friend stated, he was not sufficiently acquainted with the localities of Tennessee or the other parts of North Carolina, and proposing to 'devise means of obtaining the necessary intelligence' [of the localities it is presumed.] Believing that 10 paces of level ground in a straight line could be found without a topographical survey, and being indisposed to spend time unnecessarily in 'obtaining intelligence,' my friend urged Colonel Cumming to make his selection promptly: This was declined by an evasive letter containing propositions of the utmost generality, and indicating a much stronger inclination for diplomacy than for fighting. In the mean time, we had received unquestionable information that no efforts would be made to prevent the meeting at the place originally designated, and that the meeting might have taken place at any time after Col. Cumming's discharge. My friend then announced that the meeting would take place on Wednesday, more than three days after Col. Cumming's final discharge, at the place originally appointed. In answer it was stated that, 'as Col. Cumming has been exposed to continual interruptions since his arrival near the line, while his antagonist has been at rest, he requires one more day to be prepared.' Some time previous to this, one of my friends was informed by a North Carolina magistrate, that he had seen me shoot, and had incidentally mentioned it to Colonel Cumming, stating that if he shot as well as I did we should both be killed. He further informed my friend, that Colonel Cumming particularly asked him if I shot quick, and that he informed him that I had shot as quick as the flash of powder or something to that effect. I at once perceived the object of the delay, and why it was that Colonel Cumming could not compose his nerves in three days and nights. Several letters passed on the subject of the postponement, when my friend stated emphatically, 'Mr. M'Duffie has made the appointment: it is for your principal to conform or not. As this is done in the exercise of an unquestionable right, he is determined not to be forced from the position he has assumed. It is the last appointment he will make. If it were necessary, Mr. M'Duffie could give as strong a reason for insisting on the meeting to-morrow, as can possibly be given by Colonel Cumming for the postponement; if it be an accommodation, the hour may be changed from six to seven, provided notice thereof be given to-night.' At eleven o'clock at night we

were waked up by a messenger, bearing another letter, urging me to 'review my determination,' which was of course not noticed. We remained next morning until two hours after the time appointed, and Colonel Cumming did not make his appearance.

From the foregoing facts, all of which can be established by judicial evidence, I deem it scarcely necessary to anticipate the public voice by pronouncing Colonel Cumming a coward. He has shrunk from a contest of his own seeking, upon grounds that in themselves disprove his title to be considered a man of firmness and courage. The interruption of his practice for a few hours or even a day is unworthy of a moment's consideration, more especially as he had at least two or three months the start of me in practising. For myself, it is apparent, that in fixing the day and place I have manifested a disposition to carry the spirit of accommodation as far as I could without submitting to the absolute dictation of my antagonist. It is known to have been the opinion of a majority of the community in which Col. Cumming resides, as well as of that in which I reside, that when he sent his second challenge, he was unworthy of my notice, and that I differed with them in opinion, and felt bound to act accordingly. But I should have manifested incalculable indifference to the opinion of my fellow citizens, if I had gratuitously granted to Colonel Cumming an advantage not demanded by the principles that regulate such contests, and which courtesy would not require me to extend even to an honorable and magnanimous antagonist.

GEO. M'DUFFIE.

FOREIGN.

From the New York American.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Panthea at this port yesterday from Liverpool, and of the Plant at Boston, we have received London dates to the 30th of August, and Liverpool to the 1st September; from which we present the following summary:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

The King of England was to have embarked from Scotland on the 29th August on his return to London.

The remains of the late Marquis of Londonderry were deposited in Westminster Abbey on the 21st of August. An immense crowd assembled in the avenues leading from St. James' Square to the Abbey, at an early hour in the morning. At the moment when the body was removed from the hearse, there was a loud shout of something like exultation, mixed with groaning. This noise proceeded from about half the persons composing the crowd about the Abbey door, and was repeated twice, accompanied in some places with the waving of hats.

Nothing definitive had transpired in relation to the candidates to supply the vacancies occasioned by the demise of the Marquis.

FRANCE.

A partial change in the French ministry is said to be in contemplation, such as the recall of M. de Portal to the Marine Department, in the room of M. de Clermont Tonnerre, and of M. de Pasquier to be minister of Foreign Affairs.

SPAIN.

The Spanish government is said to have issued a peremptory order for the removal of the American depot of naval stores at Minorca, in consequence of our recognition of the independence of the governments of South America. Our squadron in the Mediterranean is reported to have sailed thither for that purpose.

The Marquis de Casa Fuerte, Spanish Minister to the French Court, is said to have been recalled and replaced by the Duke de San Lorenzo.

The queen was extremely ill of nervous attacks, and had demanded the *viaticum*, or religious passport to the other world.

RUSSIA.

There seems to have been considerable apprehensions of the spread of democratic principles in the Russian army, assembled on the frontiers of Turkey. An attempt having been made to introduce the Lancasterian system among the division of Orlov, the instructors it was found spread around them the principles of democracy. They were doomed to the knot; but the soldiers, it is said, refused to execute the order. Many of the soldiers were flogged, others exiled to Siberia, and two regiments disbanded and reorganized, in order to disperse and separate the seditions.

The Emperor reviewed at Strelna a corps of 3,000 men on the 9th of August. On the 16th he was to have set out for Warsaw, and thence after a short stay proceed to Vienna.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

By this arrival advices have been received from Constantinople to the 28th of July, which give the details of a great battle said to have been fought in the Straits of Thermopylae, between Comrad Pacha and the Greeks, in which the former had been defeated. The Turkish forces had previously formed a junction with the troops of the Pachas of Negropont, Joannina, and La-

risa, and amounted to 70,000 men. On the 7th of July the armies met, when the Greeks made a faint effort at retreating. The Turks fell into the snare, and on the next day the armies again engaged.—The Greeks, led on to the conflict by the modern Ulysses, Ypsilanti, Norman and Buzari, boldly attacked the followers of Mahomet, and routed and defeated them with prodigious slaughter. Fifty thousand Turks and eighteen thousand Greeks were numbered with the slain. Three pachas were taken prisoners by the latter; and after the battle, Comrad Pacha was able to rally only 4000 men. & with that remnant of his army he fled from the field of battle.

Details are given of the taking possession of Athens by the Greeks, and they are said to have put 600 men to the sword on the 10th of August. Two French vessels had arrived at Smyrna, with 300 individuals, the remnant of the garrison at Athens.

The Morea and the neighboring provinces are now independent and tranquil under an organized government, and the patriot army carry on an offensive war against the Turks of Thessaly and Macedonia.

A rumour prevailed at Constantinople on the 18th of July, of a pacific character. Subsequent events render it improbable that the account alluded to was correct, although the recent disasters of the Turks, both by sea and by land, may, it is not unlikely, induce them to terms of accommodation.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated August 8th:—

'The United States frigate sailed yesterday morning from this bay, with a contrary wind, for the purpose, it seems, of proceeding to Minorca, to remove their depot of naval stores, in consequence of a peremptory order from the Spanish government. In the course of the evening the Ontario, American sloop of war, and Non-such, schooner, arrived, and being admitted to Fratique, at a late hour, took in some provisions, and sailed again at ten o'clock last night for the same destination as the Constitution.—This step appears to have been taken by the Spanish government in consequence of the late recognition by the United States of the South American independence.'

On the above the London Courier of August 30, thus remarks:—

The fact of the sudden removal of the American depot from the Island of Minorca, in consequence, it is said, of a hostile feeling on the part of Spain towards the United States, has excited some attention. Besides the letter of the Agent of Lloyd's, which we yesterday published, we have other communications from Gibraltar (not of a later date, which mention the circumstances, & state distinctly that the measure is regarded as a forerunner of a declaration of hostilities on the part of Spain against the United States. This issue is certainly not very probable, nor, if probable, very alarming. Spain may issue a paper declaring of war, against the U. States, but she has not a man, a musket or a ship that she could despatch to give such declaration its due importance. As the occurrence however, whether it have or have not in the end this result is of some importance; we will insert extracts from two letters, in order to show more clearly the light in which it is viewed.

The sudden departure of the American frigate has given rise to many conjectures, but most people in this place entertain looking at it, at least as an indication of very hostile feeling on the part of Spain. The stores at Minorca are not very considerable, but the removal of them will occasion some inconvenience; especially as the United States will not know where to find another depot by any means so convenient.

Another letter uses the subsequent expressions:—

'Were it not that Spain is in such distracted and feeble condition, it is likely that she would have contended in self only with a declaration of war. Not being ventured to proceed to this extent, seems somewhat to savour of petty spite; narrow policy, to insist upon the removal of the depot, especially as its maintenance is not of any great consequence to the States. It is only like showing her teeth because she dare not bite. Every one almost every body here views the same way thus far, viz. Spain feels wrath at the acknowledgment of the independence of her colonies. Nevertheless, I judge by the extracts from American papers inserted in those of London, that despotic or official ministers will be received and recognized at Washington from some time until after the meeting of the congress. Spain may, perhaps, have waited until that step had been adopted.'

A SECOND LAMBERT.

It is stated in the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal of September 7th, that there gentleman living in the town of Canterbury, in the state of New Hampshire, (Caleb Towle,) a wealthy and respectable farmer, whose height is 5 feet 10 inches, 7 feet, and weight 515 pounds, is obliged to use a second chair for the bulky part of his frame.

"I could not have expected, or set down
ought in malice."

The year eighteen hundred and twelve will constitute a memorable epoch in modern history. It was then that the world beheld, in terror and suspense, the most splendid and imposing military force that has ever been accumulated, and prepared for human slaughter by the power and ambition of one man, since the days of Xerxes. The restless spirit that directed this storm of war and desolation, when making such mighty preparations, had undoubtedly devised the plan of universal empire, and already, in imagination, sat enthroned on the ruins of a prostrate world. Nor was this altogether a chimerical idea, as some have supposed, if we take into view the almost uniform success of this individual, and the control he had acquired, by the superior force of arms and intellect, over the nations of Europe. The means likewise appeared to many quite commensurate with the undertaking, and, under ordinary circumstances might have ensured success.

An army of more than half a million of soldiers, selected from the immense population of France, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland and Holland, and commanded by the most experienced generals of the age, marching some hundreds of miles to invade a powerful and independent nation, afforded a spectacle calculated to enlist sympathies and apprehensions of the civilized world. It might therefore have been reasonably expected that every nation then independent of, and uninfluenced by this dangerous and gigantic power, would have felt some degree of alarm for the consequences that might flow from such an invasion. For had the subjugation of Russia been effected, it would not be violating probability to suppose that they might have withered under its blighting influence.

England and America alone, of all the christian nations of the earth, were now free from the pollution of his hireling soldiers. The former had annihilated his maritime power at the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, and was then opposing his armies in the heart of Spain. But, as the deluded youth, who, bound by the enchanting spell of beauty, sees not—feels not the treacherous cunning, cruelty and death that lurks beneath its smile; thus the latter, too much fascinated by the splendor of his victories, and too much dazzled by the glitter of the imperial diadem—forgetting all the maxims and experience of ages, and regardless of the awful crisis—were seen in the same year engaged in accelerating the march of the destroyer.

On the 18th of June, 1812, the declaration of war against Great Britain was published, and on the 22d June in the same year Napoleon issued his against Russia. This singular coincidence in point of time, taken in connexion with other circumstances, affords strong ground for suspicion, that it was not purely accidental. The same grievances which were set forth had existed for a long time, and it was in the power of the majority to have declared war at any time. And in addition to all this, let it be well remembered by every man in the community, that a democrat of considerable respectability, intimate with a certain congressman, told a federal gentleman of Talbot county, some months before the event took place, that war would be declared against Great Britain on the 18th day of June, and that all the federal presses in the country would be demolished. Other facts might be enumerated, but let this suffice. Enough has already been produced to demonstrate, that the day had been fixed and determined on long before the measure was adopted; but whether in concert, or with the knowledge of France, heaven and the actors in this affair best know.

A motion was made in the lower house to include France in the declaration, but very few, even of the minority voted for it, because they well knew that it was intended as a blind, and that a majority had no intention of passing it.

The causes of the war, as proclaimed to the world in the declaration, were the orders in council, the blockade of May 1806, and the impressment of seamen. The first, as before related, ceased to have effect on the 23d June, only five days after the war commenced, and hence this was not the cause of its continuance. It may be worthy of remark here, that the war party complained very loudly of the manner of repealing the orders; and declared it was not bona fide—not an actual, but a conditional one. It is certain that the British government did reserve to itself the privilege of again enforcing the orders, provided the French decrees should again be made to violate neutral commerce. But this was a condition subsequent, depending on a contingency which never did take place; whereas the French repeal depended on a condition precedent, or an event that must actually take place, before the repeal could possibly operate, yet they saw nothing to condemn in the latter, but thought the former highly exceptionable.

The second cause, the blockades of May, ceased of course after the repeal of the orders in council, and therefore was not the cause of its continuance.

The only cause of the continuance of the war, was the impressment of seamen. Now it can be demonstrated, that this had been allowed by the Administration uniformly, as a grievance of minor importance, and that but little notice had been taken of the subject in all their measures and official acts, antecedent to the war.

In April 1808, Mr. Madison wrote to Mr. Pinkney, to the following effect: "In the event of the repeal of the orders in council, and of satisfactory pledges for repairing the aggression on the Chesapeake, you are authorized to enter into informal arrangements for abolishing impressments al-

together, and mutually discontinuing to receive the seamen of each other to either military or merchant service." By this language it is plainly avowed, that impressment was viewed as a subordinate concern, and only to be noticed in the event of the repeal of the orders, &c. In the famous Erskine arrangement likewise, impressment was not even mentioned; but, by their own admission, the British orders were considered as the only ground of non-intercourse between the two nations. In all the inflammatory reports and resolutions of this period, we find their hostility pointed solely at the 'edicts of Britain and France,' whilst impressment was totally disregarded, or mentioned with unconcern. Yet when all other sources of discontent were removed, and this alone remained as a pretext for their folly, the poor impressed seamen, confined in the 'floating hells' of Great Britain, suddenly aroused their slumbering sympathies. It was then that every indignant warrior was heard to utter the direst curses and invectives against the 'tyrant of the ocean,' and to pledge this life, his fortune and his sacred honor, to rescue his countrymen from slavery and despair.

On the 12th of July, 1812, Gen. Hull, who had been despatched at the head of 2500 men to invade Canada, issued his pompous proclamation inviting the Canadians to 'remain at their homes and pursue their peaceful and customary avocations,' and declaring that he had a force that would look down all opposition, which was only the vanguard of a much greater. This singular proclamation, though bearing the signature of Hull, was undoubtedly prepared at Headquarters in Washington. It does not appear that any advantage was derived from it, in consequence of the entire failure of this first expedition. For on the 16th of August, Hull surrendered Fort Detroit to the British general Brock, together with all his men, arms and ammunition, without firing a single gun. The news of such a sad disaster filled the war party with great consternation and chagrin; for many of them had confidently asserted, that Hull would plant the American standard on the walls of Quebec.

It is quite certain that no colour of excuse can be offered for the conduct of this man, since it was his duty to have resisted the enemies of his country at every hazard; but it must be conceded, that 2500 men was not a sufficient force even to have attempted the invasion of such a place as Canada. It has been contended by many military men that an army of 20,000 men would be insufficient for the purpose. How strongly then does this prove the incompetency of the Administration, who could enter upon such an undertaking with so contemptible a force!

Although the conflict was commenced thus inauspiciously, probably, in some measure, from the want of due preparation, yet in a very short time the valor and victories of our tars on the ocean, and the lakes, and the unyielding firmness of our soldiers on the frontiers obliterated the disgrace of Hull's surrender, and gained themselves imperishable renown.

Those glorious achievements, as well as those of a contrary character, which happened during our short but eventful contest, are so fresh in the recollection of all, even the youngest of your readers, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon them in detail. In addition to these, it may be proper briefly to relate some of the most prominent plans and measures of the Administration during that period, some of which were of a very dangerous and tyrannical nature. After having involved the country in an offensive war with the only nation on earth that was capable of injuring us, without making any efficient preparation, they seemed disposed to try the experiment how near they could approach to despotism, without arousing the indignation of the sovereign people. It would seem that the principal bane and curse of party spirit, consists in the faculty it possesses, of blinding partisans against the errors and misconduct of those they have elevated to power. This appears to be the characteristic principle of all sects, denominations and parties of all times and of all places, and it is to this overbearing partiality, that we can trace those usurpations, in which free governments have so frequently terminated. We sometimes, it is true, meet with a noble example of an independent spirit, that disdains such trammels, and spurns the unworthy acts of his representative; but such an instance was rarely to be found in the United States, during our late war. It is therefore of the utmost importance, that the free citizens of this Republic guard well against this dangerous propensity, and never trust implicitly to the infallibility even of their wisest leaders.

MARCELLUS.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

'Pon Cicero's name—oh! linger awhile.

Cicero was one of the most distinguished men of all antiquity. His life is the delineation of one, who shone with unrivalled splendour—as a politician, a philosopher, a scholar and a critic. He was literally in the words of the poet the "vir factus ad unum," for there was no learning with which he was not acquainted, no art in which he had not made some progress. Nature had been liberal to be sure in her endowments upon him, but then he united with them what we rarely see, the most constant, and unwearied application. The education of youth was considered by the great men of his day, to be one of the most incumbent duties; and he was not suffered to loiter in inaction, and dissipate in pleasure those hours which were never to return. In fact he seldom participated in those peevish amusements to which boys are accustomed, and from the first dawn of life, evinced a strong desire to be distinguished as a literary hero. He had mark-

ed out to himself a certain point of excellence, and in his course to arrive at it, he was ever constant and unrelaxed. He did not stop to gather fragrant flowers, and pick up golden apples, or like others, did he run the periphery of a circle and return whence he set out; but his flight was steady, firm, and rapid; his progress exceeded the measurement of the eye, nay—he stepped like a God to the summit of perfection.

The plan of educating and instructing children in those times, was very different from the present. The child was taken from the cradle, and entrusted to the care of some attentive matron, who, in the Roman phrase, was the *præses morum*; *linguæ*, et *ludorum*. She guarded its morals with watchfulness, taught it pure words to speak, and designated the amusements in which it might indulge. Under her wing it remained about three years, and when it left her, it was thought prepared to enter upon the vast study of the sciences. Its mind now was untainted by any false impressions, and its habits had been directed by the hand of prudence. It had contracted no barbarisms, and had been taught to use no improper words for father, mother, and to express its thanks for any thing given to it as in the present day; but it was altogether unsullied, knew no impropriety, and lisped its language in all its purity. Of such extensive influence in the formation of the human character are first impressions, that the Romans, who intended their sons for any public employment, were obliged to adhere to the strict course already described. It was to this early discipline, & care, & further, to the peculiar felicity of expression possessed by their mother Cornelia, that the Gracchi owe their eloquence & copiousness. While the mind is tender, and like the fragile clay easy to be moulded into what form soever you please, it is then that a basis must be laid, for the erection of a future structure. If the original materials be strong, the building will be equally so; and it is for this reason that marble is to be preferred to wood, for it receives no effect from the moisture that corrodes, & time that destroys. Cicero's father was a man of learning and judgment, and quickly withdrew his attention from public affairs, and devoted it to the duties peculiar to the high head of a family. His son soon discovered the brightest intelligence and the strongest presages of future glory; and to teach his young ideas how to shoot, seemed to be his only delight. If he had no bees to descend and feed him with honey, and no Pallas to infuse eloquence in the moment of necessity, he notwithstanding rendered himself an equivalent, in the vigour and ardour of exertion. It was said of Cæsar by Sulla, that they knew but little who did not see many Marius' in that boy; and with equal justice it might have been remarked of Cicero, that he had many a Demosthenes.

To contemplate the first beginning of this great man, until he was seated in the chair of the consulship, or in other words, to watch the embryo blossom; till it bloomed forth in all the radiance of tint and colour, may perhaps be productive of more pleasure and advantage, than would be supposed. It was the custom at Rome for young men to assume the *manly gown*, the *Toga virilis*, at sixteen. This Cicero did, and passed immediately into the forum; where, under the care of some distinguished citizen, he attended to the trial and decision of causes. It was precisely the same, as when a young man at the present day enters the office of an attorney to read law, after the termination of his academic studies. And here it was, that he acquired that intimate and thorough knowledge of the statutes of his country, which his posterior orations incontestably show. Here it was that he became so skillful and eloquent in debate, that in a familiar argument with his friend Sulpicius, he declared if he provoked him, he would profess himself a lawyer in three days time. He had not only written out, but fully digested the laws of the twelve tables, and upon a memory like his, they must have been indelibly impressed.

Arms and the law were the two great paths that led to fame. He who had talents for the one, cultivated not the other, although to excel in both, would have given additional weight and importance. Cicero was fully confident that a man to be really accomplished, must know every thing; and under this motive we find him in the next place, making an expedition with the father of Pompey the great, for the purpose of learning practically the great outlines of military science. This knowledge was highly necessary in another point of view; for at the expiration of their office, the consuls were obliged to take the government of some province upon them, and if ignorant of the manner of pitching a camp or leading veteran soldiers to an attack, they would have made but a poor figure among restless subjects, or surrounded by nations warlike and hostile. By this employment he not only invigorated his constitution and body, but expanded and enlarged his mind. Knowledge, of what kind soever it may be, is valuable. The clash of arms and the din of war, no longer had any terrors for him; and his improvement was such, that he proved to the world in his after life, if nature had not intended him for a soldier, still he could remedy the deficiency by the powers of art.

Rome was now agitated by the Italian and Mithridatic wars. Marius and Sulla were the two great actors upon the stage of public affairs. Each cherished a secret jealousy at the success and elevation of the other, and each with equal ardour, plotted the downfall of his antagonist. Sulla had put an end to the Mithridatic war, and by his conquests in the east, extended the limits of the empire; while Marius was fomenting insurrection at home, and endeavor-

ing to deprive him of that interest, which the cradle of his infancy should have secured to him. His talents and resources were great, and having surmounted every obstacle thrown in his way, he homeward marched with a rapid step, to satiate his revengeful spirit. Like Achilles, "Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer, Jura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis." He now found himself supreme lord and master, and suffered nothing either sacred or profane to escape his devastating hand. Proscription after proscription was announced, and the nobility who had offended, expiated their crimes by their heads, and Rome was literally drenched with gore. These civil dissensions had, as may be supposed, greatly interrupted the business of the forum; but we find Cicero, with undiverted attention still applying himself to the duties of his profession, and laying up materials for future display. He had now gone through the whole circle of sciences, and having arrived at his 26th year, presented himself as an advocate at the bar. This is the magic age, when some of the greatest men, whom the world has ever seen, have made their first entrance upon the arena of life—an age, when all the powers of the mind having converged, appear to make one mighty effort to display all its beauties and its treasures. Cicero came forth at an auspicious moment. His countryman had been taught to expect important services from his talents, and they greeted him alike, with the loudest and most generous applause. The times too, turbulent and agitated, required the aid of some superior hand to restore order and tranquility; and none was more able than Cicero's; to show how justice should be distributed to all, to mark out a line of conduct for the citizens, and explain the spirit and force of laws. Rome had never seen a more elegant pleader, a more deeply read lawyer, and a more profound politician. In fact he swayed by his tongue, awed and terrified by his energy and firmness, and brought over all to his side, by his urbane and soothing manners.

LELIUS.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

THE STEPPING MILL.

The utility of this punishment has been fully tested in England, and we rejoice that it is soon to go into operation in this city. There is probably in the wide circuit of vices, not one that gives rise to so many felonies as idleness. It is an old maxim, and as applicable to the acts and motives of man, as to the laws that govern him, that *sublata causa, tollitur effectus*. If the felon who plunders in order to avoid labor, is compelled to work, longer and more severely, than would have been sufficient by honest industry to have acquired the value of the article stolen, he will, of course, abstain from thieving. Man acts from motive and when the indolent wretch, regardless of principle, consults only his ease in the contemplation of a felony, the stepping mill will be found to carry with it a terror that no other instrument of punishment could excite. A recent occurrence at Bowstreet, (Eng.) confirms this opinion. A master and his man were recently fined for an offence four dollars each with costs of suit. They refused to pay it, and were ordered a month's imprisonment with hard labor in the house of Correction, and a particular order was given that they should be put into the mill. The mention of the mill seemed to alarm them; for the moment the order was given the old man turned about and paid both fines without a murmur.

From the American.

The following case of corporeal infliction recently occurred in England; and we lament to say that the accounts from that kingdom furnish us with no evidence that the punishment which the barbarity of the offence deserved, was visited upon the offender:

John Furnal, a private in the second regiment of foot, marching through the city of York, on its route to Ireland, was tried by a court martial for observing a silver spoon which had been stolen from the mess, sold to a Jew, and refusing to give information of the offender. He was sentenced to receive three hundred lashes, which punishment was inflicted. When the route was renewed by the corps, he was conveyed to the city of York on the baggage waggon. When he arrived there, it was found requisite that he should be admitted into the hospital at the barracks, where every humane attention was paid to him, and the ablest medical assistance afforded, but, after lingering in great torture a few days this poor young man, who was only in his twenty-second year, expired. An inquest was held on the body by the Coroner. The remains of the young man were interred in Fulford churchyard on Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

RECIPES.

Infallible Cure for Ague and Fever.

13 drachms Venus Treacle
3 do. best Jesuits or Lima Bark
6 Table Spoonfulls best Port Wine
The juice of one large Lemon or two small Limes.

Mix all these together. Let the patient take 3 table spoonfulls in the morning fasting—3 table spoonfulls at noon—and the residue at going to bed—afterwards let the patient take any pleasant stomach bitters every morning fasting.

Before taking this prescription it might be necessary for the patient to take a dose of some medicine calculated to open the bowels.

This invaluable medicine has been tried in the neighborhood of Baltimore and not one case has occurred where it has failed.

By publishing the above recipe, the editors of papers generally will serve the cause of HUMANITY.

WILMINGTON, Del. Sept. 25.
SHOCKING BARBARITY.

On Friday night last a black man stopped at a store in this borough, for what purpose is unknown, but being extremely troublesome to the owner, was ordered by him to retire, to which order he paid little attention. As some draymen were passing at the moment, they were requested to endeavor to entice him away, which they endeavored to do; but from some unknown cause, he took offence at one of them, and drew his knife, with which he gave him a stab in the abdomen, and inflicted a wound so large that his intestines fell out. It is supposed that the sufferer cannot possibly survive. The black man has been committed to New Castle Jail to await his trial.—Gaz.

From the Democratic Press.
Mode of training the ARABIAN HORSE.

This interesting traveller thus accounts for the hardihood displayed by the Arabian horses.—They are never put under shelter, but left exposed to the most intense heat of the sun, tied by all four legs to stakes driven in the ground, so that they cannot stir. The saddle is never taken from their backs; they frequently drink but once, and have only one feed of barley in twenty-four hours. This rigid treatment, so far from wearing them out, gives them sobriety, patience and speed. I have often admired an Arabian steed thus tied down to the burning sands, his hair loosely flowing, his head bowed between his legs to find a little shade, and stealing with his wild eye an oblique glance at his master. Release his legs from the shackles, spring upon his back, and he will paw in the valley, he will rejoice in his strength, he will swallow the ground in the fierceness of his rage; and you recognize the original of the picture delineated by Job. Eighty or one hundred piastres are given for an ordinary horse, which is in general less valued than an ass or mule; but a horse of a well known Arabian breed will bring any price. Abdullah, Pacha of Damascus, had just given 3000 piastres for one. The history of a horse is frequently the topic of general conversation. When I was at Jerusalem, the feats of one of these steeds made a great noise. The Bedouin, to whom the animal, a mare, belonged, being pursued by the Governor's Guards, rushed with her from the top of the hills that overlooked Jericho. The mare scoured at full gallop down an almost perpendicular declivity without stumbling, and left the soldiers lost in admiration and astonishment. The poor creature however dropped down dead on entering Jericho, and the Bedouin who would not quit her, was taken, weeping over the body of his companion. This mare has a brother in the desert, who is so famous, that the Arabs always know where he has been, where he is, what he was doing, and what he does. Ali Aga religiously shewed me in the mountains, near Jericho, the footsteps of the mare that died in the attempt to save her master. A Macedonian could not have beheld those of Bucephalus with greater respect.

Curious Typographical Error. The celebrated printer, Henri Etienne, son of Robert, (both known in the learned world by the name of Stephanus,) once engaged in the printing of a splendid quarto Missal. The great number of subscribers seemed likely to make ample compensation for the heavy expense required by the undertaking. After the sheets had been corrected with the utmost care, the work was printed off, splendidly bound, and delivered to the subscribers. It would be impossible to describe the astonishment of the learned printer, when one copy after another, was returned to him, till all were sent back. He inquired the reason of this extraordinary circumstance, and was informed that in one place the compositor had put *ici le pretre altera sa culotte*. (Here the Priest will take of his breeches,) instead of *Calotte*, (small black cap,) and the error escaped the correctors of the press. In vain did the poor printer offer to make a cancel; the subscribers who were almost all ecclesiastics, positively refused to take the work on any terms. This unfortunate affair is said to have been the first and the chief cause of the derangement which afterwards caused Henri Etienne to be confined in the Lunatic Hospital at Lyons, where he died in 1698. There is a copy of the Missal with this unlucky error, in the Royal Library at Paris.

Twenty-nine good reasons.—Mr. John Stokes of London, by an advertisement dated 31st July, 1822, offers himself to the Lord Mayor, Alderman and Common Council of that city, as a candidate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Mr. Fenwick in the office of City Printer, and among other reasons the following:—"I have been a citizen and a livery-man more than thirty years, in which time I have had a family of twenty-nine children, (of whom the mother and nine are now living,) and I humbly trust that I may not be deemed presumptuous, under all these circumstances, in thus respectfully soliciting the patronage of my fellow citizens."

CONNUBIAL.

A late Liverpool paper announces the following singular marriage, viz. At Kircotree on the 2d of July, Mr. W. Brown to Miss Janet Murdoch, after a courtship of 30 years! Their united ages, including that of their son, (an early pledge of their love and fidelity) amounting to 200 years.

At Royton, on the 15th of the same month, Wm. Gordon, aged 61, (who had been 35 years in the sea service, and lost both his legs at Trafalgar,) to Susanah Thompson, aged 19.

Easton
SATURDAY
ELECT
TALB
CANDIDATES
CONGRESS.
William Hayward
Thomas Emory
ASSEMBLY.
Theo. R. Locke
Edward Lloyd, Jr.
Nicholas Martin
Thomas Kemp
James C. Wheeler
Stephen Darden
CABO
CONGRESS.
William Hayward
Thomas Emory
ASSEMBLY.
John Boon
Thomas Saulsbury
David Casson
Joseph Douglas
Samuel Culbreth
Richard Chamber
Jacob C. Willis
William Start
QUEEN
CONGRESS.
Thomas Emory
Wm. Hayward
ASSEMBLY.
James Roberts
W. E. Meconee
Henry E. Wright
Henry R. Pratt
Chas. R. Nichols
Richard P. Moff
John Hollingsworth
Vincent Benton
Whole number of
KE
ASSEMBLY.
William H. King
J. Canell
B. Massey
J. Ireland, jr.
W. S. Lassell
DORCE
CONGRESS.
John S. Spence
James Murray
ASSEMBLY.
John N. Steele
Roger Hooper
Bartholomew D.
John Willis
Thomas Bell
Daniel Sullivan
SOM
James Murray
George Jones
Littleton D. T
[We understand
composed of D
counties, has e
CIT
Smith 5558
Kennedy
Bullitt
Stewart
Johnson
Those
Delaware E
Governor of
jority of the
federal cand
The Wo
Hon. J. Jones
representative
declines be
The old
assistance.
French pa
unfounded
thority of a
August, st
Constitutio
United St
June. Th
repaired to
the 16th o
Commerce
this treat
American
the island
the strong
that name
to pay a l
and to su
it is add
ratified.
that no st
The r
British
Mrs. W
cut; (for
ingenuit
which w
land; ba
dy. It
the circu
of a cr
devices.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.					Total
Easton	St. Michaels	Trappe	Chapel		
CANDIDATES.					
CONGRESS.					
William Hayward Jr.	318	211	219	181	929
Thomas Emory	40	33	31	40	144
ASSEMBLY.					
Theo. R. Lockerman	283	198	184	131	796
Edward Lloyd, Jr.	268	190	159	160	777
Nicholas Martin	172	187	177	147	683
James Kemp	194	198	148	139	679
Thomas C. Wheeler	196	26	120	73	415
Stephen Darden	72	31	92	81	275

CAROLINE COUNTY.

CONGRESS.					Total
Upper	Mid.	Lower			
William Hayward, Jr.	106	248	248		602
Thomas Emory	159	120	60		339
ASSEMBLY.					
John Boon	203	259	209		671
Thomas Saulsbury	131	252	145		528
David Casson	132	243	155		530
Joseph Douglass	126	215	176		517
Samuel Culbreth	169	127	115		411
Richard Chambers	63	71	75		209
Jacob C. Willson	50	71	153		274
William Start	40	3	5		48

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

CONGRESS.					Total
Up.	Dis.	C. Hill	C. Ville.	K. Isl.	
Thomas Emory	247	236	398		671
Wm. Hayward, Jr.	38	68	57		263
ASSEMBLY.					
James Roberts	231	171	257		659
W. E. McConnekin	122	148	298		568
Henry E. Wright	172	112	255		539
Henry R. Pratt	127	144	226		497
Chas. R. Nicholson	80	185	167		432
Richard P. Moffett	78	119	232		429
John Hollingsworth	98	119	50		267
Vincent Benton	101	46	15		162

Whole number of votes for W. Hayward, Jr. 1720
Col. Thomas Emory 1431

Majority for Hayward 289

KENT COUNTY.

CONGRESS.					Total
Up.	Dis.	Mid.	Low.		
William H. Ringgold	150	192	154		496
J. Cannell	156	147	161		464
H. Massey	170	109	128		407
J. Ireland, Jr.	279	127	154		556
W. S. Lassell	88	150	105		343

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

CONGRESS.					Total
Cambridge	N. Market	Vienna	Lake's	P. Creek	
John S. Spence	130	276	233	46	761
James Murray	145	21	42	61	469
ASSEMBLY.					
John N. Steele	162	272	255	46	735
Roger Hooper	123	276	231	45	735
Bartholomew Byrds	149	279	231	46	735
John Willis	132	270	280	45	727
Thomas Bell	94	11	29	52	463
Daniel Sullivan	144	62	44	12	463

SOMERSET COUNTY.

CONGRESS.					Total
610	J. S. Spence				
James Murray	610	J. S. Spence			749
ASSEMBLY.					
George Jones	890	Joshua Bratten	674		1564
Littleton D. Teackle	747	L. I. Dennis	540		1287

[We understand the 8th Congressional District, composed of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, has elected Dr. John S. Spence.]

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

CONGRESS.					Total
Smith 5558	Little 5143	Patterson 1374			
ASSEMBLY.					
Kennedy	4156	Purviance	2851		7007
Bullitt	2557	Gill	1053		3610
Stewart	1050	Cummins	535		1585
MAYOR.					
Johnson	3518	Montgomery	3500		7018

Those in Italics are elected.

Delaware Election.—Mr. Haslett is re-elected Governor of the State of Delaware, by a majority of twenty-two votes over Mr. Booth the federal candidate.

The Worcester Spy announces, that the Hon. Jonathan Russell, the present representative in Congress from that district, declines being a candidate for re-election.

The old story of the United States giving assistance to the Greeks, is revived in the French papers. The new version of the unfounded tale, which is given on the authority of a letter from Trieste, of the 7th August, states that the American frigate the Constitution had landed an agent from the United States at Hydra in the month of June. This envoy, it is said immediately repaired to Corinth, where he signed on the 16th of July, a treaty of Alliance and Commerce with the Grecian Senate. By this treaty, the Greeks give up to the Americans, for a period of twenty years, the island of Milo, in the Archipelago, and the strong port of Lepanto in the gulph of that name. The Americans in return, are to pay a large sum of money to the Greeks, and to supply them with arms. This treaty it is added, was sent to Washington to be ratified. It is scarcely necessary to say, that no such occurrence ever took place.

NATIVE TALENT.

The medal, which was voted by the British Society of Arts, in London, to Mrs. Wells, of Weathersfield, Connecticut, (formerly Miss Woodhouse) for her ingenuity in manufacturing the straw hat which was some time ago carried to England, has been lately received by that lady. It is of perfectly pure silver, about the circumference and twice the thickness of a crown; with various emblematic devices, elegantly executed, on one side,

and on the other a short inscription, stating, who gave it, to whom it was given, and for what reason.

HYDROPHOBIA.

The citizens of New Orleans have lately been alarmed in consequence of the appearance of mad dogs among them. One hundred and forty dogs were killed in one night by order of the Mayor.

Letters have been received in Washington city from Pensacola, dated the 16th September, at which time, the sickness continued. The report of the death of Dr. J. C. Bronaugh, the President of the Legislative Council, is but too certain though we have not the date or other particulars of his decease. Edmund Law was chosen in his stead President of the Legislative Council, the session of which was to have terminated on the 22d of last month. The same letter gives an account of the death of Dr. McMahon, a respectable physician.—Nat. Intell.

A BODY FOUND.

Last week the body of a very gentle looking young man was found in the water near Magothy. How long he had been there it is impossible to say; his flesh had been torn by the crabs and it appeared as if violence had been used on various parts of the body. He was not known in the neighbourhood, and it is supposed from some circumstances which have since transpired, that he came from the lower part of the bay, and that he was murdered and thrown overboard near the spot where found. It is supposed this shocking circumstance took place 5 or 6 days before the body was found.

His dress was a blue coat, black silk waistcoat, jeans trousers and ruffled shirt. He had on a gold finger ring marked with initials, which are not recollected, and two 20 cent pieces were found in his pocket. Mr. Richard Merriam, the Coroner, will no doubt, if applied to, furnish all the information collected by the jury of inquest relative to the deceased.

Annapolis Gazette of Oct. 3.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The mail of to-day furnishes accounts from that city to the 10th ult. and we lament to state that they confirm our former advice of the appearance of the yellow fever there. Eleven new cases were reported for the last twenty-four hours, of the 5th Sept. and several deaths had occurred. The board of Health had fitted up a Country Hospital for the reception of yellow fever patients, particularly for persons not domiciled in the city. Phila. Gaz. of Oct. 7.

REVENUE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Harrisburg Chronicle states that the receipts at the treasury of Pennsylvania for the last nine months, exceed \$340,000 and that, it is expected, a further sum of \$60,000, will be paid in on the same account during the remainder of the financial year, making a difference in favor of this year's revenue compared with that of the preceding year of upwards of 80,000 dollars.

At the late extra session of the legislature of Tennessee, an act was passed to amend the laws concerning marriages. No White man to intermarry with a negro, mulatto, or mustee, or any person of mixed blood, bond or free, till the third generation, under the penalty of \$500; no minister of the gospel or justice to marry such persons under the penalty of \$500; and the said pretended marriages so celebrated shall be null and void.—If any white man shall live with a negro, &c., as man and wife, he shall forfeit 500 dollars, and shall be indicted in a circuit or county court, and punished at the discretion of the court; no clerk shall issue such license under the penalty of \$500, and be subject to be indicted and punished at the discretion of the court.

SQUIRRELS.

These destructive animals are stated to be making great ravages among the corn in Ohio. Myriads of them were found in every direction, and it was feared many of the farmers would lose the whole of their crops. Several hunting parties had been formed, and in many instances thousands of them have been destroyed but still their numbers did not appear to be in the least diminished. Great quantities of them were killed in fields with clubs and stones, and they were literally thronging the streets and house tops of the villages.

A JOCULAR EDITOR.

The editor of the independent Press printed at Cincinnati, (Ohio) in his paper of the 19th ult. observes:

'Three manly Lads (one a six footer like myself,) followed us down Main-street on Thursday afternoon last, for the purpose, as they told several whom they passed, of giving us a sound caning. We knew nothing of the matter until last Sunday evening, when a friend gave us the alarming information. However, we cannot complain, as they took peculiar care to keep out of our sight, and we were permitted quietly to return home at our usual pace. Had they come up to us, zounds! the citizens of Cincinnati, instead of quietly looking on and seeing an editor unmercifully beaten by these rascally knaves, would have seen—one of the most nimble foot races they ever witnessed!'

There is nothing like boldness in an editor.

The following letter has been recently addressed to Col. Marina Willet, of New York, by the only surviving general officer of the revolution. We are led to think from the tenor of the letter, the veteran La Fayette, intends visiting this country

again if his life should be spared.—Col. Willet, an enterprising officer of the revolution, is now in his 83d year, enjoying good bodily health and sound memory.—Chronicle.

Paris, July 15 1822.

My dear Sir—I avail myself of a good opportunity to remind you of your old friend and fellow soldier, in whose heart no time or distance can abate the patriotic remembrances and personal affections of our revolutionary times. We remain but too few survivors of that glorious epoch, in which the fate of two hemispheres has been decided. It is an additional monitor to think more of the ties of brotherly friendship which united us. May it be in my power before I join our departed companions, to visit such of them as are still inhabitants of the United States, and to tell you personally, my dear Willet, how affectionately,

'I am your sincere friend,
LA FAYETTE.'

Steam Boats.—The first successful navigation by steam boats was commenced at New York 10 or 12 years ago, and it is estimated there are now 200 in the United States. England followed and has now about 100. France has 2 or 3. There is one in the Baltic, and one in the Adriatic. Jerome Bonaparte expended 100,000 in an effort to put one in operation on the Danube. England has an iron boat of 280 tons.

A table has been published in England of the comparative expense of maintaining the Clergy in different countries. For the United States the expense is estimated at 160,000 for a million of hearers; France 36,000; Spain 100,000; Portugal 100,000; Italy 40,000; Austria 50,000; Switzerland 50,000; Prussia 50,000 German small States 60,000; Holland 80,000; Denmark 70,000; Sweden 70,000; Russia, Greeks, 15,000; Catholics and Lutherans 50,609; South America 30,000; England & Wales 1,266,000; Ireland 3,250,000.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 8.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wharf	\$6 50
Howard-street, wagon	7 25
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 25 a 1 30
Do white do	1 35
Rye, bushel	cts 60
Indian Corn, bushel	60 a 65
Oats do	35 a 40

TOBACCO.

Fine yellow, per 100 lbs	15 00 a 20 00
Do yellow and red do	10 00 a 15 00
Do red do	8 00 a 12 00
Do brown do	6 00 a 8 00
Red do	5 00 a 7 00
Do common do	3 00 a 5 00
Common dark or green do	2 00 a 4 00
Seconds do	1 00 a 5 00
Second qualities of Maryland Tobaccos are rated 2 a 3 dollars less than the crop or first.	

LEATHER.	
Soal, best, per lb	cents 24 a 27
Skirting do	30 a 33
Upper whole hide	\$3 00 a 4 25
Do best calf, finished, doz.	\$26 a 30
Do rough do	18 a 22

WOOL.	
Merino, full blood, lb	cts. 35 a 40
Do mixed do	28 a 30
Common Country do	20 a 30
About 12-1 a 18 3-4 cents advance for assorted and cleaned.	

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Died in this county, on Wednesday the 9th inst. Mr. William Parrott, in the 42d year of his age.

The death of this truly amiable man is a subject of general regret with all who knew him.—In early life he attached himself to the Methodist church, and to the day of his death was one of her most zealous members, he was a pious christian, an obliging neighbour, a humane and indulgent master, and as a Husband and Father, kind and affectionate; he has left a numerous train of respectable relations and friends to lament his death, and a widow and large family of children to mourn their irreparable loss.

At Annapolis on Wednesday the 2d inst. in the 19th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA CHANDLER, in the same fortnight the husband and the wife have descended to the tomb!

Bank of Somerset.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale on Friday the 8th day of November next, that well known and valuable estate, called

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

The advantages of which as a stand for a House of Public Entertainment are not surpassed by any on this peninsula.

There is attached to the Mineral Springs one hundred and twelve acres of land, about one third of which is in wood, the remainder cleared and capable of high improvement.

It is considered needless to give a particular description of the Buildings & improvements, as it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will view the same before the day of sale.

The terms of sale will be, the payment of one third part of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance by equal instalments, in one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment thereof with interest.—Upon the payment of the whole sum a good title will be given.

Any person wishing further information relative to the above property can obtain it on application to Mr. William Done, Princess Anne, or to the Subscriber

MATTHIAS DASHIELL.

October 12, 1822—3w

PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber intending to remove to the country at the close of the year, offers for sale his Lancasterian Establishment, consisting of Writing Desks and forms,—a complete set of lessons not half worn—Slates—books, &c. sufficient for a School of 80 Scholars.—The terms will be moderate, and possession given at any time between this and Christmas.

R. P. EMMONS.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to close their accounts at, or before the end of the year.

Easton, Oct. 12—tf

To be Leased,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Or term of years, that large and commodious Brick House, at the corner of High and Poplar streets, Cambridge, at present occupied by Solomon Wilson, as a Tavern. This house has six rooms on the first floor (one of which is fifty feet long) and seven on the second, with excellent cellars and out houses—and from its central situation, is well suited for public business of any kind.

It will be rented as one establishment, or may be divided, to suit the profession or extent of business of a tenant.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, October 12

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, & Court of Appeals, against Mrs. Pamela Sherwood, Mrs. Margaret Pauldison & Miss Harriot Sherwood, at the suits of Haley Moffit, use Thomas A. Norris, Jenkins & Catts, Clayland & Nabb use James Nabb and Nicholas Martin, Robert Neale use of Thomas P. Applegate use of Ann Bell and James Willson, Jr. use of Thomas P. Applegate use Ann Bell, will be sold on Saturday 9th November, at the Trappe, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: One Negro Boy Cato, about 23 years of age, one Negro Boy George, about 13 years of age, each to serve until 35 years of age, one Horse and Carriage, and 4 head of Cattle. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of William Dickinson surviving partner, John Baynard and Gabriel Thomas, against Daniel Smith, will be sold on Saturday 9th November, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, viz: The House and Lot in the Trappe, of the said Smith's, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, at the suit of the following persons, William H. Tilghman, William Jenkins, John L. Kerr, William Miller, use of Hugh W. Evans and Edmondson & Atkinson, against Solomon Lowe and Charles Goldsborough as his security, will be sold on Tuesday the 5th of November, on the Court House green, between 11 and 5 o'clock, the following property, one negro boy Horace, one do. Oliver, two Horses, one Stage & Harness, one Wagon and Harness, the property of Solomon Lowe. Also the Farm of Charles Goldsborough, now occupied by William Parrott. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Jesse Mercer, use of Joseph Gilpin, against Betty Dickinson, Cyrus Newlin, and Betty, otherwise called Betty Newlin, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, will be sold on Tuesday 5th November, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit. All the right, title and interest of the said Betty Dickinson, Cyrus Newlin and Betty his wife, of, in and to the farm or plantation where said Cyrus Newlin now resides, being part of a tract of land, called 'Boston Cliffs,' situate on Choptank River, containing 320 acres; also part of 'Troth's Fortune,' containing 30 acres, one Negro Woman Nelly, and her child Charles; Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, at the suits of John L. Kerr, use of Joseph Parrott, use John L. Kerr, use Jacob Lockerman and John Goldsborough, & a writ of Fieri Facias at the suit of the state use, David G. Morgan, against John Mulkin, will be sold on Saturday the 9th of November at the Trappe, between the hours of 3 & 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit The farm or plantation where said John Mulkin now resides, also a house and lot in the Trappe, 15 head of cattle, 1 yoke of oxen and cart, 4 head of horses, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several Venditioni to me directed, at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Kurle & Pogue, John E. Regden & Samuel G. Jones, against Benjamin Willmott, will be sold on Tuesday 5th of November, on the court house green, between 10 and 5 o'clock, the following property, all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of said Willmott, of, in and to all and singular those several Lots on Washington street—and all the equitable right of said Willmott, in & to 1-4 acres of Land with all the improvements thereon, where the Blacksmith Shop now stands on Washington street, on the Post Road leading from Easton to Centerville. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against James McDaniel, at the suit of John Goldsborough, will be sold on Tuesday 5th November, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and

POETRY.

The following lyrical composition of the poet Burns is omitted in several editions of his works—it is elegant, and full of pathos, strongly indicative of a pure and tender love. It is one of those poems that really will bear subsequent perusal.

MARY MORISON.

O, Mary, at thy window be,
It is the wished, the trusted hour!
Those smiles and glances, let me see;
That make the miser's treasure poor;
How blithely would I bide the stour,
A weary slave free sun to sun;
Could I the rich reward secure,
The lovely Mary Morison.

Yestreen, when to the trembling string,
The dance was led through the lighted ha',
To thee my fancy took its wing,
I sat, but neither heard nor saw;
Tho' this was fair, and that was braw,
And you the toast of a' the town,
I sigh'd and said among them a',
'Ye are na Mary Morison.'

O, Mary, canst thou wreck his peace,
Wha for thy sake would gladly die?
Or canst thou break that heart of his,
Whose only fault is loving thee?
H' dwe for love than wilt not gie,
At least be pity to me show!
A thought ungentle canna be
The thought o' Mary Morison.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.

On the first night of Cooper's performance on the Cincinnati boards, a circumstance happened which should not be lost to the world.

'Othello' was the play. The fame of the great tragedian had drawn a crowded audience, composed of every description of persons; and among the rest a country lass of sixteen, whom (not knowing her real name) we will call Peggy. Peggy had never before seen the inside of a Play House. She entered at the time Othello was making his defence before the Duke and Senate of Venice; the audience was unusually attentive to the play, and Peggy was permitted to walk in the lobby until she arrived at the door of the stage box, when a gentleman handed her in without withdrawing his eyes from the distinguished performer, and her beau, a country boy, was obliged to remain in the lobby. Miss Peggy stared about for a moment as if doubting whether she was in the proper place, till casting her eyes on the stage, she observed several chairs unoccupied. It is probable this circumstance alone would not have induced her to take the step she did—but she observed the people on the stage appeared more at their ease than those among whom she was standing, and withal much more sociable—and as fate would have it, just at that moment, Othello looking nearly towards the place where she was situated exclaimed—

'Here comes the lady.'

The Senators half rose, in expectation of seeing the 'gentle Desdemona,' and Othello advanced two steps to meet her—when lo! the maiden from the country, stepped from the box plump on to the stage, and advanced towards the expecting Moor! It is impossible to give any idea of the confusion that followed; the audience elated and cheered—the Duke and Senators forgot their dignity—the girl was ready to sink with consternation—even Cooper himself could not help joining in the general mirth; the uproar lasted for several minutes, until the gentleman who had handed her into the box, helped the blushing girl out of her unpleasant situation.

It was agreed on all hands that a lady never made her debut on the stage with more calm than Miss Peggy.

New Fall Goods.

THOMAS & GROOME
Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening
A LARGE SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS,

Which added to those before received, renders their assortment very general and complete, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

Easton, August 24—f

FALL GOODS.

Groome & Lambdin

Have received an extensive supply of
FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF ALMOST EVERY KIND OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENS.

WARE, GLASS AND
STONE WARE.

Which, with their former stock makes their assortment general and complete, and which they invite their customers and others to call and see, as they intend to offer them low for ready money.

Easton, Sept. 14—3w

Notice.

Whereas, my wife Hannah Clow, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to inform all persons that I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

October 5—3w

NATHAN CLOW.

FOR SALE,

On a long Credit to suit Purchasers.

That fine row of BRICK BUILDINGS, situated on Washington street, in Easton, opposite the Court House, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Stevens, Edmondson and Jones.

These are known to be of the best situation in Easton for business, and in the most agreeable and healthy parts of the town for places of residence. These Buildings with their respective Lots and comfortable back Buildings are offered for Sale together, or separately, upon the most accommodating terms.

The Houses and Lots are advantageous for investments of money, as they produce a good interest, and are always in demand. To men of business they will for ever be an object.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 17—f

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell the following lands, (formerly the property of Catharine Bruff, deceased) on very low and accommodating terms, viz. one Farm (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 300 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Ennalls' Ferry to Cord Town, and within about two miles of the waters of the Great Choptank. There is about 70 acres cleared, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c. the remainder is very heavily timbered, and may justly be called the first quality land. From the convenience to navigation it is believed that the timber and cord wood, which would come off that part of the land that might be cleared to make it a good farm would more than pay for the tract.

ALSO, one other tract (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 40 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester county, and situated on the road leading from Cambridge to Hicoksbury, and immediately in front of Henry H. Edmondson's dwelling—this is nearly all cleared, and well adapted to the growth of the country.

Likewise, that beautifully situated farm, Town Point, containing 185 acres more or less, lying and being in Cecil county, and situated on the Bohemia river—this land is thin but capable of improvement, and there is perhaps few farms more advantageously situated respecting the benefits arising from the water. For terms apply to the subscriber near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 13

Horses, Stock, AND FARMING UTENSILS, FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on Thursday the 17th day of October next, at the Dover Farm of Mrs. Isabella Smyth, on Choptank River, a number of Horses, Mules, a great variety of Cattle, including several yokes of Oxen and Milch Cows, Swine and Farming Utensils of all kinds, will be sold at Public Auction on a credit of six months for all sales above six dollars, for articles of less value the sales will be for cash.

Notes with approved security will be required—If the day appointed should be unfavorable, or the sales be not completed, they will be adjourned to the following day. The Negroes on the farms will be hired for the ensuing year. Persons disposed to hire them may apply to engage them at any time.

SAMUEL GROOME, Agent.

Sept. 28—3w

TOBACCO.

Benj'n. Townsend,

No. 45, Bridge Street, O. T.
BALTIMORE.

Takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned thanks to his friends and the public for their patronage, and informs them that he still continues to MANUFACTURE TOBACCO of all kinds.

He has on hand an extensive supply of the following articles, which he will sell at the annexed reduced prices, viz.

Spun Tobacco & Small Twist at 13 cts. pr. lb.
Spanish Segars at \$8 50 pr. m.
Common do 4 50 pr. m.
Half Spanish do 4 50 pr. m.
Common do 1 50 pr. m.
Rappee Snuff of the best quality at 20 cents per pound.

Baltimore, August 24

FOR SALE,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A Valuable Negro Man, nineteen years old, to serve for the term of sixteen years. He is a first rate Farming Hand, and is sold for no fault whatever. Apply to the Editor.

September 14th 1822

Public Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, a few miles from Easton, on Thursday the 24th inst. a number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils—Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention—To be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over five dollars, for a less sum the cash will be required.

GREENBURY CLASH.

October 6, 1822

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday 15th inst. at the late residence of Thomas Bullen, in Talbot county, a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a quantity of Corn, Wheat & Tobacco, also the Household Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables and Chairs, &c. also the Farming Implements, consisting of Ploughs, Harrows, Carps, &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale till paid: all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required on the delivery of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS HENRIK, Adm'r.
of Thomas Bullen, dec'd.

October 5—2w

Fountain Inn.

The Subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description. Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.



THE STEAM-BOAT
MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton. Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam-Boats, in the Patuxent River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—ff

COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the COACH & HARNESS MAKING, in the town of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, at the lower end of Washington street, (in the shop lately occupied by Henry Newcomb,) under the firm of

CAMPER & THOMPSON,

Where they intend carrying it on in all its various branches and intend keeping the first rate workmen, and a good stock of well selected timber and materials of every kind necessary for carrying on the business. As they are determined to pay the strictest attention to their business, they solicit a share of public patronage. All new work will be done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months—and repairs done in the best manner. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN CAMPER,
GEORGE F. THOMPSON

Sept. 14—ff

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The UNION TAVERN in Easton, at the corner of Washington and Goldborough streets, now occupied by Mr. Charles W. Nabb. This valuable stand for a Public House, requires only an active and agreeable man to occupy it, and make it the most profitable one on the Eastern Shore. For the accommodation of a permanent tenant, every necessary repair and improvement of the premises shall be immediately made, and it is probable that Mr. Nabb would give immediate possession if desired.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The new BRICK STORE HOUSE second door on the East side of Washington Street, now in the occupation of Mr. William Cox.

ALSO,

The Carriage Makers Shop, At the corner of Washington & Cabinet sts. For terms apply to the Editor, or to the subscriber near Easton.

J. CALDWELL.

August 31—ff

Notice.

It being indispensably necessary, for the purposes of the intended Exhibition, that the funds of the Society be placed in their hands as early as possible—

It is Resolved, that every member of the Maryland Agricultural Society residing on this Shore, being in arrears, be, and he is hereby requested to forward or to pay to Mr. Joseph Haskins, the Assistant Treasurer, at the Bank at Easton, by or before the 15th day of October next, the Amount of arrears respectively due by them.

By order of the Committee of Arrangement,
N. HAMMOND, Chairman.

Sept. 28

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed at the suit of the State, use John L. Elbert & Harriott his wife against Thomas H. Dawson Administrator D. B. N. of Stephen T. Johnson, will be sold on Monday the 14th day of October next, at General Perry Benson's residence in Miles River Neck, the following Negroes to wit: One Negro Woman called Eliza aged about 33, one Boy called Henry aged about 6, one child called Mary aged 15 months. Seized and taken to satisfy the above claim.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—w

Sheriff's Sale.

By Virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against William Dodson, at the suits of Mary Fiddeman, and Rebecca P. Kirby, administratrix of Robert C. Kirby, deceased, will be sold, on Tuesday 15th October, at the Court House door in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: said Dodson's House and Lot in St. Michaels, also one Sloop.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 21—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Robert Dodson & James Harrison, at the suit of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, use of Thomas Banning, will be sold on Tuesday the 15th of October next, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at the court house door in Easton, the Farm or Plantation where James Harrison now resides, containing one hundred acres of land.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 21—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Perry Townsend, at the suit of the state use of Perry Townsend, Jr. will be sold, on Tuesday 15th October at the Court House door in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, all that tract, or part of a tract of land called 'Rehobeth' or 'Rhyrbeth', situate on a Branch of Harris's Creek, seized and will be sold to satisfy the damages and costs due on said venditioni-exponas.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 21—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against William Berry, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, will be sold, on Tuesday 15th October, on the Court House Green in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: The Farm at the Pole in the Wall, where the said Berry resides, one Horse Cart, two Ploughs, two Harrows, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 21—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against Henry Colston, at the suits of John Harrison and Samuel Benson & Lambert Clayland use of Thomas & Kellie, will be sold on Tuesday the 15th October next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of him the said Henry Colston, in and to the farm where he now resides on Third Haven creek, consisting of the following parts of tracts of land, to wit: part of Clay's Hope, part of Cove Hall, part of Fort Venture, part of Cumberland, containing 120 acres, two yokes of oxen and cart, one bay mare, called Figure, 16 head of Cattle, 30 head of Sheep and one Carriage.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 14—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against John Flamer, James & Robert Jones and Ellen Price, will be sold on Tuesday the 22d of October at the Court House, door in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, 'The Mill, Mill Seat and Pond,' the lands and tenements of the said Ellen Price; seized and will be sold to satisfy the damages and costs due on the said venditioni exponas.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

September 28—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, and a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Wilson L. Palmer, at the suits of Henry Harden and William Y. Burke, will be sold on Tuesday 22d October, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Moorfields, also part of a tract of land called Moorfields Addition, and part of a tract of land called Dunn's Range, also one horse cart, and the crop of corn of the present year, now in the field; the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Wilson L. Palmer. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 28—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, against William Benny, at the suits of Elizabeth Sullivan and Benjamin Benny use John Arringdale, use James Nabb, will be sold on Tuesday 22d October, at the court house door in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit: all the land which said William Benny now holds, consisting of p. p. of 'Benny's Thicket' &c. containing 374 1/2 acres, with the improvements; also one carriage and harness, and six head of horses, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William Benny, seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 28—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and two writs of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against Rigby Hopkins, at the suits of Edward H. Gibson, Executor of Jacob Gibson, deceased, use of Thomas Norris for \$258 74, Nancy Elbert, use James Armstrong, Sarah Willson, State use of John W. Sherwood, State use of Mary Harrison, State use of Mary Horney, James Thomas use of Samuel Stevens, Jr. use Joshua Dixon, Edmondson & Atkinson, use James Armstrong & son, Jenkins & Stevens, Perry Spencer, use Peter Stevens \$700, Stephen Denny, State use Sarah A. Price, and William Jenkins, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Easton for Cash, on Tuesday 22d October, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: That beautiful and productive Farm, situate on Miles River, about five miles from Easton, which said Hopkins purchased of the late Jacob Gibson, commonly called 'Newcombs Farm,' alias 'Robert & Margaret' and part of 'Partnership,' containing 275 1/2 acres, one other tract of land purchased by said Hopkins of James Harrison, being the farm on which said Harrison at present resides, also seventy acres of land, principally wood, situate near Bollingbroke creek, purchased of Caleb Brown; also the farm on which said Hopkins at present resides on Broad Creek, consisting of the following tracts and parts of tracts of land, to wit: 'Hay's Point,' part of 'Skinner's Discovery,' part of 'Enlargement,' containing 150 acres, with the improvements thereon; also 10 head of Horses, 20 head of Cattle, 20 head of Hogs, 20 head of Sheep.

Seized and will be sold to satisfy the damages and costs due on the above enumerated claims against said Rigby Hopkins.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
N. B. As the sale of the Farm on Miles River, will be too late to enable the purchaser to seed a full crop of wheat in due time, the present proprietor will proceed to put in the crop of wheat, in a complete and farmer-like manner, and the purchaser will pay, in addition to the price of the land, a fair and reasonable price for the seed wheat and putting it in the ground.

E. N. H.

September 21—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against Thomas Hambleton at the suits of Henry Hambleton and Alfred Hambleton respectively, will be sold on Tuesday 29th October, inst. at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the farm of said Thomas Hambleton, situate in the Bay Side district, called 'Hambleton's Discovery,' containing 100 acres more or less, and all the estate right and title of said Thomas Hambleton legal or equitable, in possession reversion and remainder of, in and to the same tract or parcel of Land called 'Hambleton's Discovery.'

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 5—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, at the suit of Lambert Reardon, and a venditioni exponas at the suit of Patrick McNeal use of Thomas B. Baker, from the Court of Appeals, against Richard Harrington, will be sold on Saturday 21st of October, inst. at a St. Michaels, between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit: 3 Lots in the Town of St. Michaels with the improvements thereon, one Lot opposite Nathan Harrington's gate near St. Michaels, 1 Cow, 1 Cart, 1 Mare and 1 Colt, 1 Bureau, 1 Sideboard, 6 Windsor Chairs, 1 Cupboard and contents, 1 Plough, 1 Looking Glass & 2 Dining Tables subject to prior executions. Taken and sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 5—ts

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester county court (sitting as a court of Chancery) rendered on the 9th of July 1822, in a case wherein Henry R. Pratt is Plaintiff, and Charlotte Ann Pratt, Alisa F. Pratt, Eleanor W. Pratt and Henry I. F. Pratt are defendants, the subscriber as trustee with on Tuesday the 5th of November next at 11 o'clock in the morning, for at public sale to the highest bidder on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said defendants, in and to a certain part or parts of two tracts of land called 'Goshes' and 'Mayfields' lying in Sinepuxent Neck in Worcester county, containing about 384 acres. These lands form the well-known farm on which Charles R. Henry lives. The dwelling house which is of brick, is two stories high large and spacious. The out buildings are sufficient for the farm and in a good state of repair. The soil is good and the situation is not surpassed by any in the Neck.

The terms of sale will be as follows—The purchaser or purchasers to give a bond with such good securities as the Trustee may approve, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money in two years from the day of sale, with interest from the said day upon which payment the Subscriber as Trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey to the purchaser or purchasers all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the said lands.

EDWD D. PENDLETON, Trustee.

October 5—4w

Fruit Trees.

GRAFTED APPLE TREES
Of the most approved kinds, for Cider or House use, with divers kinds of other fruit trees, may be had on moderate terms, by an application to

JOSEPH TOWNSEND,
No. 18, Baltimore street, in the City of Baltimore.

From the ready conveyance per the Steam Boats, very little time need elapse between their being taken from the Nursery in the Eastern Shore, it is therefore requested that all orders for the above may be forwarded previous to the 20th of the ensuing month (October) when strict attention will be paid to the execution of them in due season.

September 21, 1822—5w

STRAY COW.

Strayed away from the Subscriber's premises in Easton, about the 1st of August, a brindled and white cow, her ear mark is a crop and a white dot in the left and a swallow fork in the right. Whoever has seen her will oblige me by giving information, or if brought home shall be amply rewarded.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Easton Sept 20 1822

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."—Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1822.

NO. 254

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an-
num payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square in-
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the New England Farmer. POINTS OF A HORSE.

A good horse is a desirable acquisition, and he who finds one, in the course of his life, may think himself lucky. The points or marks of a good horse, are perhaps not generally known among your readers, though to many they be familiar. A person who is well acquainted with the marks indicative of a good horse, is not very likely to be deceived in regard to his physical powers, though he may be with respect to the character of the animal. My object is merely to give some of the most prominent marks, or points of a good horse; a description of which may serve as a guide, in the selection of this useful animal. I begin with the head, which ought to be small and progressively to diminish in weight and size, as it approaches the nose. The neck ought to be short and light. The head cannot be too small, nor the neck too short and light. The reason is obvious. The head and neck of the horse are placed wholly anterior to his points of support. The shorter the neck therefore, and the lighter the head, the less likely is the horse to stumble and fall. The more weight there is anterior to the fore legs of a horse, the more difficult it is for him to keep his balance, or to recover himself on making a false step. This can be explained upon the principles of the lever, or by the steelyards.

A horse with a long neck is not only more likely to fall, but his wind cannot be so good. The longer the neck, the more difficult is the access of air to the lungs. A horse, therefore, with a long neck, will have short wind; and is only calculated for slow draught. He will not answer for the turf. No horse can run well with a long neck.

The next point is the shoulder, several circumstances concerning which are important to be considered. The scapula or shoulder blade ought to be broad and long, and the muscles attached to it thick and large. When the hand is passed down the neck, and the shoulder blade cannot be felt, it amounts to a certainty that that horse has good action. The apparent thickness of the shoulder depends upon the obliquity of the shoulder blade, and in proportion as it is oblique, so is its motion limited.

The carcass of a horse ought to be a subject of particular attention. This cannot be too circular. A cylinder gives the greatest possible capacity. A horse therefore with a round chest, has more room for the expansion of the lungs than a horse with a chest otherwise formed. His wind must therefore be better; besides he eats much easier; he requires less food. A horse with a round chest will keep fat upon any thing, whereas it is impossible to fat a horse with a narrow or flat chest. A horse with a thin narrow chest cannot bear heat, has bad wind, is always lean, weak and tender.

The vigor of a horse depends on the formation of the carcass more than on any other point, and the reason must be obvious—the carcass contains the heart and all the important and vital organs.

The spine or back, which extends from the fore to the hind quarters, cannot be too short for strength. A short hump back is indicative of great strength, especially in carrying weights. We arch bridges for the purpose of adding to their strength, and a horse's back may be compared to a bridge, and the four legs the four pillars of support. The shorter the arch the greater weight it will support, and for the same reasons a horse with a short, curved, or hump back, (other things being equal,) will carry the greatest burthen.

Although a short back is indicative of strength, it is not of speed and action. A long back most obviously gives greater room or action. A long back, however, must be a weak back, and unable to support heavy weights. In choosing a horse, therefore, for common use, it will be best that he should have a back of a medium length; neither too long nor too short.

The hind quarters of a horse ought to be long. I mean by hind quarters, the parts from the haunches backwards, the parts which lie between the os ilium and the os ischium.

The hock or gambrel ought to be long and broad. The os calcis, or heel bone of this joint, corresponds to the same bone in the human subject. The longer this bone is, and the further it projects backwards, so much the greater length of lever do the muscles act, which are attached to it. It must be obvious, therefore, that this is a very important point in a horse, and one that ought never to be overlooked. It is impossible to have a good horse without a

good hock. A horse may be a good animal with bad fore legs, but he never can be with a bad hock. The fore legs merely support the body, the hind legs propel it forward. The horse puts himself in motion and performs all his functions solely by the muscles attached to the os calcis. The further this bone projects backward, the longer is the lever by which the muscles act, and the greater will be the propelling power.

The legs of a horse ought to be flat, the bones small and muscles large. Bones do not give strength, and when the bones of the leg are sufficiently large to support the weight of the animal, all over this is superfluous; it is a dead weight upon the motions. Bones are mere levers, and the skeleton a mere frame, on which the muscles act. Bones are, in themselves inert substances. Muscles give strength. All the motions of the animal are performed by his muscles. The relative position of the bones may be such as to add very much to the power of the muscles. When the bones are so placed with regard to each other, as to give a long leverage to the muscles, such muscles act with increased power; and in this consists, in a great degree, the excellency in the mechanism of the horse.

The above are the most prominent marks or points, as they are called, of a good horse. In the purchase of a horse, however, many other circumstances are to be taken into consideration. It is of immense consequence that he should have perfect feet. It is obvious, that a horse with bad feet, however good his points may be, must be rather a useless animal. A horse with bad feet, is always an unsafe horse; he will always trip, and is very liable to fall. Any tenderness or uneasiness about a horse's feet, renders him unsafe. Even a shoe that does not set easy, will surely cause a horse to trip.

ROACHES.

Mr. Poulson—Your correspondent of Saturday wishes to know some plan for the destruction of Cockroaches. For several years past I have been much annoyed by these very unpleasant visitors, and have now adopted a method for destroying them, which promises to be successful.

Purchase an earthen pan, to hold about half a gallon, glazed in the inside, and rough on the out, put in it a gill of molasses mixed with one third water, and place the pan against the wall of the chimney, or any other place that the Roaches frequent. I have pursued this method for the last three nights, and have caught upwards of 400.—*Phil. American.*

The English new marriage act seems to have excited the odium and contempt of all parties. Those who can agree in nothing else, unite in endeavouring to render its provisions ridiculous and detested.

The marriage notices which have been exhibited on the doors of the churches in the metropolis have been pulled down during the night—and as the act requires that they shall remain stuck up during a certain period, many lovers have taken serious alarm lest their marriages should be rendered invalid.

But the greatest annoyance has occurred to that valuable and most respectable class of the community—the old maids. The act requires that not only the grosser but the fair sex shall be catechized, and make affidavit as well of their respective residence, as of what of all things is most provoking—their ages—preparatory to entering their names for banns in the church. On a recent occasion, a group of mischievous young men were heard hounding at the Town Hall at Liverpool, bandying their jokes as the mature, lily-faced damsels approached to kiss the book; and the Editor of the Advertiser seems to think that the act should be entitled "An act to increase the fees to the Clerks of Justice and the Parish, and to prevent matrimony by unnecessary delay and expense!"

A table of contents to one chapter in the life of James Smith, alias William Williams.

He stole a horse on Friday, February 23, 1822; he was bound over to the Superior Court, then in session at Hartford, on Saturday, pleaded guilty and was sentenced by his honor Judge Peters to New Gate for three years, on Monday—conducted to New Gate, carried thence to New Haven to attend his trial before the County Court for a previous horse theft—sentenced three years more—remanded to New Gate—called from that place to the bar of the Court at Tolland, for having stolen yet another horse—convicted and sentenced for three years more—handcuffed, in which predicament he attempted to stab his keeper on his way back to New Gate—arrived at the mines—swallowed laudanum to kill himself—the physician applied means to bring it from his stomach which succeeded—went to work—was permitted to go out of the environs with a guard, to work on a wagon—made some excuse to get out of the sight of the guard—threw off his iron which had before been secretly cut—led to the woods—stole a horse, saddle and bridle—rode him to Mr. Buck's tavern at Haskell's Point—rode off with another horse to Blisset's ferry—stole a stiff and sculled over—mounted a trooper's horse,

which was already caparisoned with saddle, bridle, martingale, pistols, holsters, and cropper—and has not since been heard of. A reward of forty dollars is offered for his apprehension.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a Triennial meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held by adjournment at their Hall in the City of Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 1st of October, 1822.

THOMAS ELLICOTT, Esq. in the Chair, & WILLIAM MEREDITH, Secretary.

The following Report of the Committee of inspection and investigation, appointed agreeably to the resolution of the Stockholders, at the meeting held on the 2d of September, 1822, having been adopted, it was "Resolved that the Report with its Appendix be published in the public papers; and that the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States do also cause the same to be published in pamphlet form, and that a copy thereof be held at the disposal of each Stockholder."

Your Committee, to whom was referred an examination of the condition of the Bank—Report,

That they have carefully considered and diligently investigated the subject confided to them. But before submitting any opinion or statement in detail as to its actual situation, they beg leave to refer to the luminous exposition of the President, hereto appended, containing a fund of information in relation to the institution in connection with various topics of sound speculation and practical utility, which cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the Stockholders and to the public; while, at the same time, they illustrate the consoling truth that the most appalling difficulties may be surmounted by the steady application of industry, integrity and talent.

In compliance with the provisions of the 13th article of the 11th section of the Charter, your committee have ascertained that the suspended debts at the Bank and its various Branches are

Upon personal and other than Stock securities, \$6,401,255 90
And upon Loans secured by pledges of Stock, \$4,017,050 76
Together amounting to \$10,418,305 66

Your committee are decidedly of opinion that the loss of the Bank upon this debt, together with over drafts, counterfeit checks, and from all other sources, cannot exceed \$3,743,899, a loss arising partly from the peculiar situation of the monied relations of the country, but principally from a misplaced confidence in unworthy agents. But your committee feel gratified in saying that a fund more than sufficient has been derived from the previous profits of the Bank, and specifically pledged, and set apart to meet this loss; besides which it possesses a surplus of 971,425 dollars 41 cents, arising from a balance which stood to the credit of the Profit and Loss account on the 1st of July last, and from interest which has actually accrued, but which has not yet been paid, upon that portion of the suspended debts which it is confidently believed will be ultimately obtained.

The preceding facts, with the following analysis, your committee feel assured will render the conviction irresistible, that the Bank of the United States has now arrived at that point when its Capital may be declared to be sound and entire, while it possesses contingent interests of nearly one million of dollars, to be applied to such objects as the future administrators of its affairs may deem advisable.

DR. Bank of the United States, to Stockholders for capital paid in \$34,992,139 63

The sum paid, but not yet extinguished for Bonus premium on 4 millions of five per cent. government stock, and for Banking houses, provided for and to be extinguished by the semi-annual appropriation of \$60,000 dollars 2,015,802 15

Estimate of all the losses of the Bank up to the present period 3,743,809 60
Balance 971,425 41
\$41,723,266 19

CR. Bank of the United States, by capital paid in \$34,992,139 63

The sum which has been paid on Bonus, premium on 4 millions of five per cent. government stock, and Banking houses, and which will be extinguished by a semi-annual appropriation of \$60,000 Value of Banking houses which have cost \$834,922 15 but which at the expiration of the charter will not then stand on the books of

the bank at a value of more than 395,802 15
Contingent fund of \$3,650,000, which will be increased by the transfer of \$193,899 from the balance of the profit and loss account as it stood on the 1st July last, to cover the losses sustained 2,743,899 00

The balance that will remain of what appeared to the credit of the profit and loss account on the 1st of July, after having transferred to the contingent fund \$193,899 The interest which has accrued on suspended debts amounting to \$1,279,520 54

After deducting interest on that portion which is deemed bad of 541,808 20 767,712 34

Advance above par on 37,954 shares of stock of the Bank of the United States which it holds—say four dollars per share 151,816 00
\$41,723,266 19

In addition to the above, the committee deem it proper to exhibit the following brief view of the present actual situation of the funds of the bank, and of their distribution:

The capital of the Bank paid in is \$34,992,139 63
The circulation of Bank Notes amounts to 5,456,821 90
The deposits are 6,776,492 74
Unclaimed dividends 129,741 28

Amount due to sundry Banks, in current account, and to individuals in Europe 1,564,898 36
Fund reserved to cover the losses sustained by the bank 3,743,899 00

Profit and loss account, after having transferred to the contingent fund \$193,899 61,897 07
Interest, discounts, &c. received from 1st July to September 388,237 01

The total amount of funds are \$53,504,196 99

WHICH ARE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:
In U. States 5 per cent. stock \$11,000,000 00
U. States 6 per cent. stock 2,020,469 27

Loans on personal security 26,236,250 88
Loans secured by Bank stock 5,974,725 80
Loans secured by Mortgage 8,000 00

Due by State Banks, bearing interest 739,918 76
Real Estate taken for debt, part of which is productive 587,102 38
Amount due by sundry State Banks, &c. in current account 910,950 97

Paid on account of Bonus, and premium on 5 per cent. stock Banking house in Philadelphia and branches cost 834,922 15
Notes of State Banks on hand 664,642 56

Specie in U. States Bank and branches 3,346,434 22
\$53,504,196 99

It might be deemed prudent to abstain from expressing an opinion upon the future prospects of the Bank, leaving each individual to draw his own inferences from the facts exhibited; yet your committee are unwilling to omit the expression of what they believe to be a well grounded hope that the profits of the Bank and its public utility will continue to increase with the gradual development of its resources. If the Bank has, under the embarrassment and perplexity in which it has been placed, not only sustained its own credit, but that of the circulating medium of the country, with which its interest and prosperity are indissolubly connected, it can scarcely be doubted that these difficulties being surmounted, and a more ample field opened for the exercise of its energies, an increase of profit will result from a corresponding extension of its business. And whilst your committee have found it impracticable to view this Institution, in any other light, than as an establishment to ef-

fect great national objects, they have been compelled to remark that, though those objects have been most fully attained, the institution itself has not received this support, which it is clearly the interest of the nation to afford.

The past history of the Bank has proved that, where a sense of moral obligation is wanting, the existing laws are inadequate to deter the Agents of the Bank from the commission of frauds upon its vaults. Your Committee therefore advise that the President and Directors present to Congress a respectful memorial, praying—1st, The enactment of efficacious laws, that adequate punishments may be inflicted upon such Agents of the Bank as may be guilty of malversation in office. 2ndly, That they ask an alteration in that part of the Charter which requires that all the notes of the Bank which are payable on demand shall be received in payment of debts due to the Government, inasmuch as this requisition, as heretofore construed, has not only the tendency to prevent the Bank from restoring to some section of the country a sound circulating medium, but it may occur that the Bank cannot safely place to the credit of the Government, in cash, notes at one office, which, according to the contract on the face of them, are payable at a different and distant office alone, and where only funds have been placed for their redemption.

Though your Committee are aware, that not only the convenience of the public but the interest of the Institution require an additional emission of its notes, and although they believe that with a reasonable degree of exertion, on the part of the cashier these may be executed and put in circulation, while the business of the Bank is confined to its present limit; yet they are satisfied that a considerable extension of the ordinary business of the Institution, would render it wholly impossible for its officers to perform this service: it is therefore respectfully suggested, that Congress be prayed also to pass a law, authorizing other Agents of the Bank to sign its notes; and in the mean time the Committee recommend that the best means in the power of the President and Directors be taken, to put in circulation a large additional amount of notes, not exceeding the denomination of 20 dollars.

Your Committee have not discovered that any serious consequences have resulted to the interests of the Bank (except those which have been followed by a public exposure,) from a want of obedience in distant agents; they nevertheless deem it proper to advise, that the President and Directors of the Parent Bank keep steadily in view the absolute necessity of enforcing its own orders through all the various departments of the Institution; without which, neither harmony can be expected in its administration, nor security to the interest of its stockholders.

Your Committee feel much gratification in being able to state, that the current expenses of the Bank have been essentially reduced since the year 1819, and while it might be supposed that the present embarrassed state of the commerce of the country, and the limited amount of interest heretofore divided upon the capital of the Bank, are strong admonitions to your agents to observe the most rigid economy; yet, inasmuch as the splendid edifice in which you are assembled is now so nearly completed, they cannot but recommend that it be finished, provided the expense shall not exceed 25,000 dollars.

In taking into view the business of the Bank as connected with its different offices, the Committee think it right to recommend to the continued attention of the President and Directors the necessity of withdrawing those Branches which are found to be unprofitable, and transferring their funds to those offices which shall seem to require additional capital.

Your committee take great pleasure in unanimously declaring that the circumstances of the Bank fully realize the anticipations of the Stockholders as expressed at their last meeting, in regard to the President, who by his talents, disinterestedness, & assiduity, have placed its affairs in an attitude so safe and prosperous, as that the burthen of duty devolving upon his successor will be comparatively light.

THOS. ELLICOTT,
Chairman of the Committee of Inspection and Investigation.

Bank of the United States,
October 1st, 1822.

To keep conversation and the press in France under legitimate regulation, a tribunal of correctional police takes cognizance of all offences of the tongue or pen that can be construed into disrespect of the present order of things, or a design to innovate the literary and political monopoly and dullness of the trammelled gazettes and political coteries of Paris. Many ludicrous charges are brought before this court, and many an effusion of wit or invective owes its circulation, and perhaps celebrity, to the ingenious expedient devised to suppress or punish its appearance. Among the publications thus brought to the notice of the public, is one which we translate from its amusing character, and also from its containing much serious truth under the mask of pleasantry. It is an article enti-

tioned "The Electoral Shoemaker," in which Mr. Durevera (a shoemaker) informs one of his customers that he has made himself an elector by adding two more windows to his house, in compliance with the advice of another of his customers (Mr. Leblanc.)

"One morning," adds he, "Mr. Leblanc came to see me; he reminded me that it was himself that had made me an elector, and expressed a hope that I would not cause him to blush for what he had done by giving my vote for the liberals, who presumed sometimes to differ in opinion with the ministers Providence has blessed us with. He added to this, that, if he was satisfied with my conduct, he would pledge himself that I should soon take the measure of an additional number of royalist feet."

"I was considering his propositions, when Mr. Lenoir, one of my best patrons, came in. Durevera said he, I have just learned that you are an elector. You are a plebeian; remember then, that it is one of the people you should choose to protect your interests. You love the king and the charter; it is your duty, therefore, to vote for Liberal deputies, who will support and defend both.—If you do not do so, I will take from you all the constitutional legs in Paris. Judge, Sir, of my embarrassment. I communicated my difficulties to my wife, who is a *fiere Normande* of much shrewdness. 'My good friend,' said she, 'since you can no longer fit any but feet of one way of thinking, at least choose those that are the most numerous; you know your customers; examine how many you have on each side.'

"No sooner said than done. I set about my calculations, and found the result to be 58 Royalist & 147 Liberal legs. These latter possessed also the advantage of having among them 13 single legs, which had left their companions some in Spain, some in Russia, and some in Germany. I had almost determined on what I should do, but my scruples were at once removed by my wife's remarking that the Liberals were principally young men, who loved novelty, walked much and quickly, while the Ultras were all of a certain age, hated all kind of change, and were so much attached to old associations that they would patch up their shoes four times before they would abandon them. This last reason was irresistible; I hesitated no more, but went to find Lenoir, and boldly voted with him. Leblanc, outrageous at my conduct, tried in vain to injure me. He could only deprive me of two customers, while Lenoir brought me a dozen Liberal legs with which I get along better than ever."

It was for this, and a few articles of a similar nature (as we infer from their titles) that the public prosecutor demanded three months imprisonment, and a fine of 200 dollars on the publisher; but the court adjourned without giving judgement. The tale and the facts furnish a tolerably correct indication of the state of things in France, and of the probability of its duration.

"A certain quantity of light, admitted through a certain number of apertures, is one of the present qualifications in France for the elective franchise."

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York Oct. 13.

The old line packet ship James Cropper, Marshall, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing the editors London papers to the evening of the 14th, Lloyd's Lists to the 13th, and Liverpool papers to the 16th, all inclusive. The most important intelligence is the appointment of Mr. Canning, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the place of the late Marquis of Londonderry. This fact is positively announced in the Courier of the 14th, which further adds, that a Privy Council would be held on the 16th, for the purpose of swearing him into office.

The Madrid dates are to the 29th of August. The Extraordinary Cortes were convoked for the 25th of September. The King signed the decree on the 25th Aug. it had not however been made public. It was rumored that he was not much disposed to adopt the measure, but had yielded to the intreaties of his Ministers, who had addressed him on the subject.

The Queen's principal physicians held a consultation on the 26th the result of which gives but little hopes of her recovery.

The capital was tranquil, and the new Ministry popular. Mina was at Saragossa on the 23d, waiting for the detachments that were on their march to enter Catalonia. The band at Ronda, the numbers of which had been exaggerated, was almost entirely destroyed. The news from Arragon and Ampurdan was favorable.

The King's Guard, consisting of about 120 individuals, chiefly composed of Nobles, and who did duty in the apartments of the Royal Family, was drawn out by their commander on the morning of the 29th, and sixty four ordered to quit the ranks, and present themselves to the Captain General for their passports to repair to the place which would be assigned to them, and where they might settle or retire from the service.

The Minister of Marine had given orders to fit out several ships of war to cruise from the Straits of Gibraltar to Cape de Cruz, on one side and on the other from Cape Finisterre to the Passages.

The French papers of the 10th give an article from Semlin of the 24th of August confirming the defeat of Chourachid Pacha on the 20th of July near Larissa. The account adds that threatened by the Divan, he assembled all his reserves, and led them to the theatre of his defeat; but the Greeks again intercepted him, and on the 1st of August he lost as many lives as on

the 20th of July, and was himself taken prisoner.

The account of the above battle was not believed at St. Petersburg on the 20th of August. An article under that date says:—"If there had been a great battle in the early part of July it is almost impossible that the news should not have arrived here, whoever might have had the advantage. But no one of the embassies, and no mercantile house of any eminence, has received any news of this kind."

The advices from Constantinople to the 13th of August, announced the death on the 8th of the Greek Patriarch.—Six Greek Bishops, who had been detained some months as hostages in the Seraglio were set at liberty the same day. The Representatives of the Greeks (about 600 votes proceeded to the election of a new Bishop and their choice fell on one of the six, the Bishop of Chalcedonia who was formerly Bishop of Smyrna.

A letter from the Agents of Lloyd's at Smyrna, dated the 2d of August, states that they had seen a copy of a document addressed by the Austrian Naval Captain in that station to the Senior British officer, with a dispatch of the Austrian government enclosed, stating they did not acknowledge the Greek Blockade in any way whatever; and ordering the captains of their ships of war to protect their merchants flags against violation by the Greeks in all cases; stating, at the same time, that the orders were the result of a mutual arrangement between France, England, and Austria, and that their ships of war were to act in concert to enforce this determination. The agents vouch for their being authentic and official; but the Austrians only had received any communications from their government on the subject.

The Traveller of the 13th states that accounts from Hull, conveyed the distressing information from the Greenland Whale Fishery, stating that seven ships had been totally lost; fourteen remained on the ice, not expected to be got out, and eleven were missing. The fish caught averaged 1000 tons; the last year's average was 10,000.

The Ipswich mail had been robbed of a large amount. A person inside the coach had the care of property from four different Banks, to the amount of 40,000*l* and having been obliged to leave the coach for one minute the bag was stolen.

Count Nesselrode, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, left St. Petersburg on the 20th of August, for Vienna.

AUGSBURG, Sept. 4.

According to the late news from Constantinople, Lord Strangford having thought the time favourable to renew the request formerly made to the Porte, to send an agent to Kaminitche Podolski, had a conference on the subject with the Reis Effendi.—But the latter replied, that the Porte remained to its treaties; that it had not violated one article of them; that his highness did not interfere in the affairs of any foreign Government, and expected the same conduct on their part; that the Porte having given no cause of difference to Russia there could be no question of sending an Ambassador to settle it; that Russia had begun the quarrel, and that if it wished to send a new Ambassador to the Porte, she might send one, provided he did not come in a ship of war, as the batteries and castles had positive orders to fire on ships of war, and to forbid their entrance; such was the will of the Sultan. It is not known what the Noble Lord replied, but this answer of the Reis Effendi is communicated to us as a faithful extract of the Protocol.—The Porte has, it is said, had serious difference with the French Ambassador, who, it is reported, had threatened to retire.—*Gazette of Augsburg*

The latest Paris papers are filled with conflicting accounts of the mysterious battle between the Turks and Greeks, in the pass of Thermopylae. The London Courier asks, after mentioning that it was two months since the battle was fought, how it happens that not a single authentic word upon the subject had reached Vienna, Paris, or London.

A Berlin article mentions that the Kings of Naples and Sardinia, are expected to be present at the Congress at Verona.

Mr. Kean, the actor, has had a serious attack of sickness. He is now out of danger, but unable to leave his bed.

The London Courier of the 13th of September says:—"We have every reason to believe that the Right Hon. G. Canning succeeds the lamented Marquis of Londonderry in the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

The same paper adds—"Mr. Canning's return to the cabinet is an event which will be hailed with the most heartfelt satisfaction by every well wisher to his country."

The same paper of the 13th says:—"every thing was finally determined yesterday, and Mr. Canning has accepted the seals of the Foreign Office."

The decision of the Court of Assize, at Poitiers, upon General Berton, and accomplices, was to be pronounced on the 9th of September.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

FROM MEXICO.

Alvarado, Sept. 12, 1822.

The people of the United States, looking towards this section of the world, with anxiety and hope for its prosperity and happiness, will learn with regret, that affairs are not, in the most prosperous train, in a political or commercial point of view.

It appears that since the first meeting of the Mexican Congress, that cordial confidence and harmony, so desirable between the legislature and executive powers, were not to be found, but on the contrary mutual distrust and in many instances bickering and discontent, openly expressed.

The steps, which led to the nomination and coronation of the Emperor Augustin,

are already known in the United States, would require a constant study and perusal of the political machinery in the capital, to trace the views and measures which have preceded the events which have lately occurred there. The writer of these few lines, disclaiming all participation in the politics of the country, confines himself to such information as may be deemed essential by his fellow citizens.

On the 26th of August, the executive government, caused to be arrested, forty five or fifty individuals, among whom, fifteen members of the Congress then sitting in the city of Mexico.

On the next day, a proclamation, signed by the minister of state, was issued, announcing to the public, as the cause for this measure, the existence of a conspiracy against the actual government.—After some days, the Congress presented to the Emperor a memorial praying that their fellow members in captivity should be forthwith brought to trial, punished if guilty, liberated if innocent. The reply to this document was by no means a favorable one; it threw reflections on the whole body, criminating their views and measures and concluding with the declaration that till they should be governed by better principles, he (the Emperor) would be under the hard necessity of disregarding the laws which should emanate from that body.

These events cannot fail to have a striking effect on commerce, which is in a languid state—it is probable, however, that should domestic commotions and civil warfare ensue, these evils may be for the most part confined to the Province of Mexico, and to the immediate vicinity of the capital.

The castle of St. John De Ulloa, remains in the possession of a Spanish garrison not exceeding 500 men, which exacts of vessels entering and clearing from Vera Cruz, 50 cents per ton tonnage money.

5 per cent. on the invoice value of all importations.

And an arbitrary duty on exportation of Specie and Produce.

These charges and dues are independent of the very heavy duties exacted in conformity with the Mexican Tariff.

It is said to be the intention of this government on the arrival of the expected naval armament, to take active measures for the reduction of the Castle.

Here we are in perfect tranquility and in a perfect calm.

This place is as healthy as any can be in the present month, and having consideration for the tropical situation.

[Here follows a list of 47 names of persons who had been arrested.]

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

THE STRANGER, No. 9.

By ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

MR. AIRCASTLE,

Not long since, my uncle Jeremy and myself took a ride to a distant part of the county, where the old gentleman had some business to transact.—On our return we stopped at ——— to bait our horses.—I had just given the bridle into the hands of a servant, who was about to lead my horse to water, when I was accosted by one of a half dozen keen looking fellows that stood in the inn-yard, with "that's a confounded clever poney of yours, 'tis a great pity he's chest-fouled." "You must be under a mistake friend," said I, "he has not as yet at all failed me in travelling—is hearty at his food—and keeps his flesh, as you see; and moreover, Tony our ostler, who is accounted pretty knowing in what relates to the management of horses, and pretends to no small skill in his complaints, has never made any report to the disadvantage of the beast."—"Your man Tony" replied he (carefully examining my horse's legs) "may pretend to what he pleases, but I'll bet ten to one, and leave it to judges, that he is not only chest-fouled, but wind-fouled, and spavined to boot—he may, as you say, have performed tolerably well hitherto, but rest assured he'll soon begin to fail—and if I were you, I would part with him while there is some chance of getting him off to advantage.—Now there's a horse," continued he pointing to one that stood at a little distance, "if he were mine, I wouldn't give him for two of yours.—Observe his figure—his gait is fine, and his disposition I know to be perfectly gentle—look at his limbs—I'll warrant you'll find no marks of unsoundness there—his teeth too—examine his teeth—scarcely six years old—there's a horse for you."—I must confess by this time my poor *Selim* had lost much of my good opinion, & I became very desirous to make myself master of so faultless an animal as the one before me—though I knew how sadly old Tony would take it to heart, when he should find he had that morning rubbed his favourite down for the last time—for the poor fellow took great pride in keeping his skin sleek and shining—and often declared that *Selim* had more sense than some christian folks.—However, having determined, I desired the owner to be called and made him several proposals, which were rejected.—He declared that nothing could have induced him to consent to part with his horse, but his inability to keep one so very valuable—and it would be a *sin* and a *shame*, he said, to degrade him to the service of the plough.—At length it was proposed by one of the company that we should send out.—Sending out, my dear Sir, lest you should be as ignorant of the ceremony as I was myself, until I had it explained, is a method frequently resorted to among the *knowing ones* to induce a trade when the principals themselves are not likely to agree; and is conducted as follows.—Two persons are chosen, one by each party, and when they have in private decided upon the terms to be proposed—the parties are placed back to back—a hat is presented to each, into which a jack-knife or some such

quiescence in the decision of the unprincipled laid down; which are usually thus, *two ruses two pints—two blinds, two pints—and the ruer pops a pint*—The terms of the swap are now made known, and if they are objected to, the parties lift the jack-knives.—On the contrary if the conditions are approved of, these articles maintain their positions.—In my case, we had taken our stations—the hats were presented—the forfeits mentioned—and the master of the ceremonies was proceeding to name the terms.—When my uncle Jeremy, who had by some means or other found out what was going forward in the inn-yard, presenting himself among us—hastily overturning the hat, he called to me to rise—"rise," said he, "Jerry in God's name—Why you hasn't taken leave of your senses have you?—You wasn't going to part with *Selim* surely!"—"But uncle," said I "you don't understand the matter—*Selim*'s not sound—he's wind-galled, and spavined, and chest-fouled—and won't be fit for service much longer!"—"A fig for your wind-galls and spavins, and the rest of it—what put such nonsense into your head—Come pay your forfeit and mount your horse—get wisdom, Nephew, but don't pay too dear for it—and let me advise you—never part with a good servant for the mere chance of obtaining a better."

We rode on for some time without exchanging a word.—My uncle appeared to be engaged in reflections of his own, and I felt too much mortified by the low estimate he appeared to have of my sagacity to begin conversation—at length he broke silence—"Nephew" said he, "I am inclined to think you were on the point of being bit just now, as the jockey phrase is—I am very much mistaken if these folks were not in league—and if I had not interfered so opportunely, the facility with which, through your inexperience, you were led into their toils, would have furnished them with food for mirth perhaps for months.—You have no idea of the address used among professed jockies to disguise the defects of their cattle; I have been told of their burning the teeth of their horses to make them appear young.—Of their singeing the hair off the ribs, that it might be believed they were accustomed to gear—and even that turpentine has been used in a certain way to make a dull animal frisky.—Nay so customary has it become to practise deception in this species of dealing that it is now by no means considered dishonorable—and he who has managed to put off a bad horse for treble his worth is looked upon as a *confounded clever fellow*."—I remember, Jerry, when I was not quite your age, continued my uncle, feeling a disposition to dash a little in the neighborhood, I prevailed with my father to let me have a snug poney of his for a riding horse—however, I very soon became dissatisfied with him—he was too rough in his gait—had tricks I didn't like.—The fact was I wanted a more stiltish one—and I represented to the old gentleman, that such a person had a horse that would suit me exactly, which I was sure I could procure by giving a little *bood*.—At length wearied out by my entreaties, I got permission to exchange.—Off I posted—gave a twenty dollar note, which was agreed to be the difference in the value of the two horses—and set out on my return, quite delighted with my bargain—however, before I reached home my new horse took it into his head to disperse with the service of one of his legs.—My father, as you may well suppose, was in a terrible passion, and I thought I should never hear the last of it.—However he determined to take the horse back, which he did next day, and by dint of entreaty and remonstrance the man was prevailed upon to annul the deal and return my poney and the money.—My father having regained his good humour with his horse—Come Sir, said the jockey, slapping the old gentleman on the shoulder, "I have as fine beasts in the stable as ever you'd wish to look upon—I know you and I can drive a trade—you're a judge of a horse, and shall have a bargain."—"Agreed" said my father, "and you'll find you have to do with another sort of person than my shallow-pated boy."—Having reached the stable—after much close examination, and a good deal of caviling about the terms; my father fixed on a horse with the appearance of which he was pleased, and my poor poney was again yielded up, together with the aforesaid twenty dollar note.—Exulting as much as I had done, he proceeded homewards—but alas, no sooner had he turned his gelding loose in the yard, and given his whip a crack, as much as to say, see there boy what it is to have an old head—when plump went the gallant steed against the side of the dairy, blind as a beetle, to the great alarm of my poor mother, who was within attending to some domestic affairs—and to the no small gratification and amusement of myself.—My father stood a moment as if rooted to the spot, then turning on his heel, he moved off with prodigious strides to the house, and next morning without saying a word returned the jockey his blind horse—gave twenty dollars more, by the way of smart money, and I joyfully welcomed my poney home again.—Having by this time reached Hayloft Hall, perfectly reconciled to *Selim* I gave him into Tony's charge, with directions to see him well provided for."

Now, my dear Sir, what I want is, as I take you to be not only an enquirer into the manners of society, but also a corrector of its follies and vices, that you would inform these people that it is as improper to take advantage in horse swapping, as in any other species of dealing.—At any rate by giving this a place in your next number, inexperienced persons like myself may be put on their guard against their arts.

Yours with much respect,

Jeremy Hayloft, the younger.

The foregoing communication was brought to me the other day by my neigh-

bor Solomon Grip, who I do not seem to have mentioned in my former number. The old fellow seemed to be in a rather better humour than on the former occasion, proceeding, as I was led to believe, from his having of late made several profitable speculations, which were sufficient to over balance his former losses. He had purchased good paper, to a considerable amount, at from twenty five to thirty per cent, and had bought sundry articles under the hammer, by the sale of which he calculated to double his money.—Indeed, he was in hopes that the times were altering so much for the better, that a man, by keeping a sharp look out, might obtain an honest livelihood—not that he thought the morals of people had undergone a favourable change—no, far from it—there were, he conceived, as many rascals in the world as ever; but he trusted his experience would save him in future from being choused out of a shilling by the foremen of them. After a little further conversation I read Jeremy's letter aloud to him, and asked him what he thought of it. "Why, very good," said he, "very good—and all truth too, I dare say, every word of it—I am well acquainted with the characters he mentions, and many more who pursue the same honourable traffic—and I have no doubt that you will soon have occasion to know them too—your coach horses are fine, and I wonder you have driven them about the county so long without being challenged to a swap.—Beware!—they will overreach you if possible—they have the address to ——— and yet these same worthy gentlemen talk a great deal about honour and fairness of dealing and, in the warmth of their virtuous indignation, they call me a hunk—a usurer—a Shylock—and to doubt, feel a great deal of pride and self-satisfaction when they compare me with themselves.—Compare, forsooth!—Just make the comparison yourself.—They let slip no opportunity, and spare no deception to gull the inexperienced and unwary—their continual aim is, first to cheat you out of your senses, and then to finger your purse.—Whereas I, on all occasions, conduct my business fairly and openly—if a neighbour wishes a loan of money, I name the terms, twenty, twenty five or thirty per cent, and if he chooses to take it on the conditions proposed, where lies the unfairness? 'Tis true that I often purchase a man's cattle, his tools, and even his wife's bed, at a Constable's sale—well, what of that? hav'n't I as good a right to do it as any other man? And if I sell these articles for five times what they cost me, whose business is it but my own?—I use no deception—people know what they are about when they deal with me, and they may deal or let it alone, just as they please. Zounds! Sir, look about for yourself, and I'll engage to forfeit my ears, if you find a thousand honest men in the county than old Solomon Grip." Here he stopped to take breath, and here I must stop, the rest of the conversation being not worth repeating.

I submit the following letter because I think the accused, as well as the accuser, should have a fair hearing. Whether the author's statement be correct or not, I leave for the public to judge.

To Mr. AIRCASTLE,

Sir,

I am a sober, hard working mechanic, and, as such, lay claim to the character of a useful and respectable citizen—I am a constant reader of the Stranger, and think you, on the whole, a pretty sensible, sensible old gentleman—but I, as well as several of my brother tradesmen, have a quarrel with two of your correspondents, viz: Bob Squint and Jeremy Hayloft, who have represented us as a set of idle, worthless fellows, that do nothing but lounge about the streets, attending constable's sales, gazing at every drunken mob, &c. &c. (the utter neglect of our business). The truth of the matter is this—we do the best in our power to meet the calls of our customers, and believe we suit them all as to quality and quantity—but not one in twenty of them pays us cash down, but more than one in twenty when the term of credit has expired, and not above one in ten will square his account without twice or thrice dunning. As to the rest, who make about four fifths of our patrons, we are obliged to call and call, dun and dun, warrant and warrant, from Easter to Christmas and from Christmas to Easter, so that you may easily perceive we have at all times, the most pressing business, at every vendue, tavern and apothecaries' shop in the village—and often, I assure you, we are obliged to spin street yarn a good whole day, to get a five dollar note out of some of these delinquents, to keep ourselves and families from starving. This, Sir, is the true cause of our being "eternally out of our shops," and I hope that Bob and Jeremy, when they write to you again, will be honest and candid enough to place the tub upon its own proper bottom. As to giving a dollar or two for a horse to ride to a vendue in the country, I plead not guilty, &c. so does Jack Sprigg & his brother Tom. No more at present but remain

Yours as in duty bound,

MARMADUKE CHISEL.

P. S. As 'tis thought by our town folks that you are a cash man, I should be glad to serve you and your family in the line of my profession, and will engage that any orders you may forward to the sign of the Three Tubs, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

ROBBERY.

The Collector of the state of Vermont was lately robbed of \$400 by two highwaymen, who secreted themselves in the woods for the purpose of watching an opportunity to commit depredations.

East

SATURDAY

FROM THE

The follow-

to us by one

of this state.

Oppugnatio-

direct conflict

ren of the sam-

has already co-

of freedom in

sword in hand

those who

side, and shi-

seen in 'dres-

each other!

The electio-

representatives,

many import-

local selection

ment of prom-

tract the seri-

The redoubt-

usually leads

re-encounter,

with his new

Franklin Gaz-

Senator Tow-

Romaine, &c.

the altar of E-

bulary of E-

superabundant

Federalists a-

plied with gr-

very recentl-

What will b-

commotions,

new objects

a new manne-

cases, new m-

be pursued—

Noah swears

and to old pi-

ever, in the s-

and even sol-

suffrage of h-

Old time

and we have

the oracle of

behind the c-

whom, in wh-

son they wil-

the wizard w-

cate; uphold-

not men." "I

nado, no mor-

are a few in

good fortune

ishment of th-

cause they c-

aspire to fol-

of animalcul-

requires mor-

are awarded

the clouds a-

the cabinet c-

occasionally

"coruscating

ment."

As it is in

The men w-

Federalists

ders and ha-

against anot-

themselves &

any result—

drawn all op-

are quarrel-

shall be grea-

interest has

—this will,

ground of v-

pretended

the people

each other,

that love th-

loaves and

precaution

to make th-

so, because

exercised

it—b

windom w-

and cast d-

the true c-

into their-

ple are to

for themse-

of things

head capa-

capable of

mortificati-

dition an

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

The following communication is handed to us by one of the Old School Democrats of this State.

Oppugnation.—There seems to be a direful conflict impending between brethren of the same principles; a wordy warfare has already commenced, and the champions of freedom have entered the bloody arena, sword in hand. A new era has arrived and those who were wont to contend side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, are now seen in 'dread array' in oppugnation to each other!

The elections of governor, senators, representatives, &c. &c. are no longer of primary importance—but those which affect local selections for offices, and the advancement of prominent personages, seem to attract the serious attention of our great men. The redoubtable editor of the Advocate (as usually leads on the advance guard to the re-encounter, and is ready to break a lance with his new adversaries, the editors of the Franklin Gazette & with all his coadjutors—Senator Townsend, Sharpe, Ushoeffer, Romaine, &c. are first to be immolated on the altar of *Patriotism*—and the old vocabulary of *Epithets*, once bestowed with superabundance upon the devoted heads of *Federalists* and *Chionians*, are now applied with great aptitude upon those who very recently were in sweet communion. What will be the result of these direful commotions, is in the womb of futurity—new objects are proposed to be obtained in a new manner—and as is natural in such cases, new means and new measures are to be pursued—But in all these mutations, Noah swears that he sticks to the old party, and to old principles—We shall see how, in the sequel whether he is not willing and even solicitous to obtain the support or suffrage of his old opponents!!

Old time "is the very echo of secrets," and we have them daily trumpeted forth in the oracle of the party. How many are yet behind the curtain? When and how, by whom, in what manner, and for what reason they will be unfolded, depends upon the wizard who wields the National Advocate; upholding and supporting "measures not men." Who will next have the bastinado, no mortal can divine. As yet there are a few immaculates who have had the good fortune to escape the condign punishment of the Great Goliath, but it is because they descend or (if you please) aspire to follow him! What a congeries of animalcules flit about the high priest, requires more microscopic powers than are awarded to human vision. But in all the clouds and darkness which enshroud the cabinet councils of the Divan, we are occasionally shocked with gleams of light, "corroscating and crackling in the firmament."

As it is in New York, so it is here—

The men who have beaten down the old Federalists literally by falsehoods, slanders and hard names, are now engaged one against another in trying to get offices for themselves & their friends at any price & at any result—The federalists having withdrawn all opposition to them, the democrats are quarrelling among themselves who shall be great men, or whose neighborhood interest shall prevail and dictate to the rest—this will, and inevitably must be, good ground of war with each other, and all their pretended patriotism and their devotion to the people is about as great, as their love to each other, which exists no longer than by that love they stand a better chance for the loaves and fishes—Without great care and precaution, the progress of democracy is to make things worse—it is not necessarily so, because good sense & sound discretion exercised always by the people may prevent it—but it is usually so, because the wisdom which exists, is generally decried and cast down by those who profess to be the true democrats before they get things into their own hands—and because the people are too careless to think and examine for themselves—Look at the present state of things in Maryland, and if there is a head capable of judging allied to a heart capable of feeling, that does not hang with mortification and shame at her present condition and future prospects, it is because that head is brazened over with the hope of self-preference, and amidst the prostration of all that is worthy and good, seeks its own aggrandisement as the peculiar object of its care.

During the canvassing for the late Elections we intermeddled not at all—Neither the State, nor the People, nor ourselves, had any interest in it—it was the contest of office-seeking, party interests, family conceits, and such like things—and the results in all respects have been as disastrous in their birth, as they were miserable in conception, and poor in generation.

In reasoning on things in general we find an uncertain sort of refuge in the ordinary course of things, viz: that there is a point of deepest depression from which all things revert—How far we must sink it is not given us to tell, but this we fear, if we get much lower in the scale of degradation

and deterioration, the redeeming principle of recuperancy will be exhausted, and like the profligate who has spent his health, his fortune and his fame, we shall be doomed to the miserable remnant of a miserable existence.

These reflections crowd on us from the real state of things, they are not made to have an effect upon the elections of any persons—that *funeral has gone by*, and we the mourners are now left to sad meditations—meditations mixed with fearful apprehensions, for like a community afflicted with a pestilence, we cannot but daily anticipate more and more disastrous events as likely to be generated from the present state of disease—In such a state of things, to hope is idle—opposition would be vain, for corruption is a Briareus that works with a hundred hands, and in leaving them to themselves, you give the reins to profligacy and ignorance—The present generation is lost—let all your labours be to instruct the rising generation in virtue and wisdom, and in that way alone can you bar the door against the intrusions of vice—in that way alone can you protect the state by ramparts that will defy corruption.

Maryland Election Returns.

[Continued.]

DELEGATES ELECTED.

Worcester County.—Wm. Releaf, J. P. Sleamaker, Henry Franklin and Irving Spence.

Cecil County.—Daniel Sheredine, William Craig, Caleb Parker & James Gerry.

Calvert County.—J. A. D. Dalrymple, Mordecai Smith, Sutton I. Weems and Richard Roberts.

Prince Georges County.—B. J. Semmes, William Wootton, Henry Colver and B. B. Mackall.

Allegany County.—Thomas Greenwell, J. A. Hoffman, D. Tomlinson, and Thomas Pollard.

Frederick County.—Messrs. Kemp, Thomas Fauquier and Fisher.

Montgomery County.—A. T. Kilgour, Archibald Lee, Elisha Williams and Dr. Duval.

St. Mary's County.—John L. Millard, George S. Leigh, Samuel Maddox and Dr. Joseph Stone.

Washington County.—Thomas Kennedy, Ignatius Drury, Elia Williams and Thomas Keller.

Anne Arundel County.—Messrs. Marriott, Estep, Lithicum and Howard.

WM. COBBETT has at last cast anchor in the British Treasury.—[*Phila. Press.*]

WORSE AND WORSE!

The Louisville Morning Post of 20th ult. states the fact that a specie dollar has been selling for some weeks in that place for \$2 05 of their bank paper.

The Reverend Dr. Cartwright has found, by repeated experiments, that a solution of salt, at the rate of 6 to 8 bushels an acre, sprinkled over growing wheat, completely cures it of mildew. The solution may either be applied by means of a watering pail or of a brush moved quickly in the hand after immersion.—Two men will go over four acres in a day. The efficacy of salt in destroying mildew is ascertained, he says, by the fact, that wheat, growing within the spray of the sea, is never mildewed.

DIED

On Saturday the 12th inst. Elizabeth, wife of John W. Sherwood, of this Town.

Hardware Store,

AND

NAIL WAREHOUSE.

No. 45, Market street, Philadelphia.

The subscribers have just received per ship Unicorn, and expect by the first arrivals, a general assortment of

BIRMINGHAM & SHEFFIELD GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Table and Dessert Knives and Forks

Pocket, Pen and Spanish Knives

Wilson's cast-steel Butcher and Shoe Knives

Ellin's ditto

Brade's Straw Knives

Razors, Scissors, Snuffers, Needles, &c.

ALSO,

Patent and common Curry Combs

Butt Hinges, H and HL ditto

Sc w, iron and annealed Wire

Trace and Back Chains

Sad Irons, Saws, Gimblets, Bolts

HORSES.

For the best Stallion \$20

the second best 15

the third best 10

For the best Mare 15

the second best 10

the third best 5

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best Jack 15

the best Mule 10

the second best 5

CATTLE.

For the best Bull, over two years old \$20

the best Bull, under two years old, 15

the second best Bull, under 2 years old 10

the third best do. 5

For the best milch Cow, 15

the second best, 10

the third best, 5

For the best Heifer, under 2 years old 10

the second best do. 5

the best yoke of working Oxen 15

the second best do. 10

the best stall-fed Beef 10

the best grass-fed do. 10

SWINE.

For the best Boar \$20

the second best 15

the third best 10

For the best Sow 15

the second best 10

the third best 5

SHEEP.

For the best Ram \$20

the second best 15

For the best Ewe 10

the second best 5

For the two best Wethers, over 2 years old 15

the two second best do 10

For the two best Wethers, under 2 years old 10

the two second best do 5

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Plough \$5

For the best Harrow for the Cultivation of 5

Indian Corn 5

For the best machine, or model of a machine for preparing unwetted 20

Flax for the wheel 20

For the best machine, or model of a machine for threshing out wheat and other small grain; the cost of which shall not exceed 100 dollars 25

For the best piece of Kersey, not less than 10 yards \$5

the best piece of Flannel, not less than 10 yards 5

the best piece of Cambric, not less than 10 yards 5

the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 30 yards 5

the best hearth Rug 5

the best Counterpane 5

the best piece of Sheetting, not less than 12 yards 3

the best piece of Table Linen, not less than 10 yards 3

the best piece of Towelling, not less than 10 yards 3

the best pair of knit woollen Stockings 1

the best pair of knit Cotton Stockings 1

the best pair of knit Thread Stockings 1

Each of a size for men or women. 1

the best sample of Butter not less than five pounds, a butter knife with a silver blade, of the value of 5

A statement of the manner of preparing the cream and butter will be desirable.

The above premiums will be awarded only for animals bred within the state of Maryland, or within the District of Columbia. But male animals of the several kinds above specified may be entitled to premiums, though bred out of the state & District, provided the owner can prove that such male animal was bred in the state of Maryland, to be bred from, for one year from the granting of the premium.

It is to be understood that whenever a premium for any specimen for agricultural implement, piece of machinery, or article of domestic manufacture, may be claimed merely from the want of competition, or where the thing presented for premium shall be considered as possessing no merit worthy of encouragement, the judges shall have a right, at their discretion, to withhold such premium. But this regulation shall not extend to live stock, as the best offered will gain the premium, without any exception.

In no case will any premium be given for Live Stock unless the owner shall have notified Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, of Easton, of his intention to offer for the same, and shall have entered the particular animal with him ten days previous to the exhibition, stating himself to be the owner of such animal, and the manner of feeding and rearing it, together with its pedigree, disposition and other qualities, as far as practicable.

Persons having fine animals, though not intended to be offered for premiums, will gratify the Society by exhibiting them in their field. And for the purpose of preparing proper arrangements and stalls for the accommodation of all stock offered for premiums or for show, it is requested that all persons intending to offer stock for show only, as well as those offering them for premium, should give notice to Mr. Kennard of such intention, at least ten days prior to the exhibition.

All premiums awarded by the Committee, of the sum of ten dollars and upwards, shall be distributed in articles of Plate; and premiums below the sum of ten dollars shall be distributed in money or medals; and the Committee, to whom the charge of these regulations shall be entrusted, shall determine the nature & devices of the plate & medals so to be distributed.

Sales of the Stock and articles exhibited, will take place on the second day either at public or at private auction.

By order of the committee,

N. HAMMOND, Chairman.

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Secretary.

Easton, Aug. 13, 1822.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday the 29th day of October inst. (if not previously disposed of at private sale) at the house of Samuel Chaplin, in Centerville, by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me from Nicholas Loveday and Wife, for the use and benefit of the creditors of the said Nicholas Loveday—two several parcels or parts of tracts of Land, situate, lying and being in Queen Ann's county, on Corcora creek, and within one mile of Centerville, called Chesapeake Addition, and Paschela Chance, and containing by estimation about 90 acres. This land is of excellent quality, and from its local situation, would be a very valuable acquisition, to a person desirous of engaging in the business of carrying grain to & from the city of Baltimore.—A credit of six and twelve months will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, by their giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee will execute a deed or deeds in fee simple, for the conveying and assuring the aforesaid lands and premises. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock and attendance given by

THOMAS BULLEN,

In trust for the benefit of the creditors

of No. Loveday.

Talbot county, Oct. 19—2w

A LIST OF THE NAMES

And description of certain tracts or parcels of Land, and of the number and situation of certain Lots of Ground, specifying the quantity of acres contained therein, lying & being within Somerset county, Maryland, together with the amount of the county Taxes thereon respectively due, and the names of the several persons respectively chargeable with the payment thereof—returned to the Commissioners of the Tax for said county, agreeably to law—the said Taxes still remaining unpaid, and no personal property in the said county liable for, or chargeable with, the payment thereof—having been found by the undersigned, late Collector of said county, to wit.

IN THE FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

NAMES OF PERSONS ASSESSED.	Names and descriptions of Lands, numbers and situations of Lots of Ground, &c.	Quantity of Acres.	Taxes due for the years			Total amount.
			1819	1814	1815	
Anderson William's hs	pt of Sailop	87	\$6 16	\$5 35	\$ 68	12 19
Anderson John, sen.	pt Green's Recantation	144	12 35	10 70	9 94	32 99
Cannon Augustus	House and lot Barren creek	3	30	79	73	1 81
Fletcher George's hs	pt of Phillis Farewell	369	9 50	8 52	18 02	
Gillis Ezekiel	pt of Bedford & Grumble	175	4 92	4 44	3 97	13 33
Kunrery Whittington	Purchase	50	1 72	1 67	1 36	4 75
Kennedy Joshua	pt Wilson's Discovery	50	1 37	1 22	2 59	
Nelson John	Addition to Monmouth & sundry other tracts of land	889	44 84	40 07	24 40	10931
Owens Elijah	pt of Redburn & other tracts	138	4 12	4 33	3 65	12 00
Polite Levin G.	pt of Hackly and Venture	150	9 85	7 40	7 70	24 95
Robertson William's hs	pt of Long Delay	100	4 72	4 18	3 40	12 30
Rhoads Isaac's hs	pt of End of Confusion	524	1 86	1 67	1 57	5 10
Taylor Horatio's hs	pt Montreal	294			13 41	13 41
Wilson William	pt Wilson's Trouble	338			9 84	9 84
Daniel James F.	pt of Wington	50			8 34	8 34
Byrd Thomas (of Jesse)	Two lots in Tarripin Town				1 26	1 26
Lloyd James	Name not known	50	7 03	6 29	5 60	18 92

Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1822.

WILLIAM WALLER,

Late Collector of Somerset County.

To the Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county.

Whereupon it is Ordered

By the Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county, that the foregoing List & return be inserted at least once per week for & during four weeks in the *Federal Republican* & *Baltimore Telegraph*, and in the *Easton Gazette*, notifying, that unless the county charges due on the Lands therein described, and the necessary charges for advertising shall be paid to William Waller, late Collector of said county, within the space of thirty days after the publication of the notice shall have been completed, the said Lands, or such part thereof, as may be necessary to raise the several and respective sums due thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, entitled, "An Act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state."

Test,

HENRY K. LONG, Clerk

Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset County.

Princess-Anne, October 8th, 1822—(19)—4w

A LIST OF THE NAMES

And description of certain tracts or parcels of land, and of the number and situation of certain Lots of Ground, specifying the quantity of acres contained therein, lying & being within Somerset county, Maryland, together with the amount of the county Taxes thereon respectively due, and the names of the several persons respectively chargeable with the payment thereof—returned to the Commissioners of the Tax for said county agreeably to law—the said Taxes still remaining unpaid, and no personal property in the said county liable for, or chargeable with, the payment thereof, having been found by the undersigned, late Collector of said county, to wit.

IN THE FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

NAMES OF PERSONS ASSESSED.	Names & descriptions of lands, numbers and situations of lots of ground, &c.	Quantity of Acres.	Taxes due for the years			Total amount.
			1816	1817	1818	
Anderson William's hs	pt of Sailop	87	\$4 82	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$4 82
Anderson John, sen.	Greens Recantation	144	9 52			9 52
Anderson Thomas	Weatherly's Adventure	146		15 08	15 67	30 75
Colgan Joseph S.	pt of Chance and Double purchase	170		5 20	5 00	10 20
Cannon Matthew	Double purchase	238		6 44	5 91	12 35
Drura Noah	pt of Wington	50	2 68			2 68
Cannon Augustus	House & lot Barren creek	3			1 82	1 82
Fletcher George's hs	pt of Phillis Farewell	369	8 16	11 70	12 42	31 41
Gillis Ezekiel	pt of Bedford & Grumble purchase	175	3 80			3 80
Handy Samuel	Barber's Rest	330		8 64	9 42	18 06
James Thomas, Vir.	pt James' Debate	227		7 42	8 08	15 50
Kennery Whittington	pt Wilson's Discovery	50	1 28	1 82	1 98	5 08
Kennedy Joshua	pt of Wilson's Discovery	50	1 16	1 41	1 89	4 46
Lecompt John	pt of Chance & Addition	145		4 18	4 84	9 02
Nelson John	Addition to Monmouth & sundry other tracts of land	889	18 18	17 38	18 94	54 50
Owens Elijah	pt Redburn & other tracts	138	3 22			3 22
Polite Levin G.	pt Hackly and Venture	150	5 74	7 64	8 03	21 41
Pully Robert	pt of Tarkill Ridge	60		1 46	1 88	3 04
Robertson William's hs	pt of Elgate lot & Jessamin	233		11 15	12 18	23 20
Rhoads Isaac's hs	pt of Long Delay	100	3 26	3 54	3 86	10 66
Taylor Horatio's hs	pt of End of Confusion	524	1 50			1 50
Timmons Thomas	pt of Montreal	294	12 85	5 36	5 90	24 11
Wilson William	Name not known	666	6 50	6 50	7 00	20 00
Daniel James F.	pt of Wilson's Trouble	338	6 58	15 74	17 36	39 68
Byrd Thomas (of Jesse)	pt of Wington	50	9 75	1 36	1 48	12 59
Lloyd James	Two lots in Tarripin Town		1 17			1 17
Kennery Joseph's hs	Name not known	50	5 37			5 37
	Weatherly's Venture and addition St. Giles'			7 78	10 68	18 46

Given under my hand this 8th day of October 1822.

WILLIAM S. HANDY,

Late Collector of Somerset County.

To the Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county.

WHEREUPON IT IS ORDERED

By the Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county, that the foregoing List and return be inserted at least once per week for & during four weeks in the *Federal Republican* and *Baltimore Telegraph*

New Fall Goods.

THOMAS & GROOM
Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening
A LARGE SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS,

Which added to those before received, renders their assortment very general and complete, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

Easton, August 24—J

FALL GOODS.

Groome & Lambdin
Have received an extensive supply of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF ALMOST EVERY KIND OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARD WARE, QUEENS-
WARE, GLASS AND
STONE WARE,

Which, with their former stock makes their assortment general and complete, and which they invite their customers and others to call and see, as they intend to offer them low for ready money.

Easton, Sept. 14—8w

FALL GOODS.

Clark & Green,
Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening, an elegant
and extensive assortment of fresh

Seasonable Goods,

Of the latest importations, which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash. They respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

Easton, Sept. 28—1f

FOR SALE,

On a long Credit to suit Purchasers,
That fine Row of BRICK BUILDINGS, situated on Washington street, in Easton, opposite the Court House, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Stevens, Edmondson and Jones.

These are known to be of the best situations in Easton for business, and in the most agreeable and healthy parts of the town for places of residence—These Buildings with their respective Lots and comfortable back Buildings are offered for Sale, together, or separately, upon the most accommodating terms.

The Houses and Lots are advantageous for investments of money, as they produce a good interest, and are always in demand—To men of business they will for ever be an object.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 17—4f

Public Sale.

Will be offered at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, a few miles from Easton, on Thursday the 24th inst. a number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils—Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention—To be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over five dollars, for a less sum the cash will be required.

GREENBURY CLASH.

October 5, 1822

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

8th day of October, A. D. 1822.

On application of Daniel Feddeeman Adm'r. of Philemon W. Hemaley, late of Talbot County, dec'd. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the Easton newspapers.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1822.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Philemon W. Hemaley, late of Talbot County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of April 1823, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of October, Anno Domini 1822.

DANIEL FEDDEEMAN, Adm'r. of Philemon W. Hemaley deceased.

October 12—9w

The Notes passed at the Sale of the Property of P. W. Hemaley, deceased, are now due, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can or will be given.

DANIEL FEDDEEMAN.

Notice.

Whereas, my wife Hannah Clow, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to inform all persons that I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NATHAN CLOW.

October 5—3w

PRINTING,

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

Bank of Somerset.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale on Friday the 8th day of November next, that well known and valuable estate, called

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

The advantages of which as a stand for a House of Public Entertainment are not surpassed by any on this peninsula.

There is attached to the Mineral Springs one hundred and twelve acres of land, about one third of which is in wood, the remainder cleared and capable of high improvement.

It is considered needless to give a particular description of the Buildings & improvements, as it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will view the same before the day of sale.

The terms of sale will be the payment of one third part of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance by equal instalments, in one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment thereof with interest—Upon the payment of the whole sum a good title will be given.

Any person wishing further information relative to the above property can obtain it on application to Mr. William Done, Princess Anne, or to the Subscriber

MATTHIAS DASHIELL.

October 12, 1822—3w

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell the following lands, (formerly the property of Catharine Bruff, deceased) on very low and accommodating terms, viz. one farm (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 300 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester County, and situated on the road leading from Ennalls' Ferry to Cord Town, and within about two miles of the waters of the Great Choptank. There is about 70 acres cleared, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c. the remainder is very heavily timbered, and may justly be called the first quality land. From the convenience to navigation it is believed that the timber and cord wood, which would come off that part of the land that might be cleared to make it a good farm would more than pay for the tract.

ALSO, one other tract (a part of the Indian purchase) containing 40 acres more or less, lying and being in Dorchester County, and situated on the road leading from Cambridge to Hicaburgh, and immediately in front of Henry H. Edmondson's dwelling—this is nearly all cleared, and well adapted to the growth of the country.

Likewise, that beautifully situated farm, Town Point, containing 185 acres more or less, lying and being in Cecil County, and situated on the Bohemia river—this land is thin but capable of improvement, and there is perhaps few farms more advantageously situated respecting the benefits arising from the water. For terms apply to the subscriber near Cambridge, Dorchester County, Md.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 13

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber intending to remove to the country at the close of the year, offers for sale his Lancasterian Establishment, consisting of Writing desks and forms; a complete set of lessons not half worn—Slates—books, &c. sufficient for a School of 80 Scholars.—The terms will be moderate, and possession given at any time between this and Christmas.

R. P. EMMONS.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to close their accounts at, or before the end of the year.

R. P. E.

Easton, Oct. 12—1f

To be Leased,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Or term of years, that large and commodious Brick House, at the corner of High and Poplar streets, Cambridge, at present occupied by Solomon Wilson, as a Tavern. This house has six rooms on the first floor (one of which is fifty feet long) and seven on the second, with excellent cellars and out houses, and from its central situation, is well suited for public business of any kind.

It will be rented as one establishment, or may be divided, to suit the profession or extent of business of a tenant.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, October 12

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The new BRICK STORE HOUSE second door on the East side of Washington Street, now in the occupation of Mr. William Cox.

ALSO,

The Carriage Makers Shop, At the corner of Washington & Cabinet sts. For terms apply to the Editor, or to the subscriber near Easton.

J. CALDWELL.

August 31—1f

Fruit Trees.

GRAFTED APPLE TREES

Of the most approved kinds, for Cider or House use, with divers kinds of other fruit trees, may be had on moderate terms, by an application to

JOSEPH TOWNSEND,

No. 18, Baltimore street, in the City of Baltimore.

From the ready conveyance per the Steam Boats, very little time need elapse between their being taken from the Nursery and delivery on many parts of the Eastern Shore, it is therefore requested that all orders for the above may be forwarded previous to the 20th of the ensuing month (October) when strict attention will be paid to the execution of them in due season.

September 21, 1822—5w

FOR SALE,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A Valuable Negro Man, nineteen years old, to serve for the term of sixteen years. He is a first rate Farming Hand, and is sold for no fault whatever. Apply to the Editor.

September 14th 1822



The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the COACH & HARNESS MAKING, in the town of Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, at the lower end of Washington street, (in the shop lately occupied by Henry Newcomb,) under the firm of

CAMPER & THOMPSON.

Where they intend carrying it on in all its various branches, and intend keeping the first rate workman, and a good stock of well seasoned timber and materials of every kind necessary for carrying on the business. As they are determined to pay the strictest attention to their business, they solicit a share of public patronage. All new work will be done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months—and repairs done in the best manner. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN CAMPER,

GEORGE F. THOMPSON

Sept. 14—1f



THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam-Boats, in the Patuxent River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—1f

Fountain Inn.

The Subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot County, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description. Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

10th August, 1822.

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE UNION TAVERN in Easton, at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, now occupied by Mr. Charles W. Nabb. This valuable stand for a Public House, requires only an active and agreeable man to occupy it, and make it the most profitable one on the Eastern Shore. For the accommodation of a permanent tenant, every necessary repair and improvement of the premises shall be immediately made; and it is probable that Mr. Nabb would give immediate possession if desired.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester County Court (sitting as a Court of Chancery) rendered on the 9th of July 1822, in a case wherein Henry R. Pratt is Plaintiff, and Charlotte Ann Pratt, Alais F. Pratt, Eleanor W. Pratt and Henry I. F. Pratt are defendants, the subscriber as trustee will, on Tuesday the 5th of November next at 11 o'clock in the morning, offer at public sale to the highest bidder on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said defendants, in and to a certain part or parts of two tracts of land called 'Goshen' and 'Mayfields' lying in Sinepuxent Neck in Worcester County, containing about 384 acres. These lands form the well-known farm on which Charles R. Henry lives. The dwelling house which is of brick, is two stories high large and spacious. The out buildings are sufficient for the farm and in a good state of repair.—The soil is good and the situation is not surpassed by any in the Neck.

The terms of sale will be as follows—The purchaser or purchasers to give a bond with good securities as the Trustee may approve, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money in two years from the day of sale, with interest from the said day; upon which payment the Subscriber as Trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey to the purchaser or purchasers all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the said lands.

EDWD PENDLETON, Trustee.

October 5—4w

Notice.

It being indispensably necessary, for the purposes of the intended Exhibition, that the funds of the Society be placed in their hands as early as possible—

It is Resolved, that every member of the Maryland Agricultural Society residing on this Shore, being in arrears, be, and he is hereby requested to forward or to pay to Mr. Joseph Haskins, the assistant Treasurer, at the Bank at Easton, by or before the 15th day of October next, the Amount of arrears respectively due by them.

By order of the Committee of Arrangement,
N. HAMMOND, Chairman.

Sept. 28

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni ex pona, at the suit of John Scott, use of William Slaughter, against William O. Vickers, will be sold on Tuesday the 5th day of November, on the Court House green, between 11 & 3 o'clock, the following property, a tract or part of a tract of land called Moorefields, with all the improvements thereon, seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON Shff.

October 12—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni ex pona issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against John Flamer, James & Robert Jones and Ellen Price, will be sold on Tuesday the 22d of October at the Court House, door in Easton, between 10 A M and 5 P M of the same day, 'The Mill, Mill Seat and Pond,' the lands and tenements of the said Ellen Price; seized and will be sold to satisfy the damages and costs due on the said venditioni ex pona.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

September 28—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni ex pona, and a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, against Wilson L. Palmer, at the suits of Henry Harden and William Y. Burke, will be sold on Tuesday 22d October, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Moorfields, also part of a tract of land called Moorfields Addition, and part of a tract of land called Dunn's Range, also one horse cart, and the crop of corn of the present year, now in the field; the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Wilson L. Palmer. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 28—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni ex pona, to me directed, against William Benny, at the suits of Elizabeth Sullivan and Benjamin Benny use John Arringdale, use James Nabb, will be sold on Tuesday 22d October, at the Court House door in Easton, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit: all the land which said William Benny now holds, consisting of part of 'Benny's Thicket' &c. containing 374 3/4 acres, with the improvements; also one carriage and harness, and six head of horses, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William Benny, seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sept. 28—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Ex pona issued out of Talbot County Court, and two writs of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against Rigby Hopkins, at the suits of Edward R. Gibson, Executor of Jacob Gibson, deceased, use of Thomas Morris for \$258 74. Nancy Elbert, use James Armstrong, Sarah Willson, State use of John W. Sherwood, State use of Mary Harrison, State use of Mary Horney, James Thomas use of Samuel Stevens, Jr. use Joshua Dixon, Edmondson & Atkinson, use James Armstrong & son, Jenkins & Stevens, Perry Spencer, use Peter Stevens \$700, Stephen Denny, State use Sarah A. Price and William Jenkins, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Easton for Cash, on Tuesday 22d October, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: That beautiful and productive Farm, situate on Miles River, about five miles from Easton, which said Hopkins purchased of the late Jacob Gibson, commonly called 'Newcomb Farm,' alias 'Robert & Margaret' and part of 'Partnership,' containing 275 1/2 acres, one other tract of land purchased by said Hopkins of James Harrison, being the farm on which said Harrison at present resides, also seventy acres of land, principally wood, situate near Tollingbroke creek, purchased of Caleb Brown; also the farm on which said Hopkins at present resides on Broad Creek, consisting of the following tracts and parts of tracts of land, to wit, 'Hay's Point,' part of 'St. Peter's Discovery,' part of Enlargement, containing 150 acres, with the improvements thereon; also 10 head of Horses, 20 head of Cattle, 20 head of Hogs, 20 head of Sheep.

Seized and will be sold to satisfy the damages and costs due on the above enumerated claims against said Rigby Hopkins.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

N. B. As the sale of the Farm on Miles river, will be too late to enable the purchaser to seed a full crop of wheat in due time, the present proprietor will proceed to put in the crop of wheat, in a complete and farmer-like manner, and the purchaser will pay, in addition to the price of the land, a fair and reasonable price for the seed wheat and putting it in the ground.

E. N. H.

September 21—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Ex pona, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed against Thomas Hambleton at the suits of Henry Hambleton and Alfred Hambleton respectively, will be sold on Tuesday 29th October, inst. at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the farm of said Thomas Hambleton situate in the Hay Side district, called 'Hambleton's Discovery,' containing 100 acres more or less, and all the estate right and title of said Thomas Hambleton legal or equitable, in possession reversion and remainder of, in and to the same tract or parcel of Land called 'Hambleton's Discovery.'

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 5—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, at the suit of Lambert Beardon, and a writ of Thomas B. Baker, against the Court of Appeals, against Richard Harrington, will be sold on Saturday 26th of October, inst. at 10 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit, 3 Lots in the Town of St. Michaels with the improvements thereon, one Lot on Church, 1 Cow, 1 Cart, 1 Mare and 1 Colt, 1 Bureau, 1 Sideboard, 6 Windsor Chairs, 1 Cupboard and contents, 1 Plough, 1 Looking Glass & 2 Dining Tables subject to prior executions. Taken and sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 5—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Ex pona and fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and Court of Appeals, against Mrs. Pamela Sherwood, Mrs. Margaret Paddison Moffit, use Thomas A. Morris, Jenkins & Cates, Clayland & Nabb use James Nabb and Nicholas Martin, Robert Neale use of Thomas P. Applegarth use of Ann Bell and James Willson, Jr. use of Thomas P. Applegarth use Ann Bell, will be sold on Saturday 9th November, at the Trappe, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: One Negro Boy Cato, about 25 years of age, one Negro Boy George, about 13 years of age, each to serve until 35 years of age, one Horse and Carriage, and 4 head of Cattle. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Ex pona issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed, at the suits of William Dickinson surviving partner, John Haynard and Gabriel Thomas, against Daniel Smith, will be sold on Saturday 9th November, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, viz. The House and Lot in the Trappe, of the said Smith, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of Venditioni and F. Fa's to me directed, at the suit of the following persons, William H. Tilghman, William Jenkins, John L. Kerr, William Miller, use of Hugh W. Evans and Edmondson & Atkinson, against Solomon Lowe and Charles Goldsborough as his security, will be sold on Tuesday the 5th of November, on the Court House green, between 11 and 5 o'clock, the following property, one negro boy Horace, one do, Oliver, two Horses, one Stage & Harness, one Wagon and Harness, the property of Solomon Lowe. Also the Farm of Charles Goldsborough, now occupied by William Parrott. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Jesse Mercer, use of Joseph Gilpin, against Betty Dickinson, Cyrus Newlin, and Betty, otherwise called Betty Newlin; issued out of Talbot County Court to me directed, will be sold on Tuesday 5th November, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit. All the right, title and interest of the said Betty Dickinson, Cyrus Newlin and Betty his wife, of, in and to the farm or plantation where said Cyrus Newlin now resides, being part of a tract of land, called 'Boston Cliffs,' situate on Choptank River, containing 320 acres; also part of 'Trot's Fortune,' containing 30 acres, one Negro Woman Nelly, and her child Charles. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni ex pona, at the suits of John L. Kerr, use of Joseph Parrott, use John L. Kerr, use Jacob Lockerman and John Goldsborough, & a writ of Fieri Facias at the suit of the state use David G. Morgan, against John Mulikin, will be sold on Saturday the 9th of November at the Trappe, between the hours of 3 & 5 P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit. The farm or plantation where said John Mulikin now resides, also a house and lot in the Trappe, 15 head of cattle, 1 yoke of oxen and cart, 4 head of horses, seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Oct. 12—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several Venditioni ex pona, at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Joseph Parrott, John E. Regden & Samuel G. Kurel & Pogue, John E. Regden & Samuel G. Kurel, against Benjamin Willmott, will be sold on Tuesday 5th of November, on the Court House green, between 10 and 5 o'clock, the following property, all the right, title and equity of redemption of said Willmott, of, in and to all and singular those several Lots on Washington street—and all the equitable right of said Willmott, in & to 1 1/4 acres of Land with all the improvements thereon, where the Blacksmith Shop now stands on Washington street, on the Post Road leading from Easton to Centreville. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."—
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1832.

NO. 255

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an-
num payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square in-
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni to me di-
rected, at the suit of John Scott, use of Wil-
liam Slaughter, against William O. Vickers,
will be sold on Tuesday the 11th day of Novem-
ber, on the court house green, between 7 &
10 o'clock, the following property, a tract or
part of a tract of land called Moorefields, with
all the improvements thereon, seized and taken
to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
October 12—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni ex-
ponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me
directed against William O. Vickers, at the
suit of Joseph Steingasser, use August
Hammer Administrator of Frederick Ham-
mer, will be sold on Monday 11th Novem-
ber at the Court house door in Easton, be-
tween the hours of 7 & 9 A. M. of the same
day the following property, to wit: a tract or
part of a tract of Land called 'Moorfield,'
seized and will be sold, to satisfy the above
claim. E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
October 19—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Ex-
ponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to
me directed against Thomas Hambleton at the
suits of Henry Hambleton and Alfred
Hambleton respectively, will be sold on Tues-
day 29th October, inst. at the Court House
door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A.
M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the farm of
said Thomas Hambleton situate in the Bay
Side District, called 'Hambleton's Discovery,'
containing 100 acres more or less, and all the
estate right and title of said Thomas Hamble-
ton legal or equitable, in possession reversion
and remainder of, in and to the same tract or
parcel of Land called 'Hambleton's Discovery.'

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
October 5—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me di-
rected, at the suit of Lambert Reardon, and a
venditioni exponas at the suit of Patrick Mc-
Neal use of Thomas B. Baker, from the Court
of Appeals, against Richard Harrington, will
be sold on Saturday 26th of October, inst. at a
St. Michaels, between the hours of 12 and 6
o'clock of the same day, the following prop-
erty, to wit: 3 Lots in the Town of St. Michaels
with the improvements thereon, one Lot op-
posite Nathan Harrington's gate near St. Mi-
chael's, 1 Cow, 1 Cart, 1 Mare and 1 Colt, 1
Bureau, 1 Sideboard, 6 Windsor Chairs, 1
Cupboard and contents, 1 Plough, 1 Looking
Glass & 2 Dining Tables subject to prior exe-
cutions. Taken and sold to satisfy the above
claims. E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
October 5—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Ex-
ponas and fieri facias, issued out of Talbot
county Court, and Court of Appeals, against Mrs.
Pamela Sherwood, Mrs. Margaret Paddison
& Miss Harriot Sherwood, at the suits of Haley
Moffitt, use Thomas A. Norris, Jenkins & Catts,
Clayland & Nabb use James Nabb and Nicholas
Martin, Robert Neale use of Thomas P. Ap-
plegarth use of Ann Bell and James Willson,
Jr. use of Thomas P. Applegarth use Ann
Bell, will be sold on Saturday 9th November,
at the Trappe, between the hours of 3 and 5
P. M. of the same day, the following property,
to wit: One Negro Boy Cato, about 25 years
of age, one Negro Boy George, about 13
years of age, each to serve until 35 years of
age, one Horse and Carriage, and 4 head of
Cattle. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the
above claims.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of Venditioni
Fi. Fa's to me directed, at the suit of the fol-
lowing persons, William H. Tighman, William
Jenkins, John L. Kerr, William Miller, use of
Hugh W. Evans and Edmondson & Atkinson,
against Solomon Lowe and Charles Goldsbor-
ough as his security, will be sold on Tuesday
the 5th of November, on the Court House
green, between 11 and 5 o'clock, the fol-
lowing property, one negro boy Horace, one do,
Oliver, two Horses, one Stage & Harness, one
Wagon and Harness, the property of Solomon
Lowe. Also the Farm of Charles Goldsbor-
ough, now occupied by William Parrott.
Seized and taken to satisfy the above named
claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas
issued out of Talbot county Court to me di-
rected against James McDaniel, at the suit of
John Goldsborough, will be sold on Tuesday
5th November, at the Court House door in
Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5
P. M. of the same day, the following property,
to wit: the farm or plantation of the said Mc-
Daniel where he now resides, called Fish-
man's Lot and York Reurveyed, containing
247 1/2 acres, one Horse and Gig. Seized
and will be sold to satisfy said claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
October 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, at the
suit of Jesse Mercer, use of Joseph Gilpin, a-
gainst Betty Dickinson, Cyrus Newlin, and
Betty, otherwise called Betty Newlin, issued
out of Talbot county Court to me directed,
will be sold on Tuesday 5th November, at the
Court House door in Easton, between the
hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of the same day,
the following property, to wit: All the right, ti-
tle and interest of the said Betty Dickinson,
Cyrus Newlin and Betty his wife, of, in and
to the farm or plantation where said Cyrus
Newlin now resides, being part of a tract of
land, called 'Boston Cliffs,' situate on Chop-
tank River, containing 320 acres, also part of
'Troth's Fortune,' containing 30 acres, one
Negro Woman Nelly, and her child Charles;
Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni ex-
ponas, at the suits of John L. Kerr, use of Jo-
seph Parrott, use John L. Kerr, use Jacob
Lockerman and John Goldsborough, & a writ
of Fieri Facias at the suit of the state use Da-
vid G. Morgan, against John Mullikin, will be
sold on Saturday the 9th of November at the
Trappe, between the hours of 3 & 5 P. M. of
the same day, the following property, to wit:
The farm or plantation where said John Mul-
likin now resides, also a house and lot in the
Trappe, 15 head of cattle, 1 yoke of oxen and
cart, 4 head of horses, seized and will be sold
to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several Venditionies to me di-
rected, at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of
Kurle & Pogue, John E. Regden & Samuel G.
Jones, against Benjamin Wilmott, will be sold
on Tuesday 5th of November, on the court
house green, between 10 and 5 o'clock, the
following property, all the right, title, inter-
est and equity of redemption of said Wilmott,
of, in and to all and singular those several
Lots on Washington street—and all the equi-
table right of said Wilmott, in & to 1 1/4 acres
of Land with all the improvements thereon,
where the Blacksmith Shop now stands on
Washington street, on the Post Road leading
from Easton to Centerville. Seized and taken
to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
Oct. 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued
out of Talbot county Court to me directed, at
the suit of John Tighman, use of James Bay-
nard, against William Harrison (of Joseph) &
Thomas Harrison, will be sold at public sale
for cash, at the Court house door in Easton,
on Monday the 11th of November next, be-
tween the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock of the
forenoon of said day, all the right, title,
interest and claim of them the said William &
Thomas Harrison, of, in and to the farm on
which the said William Harrison at present
resides, situate on Harris' creek, in Bayside
district—which said farm was heretofore pur-
chased by the aforesaid William and Thomas
Harrison of John Tighman.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
Oct. 19—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Ex-
ponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me
directed, at the suits of William Dickinson
surviving partner, John Baynard and Gabriel
Thomas, against Daniel Smith, will be sold on
Saturday 9th November, at the Court House
door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A.
M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the following
property, viz. The House and Lot in the
Trappe, of the said Smith's, seized and will
be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
Oct. 12—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni ex-
ponas and fieri facias, issued out of Talbot
county Court to me directed, against Alexan-
der Hensley at the suits of James Barroll, use
James Goldsborough and Mary his wife, R. T.
Earle, Executor of Eleanor Tighman and Wm.
Hindman, Jr. will be sold on Monday the
11th November, at the Court house door in
Easton, between the hours of 7 and 1 A. M.
the following property, to wit, the farm of
said Hensley, lately owned by Dr. Hindman
containing 517 acres. Also, the following
negroes, viz. Asbury, Tilly, Tom, Joseph,
Bob, Sol, Ennalls, Charles, Tom, Jim, Maria,
Matt, Dick, Beisey, Peggy, Mary and Nancy.
Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above
claims. E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
October 19—ts

Notice.

It being indispensably necessary, for the
purposes of the intended Exhibition, that the
funds of the Society be placed in their hands
as early as possible—

It is Resolved, that every member of the
Maryland Agricultural Society residing on this
Shore, being in arrears, be, and he is hereby
requested to forward or to pay to Mr. Joseph
Haskins, the Assistant Treasurer, at the Bank
at Easton, by or before the 15th day of October
next, the Amount of arrears respectively due
by them.

By order of the Committee of Arrangement,
N. HAMMOND, Chairman.
Sept. 28

MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR,
NO. 3.

For the exhibition and sale of all kinds of Live
Stock, Agricultural Implements, and Domestic
Manufactures.

To be held at Easton, on the Eastern Shore
of Maryland, on Thursday the 7th, and Friday

the 8th days of November next, to commence
at 10 o'clock in the morning of each day.

The committee appointed on behalf of the
'Maryland Agricultural Society,' to make ar-
rangements for a Cattle Show and Fair, for
the Exhibition and sale of Live Stock, Agri-
cultural implements and Domestic Manufac-
tures, have resolved that the said Show and
Fair be held at the place and time above men-
tioned, and that the following premiums be
offered and awarded to the owners of the best
kinds, that is to say—

HORSES.

For the best Stallion \$20
the second best 15
the third best 10
For the best Mare 15
the second best 10
the third best 5

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best Jack 15
the best Mule 10
the second best 5

CATTLE.

For the best Bull, over two years old \$20
the best Bull, under two years old, 15
the second best Bull, under 2 years old 10
the third best do. 5
For the best milch Cow, 15
the second best, 10
the third best, 5
For the best Heifer, under 2 years old 10
the second best do. 5
the best yoke of working Oxen 15
the second best do. 10
the best stall-fed Beef 10
the best grass-fed do. 10

SWINE.

For the best Boar \$8
the second best 6
the third best 4
the best Sow 8
the second best 6
the third best 4

SHEEP.

For the best Ram \$8
the second best 6
the third best 4
For the two best Wethers, over 2 years old 5
the two second best do 3
For the two best Wethers, under 2 years old 5
the two second best do do 3

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Plough \$5
For the best Harrow for the Cultivation of
Indian Corn 5
For the best machine, or model of a ma-
chine for preparing unwretted
Flax for the wheel 20
For the best machine, or model of a ma-
chine for threshing out wheat and
other small grain; the cost of
which shall not exceed 100 dollars

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Kersey, not less than
10 yards \$5
the best piece of Flannel, not less than
10 yards 5
the best piece of Cassinet, not less than
10 yards 5
the best piece of Carpeting, not less
than 20 yards 5
the best hearth Rug 3
the best Counterpane 3
the best piece of Sheetting, not less
than 12 yards 3
the best piece of Table Linen, not less
than 10 yards 3
the best piece of Towelling, not less
than 10 yards 3
the best pair of knit woollen Stock-
ings 1
the best pair of knit Cotton Stock-
ings 1
the best pair of knit Thread Stock-
ings 1
Each of a size for men or women.
the best sample of Butter not less
than five pounds, a butter knife with a
silver blade, of the value of 5
A statement of the manner of preparing the
cream and butter will be desirable.

The above premiums will be awarded only
for animals bred within the state of Maryland,
or within the District of Columbia. But male
animals of the several kinds above specified
may be entitled to premiums, though bred out
of the state & District, provided the owner of
such male animal shall secure his continuance
in the state of Maryland, to be bred from, for
one year from the granting of the premium.

It is to be understood that whenever a pre-
mium for any specimen for agricultural imple-
ment, piece of machinery, or article of domestic
manufacture, may be claimed merely from the
want of competition, or where the thing present-
ed for premium shall be considered as possess-
ing no merit worthy of encouragement, the
judges shall have a right, at their discretion,
to withhold such premium. But this regula-
tion shall not extend to live stock, as the best
offered will gain the premium, without any
exception.

In no case will any premium be given for Live
Stock unless the owner shall have notified Mr.
Samuel T. Kennard, of Easton, of his intention
to offer for the same, and shall have entered
the particular animal with him ten days previ-
ous to the exhibition, stating himself to be the
owner of such animal, and the manner of
feeding and rearing it, together with its pedi-
gree, disposition and other qualities, as far as
practicable.

Persons having fine animals, though not
intended to be offered for premiums, will
gratify the Society by exhibiting them in their
field. And for the purpose of preparing pro-
per arrangements and stalls for the accommoda-
tion of all stock offered for premiums or
for show, it is requested that all persons in-
tending to offer stock for show only, as well
as those offering them for premium, should
give notice to Mr. Kennard of such intention,
at least ten days prior to the exhibition.

All premiums awarded by the Committee, of
the sum of ten dollars and upwards, shall be
distributed in articles of Plate; and premiums
below the sum of ten dollars shall be distribu-
ted in money or medals; and the Committee,
to whom the charge of these regulations shall
be entrusted, shall determine the nature & de-
vices of the plate & medals so to be distributed.
Sales of the Stock and articles exhibited,
will take place on the second day either at
public or at private auction.

By order of the committee,
N. HAMMOND, Chairman.
SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Secretary.
Easton, Aug. 13, 1832.

THE JEWS.

From the New York Commercial Adv.

We hastily mentioned some days ago
that Mr. Noah had received an appoint-
ment from his European brethren. To
prevent a construction being placed on it
which facts will not warrant, we took occa-
sion to make inquiry of him relative to the
report, and learn that it was a diploma
from Berlin, constituting him extraordinary
member and correspondent for the United
States, of the society for the advancement
of science and knowledge among the Jews
—which diploma was accompanied by a
letter highly complimentary to this country.
It seems (as we are informed,) that the pro-
ject originally started by Mr. Noah of bring-
ing a colony of Jews to this country to set-
tle in Grand Island or in some other part
of the Union has created a profound inter-
est among this ancient and persecuted
people. The conclusion of the continental
war has brought back to their coffers an
immense sum in cash with which the armie-
of Europe were supplied, and the same is
now lying useless, or producing a very
trifling interest. The agency which they
exercised in those wars—the importance
and political weight of their great bankers
—the flourishing situation of their manu-
factures—the wealth of the agricultur-
ists—are singularly contrasted with the
national oppression under which they live;
and as this people advance in the higher
departments of knowledge, they cannot but
turn their attention to this happy land,
where perfect freedom awaits them.

The wealth and enterprise of the Jews
would be a great auxiliary to the com-
mercial and manufacturing, if not agricultural,
interests of the United States. A new
generation, born in more enlightened times,
and having the benefit of education, would
be free from those errors generally imputed
to the Jews, and participating in the bless-
ings of liberty, would have every inducement
to become valuable members of
society. That toleration and mildness
upon which the Christian religion is found-
ed, will extend its influence to the neglect-
ed children of Israel, who, in the United
States, can find a home undisturbed—land
which they dare call their own—laws which
they will assist in making—magistrates of
which they may be of the number—protec-
tion, freedom, and as they comport them-
selves respect and consideration. We
shall not be surprised if the views which
shall be spread before them should lead to
a valuable emigration of these people; and
when they perceive one of their brethren
honoured with the highest executive office
of the metropolis of the Union, and exer-
cising a jurisdiction over Christians with
Christian justice, they will be satisfied of
the practical utility of those institutions
which proclaim equal freedom and privi-
leges to all.

We have obtained a copy of the letter
addressed to Mr. Noah and herewith sub-
join it.

BERLIN, June 1, 1832.

Most Honorable Sir—Amidst the gen-
eral distress and public calamity under
which a great part of the European Jews
labored some years ago, and still are seen
to labor, it was indeed no small consolation
to every one to whom the fate of our bre-
thren would appear interesting, to hear
the noble voice of a most excellent partaker
of our faith, animating the abject spirits of
the members of an oppressed nation, by
summoning them from an ungrateful and
unjust country, to that part of the globe
which they style the new; but would yet
with greater reason, name the better one.
It was you, honorable sir, that afforded us
that sublime comfort. Since that period,
the more enlightened and respectable por-
tion of the European Jews, are looking
with eager anxiety to the United States of
North America; happy to exchange the
miseries of their native soil for public free-
dom, which is there granted to every reli-
gion; and likewise, for that general happi-
ness, which not the adherents of a privi-
leged faith alone, but every citizen is allow-
ed to share.

The society, who dare thus address you,
united for the purpose of advancing science
and knowledge amongst the members of
our ancient and holy religion, penetrated
in the deepest feelings of gratitude for the
pleasing prospect, which you have opened
to our unhappy brethren, would have deem-
ed itself failing in a most urgent duty, did
we not acknowledge the full extent of your
meritorious undertaking, by naming you
Extraordinary Member and Correspon-
dent General of the United States of North
America. In conformity to which ap-
pointment, you will receive herewith en-
closed, the patent of this nomination, with
two accounts of the present state of our
Society, which will perhaps afford a better
idea of our views and progress, than this
short letter.

You would, most honorable sir, infinitely
oblige us, if you would transmit every par-
ticular information relating to the state of
the Jews in America—their progress in
business and knowledge, and the rights
allowed them in general, and by each state.
But you would still more oblige us by pro-
posing such a number of persons who may
be able to be members of our society, and
who under your Presidentship establishing
a distinct society, would form a perpetual

correspondence with us about the means
of promoting the emigration of European
Jews to the United States, and how such
emigration may be connected with the
welfare of those who may feel disposed to
leave a country where they have nothing
to look for but endless slavery and oppres-
sion.

E. GANS, Dr. of Common Law, President.
ZUNTZ, Dr. Philos. Vice President.
M. MASER, Vice Secretary.
LEO WOLF, M. D. Hamburg, Corr'g member
To MORDECAI MANUEL NOAH, Esq.
New York.

Boston, Oct. 14.

THRESHING MACHINE.

Among the most remarkable inventions
exhibited at Brighton, last week, was a
threshing machine by Mr. Joseph Pope,
formerly of Boston. We do not profess
much judgment in this department; but
this machine impressed us with the belief
of its singular adaptation to the purpose for
which it was designed. It can be easily
carried about by two men, and carted from
place to place. It is extremely simple in
the construction, cannot easily be put out
of order, and any injury it may receive can
be repaired without difficulty. With this
implement we are assured one man and a
boy, or two men, can thresh 50 bushels of
wheat in 12 hours. This assertion we
have no reason to doubt, and we think the
invention admirably calculated for our small
farms—and when constructed upon a larger
scale, nothing could be better for the
extensive wheat growers in Maryland and
Virginia. [Eve. Gaz.

A substitute for ringing Swine.

Mr. Tubb, an English breeder of stock,
has recommended a mode of dealing with
these mischievous animals, which it is said
may supercede the necessity of putting
rings into their noses. It consists simply
in shaving off with a razor or sharp knife,
the gristle on the top of the noses of young
pigs. The place soon heals over, and the
pigs are thus rendered incapable of root-
ing.—American Farmer.

THE FARM OF FARMS.

A Mr. — at the late Fair and Cat-
tle Show, in Brooklyn, Con. spoke of the
richness and fertility of his farm in the
following terms, viz: 'That America was
the garden of America; Brooklyn the
garden of Connecticut; and his FARM the
garden of Brooklyn.—What a chance for
pumpkins!!!

SINGULAR LONGEVITY.

'Henry Brown, now living in Pennsylva-
nia, was born in January, 1688. His
father was a negro; his mother an Indian.
He was a slave 70 years, and has been a
freeman 58 years. He was a soldier at
Ohio, in Braddock's defeat, in 1755, then
aged 59 years. He is now in his 125th
year; has long, straight, black hair; walks
about, and enjoys tolerably good health.
He never married, & begins to think it too
late. He wants to die, but is afraid he
never shall.'

SKINNING NOT SHAVING.

The Democratic Press informs us that
the ingenuity of our western fellow citizens
has got up a new species of counterfeiting.
A bank at Indiana, it is said, was estab-
lished that issued *Skins* instead of *Notes*.
A Raccoon skin passed for \$1—an Opos-
sum 50 cents—Minks 25—Rabbit 12—
Squirrel a cent. At length the counter-
feiters got to work; they fixed Raccoon
tails to Opossum skins and passed them for
\$1, while the 'Coon' skins, without the
tails maintained their value, until the fraud
was detected. Usury in this currency was
called 'skinning' instead of 'shaving.'

GREAT BUSINESS.

The Detroit Gazette of the 20th ult.
contains a custom house advertisement,
signed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court
of the territory of Michigan, sitting as a
circuit and district court of the United
States of America, announcing that the
Attorney of said United States, for the
aforesaid territory, has filed a libel against
three turkeys and a basket of salad, seized
and detained as forfeited to the United
States for having been imported contrary
to law. On this instance of signal intrep-
idity and fidelity on the part of the officers
of government, the Gazette remarks as fol-
lows:

The United States have heretofore given
many examples of fearless courage in at-
tacking their enemies; & in the above men-
tioned case their daring demeanour is farther
and strikingly illustrated. While Alexan-
der of Russia, the most potent monarch on
earth, apparently trembles at the expected
consequences of giving a blow to one Tur-
key, the United States fearlessly attacks
three, notwithstanding they were covered
and defended by a basket of salad.

But, seriously, for the sake of decency
as well as economy, we think there ought to
be an alteration of the revenue laws of the
United States, as far as they regard the
lake and river frontiers. A majority of the
cases noticed in the advertisement to which
we have alluded, will not, perhaps, pay the
expense of trial and sale.

[N. Y. Statesman.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday.

CONFIRMATION OF THE SPLEN- DID GREEK VICTORY.

Although we never doubted for a single moment, that the accounts, which some time ago reached this country, of the glorious triumph of the Greek patriots over their barbarian oppressors, would be substantially confirmed, we have found it necessary, from time to time, to expose the vile attempts of that corrupt press in Europe, which never fails to disguise the truth, when the cause of liberty is concerned, and to laud the atrocious deeds of the most abominable despotism in the world, provided it gluts its thirst for blood, under the banners of 'Legitimacy.' The instance which we gave yesterday of this policy, pursued by the ministerial press of Paris and Vienna, is only one among a thousand which could be offered, and which ought to have the effect of putting us at all times on our guard as to the intelligence conveyed through these channels.

It appears that the ship Howard, which reached this port the day before yesterday, from Havre, brought French papers of a later date than those we gave in the Commercial of Thursday and Friday, and containing a clear and most satisfactory confirmation not only of the great battle fought at the famous pass of Thermopylae, in which the Turks were routed with tremendous slaughter, but of the subsequent disasters of the invaders, until their final expulsion from the soil of liberty. From these details it would seem, that the official document we published yesterday, related to the second battle, in which 3000 Turks were killed, and that we are yet without the government bulletin, containing the details of the splendid victory which we hope may seal the emancipation of Greece, and place the victors forever beyond the control of Ottoman tyranny. The following translations from the Paris Constitutional of the 14th September, furnish the particulars of this highly gratifying intelligence.

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

'The Austrian Observer gave us yesterday, on the affairs of Greece, details as distressing as erroneous. It is only necessary to examine dates to be comforted. In general, the Austrian Journal is to be read with much distrust. We do not say that it is not acquainted with facts, but it warps them to suit its views. In these recent transactions, the Austrian Observer, finding nothing that it likes in the late news, recurs to the past and gives us intelligence from the 4th to the 22d of July, while, at the same time, it must have received fresher tidings, though indeed of a nature which it relishes less. We shall therefore, abstain from copying, minute details become now useless, and instead of confused and vague narratives, we shall offer a circumstantial statement of the affair of Thermopylae, which it has been attempted to deny, and add a detail of the last events in the Peloponnese, more recent than those related by the Austrian Observer.'

'Corfu, Aug. 11.—We have just received certain news of the general defeat of the Turks. It took place at Thermopylae. It was the greatest battle which the Greeks have gained since their insurrection. Chouschid Pacha, with an army of 40,000 men composed of the combined forces of Thessaly and Macedonia, and all the reinforcements from the Banks of the Danube, attacked the straits on 20th July. The columns of the Turks which got entangled in the defile, surrendered after great carnage, and the rest of the Turkish army took to flight.—Pursued in his retreat, Chouschid Pacha took the route of Pharsalia; but in this direction he found the defile of Trachia, about four leagues long, where he lost three fourths of the remains of his army. From the village of Zoli to Thaumacus, the road remained blocked up with dead bodies. (These statements are accompanied by particulars of the battles.)

'The Souliots, after their two victories against Omar Pacha, continued their sallies from the heights of Kiappa upon the Albanese, commanded by that Pacha, whose army, which, at the beginning of June, amounted to 24,000 men, is now reduced to 7,000.'

'Zante, Aug. 12.—As soon as the Greek government was informed that a Turkish army had penetrated into Peloponnese, and the Ottoman fleet had the same destination, it issued a proclamation calling all the inhabitants to arms.

In consequence of this Proclamation, seven or eight thousand volunteer militia joined the troops of Patras. Four thousand Maniots, in obedience to the orders of their chief Mavromichale, arrived at Calamata. The other Peloponneseans every where flew to arms, so that generals Colocotroni and Mavromichale were enabled to march at the head of 16,000 men towards Argos. It was in the plains that they met the enemy, whom they defeated. The wreck of the Turkish army retreated on the side of Corinth, where a corps of about 6000 men, consisting of Turks, of Patras and Lepanto, had just arrived. The victorious Greek army marched against these new enemies. This second battle was fought on the 6th and 7th Aug. (15 days after the dates of the Austrian Observer) and took place on the plains of St. George, between Artois and Corinth. Three thousand Turks perished. No account of the wounded and prisoners has yet been received; but about 2000 horses 120 camels, and all the Turkish baggage and ammunition, fell into the hands of the Greeks; and the defeated enemy moved towards Corinth, whither they were followed with vigor, by Colocotroni.'

Hydra, July 31.—A Turkish division of about 12,000 men, had lately penetrated by Livadia into Peloponnese, where it is now harassed by the inhabitants. This is the same division, whose almost total destruction we announced in our number of the 7th Sept.—Constitutionnel.

The Corfu advices mention also that defeat of the Turkish division, which is described under the Zante head.

It is stated under the head of Constantinople, (11th August,) to be beyond all doubt, that the government of the United States of America, had formed connections (liasons) with the Senate of Greece, and that the British Ambassador, Lord Strangford, jealous of those liasons, had sent agents to Tine, Syry, and Milo, to persuade the inhabitants to prefer the protection of England to that of America. To this information, the editor of the Paris Journal des Debats, of the 12th Sept. attaches the following sapient note of his own.

'We cannot guarantee the exactitude of this assertion; we believe that the United States has treated with the Porte, at least for commercial interests. But it is quite in conformity with the policy of the U. States to obtain, in the Mediterranean, a safe asylum for their Merchant vessels, and perhaps even a military port. They have in vain made the most advantageous offers to acquire either Syracuse or the Isle of Elba; they have endeavored to form an establishment in the Gulf of Bomba, which they abandoned on account of its unhealthy air. The United States could easily save Greece by a naval armament somewhat considerable (un peu considerable).'

NEW YORK, Oct. 18. FROM HAVANA.

The master of the Richard informs us, that the United States sloop of war Peacock had captured five piratical vessels in the West Indies, three of which he had burnt, sent one to Havana, and the other had been ordered to some other place. There were several other pirates in company, but they made their escape.

In the captured vessels were taken twenty-five prisoners.

Capt. Arzeno, of the Neptune, who left Havana on the 7th inst. communicates the following:—A piratical schooner mounting nine guns on a pivot, arrived there on the 6th, prize to the United States ship Peacock, having been captured on the north side of Cuba. The schooner at the time of her being fallen in with by the Peacock, was engaged with a British King's schooner from Nassau—and would have captured her if the Peacock had not come up in time. All but four of the pirate's crew made their escape to the shore. The Peacock had taken another privateer schooner and sent her to Pensacola. The pirates were still cruising in great numbers. A French ship arrived 3 or 4 days before Capt. Arzeno sailed, which had been robbed by them. Left no United States vessels at Havana. The United States cutter Amelia was cruising off Havana.

N. Y. Gaz.

ANNAPOLIS, October 17. SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

First day.—The Jockey Club Purse of 300 dollars was run for on Tuesday over the course near this city, and won by Mr. Wootton's colt.

Four miles—Heats as follows:

Mr. Wootton's b. c.	1
Maj. Jones's s. m. Forest Maid	2
Mr. Elliott's b. h. Escape	3

Second day—Colts Purse. Only two colts started—Mr. Wootton's Primrose, and Mr. Nab's. Mr. Nab's colt fell lame the first heat and was drawn, Primrose of course took the purse.

Third Day.—Three mile heats.—In addition to the above, we learn that Mr. Elliott's horse Escape won the second and third heats, beating Mr. Parker's horse General Jackson and Major Jones's horse Richmond.

[Gazette.]

THE NEW YORK RACES.

The first day's purse of one thousand dollars was on Tuesday last easily taken by Eclipse. Four horses were entered for the prize, viz: Mr. Van Ranst's Eclipse; Mr. Badger's horse, Sir Walter; Mr. Sleeper's filly, Duchess of Marlborough; and Mr. Jackson's mare, Slow and Easy. The first heat of four miles, was run in 7 minutes 59 seconds—being five seconds longer than was occupied by Eclipse and Sir Walter in May last. Eclipse came in ahead every time the first heat; but all the horses ran well, and neither were distanced.—Lady Marlborough came in, next to Eclipse. The first and second rounds of the second heat were beautiful running between Eclipse and Sir Walter—the two others having been withdrawn. Sir Walter the second time came in half his length ahead of Eclipse; but the latter soon shot ahead; Sir Walter flagged, and when about two thirds of the way round stopped short. It is in truth no contest between Eclipse and any horse that has yet met him upon the turf. The horses were all fine elegantly formed animals, but Mr. Jackson's mare we think the handsomest creature we ever saw. She eclipsed all others in beauty, as much as Eclipse did in speed.

The second day's purse of 600 dollars was taken by Mr. Sleeper's mare Lady Lightfoot, without competition—no horse being entered against her.

On Thursday, was the third and last day of the races. Six horses started for the purse (300 dollars) which was won by Mr. Jackson's mare Slow and Easy, beating the horses Whip, Defiance, Bond's Eclipse, Sambo and Duchess of Marlborough.

A CHALLENGE FROM VIRGINIA TO NEW YORK. BRUNSWICK, (Va.) Oct. 1.

To the owner of the Horse Eclipse.

SIR—I did have a great desire to attend the Long Island Races this Fall, and in all probability should have done so, if the owner of the golden Sir William had not given notice, that he should run him at Lawrenceville four mile heats, and that he wished every race horse in the nation could meet him. I met him with Sir Charles, and they run single handed; and sir, I have to inform you, that this Golden horse that commanded the wind to stand still, and all creation to bend before him last winter in South Carolina, has now taken a western direction, to seek his level with the depreciated currency of that part of the country.—And as I have been told that Eclipse is a fine race horse, and would be benefitted by Southern fame, I have thought proper to offer you the only opportunity in my power for him to realize the character necessary for a fine Stud; now you have it in your power to try his superiority, for if he can beat Sir Charles, he may stop his running career, as he stands victor in the Southern States. I will run Sir Charles, against the American Eclipse over the Washington course, four mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the course the 15th or 20th of November next, for Five or Ten Thousand Dollars, provided I have due notice of the same by the 15th or 20th of October next. Now sir, you have it amply in your power to test Eclipse as a race horse, and I think the world will not say the proposition is illiberal, as Charles has already run two races, and in all probability will run two more in the season, admit you accede to the proposition, as the New Market races will commence the 8th of next month, and then I propose to meet you on the half way ground.

I am respectfully,
JAMES J. HARRISON.

REPLY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1822.

To James J. Harrison, Esq.
SIR—In the New York Evening Post of Saturday last I perceive a sporting challenge given by you to me as the owner of the horse American Eclipse, to run Sir Charles against my horse the four mile heats over the Washington Course, on the fifteenth or twentieth of November next, for five or ten thousand dollars, to run agreeably to the rules of that course. My engagements in attending the Long Island races have prevented me from giving an earlier answer to your communication;—indeed, the confident terms of the challenge seemed to require due deliberation on my part before I had determined that my horse should come in contact with the 'victor of the southern states.' I have duly deliberated, and now agree to meet you on the terms you have proposed; and as in naming two sums you leave the choice with me for which to run, I choose the greatest, that the object of contest may correspond with the fame of the horses. Enclosed I send you an agreement signed by me, containing the terms of your challenge, which you will also sign, and forward to the Cashier of the Branch Bank at Washington, to be kept by him. Upon receiving notice of this having been done, I will meet you at Washington on the first day of November next, for the purpose of depositing the money.

Respectfully yours,
C. W. VAN RANST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

Agreeably to a notice which had been for some days previously published, a Town Meeting was held in one of Sig. Carusi's Assembly rooms, (which, by the way, we are glad to find so spacious and so far advanced towards completion.) The Mayor was called to the chair, and J. N. Moulder was appointed Secretary. The object of this Meeting was then disclosed by Dr. Thornton to be, to commence a contribution of money, to aid the Greeks in their struggle for liberty. After some brief discussion, the Meeting was adjourned to Wednesday next, when, it is presumed, the question on this proposition will be finally decided. It we might judge from circumstances, there was, on the part of the majority of the Meeting, no want of sympathy for the sufferings of the Greeks, but some doubt of the utility of the proposed contribution, and even of its expediency, when compared with objects nearer home, demanding all that charity has to bestow of the superfluities of life, or of the redundancy of wealth. The address of Dr. Thornton was heard with attention and respect, creditable to the Meeting. We do not know whether a production of this sort is a proper subject for comment—but we shall be excused for saying that we do not concur in all the views expressed by our fellow citizen on this occasion, nor in the main purpose of his address; and yet we do believe, if there ever was a holy cause, it is that of the Greeks.

THE CAPITOL.

It gives us pleasure to see the steady progress which is made in the building of the Capitol of the United States, now nearer to its completion than, at one time, we had ever expected to see it. The stone work with forms the base, or lower part, of the dome is a much heavier work than we had supposed it would be, and the brick work is of great extent, forming an imposing mass of building. Already enough is done to ensure that the inner central dome at least, (there being two, an interior one and an exterior one, the one being as it were, the ceiling, the other the roof) will be completed before the close of the present season. Enough is seen also to satisfy us that the building, when perfected, will equal the most sanguine expectations which have been entertained of it. Af-

ter the dome is finished, the only great part of the design which will remain to be completed, will be the grand portico, which is to form the front of the centre building.

No. 20.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

"I would nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice."

In this same year so fruitful in great events, on the 22d day of June, only four days after the declaration of war, the Federal Republican office in Baltimore was demolished by a mob, and the types scattered through the streets. About the same time, similar attempts were made by the same distinguished power, to destroy the Federal Presses in New York, Savannah, and probably other towns on the continent. But they were preserved by the timely and efficient interference of the civil authority. Some future historian will indignantly inquire; why slept the guardians of the public weal in the one city, when the madness of the multitude was promptly arrested in another much more populous? And when he has consulted the authority of facts he will pronounce upon their conduct, that it was marked with guilt and depravity.

Had those monsters been content with this wanton destruction of property, posterity might have forgotten and forgiven the crime. But the blood of their victims alone could satisfy their Cannibal appetites. The Federal Republican being exiled from Baltimore, was established by the editors in Georgetown, & the first paper was issued on the 27th day of July. A plan had been laid by Alexander C. Hanson one of the editors, and a party of the most respectable Federalists of Maryland, to take possession of a house in Baltimore, and prepare themselves for resisting the attack of the Mob, from which they determined to issue the paper that had been prescribed by the Mobocracy. Accordingly on the 27th of July a determined band of Heroes, consisting of twenty three, occupied a house in Charles street, and caused the first paper that had been printed in Georgetown to be circulated through the City. It contained some severe animadversions upon the police for their remissness and apathy in suffering the office to be destroyed, and proclaimed their resolution to defend the freedom of the press against the 'many-headed monster.' As might have been expected, the house was assailed by a vast assemblage of the populace, who broke the windows and attempted to force the door. The party in the house fired upon those without; killed two men and wounded several others. A field piece was then planted over against the house, but before it was fired the party within surrendered to the civil authority, on condition that their persons should be safe, and were confined in the public goal.

On the night of the 28th of July a scene occurred, which has affixed a stain upon the name of Baltimore, that time can never erase. The mob were admitted by one who held the key of the outer door; they then forced the doors of the inner apartments, beat & mangled in a most horrible manner, eleven of those confined, and killed General Lingan a hero of the revolution.

When the causes of this deplorable event came to be investigated, it caused a strong and abiding suspicion, amounting almost to a moral certainty, that the blood which was then shed remains upon the heads of certain military officers, and men in power, who basely neglected to keep that peace which their country had committed to their care. It is much to be lamented that those inhuman murderers should have found so many apologists in Maryland amongst all classes of society. Even many who are now elevated high on the roll of political renown—men who have been lifted from the very dregs of society by the effervescence of party spirit—have been heard to exclaim with pious fervour, 'they met with what they deserved, I wish they had all been slain.' Nor has modern Democracy evinced much purity of principle, by the late elevation of a certain General of mob memory to one of the most dignified offices in its gift.

It has been contended by many, that the publications which appeared in the Federal Republican on the days above noticed, were the true causes of the riots in Baltimore. But they can be evidently traced to a different source. For it is a well known fact, that the certainty of such an event was made the subject of familiar and fashionable conversation at Washington, even before the war. It was likewise loudly proclaimed in every State by the members of the war party, that every mouth must be hushed, and that all opposition to their wise and infallible measures must immediately cease. This was a doctrine that was new and strange to freemen, which they boldly determined to resist; and hence the name of Lingan will descend to the latest posterity, as the champion and martyr of liberty.

As time rolled on, and the war progressed, the American armies raised many monuments to their fame in the grateful hearts of their countrymen. The veterans who had driven the armies of Napoleon from Spain, who had been accustomed to conquer under the great Wellington, were seen to fly from the instruments of death wielded by the hands of freemen. The battles of New Orleans, of Chippewa, of Queenstown and Bridgewater, although the numbers engaged were few, will be long remembered and often narrated with pride and exultation—will gladden the hearts of unborn millions, and cause them to glory in the name of American.

But nothing transpired during this period which was more pleasing and agreeable to one party, and more mortifying and humiliating to the other, because so unexpected by both, than our naval victories. The

capture of two squadrons, and several of the best and largest frigates and sloops of war in the British navy, after such short actions, and with such disparity in the numbers of killed and wounded, would have appeared incredible to every human being, had not such events actually taken place; and the man who had ventured to predict such things, would have been viewed as a fool or a mad-man. These unparalleled exploits filled the world with amazement—established the character of the nation—and indicated its exalted destinies.

While the energy and valor of officers and men, when exerted beyond the influence of ministerial sovereignty, were thus nobly displayed in vanquishing the enemies of their country, the conduct of their government exhibited a dark and melancholy contrast. Every thing that they attempted to control, appeared to wither at their touch. Most of their favourite generals proved treacherous, cowardly or incompetent, and the flight from Washington and the capture of the city completed the demonstration of their disgrace, timidity and insufficiency. The war had been entered into without any efficient preparation to resist the powerful navy of the enemy, and hence almost every port was blockaded on the Atlantic coast. Their fleets penetrated our bays, rivers and creeks, and kept the inhabitants bordering on those in a constant state of alarm. The regular soldiers had been all hurried away to fight the battles of the Administration on the snows of Canada, and hence the capital and numerous villages whose smouldering ruins bear ample testimony of the malignity and barbarity of the British government, became a prey to the invaders. But not without a struggle were they won. For the militia, the freemen of the soil, proved that they had not degenerated from the heroes of Bunker's Hill, and were found in the ranks at the call of their country, without respect to party distinctions. And often, when opportunity occurred, did they mark the track of the foe with blood.

This defenceless state of exposure very soon produced very serious murmurs and complaints, in the Eastern and Northern sections of the country. In many of the Atlantic States a change of sentiment had been wrought, and the elections had terminated in favour of the opposition. Although large armies had been voted by congress, yet the ranks were so slowly filled, that the government was never able to embody at one point more than three or four thousand, independent of militia. In the mean time the war papers strove to keep the fever raging. Every argument and every appeal that was thought capable of urging men to action, was reiterated from day to day. The whole vocabulary of billingsgate was exhausted against the 'infamous nation' with whom we were contending.

When those heroes of the goose-quill discovered that men would not enlist in sufficient quantities, they began to accuse the Federalists of persuading them against such a measure. Now every person must plainly perceive the falsehood and folly of such a charge, since those who voted for war men, were greatly the majority, and could not be supposed under the control of Federalists, who might I presume be very readily excused from marching on a Quixotic expedition, and leaving their native home exposed to the pollution of invading foes. It was likewise constantly repeated by them, that the war was becoming more and more popular every day. But had this been the fact, the ranks would have been filled, and such malignant slander would have been unnecessary. On the contrary we can fairly demonstrate, that it was gradually becoming extremely unpopular, and to such a degree, that, had not peace happened so opportunely, it would have literally ceased to be offensive, for want of men and money.

If the war was popular, why did Congress deem it necessary to grant an extravagant bounty, and one hundred and sixty acres of land to each recruit? Or why was an attempt made to establish a conscription, and to enlist minors without the consent of their parents, guardians or masters? Why was it also the fate of our popular Administration to borrow so many millions of dollars at a premium of fifteen, twenty and twenty five per cent, when there were so many monied men who pledged their 'fortunes' to support the righteous war? Let Democrats ponder on these facts, and then return a candid answer to such enquiries. The season of pride, prejudice and passion has now passed away, and the mind can attend to the voice of reason. Still to entertain such opinions, in defiance of evidence, would be an absurdity too glaring, and an outrage on common sense.

MARCELLUS.

Next week the keel of an 120 gun ship will be laid at our Navy Yard. This vessel is to be built under the special direction of Captain Bainbridge, and will no doubt do great credit to the artificers employed upon her.—Freeman's Journal.

COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber having commenced the Coach, Gig and Harness Making Business, at the head of Washington street, Easton, intends keeping on hand a constant supply of materials necessary to carry it on, and to employ the best workmen. He pledges himself to finish, at the shortest notice, Coaches, Cabs, on reasonable terms. He returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received, and from his attention to business, expects to receive a share of public patronage.

FRANCIS PARROTT.

Easton, August 17—18

Easton

Easton

SATURDAY EVENING

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY

The time of this

and we hope the

the State will make

ally to attend.

The Visitors and

College have polit

Annapolis as the p

doubt every thing

ception—Much, n

upon a punctual

Should the meeting

hope and expecta

be disappointed and

at an end—But sh

well attended, as

work of the restora

may be laid, and

on the first week

commencement of

of hope, benefic

A brother Al

is there in Maryla

ad at either bran

that will not feel

him to the contem

be have any other

and interesting a

consent to be abs

excuse? The con

of the citizens de

we who have be

University have c

lanthropy, that c

us to discharge, r

discharging it bu

as our worthy an

FOR THE EASTON

THE CATTLE

This Exhibition

on Thursday

8th of November

band, and it is ex

wishes to send st

mum or Exhibiti

notice to the Sec

Kenard, whose

him to the appla

community.

Let no man fea

his Stock up for

valuable instituti

great profit to far

degree to every

show is a new thi

contribute what

carely a farmer

Astors Shere, w

a his farm that

is brought out—

as general as

understood that

archers of all

are accommodat

Stock in good

A mistaken not

Stock but tha

will be wor

ror, and a seriou

est size stock

formed stock

is that whic

most prized.

animals are no

they are not wor

assured that

quisite to value

Others may thi

lock of a famou

before their St

—this also is a

are animals, the

eed, and the ot

the country bree

as who will sh

breed of D

as good as

ore for the far

no imports ther

No time is ne

and, every t

and upon it th

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. MEETING OF THE ALUMNI Of the University of Maryland.

The time of this Convention draws near, and we hope the Alumni in all parts of the State will make it a point most punctually to attend.

The Visitors and Governors of St. John's College have politely offered the College at Annapolis as the place of meeting, and no doubt every thing will be ready for our reception—Much, nay every thing, depends upon a punctual and numerous meeting—Should the meeting, contrary to every hope and expectation prove small, all will be disappointed and the whole affair will be at an end—But should it be numerous and well attended, as is anticipated, the grand work of the restoration of our Alma Mater may be laid, and after ages may look back on the first week of December 1822 as the commencement of a new era, as the return of hope, beneficence and joy.

A brother Alumnus asks, what man is there in Maryland, who has been educated at either branch of its late University, that will not feel that honor, that duty call him to the contemplated convention? Can he have any other engagement of so high and interesting a nature as this? Can he consent to be absent for a small or trivial excuse? The condition of the State and of the citizens demands our exertions, and we who have been educated at the late University have contracted a debt that philanthropy, that common humanity prompts us to discharge, not is there any way of discharging it but by doing for posterity as our worthy ancestors have done for us.

ALUMNUS.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

THE CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.

This Exhibition will take place at Easton on Thursday and Friday, the 7th and 8th of November next, which is close at hand, and it is expected that every one who wishes to send stock of any sort for Premium or Exhibition will immediately give notice to the Secretary Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, whose active exertions entitle him to the applause of the agricultural community.

Let no man fear a competition, but bring his Stock up for the Show—This is a most valuable institution and will be of very great profit to farmers, particularly, and in a degree to every one else—As the Cattle Show is a new thing, every man ought to contribute what he can to it—There is scarcely a farmer of any standing on the Eastern Shore, who has not some animal in his farm that is worth attention—let it be brought out—Make the Show as large and as general as possible, and have it to be understood that in future, graziers and purchasers of all sorts of Stock may be accommodated with a large quantity of Stock in good order.

A mistaken notion has gone abroad that a Stock but that which is uncommonly large will be worth showing—This is an error, and a serious one too, for it is not the great size stock that is the best, but the best formed stock of any size of best quality is that which is preferred and will most prize. Let no one then because animals are not very large suppose that they are not worth showing, for let them be assured that very large size is neither requisite to value nor is it desirable.

Others may think, because they have no stock of a famous or imported breed, that therefore their Stock will not be attended to—this also is an error, for of two equally good animals, the one of our own country bred, and the other of an imported breed, the country breed will be preferred—for a man who will show us how to improve our breed of Domestic Animals and make them as good as imported ones, will do more for the farming interest than the man who imports them.

No time is now to be lost—Let every thing, and every thing, be in motion—Decide upon it this Cattle Show and Fair is to be a matter of great moment to the farming interest and to the country at large—Aid it all you can Fellow Citizens—Send forward your Horses, Mares, Colts, Bulls, Cows, Heifers, Steers, Oxen, Sheep of all sorts, Hogs of all sorts, and every thing that is useful, improved or new in the farming line. If the Show is a handsome one now at the first effort, we shall have another in a year or two at farthest, and after a little while, when we get better prepared, every year—Our county will be filled with visitors and strangers, and our spare Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Hogs will be in demand at good cash prices—we shall have markets opened at our doors—a freer communication will be made with agricultural men in other parts of the country, they may learn something from us, and we will get something useful from them, and thus by a little exertion we shall be enabled to give a spring to every thing and promote the purest, the best, and most happy interests of our country—Besides all this, it is a matter that concerns every farmer's private interest, and therefore it is to be expected that every man will exert himself to contribute something to the Show in order to make it as large and respectable as possible, for if we succeed in this attempt what chance have we that another will be better? Seize the occasion that is presented, catch the time as it goes, and bring out every thing we are all sure we can lose nothing by, and but a little matter of sense is necessary to inform us of the certain advantage that must attend a regular annual Show at Easton on the Eastern

An Eastern Shore Man.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

CATTLE SHOW AT EASTON.

ALL MAY SEE IT.

Some individuals who attended the Cattle Show near Baltimore last Spring have complained that the Inclosure and Pens were so constructed as to prevent all persons, except members of the Society, from having any view of the Exhibition; and the construction of the Inclosure in that form was angrily charged upon the Committee as a scheme to force persons unwillingly to become members. The construction of it was so designed to guard against the inconvenience of the excessive crowd which in the neighborhood of so populous a City may always be expected to attend an Exhibition; and by no means to effect the purpose imputed to those who made the Arrangement.

The Committee appointed to arrange the form and situation of the Cattle Show at Easton have, however, had respect to these complaints, as well as to the advantageous exhibition of the Cattle. The Inclosure and Stalls will be so constructed as to afford as full and as near a view of the Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine to the Spectators without, as to the members within, the inclosure. By the inclosure is not intended a field or other large space of ground; but merely the fence by which the Members and the Stock exhibited for Show, or premium, shall be immediately surrounded. We have no wish, any more than the Baltimore Committee, to force any person to become a Member of the Society. Nevertheless we invite the friends of Agriculture to become members, and to join our deliberations and proceedings even for the present occasion; but if they find it inconvenient to unite with us, we beg them to attend and view the exhibition; and we trust they will be of opinion that if the scene be not calculated to improve the objects of Agriculture, it can have no possible tendency to injure the Community.

MEMBERS.

We copy the following address from the Star of last Tuesday; and believing it will give our fellow citizens a true understanding of the approaching Exhibition, and promote the views of the Society, we insert it with pleasure.

FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW AT EASTON. To the Farmers and Friends of Agriculture of the Eastern Shore.

An Exhibition and Fair of Cattle and other stock, and of articles connected with, or produced by, the cultivation of the soil, furnish a train of reflection so entirely new to us that it is not surprising to see the subject so little understood and so much disregarded by many as it appears to be. The objects intended by the society under whose management the exhibition is promoted, are—the improvement of agriculture in all its departments—and the establishment of an annual market for the sale of whatever the farmer may have to spare, & for the purchase of whatever he may want, towards the prosecution of his agricultural concerns.

In furtherance of the first object you are invited to bring forward your best animals, your best implements, and the best samples of your domestic industry; and your merits are not only to be rewarded by honorable premiums, but to be recorded in the proceedings of the society. It is well known that at present there are not many of you who are enabled to produce such things as can entitle the owners to these rewards: But the sincere desire of the society is that every farmer may possess them; and they firmly believe that by viewing an exhibition of fine animals and useful implements, and comparing them with inferior ones, they will naturally desire, and use their earliest endeavors, to improve their own, and finally obtain the best. Most of you are sensible of this remark; and probably many will attend to view the exhibition and make these comparisons. But though it may be true that few of our farmers possess the best animals, yet many of them possess very good stock and ought to produce them. But they object to doing so for two reasons; first, because they will bear no competition with some well bred cattle which they understand will be exhibited; & 2dly because, even if they were of a kind fit to be shown, they are in such a condition, for want of pasturage in consequence of the dry and scorching summer, that they will appear to no advantage. In answer to the first objection it is necessary to state that some of the farmers who own the finest cattle will exhibit them for show only, and not for premium; so that the competition will generally rest between cattle of domestic breed; and there is no doubt whatever that proper care and attention to these would make such an important change in their size, form and qualities as to leave no very striking distinction between them and the stock more lately imported: though certainly this improvement will be more speedily effected by crossing the former by the latter. You should not therefore for this reason be discouraged from introducing your cattle: I am very sure that reputable cows, fine yokes of oxen, and excellent sheep, may be brought forward which may well contend for the premiums, and will be admired by the spectators, though they may be pronounced inferior to the immediate descendants of imported stock. The second objection will be applicable to all the cattle, and to none more than to those in the district which surrounds Easton. Such a summer for the dryness of the weather was never known before.

Other farmers have objected to the production of stock and other articles from an understanding that a sum of money is to be paid by the owner for entering them. This is a great mistake. Any person is at liberty to offer for premium or for show,

whatever stock he pleases without any contribution—the only restraint is—that the animal must have been bred within the State or district—and must be entered with the Secretary ten days previous to the show. As the last regulation was made for the purpose of notifying the number and kind of animals, in order that proper and sufficient stalls might be prepared for their accommodation, it is probable that, if there is room to spare, later applications may be admitted, provided a reasonable cause be shown for the delay. But though the owner on entering his animal is not obliged to pay any thing, yet it may not be improper to state to all, both farmers and friends, that funds are necessary to supply the premiums and the expenses of providing materials and labor for the pens and stalls. The modes of raising this fund are by membership, or by contribution. Any person becoming a member of the society is required to pay two dollars a year so long as he continues a member, and he may cease to be one, whenever he pleases: This payment entitles him to the privilege of sitting, deliberating, voting and acting with the society, and of presenting a ticket for a seat in the inclosure during the exhibition. Other persons, not becoming members, contribute according to the pleasure they feel in aiding and promoting a cause useful to the whole community. It may also be proper to observe that this is the first exhibition of the kind ever attempted on the Eastern Shore; and it fails in appearance or effect, the failure ought not to be ascribed to the indifference of its inhabitants. The late exhibitions in Baltimore were prepared, promoted, and rewarded by the funds and contributions of the members and other gentlemen of the Western Shore with very few exceptions: And it is naturally, and we trust, commendably, the desire of the persons concerned on the present occasion to see it prepared, promoted and rewarded by the funds, & contributions of the members and other gentlemen of the Eastern Shore; and it ought not to be doubted that every citizen in this section of the State, proud of its advantages, anxious for its character, and emulous of agricultural fame, will be animated by the same desire.

But the second object of the society, which will greatly assist the accomplishment of the first, is therefore equally interesting—the establishment of an annual market or fair for the sale and purchase of stock and other articles connected with husbandry. At such an exhibition the farmer will bring not only his best animals, but also such of his stock of every kind as he can spare from his farm, and may wish to sell. At such a place, where a large number of cattle are collected together, the graziers and butchers of the greater cities will be sure to attend: If your cattle are not in good condition, still the graziers will purchase them and fatten them in their own pastures: But if they are already fat and ready for the shambles, the butchers will take them off your hands and satisfy you for their value. Here then is encouragement for providing a market of this character: But this is not the only advantage. Let it be supposed that you have cattle or other stock of an inferior kind to spare, or which you wish to exchange for a superior breed: Take them to the fair, and sell them, and lay out the proceeds in purchasing a good Horse, a good Bull, Cow, or other fine animal with which you desire to improve your stock. So, if, instead of Stock, you wish to be supplied with superior Ploughs, Harrows, or other useful implements of husbandry, lay out the proceeds of your surplus cattle and other stock in the purchase of such implements: They will facilitate your labours, and tend considerably to the cultivation and improvement of your soil.

It cannot be asserted that in this first attempt to establish a project so useful and important, every thing will be exhibited which these observations may lead you to expect. But much will be exhibited; and if the ultimate objects proposed by the Society merit your attention, it appears to be incumbent upon all to make the best display in the present undertaking; that we may be enabled to estimate what the future may produce. It is certain that where there is a competition for premiums, or even for applause, some of the Candidates must be disappointed; but so far from feeling embarrassment at their defeat, they will have cause to be pleased at the encouragement and countenance which they shall have given to the scheme; and we venture to pronounce that the owner of the most inferior animal or article which shall be produced will receive, and for this proof of his good will, be entitled to receive the thanks of the Society.

A COMMITTEE MAN.

Easton, 21 Oct. 1822.

Extraordinary Publication.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Maryland, located in the District of Columbia, held their second meeting on the 3d inst. in Georgetown. Agents were appointed for the collection of larger funds in the different sections of the country, who are immediately to undertake the performance of the duties assigned them. The Rev. William H. Wilmer, D. D. was nominated as the professor of the Seminary, and a Financial Committee was appointed to regulate the fiscal concerns of the Institution. The Trustees were much encouraged by the large prospects of funds which were held out to them by every section of the Diocese, and they entertain no doubts of the permanent and flourishing establishment of the institution committed to their care: They, at the same time, earnestly call upon all the members of the Episcopal Church to be active and vigorous in the support of an institution, in the success of which the interests

of the Church are so deeply concerned.

The Board of trustees at present consists of The Right Rev. James Kemp, D. D. President
Rev. John P. K. Henshaw, Vice President
Rev. Henry L. Davis, D. D. Annapolis
Rev. William E. Wyatt, D. D. Baltimore
Rev. George Weller, Cambridge
Rev. William Hawley, Washington
Rev. John Johns, Fredericktown
Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, Georgetown
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Georgetown
Hon. John C. Herbert, Prince Georges county
Francis S. Key, Esq. Georgetown
Clement Smith, Esq. Georgetown
Elisha De Butts, M. D. Baltimore
Thomas Henderson, M. D. Georgetown.
Nicholas W. Worthington, M. D. is Secretary, and John I. Stull, Esq. Georgetown is Treasurer to the Board. Any donations to the Seminary may be forwarded to the Treasurer, or given to any member of the Board of Trustees.

Nat. Int.

October 7

We find these Reverend and zealous Gentlemen are striving all they can to get along, and they hold out bright prospects in the midst of 'Darkness that may be felt'—Agents too are appointed for the collection of 'larger funds'—in the different sections of the country, and a Reverend Professor of Theology is 'nominated'—which nominated Reverend Professor we suppose is to wait to see the success of the collecting agents before he determines to accept—or is the nomination merely held up to induce subscriptions from some particular people, and then to be changed to suit others—for we understand that the declaration of the intention to appoint Dr. Turner the Professor was the ruling influence with some of the advocates of this wonderful Seminary to give it their sanction, and since they have found themselves entrapped in this matter, they pretend to talk of intrigue. The entrappers and the entrapped we consider Brethren of the same sort, who look to mitres, honors, worldly grandeur with equal devotion—and when we see the signatures to the virulent answer to the Pastoral address, we see more dissemblers, more worshippers of the Golden Calf.

This Extraordinary Publication goes on to say 'the Trustees are much encouraged by the large prospects of funds which are held out to them by every section of the Diocese'—Is this truth, or is this fiction, or is it worse? 'large prospects of funds'—from whence, from whom? they say, 'from every section of the Diocese'—It may be true, but we don't believe a word of it—we rather think it one of those gasconading parades that in all professions, from the Horse Racer to the Parliamentary Demagogue, is practised to gull the unwary—Some prospects, it is possible, they may have—but large prospects from all sections of the Diocese, they can't have—it is impossible—Because all sections of the Diocese have not got the means—because a great portion at least of every section, and of the equally small portions, are in the midst of the project of this unnecessary, uncalled for Seminary, and are therefore opposed to it—and because we do not believe the zealous Trustees have had any such intelligence from several sections of the Diocese—Now Gentlemen send your Agents along—let your Pope of St. Peters come, and some of his most favorite and eloquent Cardinals, backed by the charms of some of your little lay Bishops, and let them preach from Ewings Mill and Rocks Meeting House, near the Pennsylvania Line, to Sinepuxent Bay, and we will venture to say they will not collect Two hundred dollars in all their rout—but this we will promise them, that if they act as becomes them, they will receive every hospitality, every attention and every kindness which Ministers and Gentlemen can hope for.

We are next told that the Board of Trustees consists of such and such persons naming them—but why not give us the names of the worthy gentlemen trustees who alone were present at this very identical second meeting of the 3d inst. in Georgetown? We want to know who they were—we want to know who nominated the Rev. Mr. Wilmer Theological Professor, and who are the identical persons that say, 'that they are encouraged by the large prospects of funds held out to them by every section of the Diocese'—Shelter not in the crowd, come out openly & answer to your names as you give them—We want to know too who your agents are—We knew before you had made, or rather nominated, as your Trustees, be pleased now to tell us how many have resigned, how many attend your respective meetings, and particularly who composed the last, the second meeting at Georgetown.

Your Treasurer too is ready to receive all donations—thus these worthy gentlemen are ready out and dried—but we rather think your Treasurer will not be much plagued with receipts—Yet in case our conjectures are wrong gentlemen, we shall like to have an account of munificent donations to this rising Seminary that is not yet begun, and a full exhibition of Treasury statements—then we shall be enabled to determine as to the large prospects of success from all sections of the Diocese, and not before.

OLD SOMERSET.

Oct. 24, 1822.

TOBACCO.

Some tobacco made by Judge Dorsey last year sold in Europe for \$52 per hundred; and some which grew in Montgomery county and sold here for \$37, brought in Holland the enormous sum of upwards of \$60 per hundred.

It has been suggested to us lately by dealers in the article, and other good judges, that none but dull tobacco can be made on land which has been lately enriched by clover and plaster of paris. Tobacco as well as corn, plaster communicates a deep

green colour, and the ripening of both is much retarded, and the colour injured. None but the brightest tobacco is now worth making, and that proves always to be brightest which grows off most rapidly, and comes soonest to maturity.

American Farmer.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wharf	\$6 25
Howard-street, wagon	6 87 1/2
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 23 1/2
Do white do	1 33
Rye, bushel	68 1/2
Indian Corn, bushel	60 1/2
Oats do	35 1/2

DIED

In this county, on Sunday evening the 20th instant, William Russum, after a short illness. — In this county, on Wednesday the 23d instant, John R. Bromwell, after a short illness. — Brig. Gen. JOHN E. HOWARD, Jr. the eldest son of our revolutionary veteran of that name, is no more—he died a few days since at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, of the fatal malarial fever prevalent at that place. He attended his brother-in-law, the lamented Col. McHenry, to that fatal spot, and both of these individuals, the pride and ornament of their native city, expired at that place. — On the 17th inst. after seventeen days of severe sufferings, Dr. Harrison Dixon aged 36 years, a native of Caroline county, but for the last three years a resident of the city of Baltimore.

JOSEPH SCULL

Has just received from Philadelphia,

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN AND LADIES

Boots & Shoes, viz:

Ladies best Morocco Boots	do do do
do do do	Walking Shoes
do do do	do do do
do do do	Leather do do
do do do	Morocco Slippers
do do do	do do do
do do do	Valencia do do
Misses Morocco and Leather	do do do
Children's do do	do do do
Gentlemen's best Boots and Monroes	do do do
do do do	Shoes and Pumps
Best Gaiter Shoes pegged and sewed	do do do
do do do	do do do

ALSO,

A large assortment of Easton made COARSE & FINE SHOES,

And intends keeping a constant supply of all kinds which he will sell cheap for cash. Easton, October 26th, 1822.

Notice.

By the Committee of Arrangement—It is ordered that it be recommended to the Members of the Maryland Agricultural Society, to dine together at the Hotel of Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton on the first day of the Exhibition of the Cattle at half past 2 o'clock; and that to enable Mr. Lowe to make the necessary provision, it be required that each Member procure a Dinner-Ticket at his Bar by 11 o'clock of that day.

SAUL T. KENNARD, Secretary.

Easton, Oct. 26th, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against Alexander Hensley, at the suit of Peregrine Wilmer, assignee of Samuel Chaplin, will be sold on Tuesday 19th day of November, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit: the farm of said Hensley, called Mill or Church Farm containing 500 Acres more or less, also one Negro Girl named Ann, one Negro Boy, Isaac and one Negro Boy, Asberry. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the damages, &c. due on said fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 26—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Robert Moore against David Nice, will be sold on Tuesday the 19th day of November, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 4 o'clock, the following property, the Farm where Philemon Horney now resides, in King's Creek Hundred, called Dixon's Lot and Rich Farm, containing 350 Acres more or less, one Lot of ground on the west side of the road leading from Easton to Goldboro, Neck, containing 8 Acres, also three head of horses, seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

October 26—ts

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday the 12th of November next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale) on the Court house green, in Easton, by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me from Nicholas Loveday and Wife, for the use and benefit of the creditors of the said Nicholas Loveday—two several parcels or parts of tracts of Land, situate, lying and being in Queen Ann's county, on Corcoran creek, and within one mile of Centerville, called Chesterfields Addition, and Paschels Chance, and containing by estimation about 90 acres. This land is of excellent quality, and from its local situation, would be a very valuable acquisition, to a person desirous of engaging in the business of carrying grain to & merchandize from the city of Baltimore.—A credit of six and twelve months will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, by their giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee will execute a deed or deeds in fee simple, for the conveying and assuring the aforesaid lands and premises. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock and attendance given by

THOMAS BULLEN,

In trust for the benefit of the creditors of Na. Loveday.

Talbot county, Oct. 26

TO RENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1823.

That Framed Dwelling House, &c. on Washington street, at present occupied by Francis Parrot.—Also, a small Two story brick dwelling House and Kitchen on Harrison street, at present occupied by Mrs. Orr. The above property is in good repair.

For terms apply to

WILLIAM U. GROOME,

Easton, October 22—ts

POETRY.

SONG BY DIBDEN.

Dibden has thus ingeniously defined
a nautical phrase.

I've heard, cry'd one, that you tars tack and
tack,

And at sea what strange hardships befall you,
But I don't know what's moorings—what don't
you, said Jack,

Man your ear tackles then and I'll tell you.
Suppose you'd a daughter, quite beautiful
grown,

And in spite of her prayers and implorings,
Some scoundrel abus'd her, and you knock-
ed him down,

Why, dy'e see he'd be safe at his moorings.
In life's voyage should you trust a false friend
with the helm,

The top of his heart all a kimbo:
A tempest of treachery your bark will o'er-
whelm,

And your moorings will soon be in limbo:
But if his heart's timbers bear up against pelf,
And he's just in his reckonings & storings,
He'll for you keep a look out the same as him-
self,

And you'll find in his friendship safe moor-
ings.

If Wedlock's your port, and your mate true
and kind,

In all weathers will stick to her duty,
A calm of contentment shall beam in your mind
Safe moored in the haven of beauty;

But if some frisky skiff, crank at every joint,
That listens to vows and adornings,
Shape your course how you will, still you'll
make Cuckold's Point,

To lay up a beacon at moorings.
A glutton's safe moor'd, head and stern by the
gout,

A drunkard's moored under the table,
In straws drowning men will hope's anchor
find out,

While a hair's a philosopher's cable.
Thus mankind are a ship, life's a boisterous
main,

Of fate's billows where all hear the roarings,
Where for one calm of pleasure we've ten
storms of pain,

Till death brings us all to our moorings.

New Fall Goods.

THOMAS & GROOME
Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening
A LARGE SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS,

Which added to those before received, ren-
ders their Assortment very general and com-
plete, and to which they respectfully invite
the attention of their customers and the pub-
lic generally.

FALL GOODS.

Groome & Lambdin

Have received an extensive supply of
FALL GOODS,
CONSISTING OF ALMOST EVERY KIND OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARD WARE, QUEENS-
WARE, GLASS AND
STONE WARE,

Which, with their former stock makes their
assortment general and complete, and which
they invite their customers and others to call
and see, as they intend to offer them low for
ready money.

Easton, Sept. 14—8w

FALL GOODS.

Clark & Green,

Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening, an ele-
gant and extensive assortment of fresh

Seasonable Goods,

Of the latest importations, which will be offered
at very reduced prices for Cash. They re-
spectfully invite their friends and the public
generally to give them an early call.

Easton, Sept. 28—1f

Hardware Store,

NAIL WAREHOUSE,

No. 45, Market street, Philadelphia.
The subscribers have just received per ship
Unicorn, and expect by the first arrivals, a
general assortment of

BIRMINGHAM & SHEFFIELD GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Table and Dessert Knives and Forks
Pocket, Pen and Spanish Knives
Wilson's cast-steel Butcher and Shoe Knives
Ellis's ditto
Brads's Straw Knives
Razors, Scissors, Snuffers, Needles, &c.

ALSO,
Patent and common Curry Combs
Butt Hinges, H and HL ditto
Screws, iron and annealed Wire
Trace and Back Chains
Sad Irons, Saws, Gimblets, Bolts

HOLLOW WARE,
American and patent iron Tea Kettles
Coffee mills
Tinned iron & Tensaria table & Tea Spoons
Frying Pans
A variety of Mill and Hand-Saw Files.

With a general assortment of other articles
in the Hardware line—all of which will be
disposed of at reduced prices for Cash or Ac-
CEPTANCE.

DOUGHTY & BUDD.

October 19—6w

N.B. Also a quantity of the best English
Blistered and Crowley STEEL, Glass by the
box, out and wrought Nails, Brads, Springs,
&c., &c.

Bank of Somerset.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale on Friday the
8th day of November next, that well known
and valuable estate, called

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

The advantages of which as a stand for a House
of Public Entertainment are not surpassed by
any on this peninsula.

There is attached to the Mineral Springs
one hundred and twelve acres of land, about
one third of which is in wood, the remainder
cleared and capable of high improvement.

It is considered needless to give a particular
description of the Buildings & improvements,
as it is presumed that any person wishing to
purchase will view the same before the day of
sale.

The terms of sale will be the payment of
one third part of the purchase money on the
day of sale, and the balance by equal instal-
ments, in one and two years, the purchaser
giving bond with approved security for the
payment thereof with interest—Upon the pay-
ment of the whole sum a good title will be
given.

Any person wishing further information re-
lative to the above property can obtain it on
application to Mr. William Done, Princess
Anne, or to the Subscriber

MATTHIAS DASHIELL.

October 12, 1822—3w

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell the following lands,
(formerly the property of Catharine Bruff,
deceased) on very low and accommodating
terms, viz. one Farm (a part of the Indian
purchase) containing 300 acres more or less,
lying and being in Dorchester county, and
situated on the road leading from Ennalls'
Ferry to Cord Town, and within about two
miles of the waters of the Great Choptank.

There is about 70 acres cleared, and well
adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c.
the remainder is very heavily timbered, and
may justly be called the first quality land.

From the convenience to navigation it is be-
lieved that the timber and cord wood, which
would come off that part of the land that
might be cleared to make it a good farm
would more than pay for the tract.

ALSO, one other tract (a part of the Indian
purchase) containing 40 acres more or less,
lying and being in Dorchester county, and
situated on the road leading from Cambridge
to Hixburgh, and immediately in front of
Henry H. Edmondson's dwelling—this is
nearly all cleared, and well adapted to the
growth of the country.

Likewise, that beautifully situated farm,
Town Point, containing 185 acres more or
less, lying and being in Cecil county, and
situated on the Bohemia river—this land is
thin but capable of improvement, and there
is perhaps few farms more advantageously
situated respecting the benefits arising from
the water. For terms apply to the subscri-
ber near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 13

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber intending to remove to the
his Lancaster, offers for sale
Writing Desks and forms—a complete set of
lessons not half worn—Slates—books, &c.
sufficient for a School of 80 Scholars.—The
terms will be moderate, and possession given
at any time between this and Christmas.

R. P. ENMONS.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber
are requested to close their accounts at, or
before the end of the year.

R. P. E.

Easton, Oct. 12—1f

To be Leased,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Or term of years, that large and commodi-
ous Brick House, at the corner of High and
Poplar streets, Cambridge, at present occu-
pied by Solomon Wilson, as a Tavern. This
house has six rooms on the first floor (one of
which is fifty feet long) and seven on the se-
cond, with excellent cellars and out houses—
and from its central situation, is well suited
for public business of any kind.

It will be rented as one establishment, or
may be divided, to suit the profession or ex-
tent of business of a tenant.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, October 12

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

8th day of October, A. D. 1822.
On application of Daniel Feddeman Adm'r.
of Philemon W. Hemmley, late of Talbot coun-
ty, dec'd. It is ordered that he give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased's estate, and
that he cause the same to be published once
in each week for the space of three succes-
sive weeks in both of the Eastern newspapers.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of Talbot county Or-
phans' Court, I have hereunto
subscribed my name and the seal
of my office affixed this 8th day
of October, in the year of our

Lord 1822.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county,
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said
county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on
the personal estate of Philemon W. Hemmley,
late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons
having claims against the said deceased's Es-
tate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-
scriber on or before the 30th day of April 1823
they may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of
October, Anno Domini 1822.

DANIEL FEDEDEMAN, Adm'r
of Philemon W. Hemmley deceased

October 12—3w

The Notes passed at the Sale of the
Property of P. W. Hemmley, deceased, are now
due, all persons indebted are requested to
make immediate payment, as no indulgence
can or will be given.

DANIEL FEDEDEMAN.

October 5—4w

COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



The Subscribers wish to inform their
friends and the public in general, that they
have commenced the COACH & HARNESS
MAKING, in the town of Easton, Talbot coun-
ty, Maryland, at the lower end of Washington
street, (in the shop lately occupied by Henry
Newcomb) under the firm of

CAMPER & THOMPSON.

Where they intend carrying it on in all its va-
rious branches; and intend keeping the first
rate workmen, and a good stock of well sea-
soned timber and materials of every kind ne-
cessary for carrying on the business. As they
are determined to pay the strictest attention
to their business, they solicit a share of public
patronage. All new work will be done at the
shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and
warranted for twelve months—and repairs
done in the best manner. Orders from a dis-
tance will be thankfully received and punctu-
ally attended to.

JOHN CAMPER,
GEORGE F. THOMPSON

Sept. 14—1f

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on
Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis
and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past
12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the
7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point,
the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore,
leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and
continue to leave the above places as follows:
Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wed-
nesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sun-
days and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first
of November, and then leave the above
places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before
dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to
Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the
same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers
wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be
put on board the Union Line of Steam-Boats,
in the Patuxent River, and arrive there by
9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route
from Baltimore to Queenstown and Cheater-
town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving
Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every
Monday, and Cheaterstown every Tuesday
at the same hour for Queenstown and Balti-
more, during the season—Horses and car-
riages will be taken on board from either of
the above places. All Baggage at the risk of
the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or
other freight, will send for them when the
Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—1f

Fountain Inn.

The Subscriber having taken the
FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot
county, respectfully solicits the pa-
tronage of the public in the line of his
profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself
to keep good and attentive servants—his house
is in complete order, and is now opened for
the reception of company, furnished with new
beds and furniture—his stables are also in good
order, and will always be supplied with the
best provender the country will afford. Par-
ticular attention will be paid to travelling
gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accom-
modated with private rooms, and the greatest
attention paid to their commands. He intends
keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week,
month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the
pressure of the times, intends regulating his
prices accordingly.

10th August, 1822.

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE UNION TAVERN in Easton,
at the corner of Washington and
Goldsmith streets, now occupied
by Mr. Charles W. Nabb. This val-
uable stand for a Public House, requires only
an active and agreeable man to occupy it, and
make it the most profitable one on the Eastern
Shore. For the accommodation of a
permanent tenant, every necessary repair and
improvement of the premises shall be imme-
diately made, and it is probable that Mr. Nabb
would give immediate possession if desired.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester county
court (sitting as a court of Chancery) rendered
on the 9th of July 1822, in a case wherein
Henry R. Pratt is Plaintiff, and Charlotte Ann
Pratt, Alair F. Pratt, Eleanor W. Pratt and
Henry L. F. Pratt are defendants, the subscri-
ber as trustee will, on Tuesday the 5th of No-
vember next at 11 o'clock in the morning, offer
at public sale to the highest bidder on the
premises, all the right, title and interest of
the said defendants, in and to a certain part
or parts of two tracts of land called "Goshen"
and "Mayfield" lying in Sinepuxent Neck in
Worcester county, containing about 384 acres.

These lands form the well-known farm on
which Charles R. Henry lives. The dwelling
house which is of brick, is two stories high
large and spacious. The out buildings are
sufficient for the farm and in a good state of
repair. The soil is good and the situation is
not surpassed by any in the Neck.

The terms of sale will be as follows—The
purchaser or purchasers to give a bond with
such good securities as the Trustee may ap-
prove, conditioned for the payment of the
purchase money in two years from the day of
sale, with interest from the said day; upon
which payment the Subscriber as Trustee will
give a good and sufficient deed, convey to
the purchaser or purchasers all the right, title
and interest of the said defendants in and to
the said lands.

EDWARD PENDLETON, Trustee.

October 5—4w

A LIST OF THE NAMES

And description of certain tracts or parcels of land, and of the number and situation of
certain Lots of Ground, specifying the quantity of acres contained therein, lying & being with-
in Somerset county, Maryland, together with the amount of the county Taxes thereon res-
pectively due, and the names of the several persons respectively chargeable with the pay-
ment thereof—returned to the Commissioners of the Tax for said county, agreeably to law—the
said Taxes still remaining unpaid, and no personal property in the said county liable for, or
chargeable with, the payment thereof—having been found by the undersigned, late Collector
of said county, to wit.

IN THE FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

NAMES OF PERSONS ASSESSED.	Names and description of Lands, numbers and situ- ations of Lots of Ground, &c.	Quantity in acres.	Taxes due for the years			Amount due
			1813	1814	1815	
Anderson William's ha	pt of Sailop	87	\$6 16	\$5 35	\$ 68	12 19
Anderson John, sen.	pt Greens Recantation	144	12 35	10 70	9 94	32 99
Cannon Augustus	House and lot Barren creek	3	30	79	72	1 81
Fletcher George's ha	3 ill Neighbourhood and Phillips' Farewell	369		9 50	8 52	18 02
Gillis Ezekiel	pt of Bedford & Grumble Purchase	175	4 92	4 44	3 97	13 33
Kennery Whittington	pt Wilson's Discovery	50	1 72	1 67	1 36	4 75
Kennery Joshua	pt Wilson's Discovery	50		1 37	1 22	2 59
Nelson John	Addition to Monmouth & sundry other tracts of land	389	44 84	40 07	24 40	108 31
Owens Elijah	pt of Redburn & other tracts	138	4 12	4 33	3 55	12 00
Polite Levin G.	pt of Hackly and Venture	150	9 85	7 40	7 70	24 95
Robertson William's ha	pt of Long Delay	100	4 72	4 18	3 40	12 30
Rhoads Isaac's ha	pt of End of Confusion	324	1 86	1 67	1 57	5 10
Taylor Horatio's ha	pt of Montreal	294			13 41	13 41
Wilson William	pt Wilson's Trouble	338			8 84	9 84
Dashell James F.	pt of Writington	50			1 26	1 26
Byrd Thomas (of Jesse)	Two Lots in Tarrapin Town				5 60	18 92
Lloyd James	Name not known	50	7 03	6 29		

Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1822.
WILLIAM WALLER,
Late Collector of Somerset County.

Whereupon it is Ordered

By the Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county, that the foregoing List & return be
inserted at least once per week for & during four weeks in the Federal Republican & Baltimore
Telegraph, and in the Eastern Gazette, notifying, that unless the county charges due on the
Lands therein described, and the necessary charges for advertising shall be paid to William
Waller, late Collector of said county, within the space of thirty days after the publication of
the notice shall have been completed, the said Lands, or such part thereof, as may be ne-
cessary to raise the several and respective sums due thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder
for the payment of the same, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such cases
made and provided, entitled, "An Act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in
the several counties of this state."

Test,
HENRY K. LONG, Clerk
Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset County.

Princess-Anne, October 8th, 1822—(19)—4w

A LIST OF THE NAMES

And description of certain tracts or parcels of land, and of the number and situation of
certain Lots of Ground, specifying the quantity of acres contained therein, lying & being with-
in Somerset county, Maryland, together with the amount of the County Taxes thereon res-
pectively due, and the names of the several persons respectively chargeable with the pay-
ment thereof—returned to the Commissioners of the Tax for said county, agreeably to law—the
said Taxes still remaining unpaid, and no personal property in the said county liable for, or
chargeable with, the payment thereof, having been found by the undersigned, late Collec-
tor of said county, to wit.

IN THE FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT

ASSESSED.	Names of lots of ground, &c.	Area in acres.	1816	1817	1818	1819
Anderson William's ha	pt of Sailop	87	\$4 82	\$	\$	\$ 4
Anderson John, sen.	Greens Recantation	144	9 52			9 52
Anderson Thomas	Weatherly's Adventure	146		15 08	15 67	30 75
Colgan Joseph S.	{ pt of Chance and Double purchase	170		5 20	5 00	10 20
Cannon Matthew	{ Double purchase	238		6 44	5 91	12 35
Drury Noah	pt of Writington	50	2 68			2 68
Cannon Augustus	House & lot at Barren creek		72	1 80	1 82	4 44
Phillips George's ha	{ ill Neighbourhood and Phillips' farewell	369	8 16	11 70	12 25	31 44
Gillis Ezekiel	{ pt of Bedford & Grum- ble purchase	175	3 80			3 80
Handy Samuel	{ Barber's Rest	330		8 64	9 42	18 06
James Thomas, Wm.	{ pt James' Debate	227		7 42	8 08	15 50
Kennerly Whittington	{ pt Wilson's Discovery	50	1 28	1 82	1 98	4 08
Kennerly Joshua	{ pt of Willson's Discovery	50	1 16	1 41	1 89	4 46
Lecompt John	{ pt of Chance & Addition { Addition to Monmouth & sundry other tracts of land	145		4 18	4 84	9 02
Nelson John	{	389	18 18	17 38	18 94	54 50
Owens Elijah	{ pt Redburn & other tracts	138	3 22			3 22
Polittle Levin G.	{ pt Hackly and Venture	150	5 74	7 64	8 03	21 41
Fully Robert	{ pt of Tarkill Ridge	60		1 46	1 58	3 04
Roberts Joshua B.	{ pt of Elgate lot & Jessamin	233		11 15	12 13	23 28
Roberts William's ha	{ pt of Long Delay	100	3 26	3 54	3 86	10 66
Rhoads Isaac's ha	{ pt of Kind of Confusion	524	1 50			1 50
Taylor Horatio's ha	{ pt of Montreal	294	12 85	5 36	5 90	24 11
Timmons Thomas	{ Name not known	6664	6 50	6 50	7 00	30 00
Willson William	{ pt of Willson's Trouble	338	6 58	15 74	17 36	39 68
Dashiel James F.	{ pt of Writington	50	9 75	1 36	1 48	12 59
Byrd Thomas (of Jesse)	{ Two lots in Tarripin Town		1 17			1 17
Lloyd James	{ Name not known	50	5 37			5 37
Kennerly Joseph's ha	{ Weatherly's Venture and addition St. Giles'			7 78	10 68	18 46