

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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5, 1825.

NO. 47.

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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 Saddlery.

John G. Stevens

Takes the liberty of informing his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his stand nearly opposite the Court-house, a general and complete assortment of

SADDLERY,

selected with care and attention from the latest fashions, together with an assortment of the best materials—he flatters himself from his experience in business and with the assistance of good workmen, he will be enabled to give general satisfaction; he will also keep a constant supply of

HARNESS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, &c. of every description, or manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Easton, Oct. 29 3w
N.B. He also has on hand a complete assortment of *Chaise, Gig and Switch WHIPS*, lately received from Philadelphia.

More Fall Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has received a further supply of FALL GOODS, to which he invites the early attention of his friends and the public generally.

Easton, Oct. 29th, 1825. 4w

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin

has just received a general assortment of seasonable and desirable

GOODS,

of almost every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers and Corn in the ear. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.

Easton, Oct. 22.
P.S. He will also receive in a few days a lot of superior British Gun Powder.

Cheap Fall Goods.

Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia and are now opening, a general and complete assortment of seasonable

GOODS,

Which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Kersey, Linsey, Feathers, &c. they invite their friends and the public generally to give them a call.

Easton, Oct. 22 4w

NEW GOODS.

Martin & Hayward

have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A SUPPLY OF

Seasonable Goods,

to which they most respectfully solicit the attention of their friends & the public generally.

Easton, Oct. 15.
N.B. Wool, Feathers and Country Kersey will be received in exchange for Goods.

New Fall Goods.

Green & Reardon

Are now opening a new and elegant assortment of GOODS adapted to the season,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Sap. middle and second quality Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Cords; Chintzes, Calicoes, and Gingham, Italian and India Lute-trings; Fancy Silks (a handsome assortment) Fancy Handkerchiefs, Curis, Corsets, and Bones.

NOVELS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, FINE AND COARSE SHOES, MO-ROCCO, ROANS & SKIVERS, UPPER & SOAL LEATHER.

Together with a general assortment of **HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.**

All of which will be offered at a reasonable advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Hides.

Oct. 15 w

INDEPENDENT LIGHT DRAGOONS

You are hereby ordered to parade, completely equipped, on the Public Square, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 12th day of November next.

As the committee appointed to alter and revise the Bye-Laws of this Troop will on that day make their report, and an election for non-commissioned Officers take place at the same time, it is expected that each member who has at heart the interest of the Troop, and the pride of a soldier, will not suffer any minor consideration to prevent his punctual attendance.

Oct. 29 2w



To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Brick Dwelling House and large Garden, formerly occupied by Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. James Neall, situate on Washington street, in the town of Easton—For terms apply to the subscriber.

EDWARD ROBERTS.
Talbot county, Sep. 24.

FARMS, &c. TO RENT.

To be rented for the next year, that large and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, where Thomas Arringdale now lives; Also a small Farm near Hook-town, here William Barnes now lives; Also a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House and Garden at Easton Point, where John Tomlinson now lives.

For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Aug. 6

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to

JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent
for Mary I. Willson.

Easton, July 23 1f

William W. Moore,

Having declined the Drug business, in his own name, on the 1st instant, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note, or book account, to come forward and settle their respective debts, on or before the first day of the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as after that day the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment.

The subscribers having formed a Co-partnership under the firm of

Moore & Kellie,

In the Apothecary and Druggist business, have on hand, at the old stand,

opposite the Market-House, Washington street

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW-

GLASS, &c.

which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

WM. W. MOORE,
JOHN KELLIE.
Easton, 8 mo: 6th, 1825.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, (Carriage Makers) either by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts on or before the 20th inst. otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons.

Easton, Oct. 1 JOHN CAMPER.

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major McKim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Potomac river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's 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 except Queenstown. 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. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, \$3 00

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, 1 50

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.

Dinner on board, 50

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 5

ALMANACS

For the Year 1826,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

THIS OFFICE.

\$400 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber living in Oxford, Talbot county, State of Maryland, on Saturday, the 9th July last, two likely young negro men, DAVID or David Williams, is 22 years of age, not very black complexion, well made, about five feet eight or ten inches high, talks easy when spoken to, his clothes supposed to be changed, he has some scars on his arm caused by a burn when a child; he understands propagating fruit trees, and was brought up to that business and rowing the revenue boat—he has thick legs for a negro. FRISBY or Frisby Tiles, is a likely sprightly youth, about 18 or 19 years old, of a more yellow complexion than David, fierce when spoken to, and rather inclined to lie at first, he is handsome shaped, rather slim made, nearly the same height of David, he pretends to be much sanctified, never was known to drink strong liquor, brought up to waiting in the house and rowing the revenue boat—they took with them a considerable sum of money from my son; and the above reward shall be immediately paid to any person who will secure them in Easton Jail, so that I get them again, or \$200 for either of them—they went towards Philadelphia, it is now reported they did not leave this county for some weeks after they absconded.

JOHN WILLIS.

Oct. 22 3w

\$100 Reward.

Runaway on Saturday evening the 10th inst. from the service of Mr. Edward Nicholson, living in Miles River Neck, Talbot county, a very dark mulatto fellow, named BEN, (almost black) of rather spare person and thin visage. He is about 25 years old, and is very insolent and fierce in his manner when spoken to. He is said to have gone off with some negroes belonging to John P. Paca, Esq.

It is most probable that this fellow has taken the usual route through Delaware, but no precise account of him has yet been obtained. I will give the above mentioned reward of one hundred dollars, for securing and delivering this negro in the goal of Easton.

N.B. About four years ago, a dark mulatto fellow named JOE, then about 25 years of age, ran away from the service of General Benson, of Miles River Neck, to whom he was then hired.

Also, in the Easter Holidays of 1823, a tall, slender, bright mulatto fellow, named DAVID, 20 years of age, ran away from the service of Mr. Wm. Troth, near Dover Bridge.

I will give a reward of one hundred dollars for apprehending and delivering at the goal of Easton, Talbot county, either of the last mentioned negroes.

RACHEL LACKERR.

Easton, Talbot county, Sept. 24

\$100 Reward.

A negro fellow named ENNALLS JAMES, absconded some time in the last Christmas Holidays—He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, twenty years old, very black, walks a little lame, two deep scars in one of his legs just above the knee, a good tempered and pleasant looking fellow, stammers a little, and frequently uses the phrase "by doggy," dressed in country kersey when he went away. He has a father who is free, living in or near Camden, State of Delaware, by the name of Cesar James. I will give, to any person who will apprehend and secure in Easton Jail the above described Ennalls, if taken in Talbot county, \$20, if in any other county on the Eastern Shore or in the State of Delaware, \$70, and if in any other State of the Union \$100.

Talbot county, April 9

N.B. Any communications respecting the above negro, to the editor of this paper will be promptly attended to.

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May; negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age; six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 4 1f

\$20 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said Island.

JOHN A. HORNEY.

Aug. 20

Plank for Sale.

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards.
7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. do.
2,000 " 1-2 Poplar do.
Few hundred feet of Oak and Gum do.
Also, Oak and Gum Scantling.

GREEN & REARDON.

Easton, Aug. 6

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH, which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.

JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK.

Aug. 6

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

N.B. Horses, Gigs and Hacka can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

S.L.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sally Sturges late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the twenty second day of April next, they otherwise by law may be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of October, 1825.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, of Wm. WILLIAM STEVENS, Administrators.

Oct. 22 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Patty Disharoon late of Worcester county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 23d day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of October, 1825.

WILLIAM MEZICK, Executor.

Oct. 22 3w

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of John W. Jones [farmer] stating that he is in actual confinement; and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said John W. Jones having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John W. Jones be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be & appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John W. Jones to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said John W. Jones should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 20th day of September, 1825.

WILLIAM JENKINS,

one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for Talbot County.

Oct. 29 3w

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of James Hughey stating that he is in actual confinement; and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said James Hughey having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Hughey be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James Hughey to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Hughey should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 27th day of October, 1825.

WILLIAM JENKINS,

one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for Talbot county.

Oct. 29 3w

French Anecdotes of English Liberty.

In a certain *cul de sac* in London, the houses are propped up by beams across the street; such a convenience was irresistible to the English penchant for hanging; and in the month of November it was no uncommon thing, to see four or five gentlemen suspended side by side; this attracted the notice of the police, who stationed a sentry to put a stop to the practice; he was not long at his post before a gentleman approached, and deliberately threw his rope over the beam; and began to adjust it; the sentinel observed, "Sir, it is not permitted to hang here." "How!" exclaimed the other, "not permitted to hang! Pray, what has become of English liberty?"

ISADORE.—In the church-yard of

There is a grave covered with a plain slab of white marble, with no other inscription than "Isadore D'Estaillo, aged nineteen."—These few words speak histories to the heart—they tell of a beautiful flower withered far from its accustomed soil, in the spring-day of its blossom; they tell the fate of a young and unhappy stranger, dying in a foreign country, remote from every early association, her last moments unsanctified by affectionate solicitude; no tender voice, whose lightest sound breathed happy memories; no eye of fondness on which the fainting mourner might look for sympathy; her very ashes separated from their native earth.

"Might I not fancy myself a hero of fiction?" said Colonel Fitzalan, bending gracefully as he caught the small snow-white hand which had just arranged his sling: "fair lady, henceforth I vow myself your true and loyal knight; and thus pledge my heart's first homage!" pressing the yielding fingers gently to his lips. Alas, thought Isadore, while those eloquent interpreters of the feelings; a blush, sigh and smile, mingled together; he loves not passionately as I love; or he could not trifle thus; a light compliment was never yet breathed by love.

Isadore was at that age when the deeper tenderness of woman first deepens the gaiety of childhood, like the richer tint that dyes the rose as it expands into summer loveliness. Adored by her father, for she had her mother's voice and look, and came a sweet remembrance of his youth's solemn dream of happiness, of that love, whose joy departed ere it knew one cloud of care, or one sting of sorrow; a word of anger seemed to Don Fernando; a sacrifice against the dead, and his own melancholy constancy gave a reality to the romantic imaginations of his child. She now loved Fitzalan with all the fervor of first excited attachment; she had known him under circumstances most affecting, when the energies and softer feelings of woman were alike called forth; when the proud and fearless soldier became dependent on her; he had protected; laid on the bed of sickness; far from the affectionate hands that would have soothed, the tender eyes that would have wept over his pillow. Isadore became his nurse, soothed with unremitting care the solitude and weariness of a sick-room; and when again able to bear the fresh air of heaven, her arm was the support of her too interesting patient. With Fitzalan the day of romance was over; a man above thirty cannot enter into the wild visions of an enthusiastic girl; flattered by the attachment which Isadore's every look betrayed, he trifled with her, regardless or thoughtless of the young and innocent heart that confided so fearlessly.—Love has no power to look forward; the delicious consciousness of the present; a faint but delightful shadow of the past, from its e-ternity; the possibility of separation never entered the mind of his Spanish love, till Fitzalan's instant return to England became necessary. They parted with all those gentle vows which are such sweet anchors for hope to rest on in absence.—But, alas, such frail ones. For a time her English lover wrote very regularly. That philosopher knew the human heart, who said, "I would separate from my mistress for the sake of writing to her." A word, a look, may be forgotten; but a letter is a lasting memorial of affection. The correspondence soon slackened on his part. Isadore, tending the last moments of a beloved parent, had not one thought for self; but when that father's eyes were closed, and her tears had fallen on the grave of the companion of her infancy, the orphan looked round for comfort, for consolation, and felt, for the first time her loneliness and the sickness of hope deferred. Fear succeeded expectation; fear, not for his fidelity, but for his safety. Was he again laid on the bed of sickness, and Isadore far away? She dwelt on this idea till it became a present reality; suspense was agony. At length she resolved on visiting England. She sailed; and after a quick voyage, reached the land; a wanderer, seeking for happiness, which, like the shadow thrown by the lily on the water, still eludes the grasp. It was not thus in the groves of Arragon, she looked forward to the British shore; it was then the promised home of a beloved and happy bride.

The day after her arrival in London she drove to her agent's, (for her father during the troubles in Spain, had secured some property in the English funds) hoping from him to gain some intelligence of the Colonel.—Passing through a very crowded street, her coach becoming entangled in the press, occasioned a short stoppage. Gazing round in that mood, when anxious to escape the impressions within, the eye involuntarily seeks for others without, her attention became attracted by an elegant equipage.—Could she be mistaken? Never in that form—was surely Fitzalan! Well she remembered that graceful bend, that air of protection with which he supported his companion. The agitated Spaniard just caught a glimpse of her slight and delicate figure, of eyes blue as a spring sky, of a cheek of sunset; and ere her surprise allowed the power of movement, the carriage was out of sight. Her entreaties to be allowed to alight, being only attributed to fear, were answered by assurances that she

was a—Gradually becoming more com-
posed, she bade the coachman enquire who
lived in the house opposite—it was the
name she longed to hear—Colonel Fitzal-
lan. She returned home, and with a tremu-
lous hand traced a few lines, telling him
how she had wept his silence and entreating
him to come and say she was still his own
Isadore.

The evening passed drearily away; every
step made color flush her cheek; but he
came not. Was he indisposably engaged?
Had he not received her note? Any sup-
position but intentional delay. The next
morning the same feverish anxiety oppressed
her. At length she heard the door open,
and springing to the window she caught
sight of a military man; she heard his step
on the stairs; a gentleman entered; but it
was not Fitzallan! Too soon she learned
his mission, the whom she had so loved,
trusted had wedded another; the lady she
saw the day before was his wife; and un-
willing to meet her himself, he had charged
a friend to communicate the fatal intelli-
gence. Edward B. gazed with enthusias-
tic admiration on the beautiful creature,
whose pale lip, and scalding tears, which
forced their way through the long dark eye-
lashes, belied the firmness her woman's
pride taught her to assume. Shame, deep
shame, thought he, on the cold, the misere-
rable spirit, which would thus turn the warm
feelings of a fond and trusting girl into
poisoned arrows—could thus embitter the
first sweet flow of affection. He took her
hand in silence; he felt that consolation in
a case of this kind was but mockery.—
They parted, the one to despair over the
expired embers, the other to nurse the first
sparkles of hope. The next morning,
scarcely aware what he was doing, or the
motive which actuated him—for who seeks
to analyze love's earliest sensations?—
Edward sought the abode of the interest-
ing stranger. He found her with Colonel
Fitzallan's solicitor; that gentleman sus-
picious of the warm feeling evinced by his
friend for the fair Spaniard, had employed
a professional man, for he was well aware
that the letters he had written would give
Isadore strong claims upon him. He ar-
rived at the moment when she first com-
prehended that her lover's reason for wish-
ing his letters restored, originated in his fear
of a legal eye being made of them. Her
dark eyes flashed fire, her cheek burnt
with emotion, her heart-beat became audi-
ble, as she hastily caught the letters, and
threw them into the flames. 'You have
performed your mission,' exclaimed she;
'leave the room instantly.' Her force was
now exhausted; she sunk back on the sofa.
The tender assidues of Edward at length
restored her to some degree of composure.
It was luxury to have her feelings entered
into; to share sorrow is to soothe it.—
She told him of hopes blighted forever;
wounded affection; of the heart sickness
which had paled her cheek, and worn to a
shadow her once symmetrical form. She
had in her hand a few withered leaves. 'It
is,' said she, 'the image of my fate; the
rose fell from my hair one evening, Fitzal-
lan placed it in his bosom; by moonlight
I found it thrown aside—it was faded—
but to me it was precious from even that
momentary caress—I have to this day
cherished it. Are not our destinies told
by this flower? His was the bloom, the
sweetness of love; my part was dead, scent-
less leaves.' Edward now became her
constant companion; he found him a kind
and affectionate brother. At length he
spoke of love. Isadore replied by throw-
ing back her long dark hair with a hand
whose dazzling whiteness was all that
remained of its former beauty, and bade
him look on her pale and faded counte-
nance, and there seek his answer. 'Yes,
I shall wed, but my bridal wreath will be
cypress, my bed the grave, my spouse the
hungry worm!' Edward gazed on her face,
and read conviction; but still his heart
clung to her with all the devotedness of
love, which hopes even in despair, and amid
the wreck of every promise of happiness,
grasps even at the unstable wave. One
evening she leaned by a window, gazing
fixedly on the glowing sky of summer
sunset; the rich color of her cheek, which
reflected the carnation of the west, the in-
tense light of her soft and radiant black
eyes, excited almost hopes; could the hand
of death be on what was so beautiful? For
the first time she asked for her fate; hith-
erto she had shrunk from the sound of
music; Fitzallan had loved it; to her it
was the knell of her departed love. She
waked a few wild and melancholy notes.
—'These sounds,' sighed she, 'are to me
fraught with tender recollections; it is the
vesper hymn of my own country.' She
mingled her voice with the tones, so faint,
so sad, but so sweet; it was like the song of
a spirit as the concluding murmur died
away. She sunk back exhausted; Edward,
for a while, supported her on his shoulder;
at length he parted the thick curls from off
her face, and timidly pressed her lips—he
started from their thrilling touch—it was
his last kiss—Isadore had expired in his
arms!

From the Alabama Republican.
Timothy Votwell, looking over the Log
Book of an old acquaintance found the fol-
lowing 'Recipe to make a candidate for the
Legislature.'—He sends it for publication.
Recipe.—Take of the vine of a runaway
in the country, and the root of a slander in
town, of each six handfuls; five ounces of
politics manufactured at the mill of anarchy,
the same quantity of prejudice, one pound
of personal acrimony, and double that quan-
tity of nonsense.—Pound them with the
pestle of ignorance in the 'royal mortar' of
party spirit, stew them with the raw es-
sence of corn, over the fire of 'disorganiza-
tion,' till you perceive the steam of false-
hood rising on the top.—Strain it through
the 'ruffle shirt' of a 'smooth-faced Law-
yer or Doctor'—put it into the brown jug
of infernal malignity and stop it with the

cork of eternal envy. Take a copious
draught of this decoction, and you will be
a fit candidate to receive the sole, united,
worthy and honourable suffrages of a friend
to equal rights.

Influence of Free Principles.

We do not know that we have, in our
lives, ever met with a more striking practi-
cal illustration of the influence of those
principles under which this people took root,
and have continued to grow and spread
forth branches which more and more widely
overshadow the land, than in the facts con-
tained in the following article, copied from
a Florida paper:

TALAHASSEE, Sept. 10.—It was in the
month of April, 1824, that the first wagon
was seen wending its devious way through
that part of the wilds of Florida, which now
constitutes the Middle Judicial District.
The sons of the forest were often arrested
while in pursuit of their wanted game, to
gaze with wonder at the strange phenomē-
non, for there was not a being among them
within whose knowledge so strange a vehicle
was ever seen to disturb the repose of their
solitary retirement; nor were they sensible
that this was the day star which warned
them to prepare to leave the land of their
fathers, whose bones for many centuries
had mingled with the very soil from which
they raised their bread. The weary party
(who consisted of two men, two women,
two children, and a mulatto man,) at length
arrived in the morning of the 9th of the
month, by the way of a gentle rise upon
the summit of a bold commanding eminence
at whose eastern and southern base a beau-
tiful rivulet, meandered its course through
a rich hammock; here they made a halt,
and one of the gentlemen by familiarity
with the wilderness, was enabled soon to
discover (though almost obliterated) the
only marks, which the Governor in his
proclamation had given, designating the
site selected by the Commissioners as the
seat of government of Florida. Our party
was not long in selecting a camping ground,
and pitched their tent about midway of the
southern slope, which might well be taken
for the land of the fairies: to the southward
and westward, the country opened on their
view like a magnificent park, gently undu-
lated and studded with beautiful basins of
limpid water, at their feet a crystal foun-
tain, gushing from the declivity of the hill;
to the eastward the view was more confined
by the thick foliage of the undergrowth,
which served to screen the view, though
not the sound, of a beautiful cascade, which
was formed by the rivulet above described,
falling over a ledge of rocks into a deep
glen, which forms almost a circle of about
seventy yards in diameter, and disappears
at the bottom of the same ledge of rocks,
very near the cascade.

In the afternoon our sylvan party com-
menced building, and in two days were en-
abled to secure themselves and their furni-
ture from the weather in the first house
ever built in Talahassee. The same day
in the evening, Judge Robinson and S.
M. Call, Esq. arrived with hands and put up
three buildings to accommodate the Legisla-
tive Council, which were expected to meet
in May following, and in a few days a small
store was erected, after which very little
improvement was made for some time, in
consequence of the session of the Council
being postponed until November, as also
the many and almost insurmountable obsta-
cles which at times seemed to preclude the
hope of ever removing the Indians from
this section of the country; so firmly were
they attached to their native soil that they
would make the most frivolous excuses for
procrastinating their departure, and nothing
but the peculiarly firm and resolute, yet
mild and persuasive measures adopted by
the Executive, could have removed them
without resorting to military force. The
act providing for the laying off the town of
Tallahassee, &c. allowed the right of pre-
emption to all those who had built houses
within the limits of the town, previously to
the approval of the bill, which was the 11th
December, and when the commissioners
under that act proceeded to sell the lots on
the 5th and 6th of April, 1825, there were
but six claimants for that privilege.

At this time the town contains more
than fifty houses, many of which are oc-
cupied by quite large families; there is now
one house for public worship, one school
house, two very commodious hotels, seven
stores and one apothecary's shop; the me-
chanics shops are, one printing office, two
shoemakers, two blacksmiths three carpen-
ters, one tailor, three brick yards, &c. Nor
has the country in the vicinity of the town
been less prolific, although the lands were
sold at a very inauspicious season (past the
middle of May) for within five miles of
town there are now over twenty farms
plantations, &c. opened; considerable corn
has been raised this year, and one gen-
tleman about a mile from town has a small
field of Sea Island and Upland Cotton,
which appears equal to any of the similar
kind raised in Georgia or South Carolina.

Gadsden county, which is separated
from us only by the Ocklockony river, is
settling very fast, the increase of its in-
habitants for the last 12 months, is rising of
1000, the crops of cotton and sugar cane
appear much more promising than their
Indian corn. J. Carmochan, Esq. has about
40 acres in sugar cane, which judges of
that crop estimate a yield from 16 to 17
hundred pounds per acre. Judge Robinson,
near Little river, has about 16 acres, which
is said to be superior to the crops on the
Mississippi, and there are several gentle-
men in this county making experiments, by
which they are already convinced of its
succeeding beyond any other crop.

The following is stated to be a chemical
analysis of a cheap commodity, sold in En-
gland under the denomination of port wine:
spirits of wine, 3 ounces; cider, 14 ounces;
sugar, 14 ounces; alum 2 scruples; tartaric
acid, 1 scruple; strong decoction of log-
wood, 4 ounces.

From the American Farmer.

TIDE MILLS.

The subject of the following letter is one
of great and increasing concern to the ag-
ricultural community. The dryness of the
seasons for some years past, combining
with the effect of extended clearing and
cultivation of the uplands and water courses,
has had the effect of exhausting for a
great portion of the year, if not altogether,
streams that were formerly of great volume
and unfailing constancy. So great is the
change in the circumstances of the country
in this important particular, that it has
nearly become a matter of great difficulty,
in many parts of the country, to get grain
ground during half the year. If then the
tide waters, where they flow into small
creeks, can be made to subserve the pur-
pose of grinding, as has been shown by Mr.
Hambleton, a very serious embarrassment
and inconvenience will have been overcome.
Such creeks, convertible to this valuable
end, may, we suppose, be found along all
our river shores, where the tide ebbs and
flows. A more minute description of the
manner of erecting such mills, with the
cost, &c. and the time they will run, and
work they can do, &c. is most desirable.

EASTON, Sept. 22, 1825.

Dear Sir—Colonel John Tilghman, of
Meifield, and myself, have lately erected
on Miles river, near St. Michaels, a tide
mill, now in successful operation, on a plan
entirely new (at least in this part of the
country.) The machine is the same as
that of other mills, but the new principle
consists in commanding the waters of creeks
that have small mouths or inlets by draw-
ing across said inlets. The mill may be
placed on either side the mouth of the
creek deemed most convenient. A stout
framed wheel and waste water race is er-
ected, and substantially planked, with a
flood-gate to each, which is closed at low
water, when the tide rises, until you have
a rise of five or six inches on the outer or
river side. The flood-gate is raised, and
the water thrown with great force and ve-
locity on the wheel and paddles, (which
resemble those of a steam boat.) If the
creek has much extent of surface say from
fifteen to twenty acres, the rush of the wa-
ter through the wheel race fills the creek so
slow, that the rise on the river side is con-
tinually increasing, and consequently the
force and velocity of the water. The creek
we have contains perhaps twenty-five acres,
and we are obliged frequently to raise the
waste water gate, to admit into the creek,
or let off into the river the surplus water.
—When the flood-tide is done, and the
creek filled with water, the aforesaid gates
are closed until a rise is acquired, the wheel
gate is then raised, and the water rushes
to the river with the same force it entered
the creek. We have a pair of stones sepa-
rately geared for each tide. Captain
Robert Speden, an ingenious and respecta-
ble mechanic of this county, is the inventor
of the discoverer of the above plan, and
has erected and put our mill into operation.
He has obtained a patent, and will contract
either for the right of building, or will erect
them himself, on reasonable terms. In a
level district of country like this, where
sites for water-mills on streams are very
rare, and where creeks, such as I have de-
scribed, are to be found in every neighbour-
hood, this promises to be a useful discovery.
—Should you think the above notice would
interest any of your numerous subscribers
you are at liberty to publish it.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.
EDW. N. HAMBLETON.

INSOLVENT LAWS. MORAL JUSTICE.

It is provided by the law of this state for
the relief of Insolvent debtors, that on the
application of any debtor for a release from
his debts, if any of his creditors shall al-
ledge in writing to the Court that he has
conveyed any part of his property with in-
tent to defraud his creditors, an issue shall
be framed by the Court on the allegation
"without the form of an action" and tried
by a jury, and if the debtor be convicted of
the fraud, he shall be forever precluded
from all benefit of the Act. A case re-
cently occurred in Baltimore county Court
in which a creditor prosecuted allegations of
fraud against a petitioning debtor, and on
trial the jury found the debtor guilty of
the fraud—the legal costs incurred by the
creditor in prosecuting his fraudulent
debtor amounted to more than seven hun-
dred dollars; the Court yesterday decided
that no costs could be recovered of the
debtor on the trial of such an issue.

Balt. Gaz.

New Orleans.—A traveller through the
western country, whose journal is published
in the Winchester Republican, thus de-
scribes a Sunday in New Orleans:

The French population is, I suppose,
three to one to the American, and with them
Sunday is the greatest day in the week,
the morning being devoted to business, and
the evening to pleasure. As a specimen,
I will give you the following prominent
features of a Sunday in New Orleans. You
see the markets much better attended; ev-
ery branch of business moving on with a
greater degree of spirit; all the uniform
companies of the city elegantly equipped,
and on parade, morning and evening; every
species of gaming that human invention
has discovered; congo dances, and the
French theatres crowded to overflowing.
The Americans are gradually gaining ground,
and the old forms and customs are giving
place to new ones. They now enjoy a
well regulated police. The city guards are
seen in all parts of the city; and if per-
chance there happens to land from Old Ken-
sack "a half horse, half alligator, and a lit-
tle touched with the snapping-turtle," he
has to keep himself very cool, or else he is
very soon walked into the caliburne. Dur-
ing a residence of eight days in that city,
I never saw a fight or heard a quarrel, which
a few years ago would have been an hourly
occurrence.

THE BRANDYWINE.

[From the National Intelligencer of Oct. 28.]
We have no pleasure in copying the
following, although it discloses nothing
but a vexatious circumstance, in regard to
the voyage of our General. Our omitting
to copy it, however, would not alter the
fact, which we do not know enough of
ship-building satisfactorily to account for.

[From the Democratic Press.]

We regret to learn that the United
States' frigate Brandywine had been but a
few days at sea when she was discovered
to have eight feet water in her hold—Thirty
thousand weight of ammunition and a quan-
tity of ballast were thrown overboard; all
hands were called to the pumps, and she
was cleared of the water, which was found
to pour in through the sides where the oak-
um had washed out. So unseaworthy was
this vessel found, that a consultation was
held whether it was, or was not, prudent
to proceed on the voyage. When last spoke
she was within a few days sail of Havre.
She will there undergo a thorough repair.
Several of the hands had died, General
La Fayette enjoyed good health; he expected
that all his family would be assembled
at Havre to welcome him to his native shore.
More than once on the passage, the General
has indulged in the expression of a hope
that he has not left the United States for-
ever.

From the National Journal.

The manner in which this extraordinary
rumour is introduced into the National
Intelligencer, seems to call for that
sort of notice which we should have
deemed it unnecessary to take of it,
had the paragraph from the Democratic
Press been suffered to work its unassisted
effect upon the credulity of the public.
The Intelligencer more than insinuates its
belief in the truth of the rumour, though
the Editors confess that they "do not know
enough of ship-building satisfactorily to
account for" the reported disaster. With-
out pretending to be better acquainted with
the art of "ship-building" than our neigh-
bours, we nevertheless venture to assert,
from our knowledge of the characters of
our Naval Officers generally, and particu-
larly that the Commander of the Brandy-
wine, that the rumour as stated cannot be
true. The pumps on board all our ships of
war are regularly sounded every hour, and
sometimes, during a heavy wind, or gale,
every half hour; now we are confident that
Capt. Morris is too good a seaman, and too
careful of his high reputation, to have
neglected this important duty. If it was
not neglected, it follows that the "eight
feet water in her hold" must have accumu-
lated within an hour, which could only
have happened by such a pouring in of wa-
ter "through the sides," as would have
rendered utterly ineffectual the aid of "all
hands" to save her from going down before
the second hour had elapsed. Again it is
stated, that "the oakum had washed out."
How was it washed out? The ship is cop-
pered a foot above the deep water line:
could the oakum have been "washed out"
through the copper? It is stated, too, that
"so unseaworthy was this vessel found, that
a consultation was held, whether it was or
was not prudent to proceed on the voyage."

A consultation with whom? Are not the
Captains of our Navy competent to decide
whether their ships are sea-worthy; and
did it ever occur that a commander asked
the advice of his officers whether to pro-
ceed on his voyage or not? The discovery
of the leak is said to have been made when
she had been "out a few days at sea." Af-
ter she had been 16 days at sea, and had
performed two thirds of her voyage, Cap-
tain Morris wrote to a friend in this city.
General La Fayette wrote to Mr. Dupon-
ceau, and Mr. Somerville wrote to his
friend Mr. Hebb. In neither of these let-
ters is there a single word about a leak, or
any other disaster. Would Captain Mor-
ris have been so negligent of his duty as to
have omitted to report so important a fac-
t to the Secretary? Would he have thrown
away "thirty thousand weight of ammuni-
tion" without saying a word to explain why
he had wasted so much public property?
Would La Fayette, and Mr. Somerville,
have been silent on a matter of such in-
terest to their friends, and to the country?

These reflections are such as must oc-
cur to every person who reads the pa-
graph from the Democratic Press. Its ab-
surdity is self-evident; and the Editor
himself, no doubt, believed that the mis-
chief of circulating such a rumour, without
the slightest reference to its source, would
be sufficiently counteracted by its extrava-
gance. But, independent of the argument
to be drawn from the silence of the letters
to which we have referred, there is a di-
rect contradiction of it in the letter of Cap-
tain Morris to the Secretary of the Navy,
which says in so many words, that they
had "progressed thus far, without any ac-
cident"—to wit: to the 25th of September,
and when the voyage was more than two
thirds completed. We have taken the
trouble to make these remarks, in the hope
they may relieve any anxiety which the
parents and friends of the numerous offi-
cers on board the Brandywine might have
felt from yielding too easy a faith to a most
unfounded story. The following is the let-
ter of Captain Morris:

Frigate Brandywine, Sept. 25, 1825.

Lat. 47° Long. 27°.

I avail myself of an opportunity by a
vessel bound to Philadelphia, to inform you
that we have progressed thus far without
any accident, and that the General and
the Officers and Crew, generally, are
in good health. We have generally
been favoured with fair winds, but as
they were strong, accompanied with a
heavy sea, and the Ship very deep, we have
had a rather wet and uncomfortable pas-
sage, though the General has suffered much
less from sea sickness than he anticipated.
The Ship appears to sail well, but we have
not had sufficient opportunity to ascertain
her various good qualities.

The Democratic Press says:—

"We have no disposition to enlarge upon
the statement we published, but we are
called upon to say, that it is true and time
will prove it to be true. The letter of the
first Lieutenant, written 15 days out, says
nothing of the facts," and therefore they
are not correct. This, every school-boy
will pronounce a non sequitur. The first
Lieut. Gregory, was silent on those subjects,
because he was apprehensive the publication
of them on his authority, might bring him
in collision with the Navy Department.—
When the Frigate shall arrive at Havre and
undergo necessary repairs and the bills for
those repairs shall find their way out here,
every one will be quite satisfied that what
we have stated, is correct in every particu-
lar. The consultation whether the Frigate
should or should not proceed on her
voyage, was held within 24 hours after the
Pilot had left her.

From the National Journal.

The following paragraph serves to show
to what an extent fortunes are accumulated
by individuals in Europe. By their im-
mense property, the Rothschilds are enabled
to purchase nobility, and to associate with
Kings: they possess an influence, at all the
European courts, superior to that which is
allowed to the first orders of nobility. Be-
when it is considered that the wealth this
family has amassed, (equal to 46 million
of dollars,) would give to fifteen thousand
persons the means of subsistence for life
allowing to each individual 3000 dollars
which would yield him an annual income
of \$180, we cannot but regard it as one of
those evils from which we are at present
happily exempt. If wealth be power—and
who will deny it—the wealth of the Roth-
schilds may be called the golden lever which
moves the old world. Long may it be be-
fore we feel so perilous an influence in the
new.

"The House of Rothschilds.—A bank-
er in Wales who has a son in the house of N.
M. Rothschild & Co. London, writes as
follows to a friend in Massachusetts:

"N. M. Rothschild, of London, the great
Loan Contractor with the European and
Brazilian governments, with his four broth-
ers, are said to be worth more than \$10,
000,000 sterling. In the late European
wars, the family of Rothschilds were the
agents through whom the vast sums of sub-
sidizing money was mostly negotiated
and paid: in fact, their and the Gold-
schmidts' establishments and transactions,
are more like those of a government than
mercantile concern."

It is said that a Jew who introduced a
printing press into Constantinople, was
banged by order of the Grand Vizier, who
assigned it as a reason, that one man ought
not to take the subsistence of 11,000
scribes. If all the Grand Viziers of the
Ottoman Empire act on this principle, Mr.
Rothschild must be careful how he shows
himself in Turkey. He who monopolizes
the subsistence of 15,000, deserves a worse
fate than he who takes the bread of only
11,000.

We have received an Illinois Intelligen-
cer, extra, of 27 pages, containing a List
of the Lands which are advertised to be
sold for taxes, on the first Monday in Janu-
ary next. This bulky list contains nearly
a million of acres of land which will thus
be thrown into the market, and sacrificed.
Some natural remarks suggest themselves
to our minds on the perusal of this list.
Many of the quarter sections about to be
exposed to this summary process, belong
to gallant soldiers who have received them,
not as the reward of their valour, but as
part of the actual stipulated and just con-
sideration for which their services were
obtained. Many of this class of our fellow-
citizens, at this moment, hold the original
patents; some of them are in poverty; many
are bowed down with the weight of years.
How few of these can ever receive infor-
mation of the fate which awaits the hard
earnings of their earlier life! To a philan-
thropic and patriotic mind, it might appear
not unreasonable that the State should remit
the taxes altogether on that proportion of
the land which is still in the hands of the
original patentees. There is sufficient time
yet to act upon this suggestion, as the State
Legislature will be in session early in De-
cember, a month before the time fixed for
the sale. At any rate, it is but equitable
to allow ample time for the list of lands to
be put in possession of all who may, by
even a remote possibility, be interested in
the sales. The list bears date October 7,
and the day of sale is fixed for January 2—
a period embracing an interval of less than
3 months; whereas, it must be well known
that it requires a longer interval merely to
despatch a letter from Vandalia to some
parts of the Union and to receive a reply, in
the regular course of mail. By affording
time, many a holder of a patent might be
induced rather to settle on his land, than
to forfeit it, and thus some estimable citi-
zens might be added to the State. Where
the patent has been transferred, we may
feel somewhat less delicacy, but still a prop-
er notice ought to be given to every one
interested, and we hope that the sale will
be postponed to some more distant day.—W.

The Harrisburg Chronicle of Monday

says: "Tuesday morning last exhibited the
mountains covered with snow, and brought
us a piercing northwester.—The weather
continued very cold until Thursday. Owing
to the mildness of the season, the farm-
ers were enabled to get through with their
seedling earlier than usual; and the wheat
and rye are so forward that in many places
the cattle are turned upon them, but cannot
keep them down. The crop of buckwheat
is abundant. A tolerable crop of late
potatoes will be gathered, but they grew
too rapidly to be good. Turnips of enor-
mous size are brought to our market."

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5.
CATTLE SHOW.

The hour of distributing Premiums at this Exhibition was too late for our paper of today—we can only give a general view of it without a satisfactory detail of particulars, which will appear next week.

The Show of Cattle was good, but not so numerous as before, though the specimens were very fine. The Devons were (we believe) universally admitted to be superior to any thing ever exhibited on this ground. The Sheep were numerous and of the finest quality—no finer sheep could be offered to view—the Swine were not numerous but all of fine form and size—the display of Horses was considered by the bystanders to be the most interesting one ever made here. There were one fine Mule and a few good looking Jacks—some fine yokes of Oxen—The exhibition of Butter was beautiful, and we learn that the quality of so many parcels was so fine as to puzzle the judges very much. The specimens of household Manufactures were, as usual, most careful, numerous and well wrought. We cannot, however, touch that subject further without injustice, and therefore leave it to the report that the Committee of Judges will make on it, who will be much more capable than we are.

Upon the whole, the Show was highly creditable, though less extensive in some parts of it than formerly—The company was numerous & highly respectable in character, though we regret to say not so numerous as four years ago, when the novelty was greater.

We hope our citizens will not suffer this useful and important institution to decline, either for the want of patronage or the want of their attendance and encouragement—The longer we keep up Cattle Shows, the better able we shall be to keep them up, and the better prepared we shall be to give interest and utility to them. One grand annual exhibition of this sort for our shore, where all the exertions of all the intelligence and enterprise of all the counties could be brought together in generous competition would do—The extent of country is about enough to be drawn together annually to one point for a general exhibition of individual exertions, it would afford an ample field for competition, without which competition, warmly contested and spiritedly kept up, there can be no hope of preserving Cattle Shows. As for individual county Shows in our present stages of incipient improvement, they are out of the question—we may amuse ourselves by the effort if we please, but the effort must prove unavailing—The limits of competition are too narrow; and what value or reputation can premiums, conferred alone in the exertions of one county, give to articles that obtain them upon such a restricted scale? If the object is improvement, throw open the doors to all—let the chances of rivalry be as great as possible—make the competition general—call together the greater number, and the more you increase the theatre of exertion, the more you promote the general interest.

POLITICAL DISTINCTIONS.

We have remarked, that in several papers, in giving accounts of the different legislative bodies, they state such a number of federalists and such a number of democrats, adhering to old exploded party-names, which are about as insignificant in these times for the purpose of expressing any political character in those bodies, as if they were to designate them by their respective statures of tall men and short men.

When we see men adhering to party distinctions after those parties have ceased to exist, and the very reason of their former existence is no more, we are induced either to charge it to indifference or inattention to the true state of things in our country, or to ascribe it to self-interested motives or feelings of a more vindictive character.

This preservation of old distinctions, when they were found almost to have died away in the popular sentiment, was the foundation that the caucus men assumed to stand on when they made their desperate and inglorious attempt to rebuild party, in February, 1823, for the sake of continued persecution and proscription, that they might monopolize all power in their own hands—and it was against this unreasonable, arrogant and dangerous attempt that the people of Maryland, consisting of both the old parties, rose in their strength and proclaimed it a usurpation, and a proceeding that ought to be put down with the men who advocated it. If it is meant by the terms federalists and democrats to specify any general system of policy, measures or principles differing from each other, we should be glad to know in what point of public policy, course of measures, or principles the well-informed, rational men of both those old parties now differ.

Have not all the politicians of this country, at least all who are worth speaking of, meaning nine-tenths of them, settled down into one and the same opinion in relation to all the old party-contested constitutional doctrines? Have they not all come to one and the same opinion about measures of national policy, except upon the question of tariff and anti-tariff? Have not nine-tenths of the free and settled citizens of this state and country settled down into one and the same opinion, viz: that there is no really no reason to keep up or to act on old party distinctions, which are exploded in fact by the causes that gave them birth; and so, now seeing this harmony in the popular feeling, this persuasive, nay, mandate, to har-

mony in the public Councils, will have the hardihood to rake over the embers of ancient violence and tumult to discover some sparks wherewith they may put every thing into uproar and combustion, for no other purpose than to gratify a few ambitious, discontented men?

Let us submit cordially and cheerfully to the will of the people who are our lawful and only sovereign—Let us deal fairly and justly with the people by placing things in their true state before them—When rightly informed, the people will always act right—but if misled, as artful and desperate men who work for themselves can do, they will become the unconscious agents of their own destruction.

There is in truth but one party in this state now, and that is a decaying party, called the Caucus Party—all the rest constitute the People, who object to this Caucus proceeding, whereby a few men take all to themselves, exclude whom they please, and control the people absolutely to suit their own personal views of things. We then stand happily emancipated from party thralldom and party violence, and party blindness—Our true designation is *The Caucus Party against the People*, that is about one against one hundred.

KIDNAPPING.

Although the penalty inflicted by the laws of our state upon those who are guilty of kidnapping is of a nature, we would suppose, sufficient to deter any from the commission of the crime, yet by an account received from one of our correspondents we are informed that a coloured woman by the name of *Rachel Minner*, who resided near Marshy Hope, was persuaded from the home of her Parents about the 16th of last month, and from circumstances it is apprehended, that she has been carried off by some persons, who are as regardless of law as they must be destitute of every tender feeling of humanity.

CONNER'S TRIAL.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated CHESTERTOWN, Nov. 2d, 1825.
“The trial of John Conner for the murder of Miss Evelina Cunningham, commenced yesterday morning. The greater part of the day was taken up in the examination of witnesses; about 8 o'clock in the evening, *David J. Campbell*, Esq. addressed the Jury on the part of the State, he was followed by *John C. Groom* & *Jas. M. Clean*, Esqs. for the Prisoner, when the latter gentleman had concluded, the Court adjourned until this morning, when the argument was continued by *Col. E. F. Chambers*, for the Prisoner, and concluded by the Attorney General, *T. Keil*, Esq. for the prosecution. Great eloquence and sound argument were displayed by the different gentlemen engaged—The Attorney General concluded his argument about one o'clock, when the Jury retired, and in about one hour returned a verdict of *NOT GUILTY*!—Great interest was excited, the Court House being crowded from the commencement of the Court until the conclusion.”

JOSEPH N. GORDON, Esq. has been appointed Clerk of Kent county Court, by the Executive Council of this state.

General Jackson has resigned his seat as Senator to Congress.

NEW-JERSEY.—*Isaac H. Williamson*, has been re-elected governor for the ensuing year; *Daniel Coleman*, secretary of state, for five years; and *William Russell*, judge of the supreme court.

The inhabitants of the city of New-York, according to the returns already made under the law authorising a new census, have increased to 170,000.

Cast Iron Grist Mill.—*Mr. Bailey*, of Hartford, Conn. has invented a cast iron grist mill, which has been tested by grinding wheat, rye, and corn, as well as most kinds of provender, corn in the ear, oil cake, &c. and its work pronounced by experienced millers to be equal to that produced by the common mill stones—one horse will grind ten bushels per hour, sufficiently fine for flour. The cost of a mill, with the machinery for a horse to work it, will be from \$250 to \$300.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.—By the arrival of the packet ship *Lewis*, Captain Macey, at New York, files of Paris papers to the 25th of September inclusive, are received.

The King of Prussia arrived at Paris on the 24th of September, accompanied by the Prince Augustus, of Prussia, Baron Humboldt, and Count Wigenstein.

The *Facha* of Egypt arrived at Alexandria on the 31st of July, for the purpose of expediting the new expedition to the Morea, and to superintend the sales of his cotton.

WILMINGTON, November 1.

Explosion.—There was an explosion at the powder works of *Mr. Dupont*, on Thursday evening last, by which three buildings were destroyed, and considerable injury done to the woolen manufactory of Messrs *J. & C. Dupont*, on the opposite side of the Brandywine, by the destruction of glass, &c. Fortunately the hands, belonging to the powder works, were at supper, at the time of the explosion; and no one sustained any injury by it, except some persons who were cut by the glass, in the woolen establishment. The amount of loss to *Mr. Dupont* we have not been able to learn, but the disappointment in fulfilling contracts into which he has entered for the supply of powder, will, it is probable, be much more injurious to him, than the actual destruction of property.—*Gaz.*

THE DEED IS DONE.

The roaring of cannon heard in New York city pursuant to previous arrangement, on Wednesday morning last, at twenty minutes past eleven announced the important fact “that the great, the gigantic work of uniting the upper lakes with the ocean, was completed, and that exactly an hour and twenty minutes before, the first boat from Erie had entered the canal, and commenced its voyage to New York. This proud intelligence having been communicated in the same manner to *Sandy Hook*, and notice of its reception returned to the city, the return salute was commenced at Fort Lafayette, by a national salute, at 22 minutes past eleven, and the sounds of re-

joicing sent roaring and echoing along the mountains, and among the highlands, back to Buffalo. As Americans we participate in the joy, and if we do not mingle in the crowd and enjoy the splendours of the day, our hearts most cordially partake in the jubilee.—*Balt. Amer.*

CONSECRATION.—The solemn ceremony of the consecration of the Right Reverend *B. Fenwick*, as Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston, took place yesterday morning in the Cathedral Church of this city. Besides the most Reverend Archbishop *MARSHALL*, there were present the Right Rev. Bishops *CONWELL* of Philadelphia, and *ENGLAND* of Charleston, and a number of the reverend clergy. A most able sermon was delivered on the occasion by the Right Rev. Bishop *ENGLAND*.
Balt. Amer. 2d inst.

A part of a mail which has been missing one year and seven months, between Newbern and Fayetteville, has arrived at the former place, safe and sound; it contained a considerable amount of money. It was found laid away snugly in a post office on the route; much gratitude is expressed by the editor of the *Newbern Sentinel*, to the careful post-master, that he preserved the package from the depredations of the rats.

Internal Improvement of Maryland.

A meeting of the citizens of Frederick county was held at the court house in Frederick, on Wednesday last, to take into consideration “the best means of promoting the internal improvement of Maryland.” The meeting being organized by the appointment of *Major John Graham* as chairman, and *William Schley*, Esq. as secretary, the business of the meeting was opened by *Richard Potts*, Esq. who submitted the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas it is the duty and interest of every community, to improve the advantages of their local situation, by the application of the skill of man to the works of nature; And whereas the localities of Maryland present abundant scope for the enterprise and ingenuity of art, in promoting the welfare of the citizens, and elevating the state to an equality with her sister states for her agriculture, commerce and manufactures; and the happy and prosperous condition of her citizens and the state of her public finances indicate the present as a fit era for commencing a system of internal improvement.—Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That the internal improvement of the state of Maryland, both as an obligation due to herself and to the union of which she is a member, merits and should receive the deliberate consideration and cordial support of all her citizens.

Resolved unanimously, That with a view to unite the various local interests for a system of internal improvement, it is expedient that a public meeting be held in the city of Baltimore, on the second Wednesday of December next, of seven delegates from each county, and from the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, to be appointed by the citizens of those counties and cities, for the purpose of devising and submitting to the legislature, a plan for effecting a general system of internal improvement.

Resolved unanimously, That the delegates to be appointed for Frederick county, be requested to call the attention of said meeting to the importance of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the expediency of an earlier assurance of the state of Maryland of the means she may be disposed to provide in conjunction with Virginia, and the Congress of the United States, for the commencement and completion of said canal to the eastern base of the Alleghany mountain.

Resolved unanimously, As the sense of this meeting, that the General Assembly of Maryland, by an early and active zeal for internal improvement, and particularly by a liberal overture, of their disposition to commence this canal, in a fair proportion, will represent the interests and merit the approbation of their constituents.

From the Fredericktown Citizen.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

At the approaching session of the legislature, a successor to Governor Stevens, whose term expires this winter, will have to be chosen. In most of the other states, the choice of governor being vested in the people, is made a question of importance in proportion to that of the office which gives rise to it; and early and active canvassing becomes general throughout the state. In Maryland, however, we are differently circumstanced; we are exempt from the bustle and commotion of a popular election for governor. We have not the privilege of exercising our choice as to the chief magistrate of the state—that is left to the legislature; and they usually despatch that part of their duty with much sang froid. Indeed the powers of the governor in the Executive of this state are merely nominal, except, we believe, in the case of a division in the council, or in granting a noli prosequi or a pardon. It is not to be wondered, then, that in the election of a governor, so little interest or feeling is evinced. Although for any thing we know to the contrary, the governors of Maryland have been, generally, men benefiting their stations, yet it is not considered by all the members of the legislature, indispensably necessary that the governor should be a man of talents—or rather talent is not the primary consideration; for we have been told by as good a four dollar per diem man as ever did nothing in legislation, that the most important qualifications for a governor of Maryland are these: He ought to be wealthy, liberal, and fond of giving entertainments; he ought to have a handsome or accomplished wife, of lively disposition, and fond of splendid balls and parties. These, said he, constitute the requisite qualifications of a candidate for governor, and one coming with such recommendations is generally successful. But there are other members, we presume,

whose taste differs from that of the bon vivants, and who do not rate these recommendations quite so high.

According to a courteous custom, the next governor will be taken from the western shore; and the names of several gentlemen have been mentioned, among whom are *Dr. Wm. Tyler*, and *Dr. Grafton Duval*, of this city, and *Thomas Carroll*, esq. of Annapolis.

From the Fredericktown Herald.

The present governor of this state being from the Eastern shore, in conformity with long established usage, the next will be chosen from the western shore. Among the persons spoken of to fill the office are *Dr. Grafton Duval* and *Dr. William Tyler*, of this place, both of whom are quite as well qualified as the present incumbent, to discharge the duties of the office. And if there is any thing of honor or profit attached to the station, on the republican principle of rotation, this county has strong claims. If we mistake not, no citizen of Frederick has been chosen governor for the last thirty years.

From the National Journal.

It will be recollected that we some time since gave a statement made by *Mr. Noah*, that a suit had been commenced against *Rufus King* by the Executors of the late General Hamilton, for the recovery of certain papers; and, at the same time, suggested that the statement “should be received with much caution.” *Mr. Noah*, in his paper of Tuesday, states that “it is undoubtedly a fact.” *Mr. Charles King*, however, one of the individuals named by *Mr. Noah*, and one of those persons whose duty *Mr. Noah* considers it to be “to contradict it, were it not true,” has, in the American of the same evening, given an unqualified contradiction to the statement in the following terms:

The New York National Advocate of the 18th inst. contained the following paragraph, which has, in substance, been copied into several other somewhat more respectable journals:—

Chancery Suit.—We understand, that the executors of the late General Hamilton have commenced a suit in Chancery against *Rufus King*, for the recovery of certain papers which Gen. Hamilton entrusted to his care at a moment of great delicacy; and which the Minister to Great Britain has refused to surrender to the proper authorities; but admits, that, for their safe keeping, in case any accident befalls him, he has placed them in the hands of his son, *Charles King*.

On the 19th the same paper amplified and enlarged its original assertion, and affected to give the reasons that might be supposed to influence *Mr. King* in the course imputed to him; and this morning it seeks to remove the very natural scepticism of the public, as to the truth of any statement made in its columns, by reiterated protestations, and more particularly by the averment that its “authority for stating that such a suit has been commenced was derived from the prosecutors in the case.”

Having, as I think, waited a reasonable time, in order to afford an opportunity to those who most naturally be supposed, to feel the deepest interest in the name of Hamilton, to retrace it from such a champion as the editor of the New-York National Advocate; and having waited in vain—having also offered an opportunity which has not been embraced, to the surviving executor of General Hamilton to contradict a publication which pretends to speak with knowledge of its acts, as such; it is imposed upon me, as well from regard to truth, as from a sense of duty to an absent and honoured parent, to give a formal and positive denial under my name to the allegations, by whomsoever authorized, in the New York National Advocate.

It is not true, that the executors of the late General Hamilton have commenced a suit in Chancery against *Rufus King*.

It is not true that certain papers, or any papers, were entrusted by General Hamilton to his (Rufus King's) care, at a moment of great delicacy, or at any other time.

It is not true, that *Mr. King* admits or has said, or intimated, that, “for their safe keeping, (meaning the papers referred to,) in case any accident befalls him, he has placed them in the hands of his son, *Charles King*.”

Of what has occurred, I do not feel myself now called on to give any account. It is a topic which I will not be the first to bring into newspaper discussion, but which, if it shall be so made by others, I will not fail to speak of as I shall think it deserves.

CHARLES KING.

By the arrival at Philadelphia of the schooner *Mary Washington*, captain *Rae*, in 14 days from Pensacola, the following melancholy intelligence has been received from the United States ship of war *Decoy*.—The *John Adams*, captain *Nicholson*, had also arrived 4 days before the *Decoy* at Pensacola from a cruise, with five of her crew sick.—*Balt. Amer.*

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship *Decoy*, of the *Barbours*, October 11, 1825.

“The United States ship *Decoy* arrived here on the 9th instant, after a passage of eleven days from Havana, where three of her crew contracted the yellow fever, which has proved very fatal to her officers and crew. The following officers and men have fallen victims to the disease: Lieutenant *Commandant DULANT FORRESTER* died October 5; *Lieutenant G. F. WEAVER* died October 5; *William L. CHEFFLIN* died October 1; *John MALCOM* died October 7. The remainder of the crew are landed at the Barbours, and are doing well. *Lieutenant WILLIAM PORTINGHAM*, *Lieutenant WILLIAM GREEN*, sailing-master *G. B. WILKINSON*, *Dr. GIDEON WHITE*, midshipmen *SKINNER*, *ATKIN*, and *YANOV*,

master's mate *D. S. RICHARDSON*, *THOMAS STANLEY*, gunner, and boatswain *WELCH*, are all well.”

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$3 37 1/2 a 50
City Mills, superior qual.	52 1/2 a
Do. standard qual.	48 1/2 a 5
“Superior”	“none”
Wheat—red, per bush.	95 a
“white,”	95 a 100
Corn—white,	53 a 55
“yellow,”	55 a
Rye, per bush.	55 a 56—Pot.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Waters, Capt. *Robert C. J. Waters*, to Miss *Matilda A. Broughton*, all of Somerset county.
—In this county, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. *Edward S. Harris*, to Miss *Lydia Denny*, all of this county.

DIED.

On Saturday 29th ult. at his seat in Caroline county, *James Pearce*, Esq. in the 58th year of his age.

NEW GOODS.

William Clark

has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRESH IMPORTED GOODS, of all descriptions, which will be offered cheap for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, &c. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him a call and view the assortment.
Nov. 5.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Two Story Dwelling House, situate on West street, at present occupied by Mr. David M. Smith—For terms apply to William H. Groomer or
PHILEMON THOMAS.
Nov. 5

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late *Charles Goldsborough*, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely girls. They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms, apply to *JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH*, Agent for the Adm'r. of G. G. dec'd.
Easton, Nov. 5 5w

Notice.

The Trustees of the Poor, for Talbot county, will receive proposals for a supply of Corn and Pork, for the use of the Poor of said county, until Tuesday the 15th inst. Proposals to be left with either of the subscribers.
WILLIAM JENKINS, Easton.
SOLOMON DICKINSON, Trappe.
Nov. 5

Notice.

Those persons who purchased property at the vendue of the late *Henry Council*, are informed that their notes became due on the 4th inst.—They are requested to come forward and settle the same, as the subscriber is desirous of settling the estate.
CHARLES W. SMITH, Agent.
for *Sarah Council Adm'r.* of H. Council, deceased.
Nov. 5 3w

Exchanged

Through mistake of one of my Ostlers, during the session of the county court, held in Denton, in October last, a set of Gigs harness—Gentlemen who favoured the subscriber with their custom during the session of the court, are requested to examine their harness, and should they find it exchanged, inform him of the same.
SAMUEL LUCAS.
Denton, Nov. 5 3w

Public Sale

Will be offered by the subscriber at public sale, for cash, on the Green, in Easton, on the 15th of November next, a handsome second handed Coach.
JAMES DENNY.
Oct. 29 3w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on Monday the 10th ult., a negro man named *ISAAC*, about 5 feet 10 inches high, between 22 and 23 years of age, says he belongs to *William Fitzhugh*, of Washington county. He had on when committed, a coarse linen shirt and pantaloons, and straw hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Nov. 5 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on Sunday the 9th ult., a negro man named *HENRY CLAIRKE*, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, between 21 and 22 years of age, and says he is a free man. His clothing when committed, were a coarse woolen doublet, linen pantaloons and shirt, old fur hat and old shoes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Nov. 5 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on Monday the 10th ult., a negro man named *SOLOMON*, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 23 years of age, says he belongs to *David Duderan*, below Liberty, in this county. He had on when committed, a cross-bar cotton doublet, cotton waistcoat, tow linen shirt and pantaloons, straw hat and double nailed shoes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Nov. 5 8w

Female Education.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the *Young Ladies' Seminary*, which was opened in Easton under his superintendence, on the 12th of September ult. is now in successful operation; and he has the pleasure to state that the patronage already received, is such as to justify, in a high degree, the expectations he has hitherto entertained, as to the future prosperity of the institution.

He has placed the younger classes of the school under the care of his sister, Miss H. Ruse, who has, for several years past, sustained the character of an able and successful preceptress; and he is confident, through her assistance, of being able to effect an important object, which is, to afford a due share of attention to every member of the seminary, of whatever age—to make the course of instruction equally thorough, from the studies of the little miss in her first rudiments, to those of the young lady at the most advanced period of her education.—It is well known to every one who has any acquaintance with the business of instructing, that the wrong habits, often formed by scholars during the early part of their pupilage, are of such injurious and lasting effect, that it not unfrequently requires nearly the whole labour of months, if not of years to correct them. Whether a system which is likely to be more conducive to the improvement of the young mind, is pursued in this institution, its present patrons are respectfully called upon to decide.

It may be necessary to inform the public, that, owing to the small size of the apartments in which the seminary is now kept, it will not be practicable to do much in the ornamental branches, before the commencement of the ensuing year. The whole course, useful and ornamental, if no unforeseen misfortune occur, will then be rendered complete. It may also be proper to state, that, for the reason above mentioned, not more than forty scholars can be comfortably accommodated before the first day of January next, and that as three fourths of that number have already entered, and seats have been engaged for several others, Parents, who may wish their daughters to enter previously to the above mentioned time, will do well to make early application.

The following charges are made for instruction in the branches at present taught in the seminary.

Spelling and Reading	\$3 per Quarter.
Writing, Arithmetic, & English	
Grammar (the above included)	4 per do.
Geography, History and the Elements of Natural and Moral Philosophy (the above do.)	5 per do.
Rhetoric and Chymistry	1 extra per do.
For Wood Pens and Ink,	a charge will be made of \$1 per annum.
Oct. 22 3w	D. RING.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester county Court, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on the 26th day of November next, at the Tavern in Berlin, in said county, a tract of Land called "*BAYNUN'S PURCHASE*," containing 12 1/2 acres, more or less, and situate about two miles from said village in said county.—Also

A HOUSE and LOT, in said village, at present occupied by Robert H. Davis—said lands being late a part of the real estate of Daniel Tingle, deceased. A credit of twelve months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given to the purchaser for the premises to him sold.

The creditors of said Daniel Tingle, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims to the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from said day of sale.

The sale will commence at 3 o'clock, P.M. NATHANIEL R. TINGLE, Trustee. Oct. 29 4w

To be disposed of,

For terms of years, (or for life) to approved masters within the State of Maryland, or District of Columbia) about Twenty valuable SERVANTS of both sexes, and various ages, but none beyond the prime of life. They are to be disposed of merely because the owner has no use for them; and it is wished, as far as it may be practicable, to dispose of each family to one person, or in the same neighborhood.—Among them, there are several boys and girls of suitable ages to take into the house, and one very comely and promising girl of 15 or 16, who has been educated as a house-servant, and understands sewing, washing and ironing, &c. Application may be made to the subscriber, near Cambridge.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal-creek, Oct. 29 7w

Public Sale.

Will be offered by the subscriber at public sale, for cash, on the Green, in Easton, on the 14th of November next, a handsome second handed Coach.

JAMES DENNY.

Oct. 29 3w

Public Sale.

The Subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 15th of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on a credit, at the residence of the late Charles C. Browne, dec'd. of Queen Ann's county, a variety of household furniture, a large and valuable stock of horses, mules, sheep, hogs and cattle & farming utensils. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. MARTHA T. BROWN, Adm'r.

Oct. 22 4w

Postponed Sale.

The subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 2d day of November next, if fair, if not on the first fair day at her residence in Danbury, a good stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, 1 ox & 1 horse cart, all the farming utensils, a large quantity of nicely cured corn blades, the crop of corn now on the ground, and some household and kitchen furniture, together with a handsome gig and harness, nearly new.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, for which amount and under, the cash must be paid.—The purchaser will be required to give bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, the terms of which must be complied with before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A.M. and attendance given by Richard B. Bowdle.

SARAH BOWDLE.

Oct. 2 1s

N.B. The sale of the above property is postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 9th November.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suits of Joseph E. Muse, William W. Moore, and Matthew Tilghman, against Alexander Hemsley, also by virtue of sundry fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suits of James McAlpin, Francis Turner and James S. Turner, executors of Edward Turner, Anthony C. Thompson, use of Thomas Meconkin, use of Samuel Groome, and Solomon Lowe, use of Samuel Groome, against the said Alexander Hemsley, will be exposed to sale and sold on Wednesday the ninth day of November next, on the premises so exposed to sale, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon, all that farm and plantation with the appurtenances of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, commonly called the Church Farm, situate and being on the public mail road leading from Easton to Centerville, and adjoining Wye Mill, and consisting of part of a tract of land called Wilton, of part of another tract called Lobb's Crook, contiguous to each other, and containing four hundred and sixty six acres of land, more or less.—Also the farm and plantation of him the said Alexander Hemsley, situate on Wye river and adjoining the said Church Farm, which the said Hemsley purchased of the heirs of Doctor Hindman, containing five hundred and seventeen acres of land, more or less, also by virtue of the above writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, will be sold on the day following, (to wit: Thursday the 10th November next), between the hours aforesaid, at the present residence of the said Alexander Hemsley, the life estate of him, the said Hemsley, of, in and to the farm on which he now resides, situate in the Bay Side, called "Sherwood," containing 309 3/4 acres of land, more or less; also his life estate, of, in and to one half of Choptank or Tilghman's Island, his moiety, 750 acres, more or less; also some articles of farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture, one carriage and pair of horses, and one half of the sloop Augusta; seized and taken as the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the fieri facias, the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given at both places by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Anna Louisa Gibson, James Parrott and Henry Thomas, at the suit of Daniel Fiddeman, will be sold at public vendue at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 5 o'clock P.M. a tract or part of a tract of land called Widow's Chance, containing 250 acres more or less; seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Anna Louisa Gibson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Charles P. Willson, at the suit of Arthur Holt, executor of John Scott, use of Philemon H. Plummer, use of Sangston & Whiteley, will be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 5 o'clock P.M. one third part of a house and lot, situate at the corner of West and Port street, in the town of Easton; seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Charles P. Willson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed at the suit of Richard D. Ray, against Henry Morgan, garnishee of Thomas Griffin Callahan, will be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the Court-house, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 5 o'clock P.M. all his, the said Callahan's share or shares, and life estate, of, in & to all the tract or part of the tract of land called "Little Bristol," situate, lying and being in Talbot county, contiguous to each other, that a certain Henry Morgan, late of Talbot county aforesaid, died, seized in fee and possessed of, and that he, the said Callahan, claims a share in, as tenant by the curtesy in virtue of his intermarriage with the widow of the said Henry Morgan—also all his the said Callahan's share or part of all the monies arising or to arise from the sale or sales of the said tracts or parcels of land under and agreeably to the order and direction of the said Henry Morgan, in and by his last will and testament—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, rights and credits of the said Thomas G. Callahan, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Henry Hindman, at the suit of Samuel and Philip Jacob, also a fieri facias, at the suit of John Tilghman, use of Peregrine Granger, use Philemon B. Hopper, Executor of Henry Darden, against said Hindman, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the eighth day of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. all the right, title, interest and estate of the aforesaid Henry Hindman, of, in and to the farm where he at present resides, situate in Wye, near Bryon Town, and adjoining the Rev. Steward Redman's, in Talbot county, containing 1160 acres of land more or less, (or as much thereof, will be sold, as will pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, and fieri facias, and known by the name of "Part of Hindman's Reserve," also ten head of horses; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni, and fieri facias, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against James Seth, at the suit of Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, deceased; also a fieri facias, to me directed against James Seth, at the suit of Benjamin C. Naff, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. all the right, title, claim, interest and estate of the said James Seth, of, in and to the farm where he at present resides, situate in the Bay Side containing 200 1/2 acres of land, more or less, and known by the name of Bridges, also six head of horses, one yoke of oxen fifteen head of cattle, one gig and harness and twenty five head of sheep; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, against William Hopkins, will be sold at public vendue at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 5 o'clock P.M. all his, the said William Hopkins's right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to the house and lot, where he now resides, situate in the town of Easton: also one bed, high-post bedstead and furniture, one corner cupboard, one small mahogany table, one large do. one work stand and one mahogany bureau: seized and taken as the property of the said Hopkins and will be sold to pay and satisfy the costs only on the above writ of fieri facias, and the additional costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of Levin McGinney, against Pamela F. McGinney, will be sold at public sale at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 5 o'clock P.M. a lot of land containing 1 1/2 acres, more or less, called "Oldham's Discovery," situate in Oxford Neck; also two sorrel horses, one grey horse, and one old carriage, seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles M. Bromwell, who intermarried with the said Pamela F. McGinney, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Oct. 15 4w

A Valuable Farm, AND WOOD LAND, OFFERED AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland against Rigby Hopkins, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale and sold on SATURDAY, the fifth day of November next at the front door of the Court House in Easton, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon, the following Lands and Tenements the property of the said Rigby Hopkins, that is to say: THAT VERY VALUABLE FARM AND PLANTATION

On which he resides, beautifully situated on the waters of Broad Creek, consisting of a parcel of land called Ray's Point and containing 150 acres of land; and also a parcel of land situate in Bollingbroke Hundred near Choptank River and containing about 70 acres, chiefly Wood Land, being a part of the tract of land called Lowe's Rables.

And notice is further given that by virtue of the same writ will be exposed to sale, and sold on MONDAY, the seventh day of the same month at the dwelling house and upon the same month at the said Rigby Hopkins and between the like hours the following goods and chattels being his property, to wit: beds, bedsteads, and other furniture, desks, tables and chairs, some items of plate, carpeting, looking-glasses, & sundry other articles of good household furniture, horses, oxen, cattle, sheep, carts and a variety of farming utensils, which said chattels, lands and tenements were taken in execution at the suit of the said Plaintiffs and will be sold to satisfy the sum of money, interests and costs required to be made and levied by virtue of the process aforesaid.

We cannot close this advertisement without calling to those lands the special attention of those who are disposed to purchase an agreeable and profitable settlement: For situation, fertility and improvements few places can exceed the farm, and to these inducements may be added all the advantages afforded by our waters. And a body of wood land situated near a fine navigable river is a desirable object rarely offered for sale.

There is reason to believe that the Directors towards the relief of the defendant, and to accommodate purchasers, would grant reasonable terms of credit. Also by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed against the said Hopkins, at the suit of Perre Spencer; and also by virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against the said Hopkins to wit: the state of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Thomas P. Bennett, use James Tilton, state use Robert Moore, Administrator of William G. Elbert, John Johnson and George G. Johnson, Ann McNeill, state use of Thomas Bridges, John Goldsborough, Robert Moore, Administrator of William G. Elbert, use Robert Moore, Executor of William Meluy, use John Leeds Kerr, Elizabeth Sherwood, use Edward Spedden, Thomas Sylvester and wife, and Edward Auld, Administrator of Joseph Parrott, will be exposed to sale and sold at the front of the Court-house in the town of Easton on MONDAY, the seventh day of November next, between the hours aforesaid, in addition to the above mentioned property, the farm on which James Harris now resides, situate on Broad Creek aforesaid, being part of several tracts of land, to wit: "Mount Misery," "Poplar Neck" and "Hap Hazard," and containing 166 acres of land more or less; to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Oct. 14 1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Samuel Tenant, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 5th of November next, at St. Michaels, between the hours of 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 o'clock P.M. the following property, to wit: one negro man called Horris or Horace, one other negro man called Standley, 3 head of horses, one yoke of oxen, 6 head of cattle, and 15 head of sheep; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against James Denny, at the suit of Margaret and Rebecca Kirby, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. all the right, title, interest and estate of the said James Denny, of, in and to 150 acres of land, a part of the farm where he at present resides, or occupies, situate and adjoining the mail road leading from Easton to Centerville in Talbot county, and known by the name of Harwood's Hill and Addition; also five head of horses—seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Thomas Martin, at the suits of the State, use James Willson, Jr. use Samuel Harden, William H. Downing and James Tilton, (the last mentioned for costs only) will be sold at public sale, at the front of the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 5 o'clock P.M. all the right, interest and claim of him, the said Thomas Martin, of, in and to the farm or plantation on which he lately resided, called "St. Michaels." Seized and taken as the property of the said Martin, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Oct. 15 4w

ANOTHER GOOD FARM OFFERED AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court at the suit of Nicholas Hammond against Alexander Hemsley, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale and sold on Wednesday the ninth day of November next on the premises so exposed to sale between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon, all that farm and plantation with the appurtenances of him the said Alexander Hemsley, commonly called the Church Farm, situate and being on the public mail road leading from Easton to Centerville, and adjoining Wye Church and near Wye Mill, and consisting of part of a tract of land called Wilton, of part of another tract called Lobb's Crook, and another parcel called Sweet Hope, contiguous to each other, and containing four hundred and sixty six acres of land more or less; which said farm and plantation with the appurtenances, according to the metes and bounds thereof, were taken in execution at the suit of the said Plaintiff and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs required to be made and levied by virtue of the process aforesaid.

Also in addition to the above farm will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, the farm and plantation of him, the said Alexander Hemsley, situate on Wye river, and adjoining the said Church Farm, which the said Hemsley purchased of the heirs of Doctor Hindman, containing five hundred and seventeen acres of land, more or less, to pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals, to wit: at the suits of Royston A. Skinner, Administrator of Mordecai and John Brown, surviving executor of James Brown; also to pay and satisfy the following writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, to wit: at the suits of Tristram Faulkner, Samuel Hambleton, Reubin Hubbard, John Tilghman, Isaac Moore, use John Tilghman, William Glenn, use Daniel Newnam, Samuel Harrison, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, Administrators of Joseph George, use of Benjamin Elliott, use William Barroll, Henrietta M. George and Matthias George, Administrators of Joseph George, Henry Hindman, the President Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, (two cases) Thomas Emory, use of John T. Myers, use of Baynard & Myers, Thomas C. Earle, use of William Baker, and son, John Hargett, use T. P. Bennett, use Thomas & Kellie, James Wrightson, use Andrew Orem, Jr.—A surveyor is now engaged in making a location of the above lands and on the day of sale accurate plots of the same will be exhibited for inspection.—For the accommodation of purchasers, these lands will be divided into farms of smaller sizes, accurately marked out and designated on the premises.—Also by virtue of the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas will be sold on the day following, (to wit: Thursday, the 10th Nov.) between the hours aforesaid, at the present residence of the said Alexander Hemsley, the life estate of him the said Hemsley, of, in and to the farm, on which he now resides situate in the Bay Side, called "Sherwood" containing three hundred and nine acres, and three quarters of an acre of land, more or less; also his life estate, of, in and to the one half of Choptank or Tilghman's Island, his moiety seven hundred and fifty acres more or less; also some articles of farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture, one carriage and pair of horses and one half the sloop Augusta; Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Alexander Hemsley, & will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given at both places by EDW. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Oct. 15 1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, at the suits of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, use of James Chaplain, Jr. the State of Maryland at instance, Nehemiah Tilton, James Chaplain, Jr. use George Stevens, and state use of John Edmondson, against Rigby Hopkins, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale and sold on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. the following lands and tenements, the property of the said Rigby Hopkins, that is to say—The farm and plantation on which he at present resides, situated on the waters of Broad Creek, consisting of a parcel of land, called Rays Point, and containing 150 acres, and also a parcel of land situate in Bollingbroke Hundred, near Choptank River, and containing about 70 acres chiefly wood land, being part of the tract of land called Lowe's Rables.

Also on the same day, and for the above claims of venditioni and fieri facias, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, at the same hour, in addition to the above mentioned property, the farm on which James Harris now resides, situate on Broad Creek aforesaid, being part of several tracts of land, to wit: Mount Misery, Poplar Neck, and Hap Hazard, and containing 166 acres of land, more or less, seized to pay and satisfy the above mentioned cases, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 15 1s

Notice.

Was committed on the 14th ult. to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, a yellow girl by the name of ANN MARIA FOSTER, about twenty-six years old, her clothing when committed, consisted of a common calico frock, says she belongs to a Mr. Jesse Woodards, a Baltimore, who lives near the Marsh Market. The owner of the above negro girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state. THOS. HENRIX, Sheriff.

Easton, Oct. 29

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, during the month of September last, a negro boy named JOSEPH HOPKINS, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet two or three inches high, very black, says he has been bound to a Mr. Osborn by his mother, Lilly Hopkins, who lives in the county. He had on when committed a pair of old linen, and a pair of woolen pantaloons, a doublet much worn, an old hat without a rim, and a pair of half worn shoes. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Oct. 15 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, in the month of September last, a negro man named Charles, and says that he belongs to Miles Hart near Charlestown, Virginia. Charles is of a copper color, 22 or 23 years of age, 6 feet high and well made in proportion. Had on when committed linen pantaloons and shirt, old felled cloth coat, old fur hat, and a pair of shoes half worn. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

October 15 8w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, during the present month, a negro man named JOHN, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, says he belongs to the widow Harris near Shepherdstown, Virginia. He had on when committed a felled cloth pantaloons and doublet, old shoes, old wool hat, and cotton shirt. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward, prove his property and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Oct 1 8w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, during the present month, a negro woman that appears to be insane, is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high—says that her name is VIOLET and that she lives in Chamberburg, Pennsylvania—her clothing common domestic clothes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Oct 1 8w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, about the last of August, a negro boy named CHARLES YOUNG, about 18 years of age, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, says that he is free, and that his parents are free and live in the city of Washington. He had on when committed a blue Lindsey doublet, cotton shirt, linen pantaloons, a wool hat, and a pair of old shoes, and had with him a coarse linen shirt. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.

Frederick County, Md.

Sept. 17 8w

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. H. BROWN, No. 10 N. 3rd St.

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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1825.

NO. 48.

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.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

THE WEEVIL.

The inquiry of almost every farmer is, "How shall we preserve our wheat from the Weevil?"

We answer—thresh it immediately, clean it from the chaff, and spread it in a barn or open room, and if it acquires the least warmth stir it daily.

The wheat which we received about the first of this month, which wheat had some weevil in the grain we found heated in a few days.—We spread and constantly stirred it for about two weeks; those then in it ate their way out—none have since bred in it—it now lies in bulk without heating, & we consider it greatly preferable to that which we are daily receiving from the threshing floor.

We have now several thousand bushels of wheat on hand, which was threshed from the shock and from the stack before the weevil commenced their ravages. It has been lying in barns near sixty days, and has been kept cool by frequent stirring; the weevil have not touched it—and we have no hesitation in saying, let their ravages be what they may in the stack, wheat thus cleaned and kept cool, will in all cases be free from the flying weevil.

We are now receiving one lot of a thousand bushels, which was threshed in July and early in August, run through the fan and spread in a large barn. It is perfectly cool, and has not received the least damage. All small lots, threshed and cleaned about that time, and kept cool, we find in the same good order. It is also said that some who threshed and peened their wheat in the chaff before the weevil were visible, have preserved it; but of this we speak with some doubt.

We now hear many speak of threshing & stowing away in the chaff. But those we would advise to be cautious; there is scarcely a stack of wheat in the country entirely free from weevil, and that which contains but a small portion, will heat if packed away in the chaff. We have heard some wild theorists recommend this mode to heat the wheat, which they say, "will kill the weevil, and destroy the egg from which they hatch."

This reminds us of the old story of the Dutchman who set fire to his barn to divest it of rats; for we know that wheat thus heated will never afterwards grow, nor will the flour made from it reward the miller for his labor of grinding.

It is not our design to enter into the natural history of this insect.—We are desirous that the farmers should preserve their present and future crops of wheat from destruction: and being willing that they should profit by our short experience we freely communicate to them "that which we know."—This much, however, we will add as mere opinion: We believe they are produced from an egg, which after being laid in the grain, requires a certain degree of heat to produce animation. The portion which is produced by the straw in the stack, during the summer and fall, appears to be nature's choice. It is against that portion of heat, we would have the farmers to guard, when we advise them to thresh and keep their wheat cool.—Whether the egg is deposited in the field or in the stack, we pretend not to say, but we have rather concluded in the latter; but we can with safety say, that the wheat now on hand, that never went through the sweat, or which has never attained that heat to which nearly all wheat in the stack is subject, whether it contains the egg or not, has produced no weevil; and that which we have recently received from the stack, ceases to hatch or in any wise produce them, as soon as we can keep it perfectly cool.

On these and other observations too numerous for insertion, we advise those who would preserve their present crops, to thresh and clean them immediately; and those who would hereafter effectually guard against the flying weevil, we advise to thresh from the shock, or before the wheat takes the sweat.

N. & N. HIXSON.

Ohio Steam Mill, Mayville, Sept. 20, 1825.

From the editorial correspondence of Professor Carter of the New York Statesman; now on a tour through Europe.

LONDON, 15th August, 1825.

In the streets and buildings of London, public and private, with the exception of St. Paul's Westminster Abbey and a few others, I have been egregiously disappointed. There is nothing impressive or prepossessing in its aspect. Most of the houses and shops are of dark brick, two or three stories high, and much crowded, situated upon irregular, narrow and dirty streets. Drury Lane and Covent Garden,

which sound so well on paper, resemble the region about the Collect in New York. Even the west end of the town has by no means answered my expectations. Its buildings will not bear a comparison with the upper parts of Broadway, or the better parts of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has a neat house; but Lord Wellington's near the entrance of Hyde Park, is a large, square plain building, of smoky brick, destitute of every species of ornament and elegance. Lord Liverpool's, the Duke of Northumberland's and the residences generally of the nobility exhibit very little taste. As for the Duke of Devonshire, his dwelling is so encased by high brick walls, that no one has an opportunity of viewing it. St. James' Palace, and in fact all the royal edifices about London, are most unprincipally looking places, displaying neither elegance nor splendor.

The handsomest part of the town is about Regent's Park and Portland Place. Regent street and Waterloo Place are also fine. The houses are of brick, uniform in their construction, and covered with thick stucco, giving them an appearance of being built of white marble. In this part of the city, the streets are spacious and airy.

The great avenues through London run parallel to the Thames, from Westminster to the eastern end. There are two of them. Different sections of the one nearest the river, and generally within fifty rods of its left bank, go by the several names of Piccadilly, the Strand, Fleet street, Ludgate, and some others, leading to the Tower. The other great thoroughfare runs parallel to this, at the distance of half a mile to the north, and leads through Holborn, Chancery and Corahill. These streets are generally wide, but are constantly thronged, from morning till midnight, with carriages, carts, and vehicles of every description, as well as with foot passengers. So great is the promiscuous multitude, and the difficulty of passing, that it occupies a much longer time to ride than to walk the same distance. No person can witness these ceaseless tides of population, ebbing and flowing like the restless ocean, and reflect that in a short time the whole will sink into oblivion, giving place to a new generation, without having his mind forcibly impressed with the vanity of life. Few of the busy, gay, and fashionable throng are known beyond their narrow spheres, or will be remembered after the curtain drops. But this is not the place for moralizing.

One of the leading features in the topography of London is the great number of public squares and parks. These are very things to a city thus crowded and confined, adding equally to its health and beauty. Several of the largest are open to every one, and afford delightful promenades. We have rambled through most of them. The principal ones are St. James' and Hyde Park, at the west end of the town. Both of them are spacious, beautifully adorned with trees, gravel walks, and artificial waters, which cool the air and vary the prospect. I could almost forgive the mock-battle upon the Serpentine, in which the flag of our country was struck by order of his majesty, to gratify the potentates of Europe, for the grateful breeze it afforded me, while walking on a warm afternoon, upon its green and shady bank.

Our visit to Hyde Park was at the most fashionable hour, for the purpose of witnessing the style of "the nobility and gentry." This Park contains about 400 acres. At the entrance is a colossal statue of Achilles, standing upon a lofty pedestal, and armed with his sword and shield. It was cast from cannon taken at the battle of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse and Waterloo, and is inscribed by the ladies to "Wellington and his brave companions in arms." Around the Park there is a carriage path, resembling a race-course, where all who are able to ride, and some who probably are not, parade in full dress and equipage. Lords and ladies roll on in their coaches, which by the bye are generally heavy and inelegant; while a troop of dandies, with sugar loaf hats, whiskers meeting at the chin, and mustachios covering the upper lip, gallop after. The last mentioned ornament is all the rage here at present, being worn by some of the nobility.—Of all the whims and follies in dress, this is the most outrageous, indecent and disgusting. One would think that every polished society would cry out against it, yet the fashionables are here seen walking the streets arm-in-arm with the ladies, wearing a tuft of dirty hair upon the lip.

Our walk was extended quite around the Park, and to Kensington Gardens. The whole of these spacious grounds were filled with crowds of people, high and low, old and young, male and female. Such a general rendezvous afforded us a pretty fair opportunity of seeing the population of London in their best attire, and with smiling countenances. The ladies very generally have pretty faces. Some of them are extremely handsome. It is in fact an uncommon thing to see a woman with so ugly a set of features except in the lowest classes. But in their forms, and the whole contour of their persons, except their faces, they do not surpass in delicacy and beauty the ladies of our country. The former are generally much grosser than the latter, and appear to enjoy an excess of good

health. Some of the higher classes are said to be perfect angels. But this is a delicate subject, and perhaps my opinion has already been expressed too freely. I will at any rate change the topic for one of a graver character.

Nearly two out of our ten days in London have been past in Westminster Abbey, and as many more might be devoted to its numerous monuments with equal pleasure. It is indeed a most fascinating place to one who has read and admired the poets, orators, philosophers, jurists, and divines of England; who is familiar with the civil, military and naval history of the country; or who is fond of witnessing an exhibition of the arts erected for the noble purpose of perpetuating the remembrance of genius, learning and taste. The building itself is admirably fitted for a repository of the distinguished dead. No one could approach the venerable pile, with its grey Gothic turrets, without feelings of reverence and solemnity, even if it were divested of those associations, which the recollection of departed greatness awakens. Whether it be mere fancy, or owing to some peculiarity in the architecture, or the sombre complexion of the material, the Abbey even at a distance, wears an aspect of sober grandeur, and an air of commanding veneration, which no other edifice I have ever seen possesses; and the eye of the spectator, as it surveys the weather-beaten structure, its lofty portals, and Gothic windows, sends a thrill to the heart.

The only entrance at present is through the southern transept, denominated "the Poets' Corner," and who could wish for a more interesting passage? In this section of the Church, the visitant finds himself at once surrounded by monuments to the memory of Ben Johnson, Butler, Milton, Gray, Mason, Prior, Grenville, Sharp, Shakespeare, Thompson, Rowe, Dr. Johnson, Garrick, Gay, Goldsmith, Addison, Handel, Hales, D. Barrow, Camden, Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden, Cowley, Phillips, Drayton, and many others less known to the world. Finding himself in the midst of such a group, with so many attractions on all sides, one scarcely knows to whom first to turn and pay the tribute of his respect. Having the day before me, I began with 'Rare Ben Johnson,' whose monument is near the entrance, and proceeded deliberately around the walls of the Abbey, against which these memorials of the dead are placed. Fatigue often compelled me to brush the dust from the pedestal of one tomb, and seat myself upon its corner, to read a long inscription and examine the sculptured marble of the next in order. Full notes were taken of the designs, the epitaphs and other circumstances, even in some cases to the colour of the stone.

There are obvious defects in grouping the monuments of the Abbey. Had the idea of 'the Poets' Corner' been strictly adopted, it would have been a great improvement. It is gratifying to see those sleeping side by side, who in life were united by the ties of friendship, or assimilated by kindred pursuits. There are several beautiful illustrations of this principle in the Abbey. The monument of Gray is immediately under that of Milton, and connected with it. On the former, the lyric Muse, in alto-relievo, is in the attitude of holding a medallion of Gray, and at the same time pointing her finger to the bust of Milton above, with the following inscription: "No more the Grecian Muse unrivalled reigns; To Britain left the nation's homage pay; She felt a Homer's fire in Milton's strains; A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray."

Another instance of this kind was observed, still more striking and beautiful. The remains of Johnson and Garrick repose side by side beneath the pavement, at the feet of Shakespeare. Here is a triple association of the most interesting character. The moralist and tragedian were intimate friends in life, sustaining the relation of preceptor and pupil, and the still nearer one of having encountered penury and neglect together; they sleep at the feet of the great dramatic master, whose genius they both revered, and both illustrated, in the closet and upon the stage. Shakespeare's monument is beautiful in design and execution, worthy of the poet whom it commemorates, and of the taste of Pope, who was a member of the committee that superintended its erection.

In another part of the church, the relics of the two great orators, William Pitt and Charles James Fox, rest by the side of each other. But the violation of this principle of grouping the monuments is so frequent, that the foregoing instances seem rather accidental than premeditated. Dr. Watts' slab is interposed between military and naval heroes, knights and noblemen, whose pursuits were entirely foreign to his own. The superb monument in memory of Sir Isaac Newton, although grand in design and elegant in execution, is liable to the same objection. He is surrounded by women, and has not a scientific or literary associate in the neighborhood. Addison has fallen into a more appropriate circle. His monument consists of a full length statue, which is said to be a good likeness, standing upon an elevated pedestal, and looking towards the Poets' Corner, where he loved to linger while living. Goldsmith's head in relief, is over one of the doors, and is remarkable for little else, than the clas-

sical and complimentary epitaph by Dr. Johnson.

While in some of these monuments great taste is displayed, in others, the designs and ornaments are fantastic and almost ludicrous. On a little slab in the pavement, not more than eighteen inches square, is the inscription—"O rare Sir William Davenant"—and nothing more. No one can read it without a smile. As a discriminating mark of merit, a monument in the Abbey is a most fallacious test, and its principal object is in a great measure defeated. Wealth, power, friendship, or favouritism has foisted into the cemetery, and commemorated by lofty pyramids of marble, hundreds of persons who might as well have slept elsewhere. On the other hand, many illustrious names are not here to be found. I looked in vain for Locke, Bacon, Cowper, and even Pope, whose taste contributed so largely to the embellishment of the sculptured marble. There does not appear to have been much point in Nelson's celebrated motto—"Victory or Westminster Abbey."

It is, however, reckoned a high honour to obtain a niche in this ancient and venerable repository; and the prominence upon the wall, which some of its inmates have acquired by the unaided efforts of their own genius and talents is a creditable commentary on the character and institutions of England. Shakespeare, Johnson, Garrick, and hundreds of others, whose memories are cherished and revered, rose to eminence from the humblest origin. Nor are these honors in all cases merely posthumous. Several of the most prominent characters now in power are self-created men. The Prime Minister is the son of an actress; Lord Liverpool's father was a cobbler; and Lord Eldon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was once a servant boy, whose business was to sweep the office of an attorney. This is a noble feature, and in some degree atones for the opposite defects, with which it is associated. Our happy republic carries the principle to a still greater extent.

THE WORLD.

From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but a step.

As there are two seasons in life, contradictory in every respect, the morning and the evening—youth and old age—so there are two distinct stages in its progression, through each of which the mind has a peculiar and a different train of feelings. The first stage is the reign of enthusiasm; the second that of reason. In youth we are sentimentalists—in age, sometimes, misanthropes. In the first season we see every thing superficially, and through the medium of a warm and active imagination, heated with the fire of passion, cherish hopes where there is no foundation, see beauties where there are none, and excellence in imperfection—but grown weary by experience, and aided by the triumph of reason over the flickering and dying lights of imagination, we sometimes go as far into the last as we went into the first extreme. This process is a steady and progressive one, but generally certain and similar in its consequences and results.

I am now writing from my own experience. The first distinct idea I had of the deceptive nature of appearances, was in the view of a distant landscape—it was beautiful—a very paradise—made up of level & extensive meadows, sprinkled over with clusters of trees, a winding stream in the midst. I approached it, and its charms vanished—the plain was rough and uneven, weeds and briars lined the hedges—the fences were rude and decaying—the stream muddy and sluggish—and the trees, which were common ones, just such as grow everywhere. For a moment, then, I had a doubt whether the world, as it presented itself to a young mind, was not altogether deceptive.

I had a friend who would himself deep into my confidence, and I believed him altogether worthy—he professed to be devoted to me, did some things to please me, said many things to flatter me, was always in my company when leisure allowed it—I thought the world of him—and he took the first fair opportunity of cheating me most.—I will not say the word, but I was a little staggered.

Affairs, more particularly of the heart, make up always a good many pages in the history of early life. I took it into my head that a little girl who lived in the neighborhood, was absolutely, and to all intents and purposes—an angel—that she had no equal in the world—was the most beautiful, bewitching, elegant, ethereal minded being that ever was sent below the clouds. I was sincere and confident of this—I took every opportunity of seeing her, and, if by dint of courage and ingenuity I succeeded, it afforded me a week's happiness—these were all, necessary, Sunday occasions, when people look as well and talk as prettily as possible.

At last an extra opportunity of seeing the fair creature occurred—I was to go over to the farm on an errand. An ambassador on his first introduction to the presence of a sovereign could not have made a better display of his wardrobe than I did of mine—every hair was exactly adjusted—my hat put carefully on—a pair of clean shoes under my arm which were to be carried to the farmer's barn—and, in short, I went as every love sick blockhead goes

the first time to see his mistress—most particularly fine, and feeling most particularly foolish.

I gained the awful bars that brought me in view of the more awful presence of my angel. Stuck my old shoes carefully under a log, put on my new ones, and went forward after having practised a bow or two. Walking leisurely down the lane as near the fence as possible, I met a drove of cows, and a girl dressed in a dirty linsley frock, barefoot, and with her mouth and bosom besmeared with mud and molasses, driving them forward with sticks and stones—I met the company—heaven! the driver was my Sunday flame—but what an angel! I threw my hat down in the road—rumbled my hair, stuck both my shoes in the mud—and thought I was going crazy. I was never afterwards a very enthusiastic lover.

There is a plain, straight forward way of trudging through this world; and we may as well accustom ourselves to it first as last. Expecting nothing we shall not be disappointed—a little sceptical on many matters of appearance, we shall reach the reality without surprise—and the sooner we arrive at the age of reason perhaps the better it will be for us.—

Trenton Emporium.

In our columns of to-day will be found one of the *Conversations of Lafayette*, which we have extracted from the *Alexandria Gazette*, because it has relation to that particular incident in his life which has awakened the deepest interest in American bosoms; and also, because, coming from his own mouth, the statement may be regarded as a correction of past, and a guide for future history. The explanation of the motives which induced the General to take the hazardous step of quitting the French Camp, and passing the Austrian frontier, is important, as it will serve to put to rest the slanders which come out of the annals of that period have cast upon this distinguished individual for leaving the French army. This relation, as a whole, is well deserving of the perusal of our readers; and it will not be amongst the least meritorious of its effects that it will tend to revive and prolong the recollection of our late Guest. It is a little legacy of history which he has bequeathed to us, and we are bound to receive it, and prize it, as a sort of posthumous token of his affection.—*Nat. Journal.*

Conversations of Lafayette.

OLMUTZ.

"I was upon the frontier, defending them from the enemy, when the events of the 10th of August overthrew at once the government, and every thing like order in France, and the reign of terror ensued. From the disaffected and mutinous state of my army; finding it impossible to render further service to my country, proscribed and pursued by the factions, which had usurped the power, and prostrated every thing like propriety or rational government—I determined to seek an asylum in some more favoured land, and await the course of events, which might restore better days to unhappy France, and enable me to prove my duty to, and affection for her, by every service and every sacrifice in my power to render or to make.

"Retiring from my camp, accompanied by a few friends, but without inducing a single soldier to share our fortunes, we were soon arrested by the enemy's patrols. At first, supposing us to be traitors, we were treated with a show of courtesy, but upon finding that our hearts were still with our country, though a stern necessity obliged us to leave her service, they threw off the mask, and we were treated with every indignity which hatred to our principles, disappointment in their hopes of our treachery, could possibly devise.

"We were transferred to a great variety of prisons, and separated; my companions were ignorant of my fate, and I of theirs. At Magdeburg, the Governor must have considered me a second Baron Trenck; not only were the doors of my prison massy, and secured by five or six enormous bolts, but these again secured by mammoth padlocks. The term dungeons has been generally applied to the places of confinement in these bastilles or fortified prisons.—The rooms are not, properly speaking, underground, but rather on a level with the surface; but they are in all respects sufficiently damp, dismal and unwholesome, for all the purposes for which tyranny intended them—and whose miserable victims are generally soon relieved therefrom, by an early grave. Glaz, Neisse, and finally Olmutz, were among the number of my prisons. At Olmutz, the room in which I was confined so long, was directly over the common sewer, not only of the garrison, but of the hospital; and so offensive was the atmosphere which I breathed, that the guards, on coming their rounds of inspection, actually held their noses, and left the pestilential effluvia with which I was surrounded as soon as their duty would permit.

"The Governor of the fortress sometimes came to sit with me, but his visits were generally short, nor is he to be blamed, for surely no one who could inhale the pure air of Heaven, would remain, from choice, a moment in a place so offensive as was my wretched prison.

"It would be naturally asked, why was I

to be considered as a state prisoner; and treated with a rigour only warranted by a commission of high crimes and misdemeanors? I had fought against Austria as the enemy and invader of my country—the same as regarded Prussia. Was I not at least entitled to the courtesy and privileges always shown by civilized nations to prisoners of war? Was I a deserter from the armies of France? If so, why was I not delivered up to her authorities, and tried by a military commission? The fact is, I was the friend of rational liberty—faithful to my country, her constitution, and her laws, as long as she had either. My persecutions wished to shut out the light of political freedom, which had just begun to dawn upon regenerating France, and return her to the feudal darkness in which she had been involved for ages. It was known that I had served in the revolution of America, and enjoyed the paternal esteem of her matchless chief. The name of Washington, so awful to tyrants, became a warranty for those principles, which ever have, and ever will belong to him whom he honored as his adopted son.—The principles of rational liberty, the unalienable rights of man.

"Again, my oppressors well knew, that so soon as any thing like order was restored to my distracted country, if they should loosen their bolts, I would fly to her army, mingle my sorrows with her misfortunes, and, for her safety, her glory, and her happiness, give the best energies of my nature, and the last drop of my blood.

"These were the reasons of state, which caused my persecutors to change so often their prisons, and to multiply miseries on my head: these were the cords with which the Austrian Emperor's hands were tied.—That I was in earliest life the friend of liberal principles, I will relate to you, my dear sir, an anecdote:—I was hunting when quite a youth, in a forest, of which my father-in-law, the Duke de Noailles, was lord warden, or ranger; I shot a superb stag. One of the keepers coming up with tears in his eyes, cried out, 'My dear young lord, what have you done?' 'Done, I replied, why, I have killed a noble stag, and the father of the herd, for his was the largest retinue of attendant females. 'But, my dear lord, what shall we do to conceal this heavy calamity, which even the influence of the Duke may not avert?' I answered, very coolly, take him to the larder, and let us feast upon his fat haunches. 'Not for worlds!' exclaimed the terrified keeper, who, so soon as I had retired, fairly buried the deer, horns and all. Had I have shot a man, the alarm would not have been half so great—the regret half so sincere. Such were the feudal days of France; thank God the revolution has at least destroyed the abomination of game laws, which yearly sent thousands to the galleys, besides many wretched peasants who, no doubt were shot by the keepers of the forests, and probably buried with less concern than was my stag.

In France, now, every proprietor kills the game on his own property, and Frenchmen do not fear a penalty in the first instance, which may take the bread from a poor man's family, and transportation in the second, for the heinous offence of shooting a partridge.

"Of the gallant attempt made by Boliman and Huger to rescue me from captivity at Olmutz, the accounts which you have seen are in the main correct.—It was my friends in England who first suggested the affair to Boliman, who had become distinguished by his gallant and successful achievement in procuring the escape of the Count de Narbonne from revolutionary fury, and his safe conveyance of him to England.

"Boliman repaired to Vienna, in the prosecution of his plan and there, while seeking an assistant, he fell in with Huger, the son of my old friend, at whose house in Carolina, I arrived one stormy night on my first landing in America, and where General de Kalb and myself were first taken for robbers or pirates, and then received with open arms by the hospitable, the brave and lamented Huger, who fell before the lines at Charleston. Francis Kinloch Huger, the son of this revolutionary martyr, embraced the proposals of Boliman with delight, and the friends repaired to the neighbourhood of Olmutz to concert their final plans. The Governor of the fortress, in consequence of the representation of physicians, had permitted me to take air and exercise, by riding out, attended by a guard. The writing of Boliman in sympathetic ink, prepared me for their attempt to rescue. There was a small auberge, or inn, at which we sometimes obtained beer; it was near this house that I alighted, and leaning upon the arm of the corporal, awaited the signal of my friends, which was, to take out an handkerchief and wipe the forehead. Believing that the accepted time had arrived, I observed to the corporal, 'my friend, you appear to have a very excellent sword—a French sergeant would be glad to have one as good—let me see if the blade answers to the value of the hilt.' I placed my hand upon the sword, and drew it about six inches, when the corporal, looking round, perceived my friends briskly approaching; he immediately grasped my arm, and shouted to his comrades at the carriage—a struggle ensued; the corporal was one of those men, who, apparently small, are well put together, and of great muscular strength—he was, beside, a gallant fellow; my own bodily powers had been greatly weakened by long confinement, and all the debilities resulting from the miseries which I had endured; we came to the ground in the struggle; in my endeavoring to prevent his calling for help, he got my finger between his teeth,

"It was believed that the Game Establishment of Chantilly alone had sent a thousand persons to the galleys for life besides many peasants supposed to have been killed and buried by the keepers. The life of a wild boar was considered as being of more value than the life of a man.

and bit it severely—you can now barely see the scar—the blood flowed upon my clothes, and was a principal cause of my subsequent arrest.—Finding myself overpowered, as he grasped my throat, and my strength sinking very fast, I called upon my friends to fire, although nothing but the last necessity would have induced me to do so; their arms were fortunately not loaded; with their assistance I recovered my feet, but in the act of mounting the horse in waiting, was pulled back, and sustained a heavy fall; finally I gained the saddle, and mistaking the word 'Hoff' for the English word off, I lost my proper course, was arrested, and after a tedious and vexatious examination reconducted to the castle of Olmutz. My treatment was in no wise varied on my return, with the exception of a young man, who had assisted me to dress, to shave, &c. this luxury was denied me. The Governor was much rejoiced to find me once more within the walls of Olmutz; but the effect which my supposed escape had upon his nerves he never recovered from, and died soon after."

MATCH RACE.—The great match race near New York, was run on Monday 31st ult. agreeably to appointment—we find the following account of it in the New York Post of Tuesday:—*Balt. Amer.*

Match Race.—Yesterday the great match race was run at the Union course, (L. I.) between Gen. Wynn's bay mare *Flirtilla*, by Sir Archy, 5 years old, and Mr. Lynch's grey colt *Ariel*, by Eclipse, 3 years old 3 mile heats, \$20,000 aside. Great confidence was manifested in both horses, and the friends of each were never more positive. Many believing in the fleetness of *Ariel*, offered freely on her side the first heat, and the result showed they were not mistaken in their calculations. She won the first heat, but lost the race.

At starting she took the lead and was followed by *Flirtilla* in a handsome gallop all the first mile round, to the judges box, when she made a dash, passed her antagonist and the remaining two miles were run with great spirit and in as short time, with the exception of the race between *Eclipse* and *Henry*, as was ever performed on this or any other course in the United States. *Ariel* won the heat by about half her length. Time of running the first mile in this heat 2m. 12s.—the other two miles were performed in 3m. 47s. which is an average of 1m. 53 1-2s. to each of the last two miles of this heat; which is unprecedented, with the exception above stated. Although they were 3m. 59s. in running the whole heat, it is believed, if both horses had been put any where near the top of their speed from the start, it would have been done in shorter time than we have on record.

The second heat *Flirtilla* pursued a different policy, and went to her work in good earnest from the score. She took the lead and was suffered to run on a great way ahead by the rider of *Ariel*, so that when he made his effort to close up the gap it proved to be a little, and but a very little too late. The last quarter of a mile she gained upon her antagonist every jump, and lost the heat by only a head. So close was it, and with such astonishing rapidity did she pass *Flirtilla* just upon the line of the coming in point, that strong doubts existed until it was proclaimed from the Judges in their box, which had gained the heat. Time of running this heat 5m. 54 1-2s.

Confidence now began to be impaired in *Ariel's* ability to win the race, and two to one were offered and taken on *Flirtilla* for the third heat, and she did not disappoint her backers. In this heat, as indeed in the other two, she showed great bottom, strength and speed. She went off in full blast, relying upon her bottom, and left *Ariel* far behind, and won the heat by about half a distance, or 82 yards. Time of running this heat 5m. 57s. Each horse carried weight according to age—*Flirtilla* 113 lb. and *Ariel* 87 lb.

Thus has terminated the fifth great match race between Southern and New York breeders of horses, four of which have been won here. And although we have lost one out of five, we have lost no credit; for when we take into consideration that in every instance we have had to contend with their best blood and their long experience, we have every reason to be proud of the ground we now stand on. And when it is recollected that *Ariel*, only three years old, has had to contend with one of the most powerful, if not the very best horse of the South, at the present day, we ought to feel proud of her as the daughter of *Eclipse* and *Empress*.

On the whole, we think the last match was but rash on the part of the New York Sportsmen; a three year old colt to run 9 miles! A thing unheard of in the racing calendar, and the event was precisely what ought to have been expected.

A reward of five hundred dollars is offered in the Boston papers for the apprehension of one *Victor Caravie* or *Varia*, whose offence is thus related:

"Whereas the above *Victor Caravie* or *Varia*, did, in the month of June last, sell to William Wightman, in the City of Charleston, S. C. a sack of base metal filings, representing the same to be pure gold dust, and presenting at the same time samples as part and parcel thereof, to be assayed, which turned out to be good; and whereas he did afterward, on the selection by said Wightman of a further quantity from the whole mixed mass of 719 ounces, to be newly assayed, contrive in some way unknown to said Wightman, to possess himself thereof and to substitute a like quantity of pure dust to be assayed, so that the said Wightman has been thereby cruelly deceived and defrauded, he having paid the said *Victor*, the sum of \$10,000 for the said sack of base gold, in the full belief that it was like the samples, pure."

It is stated in the advertisement that he is supposed to be the same man who was arrested some time since in New York and Philadelphia for similar crimes; and that in Boston, when last seen there, he had in his possession the sum of \$70,000 in United States bills.

In the London Police Reports, we find it mentioned that on the 12th September, a child just turned of five years of age was put to the bar charged with circulating counterfeit coin! She was employed in this way by a young woman 19 years of age, who used to send her to pastry cooks, tobacconists, fruiterers, &c. where she purchased trifles with counterfeit shillings, and received good money in change. The reporter, after giving the evidence in detail, gravely adds, "that both the prisoners (the young woman and the child) were fully committed for trial."

"The parents of the child are honest, hard working people, and their feelings on hearing that their child had been seduced into the commission of such a crime can be more easily conceived than described. The mother on seeing her tender infant committed to prison, became quite frantic, and wept hysterically, and had it not been for the gaoler, she would have inflicted some violence on the woman, Smith, for seducing her infant."

In the code of criminal law prepared by Mr. Livingston for the state of Louisiana, provision is made for juvenile delinquents; but the much lauded laws of England, consign a child that cannot know right from wrong, to a common prison.

Philadelphia Gazette.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.—The brig *Blackly*, Capt. Badger, arrived at Portland on the 31st ult. brings a Liverpool paper of Sep. 29. The Portland Advertiser says it contains but little news of importance—no extracts are given, except the following, under date, London, Sept. 27.—"The demand for cotton was extensive, the sales amounting to about 3000 bales. Orleans 10 1-4 to 1 1-2. Sugar was upon the rise; Coffee was dull. The ship *Java*, sailed in company with the *Blackly* and arrived at Boston on Thursday.

New-York, Nov. 7.
THREE DAYS LATER.
By the packet ship New York, captain Bennett, the editor of the National Advocate has received his files of London and Edinburgh papers to the 30th September and Liverpool to the 1st of October.

The London papers contain numerous accounts respecting the Greeks which represent their affairs in a prosperous manner. Ibrahim Pacha had been defeated in his second advance upon Nafp, with the loss of 1000 men, and his energies are represented to have been paralysed and cramped by the step the Provisional Government of Greece had taken in seeking the protection of England.

The papers contain little political intelligence. In Spain the arrests continue to be carried on with great activity. The progressive declension of the fortunes of my subjects, says King Ferdinand in a decree for constituting a new Junta, "is the consequence of our civil discords."

Orders had reached England from Rio, for Lord Cochrane to repair thither. The official account of the fall of the fort and capital of Aracan, in the East Indies, had reached England.

Zante dates of the 4th September state that the Greeks were preparing at Hydra an expedition of 8000 men to make a landing at Crete. It was reported at Napoli di Romania, that the 3000 Egyptians entrenched at Arachova have been cut off and annihilated by Colocotroni.

The Opera Company which Mr. Price engaged in London, are passengers in the New York. Also, Mr. Owen of Lunark.

An order in Council had been sent to the London Custom House, to stop the clearance of any vessel for the Mediterranean having arms and ammunition on board.

TOBACCO.

By the new Customs Bill, the duty on tobacco is again to be raised 4s. per lb. on the 5th of January next, and that duty is to be paid on the quantity as ascertained at landing, the same as other goods, deducting only the weight of the damaged part cut off. The treasury are to fix the warehouse rent on tobacco, but such is not to exceed the amount at present exigible. The duty on American tobacco is to remain at 10s per load. It was expected that it would have been reduced one half, which, however, is not the case. We believe we can account for this. We have heard from good authority, that our government applied to the government of the United States, and offered to reduce the duties on their productions when imported into the West India colonies, provided the American government would reduce the duties imposed on British vessels, &c. in their ports. This, however, the American government decidedly refused, declaring that they were determined to encourage their own navigation and trade, & stating, that although Great Britain should reduce every farthing of duty imposed upon American products imported into our colonies, still the United States would keep duties on British tonnage and goods, as they are.—Under these circumstances, the British ministers, in order to bring the United States to reason, had no alternative but to lay open the trade between the West India colonies and the Baltic, and other parts of the north of Europe, from whence it was calculated, supplies for our colonies, similar to those obtained from the United States might be obtained. Whether this hope will be realized or not, time will show.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.

Floca—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$5 37 1/2 a 50
"City Mills, superior qual."	5 25 a
"Do. standard qual."	4 87 1/2 a 5
"Susquehanna, "	none
Wheat—red, per bush.	70 a 100
"white, "	90 a 100
Corn—white, "	53 a 55
"yellow, "	53 a 55
Rye, per bush.	55 a 56—Am.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR, AT EASTON.

The Maryland Agricultural Society, held their Exhibition and Fair at Easton, pursuant to public notice, on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of the present month.

The exhibition of Live Stock and Domestic Fabrics, gave much satisfaction to an admiring crowd of spectators.

The several committees delivered in the following reports, and the premiums were awarded accordingly.

No. 1. HORSES.

The committee on Horses report, that in the exhibition of Stallions, entered for premium, but three were presented, and they regret to say that neither of the three were of such character or merit as to lay any claim to the patronage of the society—upon this subject the committee hold but one undivided opinion, for while on the one hand, they are bound to respect the views of the society, they would on the other, equally regard the pretensions of those who enter their lists for premiums.

For the best Mare over three years of age, they award the premium of \$10 to Nicholas Goldsborough, Esq. for his sorrel mare purchased of Henry Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore.

For the second best Mare over three years of age, the premium of \$8 to Horatio L. Edmondson, for his bay mare, *Aurora*, sired by Paddy Whack, out of a Jersey bred mare.

For the third best Mare over three years of age, the premium of \$5 to Edward Roberts, Esq. for his iron grey mare, (Lady Lightfoot) by Chance Medley, out of a Top-Gallant mare. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN EDMONDSON,
HENRY THOMPSON,
THOMAS H. COOK,
JONATHAN N. BENNY,
JAMES DENNY,
THOS. HEMSLEY.

No. 2. ASSES AND MULES.

The Committee on Asses and Mules, report, that after a careful examination of the animals exhibited for inspection, they award to Col. John Tighman, of Queen Anne's county, the premium of 10 dollars for his Jack Pizarro, 3 years old, descended from General Washington's Knight of Malta—Two other Jacks were entered for premiums; James Denny's and Samuel Harrison's, Esqs. both Jacks of fine size, large bone and muscle, and well calculated to produce valuable mules.

For the best Mule, they award the premium of 10 dollars to William Grason, Esq. of Queen Anne's county, for his bay Mule 7 years old.—The premium of \$5 for the second best Mule, they award to Samuel Harrison, Esq. of Talbot county, for his bay Mule, sired by his Jack, Knight of Malta.

The committee remark with much pleasure that the exhibition of Jacks and Mules both for number and valuable qualities greatly surpassed any that has heretofore taken place since the establishment of Cattle Shows at this place, furnishing proof most satisfactory that the public attention is gradually progressing in favour of these valuable animals.—Governor Stevens, Doctor Martin, Messrs. Richard Spencer and Reuben P. Emmons, respectively exhibited excellent Mules.—Mr. Spencer's Mule was much admired and considered very fine for his age, 4 years, the last year of which he has been at hard labour; The committee were also assured that Mr. Grason's Mule was put to work at 3 years old, yet both these Mules have attained considerable size; a proof the Mule although nearly double the Horse in longevity may go to work safely at as early an age.—The committee confidently hope that the late essay of that spirited and scientific agriculturist Mr. Pomeroy on the comparative value of the Horse and Mule, will be generally disseminated and read.—That gentleman lives in a district of country where economy is not only preached but practised; and experience has taught him that 2 mules can be raised for the expense of one horse, that at 20 years of age the mule's constitution and power equals the horse at 10—and that 3 mules can be subsisted at hard labour on what is required for 2 horses—from the increased number of mules now exhibited and the progressing sentiment of the public in their favour, the committee should not be surprised at the next Cattle Show to see these valuable animals exhibited in gigs and other pleasure carriages for premium.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
JAMES L. CHAMBERLAIN,
SOLOMON DICKINSON.

No. 3. CATTLE.

The committee appointed by the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, to view the Cattle exhibited for show and premium, report that they have carefully examined all the Cattle shown to them under the rules of the society, and award the premiums as follows, viz:

For the best Bull over 2 years old, we award the first premium of \$15 to Henry Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore county, for his full blood Devon Bull, *Garrick*.

For the second best Bull, the second premium of \$10 to Wm. Carmichael, Esq. of Queen Anne's county, for his country bred Bull three years old.

For the best Bull under two and over one year old, the first premium of \$10 to Trench Tighman, Esq. of Talbot county, for his half blood Durham, short horn Bull, *Charley*, by Champion.

For the 2d best Bull, the second premium of \$5 to Wm. Carmichael, Esq. of Queen Anne's county, for his young Bull of country blood.

For the best Milch Cow over 3 years old, we award the first premium of \$15 to Henry Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore county, for his half blood Devon Cow, *Fanny*.

For the best Heifer, under three and over one year old, we award the first premium of \$10 to Nicholas Hammond, Esq. for his Buffalo Heifer, 22 months old.

For the second best Heifer we award the second premium of \$5 to Wm. Carmichael, Esq. of Queen Anne's county, for his Heifer, of country breed, under 3 and over 1 year old.

Your committee regret that though there were several Cows in the pens deserving of the minor premiums they received no certificate of their keep or the quantity of milk, they therefore have withheld several premiums which might probably have been awarded if they had received such information as the rules of the society required.

There was a Milch Cow offered by Mr. Jas. Gaskins, of Easton, with a very fine calf by her side; but your committee had no account of her milking or feed, therefore could not award to him a premium. It was stated to us that this cow had been spayed about six

weeks after calving, the first of April last; she appeared to have suffered but little from the operation, and in four weeks was perfectly well—for a few days her milk decreased, since when she has improved in quantity; and yields more at this time than at any former period.—This is a novel case to your committee, and in their opinion, is a subject well worthy the particular notice of the society.

Edif. Gaz.

WM. POTTER,
WM. H. TILGHMAN,
B. BORDLY,
M. SEDGWICK,
J. R. PLATER.

No. 4. OXEN AND BEEVES.

The committee on Working Oxen and on stall and grass fed Beves having attentively viewed and examined the several animals exhibited for premium in their department, beg leave to make the following report:—

To Robert Wright, Esq. they award the premium for the best yoke of Working Oxen.

To Henry Holiday, Esq. they award the premium for the second best yoke of Working Oxen.

To Robert Brown, Esq. they award the premium for the best stall fed Beef.

To William Carmichael, Esq. they award the premium for the best grass fed Beef.

Considering the important character of the ox as an animal of labour, the universality of his use among agriculturists, and the great ease with which he may be brought to the field of exhibition, the committee cannot but express some regret and astonishment that so little competition should have existed among the owners of this valuable species of stock. The yoke of Red Oxen, 4 years old, belonging to Mr. Wright they take much pleasure however in declaring highly worthy of the first premium, being large, beautifully matched in colour, active and well broke. Also the yoke of young oxen exhibited by Mr. Holiday the committee think well worthy the premium awarded to them. They are large and active, but appear not to be very well broke, yet promise to be valuable animals.

For the premium for the best stall fed Beef, the committee regret there was no competition; the Spayed Heifer of Mr. Brown being the only animal of this description which was exhibited. They think her, however, well worthy of the premium offered for the best Beef of this class.

For the premium offered for the best grass fed Beef there were many competitors. The Ox exhibited by the Rev. Mr. Bayne and the Heifer exhibited by Mr. White, were both excellent beeves and worthy of exhibition, but the Ox of Mr. Carmichael, 4 years old, the committee think superior in size, form and fatness to any animal of this class which was exhibited.—All which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD SPENCER,
PHILIP H. FEDDEMAN,
JOHN W. BLAKE,
N. G. SINGLETON,
SAM'L. W. THOMAS.

No. 5. SWINE.

The committee appointed to examine and award the premiums for Swine, regret to state, that an unusually small number, of this useful race of domestic animals, was exhibited for their inspection.—Many more were entered and had their owners have brought them to the field, the distribution of the premiums might have been very different.—Out of the small number presented to the notice of the committee, they have selected the following as the best in their judgment and do award the premiums accordingly, viz:

To Nicholas Martin, Esq. of Talbot county for the best Boar 27 months old, a premium of eight dollars.

To the Rev. Thomas Bayne of Talbot county for the second best Boar 12 months old, a premium of six dollars.

To William H. Hayward, Esq. of Talbot county, for the third best Boar, 3 years old, a premium of four dollars.

To Samuel W. Thomas, Esq. of Queen Anne's county, for the best Sow, 27 months old, a premium of eight dollars.

To John Arringdale, Esq. of Talbot county, for the second best Sow, 11 months old, a premium of six dollars.

To the Rev. Thomas Bayne of Talbot county, for the third best Sow, 12 months old, a premium of four dollars.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH MARTIN,
NS. MARTIN,
REUBEN P. EMMONS,
EDWARD W. WINDER,
EDWARD ROBERTS.

No. 6. SHEEP.

The committee on Sheep have much pleasure in reporting that the exhibition of this highly valuable kind of stock was truly gratifying. The Sheep offered for premiums and for show were generally excellent.—In some cases the merits of the animals were so nearly equal as to make it difficult to decide between them.

After a careful examination, the committee award as follows:

For the best Ram over one year old, the premium of \$8 to Governor Stevens, for his Ram of Bakewell and Merino blood.

For the second best Ram over 1 year old, the premium of \$5 to Mr. John Arringdale, of Talbot county, for his Bakewell Ram.

For the best Ewe over one year old, the premium of \$8 to Gov. Stevens, for his Ewe of Merino and Bakewell blood.

For the second best Ewe over one year old, the premium of \$5 to Nicholas Hammond, Esq. of Talbot county, for his Ewe of Bakewell, Merino and country blood.

For the two best Wethers over two years old, the premium of \$5 to Gov. Stevens, for two of Bakewell and Merino blood.

For the two second best Wethers over two years old, the premium of \$3 to Gov. Stevens, for two of Bakewell and Merino blood.

For the two best Wethers under two years old, the premium of \$5 to Nicholas Hammond, Esq. of Talbot county, for two of Bakewell, Merino and country blood.

For the two second best Wethers under two years old, the premium of \$3 to Gov. Stevens, for two of Merino and Bakewell blood.

The committee beg leave to mention, with high commendation, the sheep offered by Thomas P. Bennett, John Edmondson, Nicholas Thomas, Edward S. Winder, Esqs. Rev. Thomas Bayne, of Talbot county, and William B. Paca, Esq. of Queen Anne's county; and they consider the society much indebted to these and other gentlemen, for the handsome display made on this occasion.

S. HAMBLETON,
WILLIAM GRASON,
LAMBERT REARDON,
GEORGE W. NABB,
WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

General Jackson and Mrs. Jackson are making a tour through Tennessee, and are receiving with public ceremonies wherever they arrive. On Monday Sept. 19, the General dined with the citizens of Jackson, and in the evening Mrs. Jackson received the ladies.

Nat. Jour.

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SATURDAY
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Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12.

Dorchester County Cattle Show.

We were much gratified with a catch view of the Dorchester County Cattle Show, held in Cambridge on Thursday and Friday last.

The exhibition could not be expected to be very large, being only from a single county. But the stock of Cattle and Hogs was particularly excellent—There were five young Bulls of the improved breeds, three of Teeswater, bred from Mr. Lloyd's and Mr. Lima's stock, and two of Devon blood—A half blood Devon, 12 months old, out of a half blood Short horn cow, by an imported bull was particularly fine—and the other half blood Devon was very remarkable for size, large, if not larger, than well-grown Short-horns of the same age.

The exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, particularly in Carpets and Hearth-Rugs, was very beautiful—The Butter generally good and several samples particularly fine.

We listened with a pleasure and riveted attention, which appeared to prevail through a numerous audience, to a learned and classical address from Dr. Mus, on the general topics of Agriculture. The whole scene gave good evidence of an awakening spirit to the best interest of our country.

NEW WORK.—The Register of Debates in Congress has just come to our hand and we have examined it with much satisfaction—It is published in the City of Washington by Messrs. Gales & Seaton, Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Of this work it behooves us to speak frankly, and in recommending it to the public attention and patronage we invite them to possess themselves of a work of the utmost interest and usefulness. In the first place it is a record of all the speeches in both houses of Congress upon all questions of any importance, and so far it not only becomes a great branch of political history, but it may be considered as in some degree biographical of those men who rise to eminence in the national legislature. It is too a conservatory of state papers and public documents that are indispensably useful to every man who pretends to understand the history and policy of our country, let his station in life be what it may—And further, it contains all the laws of each session of Congress as they are enacted, and will therefore furnish every one, who purchases the work, with the whole body of the laws of this great and growing republic.

A work of this sort has been long wanting, and this undertaking ought to be cherished by every liberal man in the country—As a book of reference, of history, and of laws it will furnish us with an annual volume—The only regret that can be entertained upon the subject is that it has not been coeval with the Federal Government of this country—This desirable object however can yet be obtained—Messrs. Gales & Seaton having now selected the form of their work, they can employ a third person to bring up and embody in an annual volume the Debates, the state papers, &c. and the laws of each session previous to the commencement of their undertaking. Indeed if the patronage they receive will allow them, they ought to embody in one or more volumes all the state papers which were uttered in the thirteen old states previous to and pending the Revolutionary War, not only because they mark the most glorious period of our history, but they are specimens of English composition that will vie with those of any age or country.

The Orphans' Court of this county will meet on Monday next, 14th inst.

Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, of Kentucky, lately deceased, provided in her will for the emancipation of all her slaves, about 40 in number; and left \$50,000 to the College at Danville.

George C. Washington, Benjamin S. Forrest and Henry Statley, Esqs. are candidates to represent the third congressional district of Maryland, in the twentieth Congress of the United States.

The Knoxville Register states, that H. L. White will be elected Senator, in the place of Gen. Jackson.

Such was the intemperate zeal manifested at the late gubernatorial election in Georgia, that an acting Justice of the Peace was detected in attempting to vote twice.

New-York Canal.—During the month of October, twenty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars were received by the Collector at Albany, on account of toll on eight hundred boats that departed from that city, laden with four thousand three hundred and nineteen tons of merchandise.

Georgia Sugar.—We have just seen, says the Savannah Georgian of the 27th ult. a sample of Sugar, from Montgomery county, in this state, which appears to be of as fine a quality as the best New-Orleans sugar. We understand that it is cultivated on the pine land, principally, however, for domestic consumption.

THE GREEKS.—Captain Abbot, of the ship General Jackson, arrived at Bristol, R. I. from Trieste, reports that when he left, there was great rejoicing there amongst the Greeks on account of the news of recent victories of the Greeks over the Turks, it being understood that the General from Egypt, was conquered and taken prisoner.—Capt. Abbot was not able to learn the particulars.

The private bets upon the late match race at New York, are estimated at from \$100,000 to \$300,000. The southern gentlemen have declared, it is said, that they have received back all their former losses, with interest.

The first chapter of a new American novel, appeared in the Globe and Emerald of Saturday last: It is entitled "Paul Gombor, a Tale of the Revolution," and will be speedily published.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,
The following communication from our fellow citizens of Frederick, addressed to me in common with the three other Delegates for this county, was forwarded to me from the Post Office, on yesterday, 8th November, and as I had not an opportunity of seeing the other gentlemen of the delegation in time to take any steps with them or even to consult with them on the subject, before the arrival of the day of proposed meeting in Baltimore, I thought the best disposition I could make of the paper, was immediately to give it to the public through the medium of your press, that the people being in possession of the matter, might reflect on it and be prepared to act whenever timely notice and a fit occasion may be presented. In this course I hope I shall be justified by the other gentlemen of the delegation, and that it will be considered by all as the only and the best disposition that I could make of the paper.

I am Sir,

Your very ob't. serv't,
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Myrtle-Grove, Nov. 9, 1825.

FREDERICKTOWN, Oct. 31st, 1825.

Gentlemen,
At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of this county, at the Court House, in Frederick, convened by previous notice in the several papers of this city, to take into consideration "the best means of promoting the internal improvement of Maryland," the Preamble and Resolutions hereto annexed were unanimously adopted by the meeting. And in pursuance of the sixth and last resolution, which makes it our duty to transmit to the several counties and cities, copies of those proceedings, with a view to their co-operation in the proposed general meeting, we have taken the liberty to send them to you, earnestly requesting that you would endeavour to get a meeting of the citizens of your county, to express their sentiments on this important subject, and the appointment of deputies to the proposed meeting on the second Wednesday of December next.

With much respect, we are,
Your Obedient Servants,
J. GRAHAM,
WM. SCHLEY.

TO ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
ROBERT BANNING,
RICHARD SPENCER,
LEVIN MILLIS, Esquires—Talbot county

WHEREAS it is the duty and interest of every community, to improve the advantages of their local situation, by the application of the skill of man to the works of nature; And whereas the localities of Maryland present abundant scope for the enterprise and ingenuity of art, in promoting the welfare of the citizens, and elevating the state to an equality with her sister states for her agriculture, commerce and manufactures; and the happy and prosperous condition of her citizens and the state of her public finances indicate the present as a fit era for commencing a system of internal improvement—therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That the internal improvement of the state of Maryland, both as an obligation due to herself and to the union of which she is a member, merits and should receive the deliberate consideration and cordial support of all her citizens.

Resolved unanimously, That with a view to unite the various local interests for a system of internal improvement, it is expedient that a public meeting be held in the city of Baltimore, on the second Wednesday of December next, of seven delegates from each county, and from the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, to be appointed by the citizens of those counties and cities, for the purpose of devising and submitting to the legislature, a plan for effecting a general system of internal improvement.

Resolved unanimously, That the delegates to be appointed for Frederick county, be requested to call the attention of said meeting to the importance of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the expediency of an early assurance of the state of Maryland of the means she may be disposed to provide in conjunction with Virginia, and the congress of the United States, for the commencement and completion of said canal to the eastern base of the Allegany mountain.

Resolved unanimously, As the sense of this meeting, that the general assembly of Maryland, by an early and active zeal for internal improvement, and particularly by a liberal outlay, of their disposition to commence this canal, in a fair proportion, will represent the interests and merit the approbation of their constituents.

Resolved unanimously, That delegates for this county be appointed by the chairman.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the newspapers of Frederick, and that copies thereof be transmitted by the chairman and secretary to the several counties and cities, with a view to their co-operation in the proposed general meeting.

JOHN GRAHAM, Chairman.
Test—WM. SCHLEY, Sec'y.

The following gentlemen have been selected by the Chairman, as the committee of seven, to meet the convention proposed to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 14th of December next—Col. John McPherson, Doct. William Tyler, Richard Potts, Esq. John Nelson, Esq. John Lee, Esq. D. Gratton Duval, Col. John Thomas.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The following letter from a gentleman in Peru to his friend in this city has been kindly communicated for publication:

LIMA, 25th July, 1825.

I write to you from the city of Kings and the garden of eternal summer; where rain is unknown; but vegetation enjoys uninterrupted health cherished by nightly dews.

Lima is proverbially called, The Heaven of Ladies—The Purgatory of Men—and the Hell of Jack Asses.

The Ladies enjoy supreme authority and unbounded indulgence in every wish—The men are their humble servants, and in their amours suffer every pain the most artful coquetry can inflict. The Jack Asses ought surely to be rewarded hereafter for their dreadful & unwritten sufferings here—Loaded so they can scarcely stand, they are spurred, lashed, & stabbed until they drop dead under the torture. But this is so common that no further trouble is taken than to remove the load and let them lie in the roads which are lined with their dead bodies.

Lima is said to be a corruption of Rimac, the Indian name of a small River which passes through the city. In the primitive language of the country Rimac signifies *he who speaks*, and tradition says that the aborigines believed the great spirit occasionally visited Peru to ascertain the number of his elect, and that his footsteps rent the mountains and made the earth tremble; and when it happened, their custom was to run out and cry *here am I*.

The cause of the earth's trembling is now better understood, and the cry is changed to *Miserecordia*.

There is a ceremony observed by Catholics which has a sublime effect. Every day at an appointed hour about sun setting time, amidst the din and bustle of a large city, the Cathedral Bell sounds—and instantly all life is still. The most profound silence reigns. Passengers stand in the streets and uncover their heads: Horses and all animals under control are instantly stopped: the noisy laugh, the mirthful jest and the sober conversation, all cease; and every countenance assumes a grave appearance—All mankind are at that moment engaged in prayers of devotion—The bell sounds a second time, and a third; and instantly follows a peal. 'Tis then done; and life again resumes activity.

The walking dress of the ladies in Lima is remarkable. It consists of two garments called the *saya y manta*. The former is a petticoat of close net work which fits tight to the form from the waist down nearly to the ankle.—The manta is a black silk hood tied round the waist with a drawing string, & carried back over the head, the hands underneath elevated to the cheek, and clasping the mantle closely round the face, which is entirely concealed, except one eye that can scarcely be seen through a small opening from which it peeps.

The ladies signify their approbation of a gentleman by pushing the little finger through the aperture for the eye and gracefully curling it towards the face.

This dress is so complete a disguise that the ladies in the street can pass unknown to their most intimate relations.

Lima contains at present about 60,000 inhabitants but the number has been much reduced by the departure of old Spaniards, who fled from the revolution.

The city exhibits the remains of much grandeur and must have contained immense wealth. At this time the most common utensils of the old inhabitants are generally of solid gold and silver.

The buildings are generally two stories high with Patios or court yards, terrace roofs balustraded, all built of massive stone work, except the doors and rafters, and the floors are all of large bricks or tiles. Every house is enclosed by a heavy stone wall which includes the garden, and is generally ornamented outside and inside with painting—representing Bull fights, Conquest, Feasts, &c.

The Churches are built in the Gothic style, and generally covered on the outside with roughly carved work which has a rich and very ornamental appearance at a little distance but will not bear close investigation.—They are all raised with cupolas, and steeples full of bells, which are rung on every occasion and frequently without occasion. The insides are decorated with statues and paintings in every part, and the most costly furniture; which all the contributions levied in the late war have not reduced so much as to permit a stranger to believe there could have been more.

I must except a Church built by Pizarro, which is miserably poor and is allowed to remain as a monument of antiquity.

An extensive Palace, built by Pizarro, is in good condition. It occupies as much ground as one of the largest squares in Philadelphia. Before the revolution it was the residence of the Vice Kings. A suit of apartments in it is now appropriated to the use of General Bolivar—others, are occupied as Offices of Government, and many are vacant.

The building is so extensive that strangers require a guide within it. It is two stories high and in the usual style of the city. About the centre of the building I entered a long room entirely vacant. This, said the gentleman who conducted me, is the Hall where Pizarro was dining when the insurrection suddenly burst upon him. That is the door the exasperated *Herrada* broke through in search of him: he fled from the table into this next apartment; was pursued; and in trying to escape by that window, was dragged back and assassinated.

The scene of his punishment recalled to my memory his acts of cruelty and I could not feel any commiseration for his fate.

Lima is about 8 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean, and Chorillos is the temporary sea port, distant about nine miles.—Callao is the proper sea port; and about the same distance from Lima, but it is occupied by the Royalists under Gen. Rodil and is now the only seat of war in Peru. The three places are about equidistant from each other.

Callao is situated on a neck of low land that projects into the sea, and contained before the war about 4000 inhabitants. The fortifications consist of three Castles,

mounting together one hundred and ninety pieces of heavy ordnance, and command the town, the harbour, and the whole neck of land across which they are situated. They are built of heavy stone work, inclining inwards from the base and surrounded by deep wide moats with heavy drawbridges across in the ancient style. The walls are so strong that no artillery can penetrate them; their inclination inwards from the base causes the balls which strike them horizontally to glance over; besides, they are protected by trenches thrown upon the outside nearly to the muzzles of the guns; and which also answer as a breast-work for troops outside.

Six months ago, when the Patriots a second time got possession of Lima, it was expected Rodil would have immediately capitulated and surrendered Callao. Instead of which he drove the old men, women and children from the town, laid up stores of provisions for his troops and defied his antagonists. His force at that time was 1500 men, but the number is reduced by death and desertion to about 800. They are blockaded by a squadron of five or six vessels, and besieged on land by a Patriot force of 4000. The castles contain immense store of ammunition and considerable wealth.

Rodil is a determined man in desperate circumstances. He may be reduced by disease and desertion, but will never voluntarily surrender. His boats fish in safety under the guns of the Castles, and he has land enough within their protection to raise vegetables for his troops.

The besieging army occupies a small town called Bellavista, on the road to Lima, about three quarters of a mile from the Castles. This town is nearly destroyed by the guns of the Castles; there is scarcely a house remaining habitable, and the soldiers are principally sheltered in tents behind the remaining walls. There has been daily fighting for the last three months, and frequent skirmishing between the troops.

The firing from the Castles is at times tremendous.—They certainly return the Patriots ten shots for one.

I visited the Patriot camp a few days ago, and leaving my horse at Bellavista, proceeded on foot along the trenches which project in short angles from the town about half a mile towards the Castles and within a few hundred yards of them.

These trenches are dug about three feet deep and the loose earth thrown up on the side towards the castles and staked; so that the trench and breastwork together are about as high as the head, and behind them I felt tolerably safe from the balls which whistled over me.—Whilst looking over the entrenchment at the lower end, towards the Castles, I observed one of the fishing boats full of men, pulling towards the blockading vessels.—They were deserting from the castles, which instantly opened a most tremendous fire upon the boat. The shot dashed the water about her without appearing to do her any serious damage.

I took this opportunity whilst they were engaged on the sea side to go beyond the entrenchment and view the castles. They did not appear to have received the least impression from the heavy firing that had been made on them by the besiegers. They had a very military appearance; the Royal Standard was flying.

The sentinels were marching on the battlements, and every thing appeared to be in perfect order. I do not think they can be taken by assault: the moat is too wide to be passed without much labour; the land is so low they cannot be undermined, and they have been bombarded without any perceptible effect. The besieged have made every preparation for defence. I was told by officers in the Patriot camp that the walls were covered with bomb-shells ready to be fired & rolled on any assaulting party.

I had not much time to make observations on the boat escape, and the firing against the entrenchments recommenced, and even within them it was rather warm quarters for a disinterested spectator. On returning to Bellavista I observed several officers collected to see the boat escape, and found among them the chief engineer who is a Frenchman and speaks a little English. He told me he was at the battle of Balintorno in 1814, and was attached to the corps of engineers there. I do not remember his name.

It appears Rodil is most apprehensive of disaffection among his troops. His howerer has one regiment that enlisted at Arequipa, in which he places great confidence. He preserves a most rigid discipline: no three persons are allowed to converse together privately; and any sign of discontent is punished with instant death.—At one time a Colonel spoke to him of their situation, told him the troops were loyal and determined to die under his command in defence of the castles, but they were desirous to know what prospects he had of success.

Rodil immediately had the troops paraded, informed them that his affairs were desperate, and he did not wish any to remain with him who were discontented; but desired them to use that time to signify their sentiments, and ordered those who were dissatisfied to ground their arms and advance in front. Accordingly about 40 men, including the Colonel and some officers, marched out of the line, when he instantly ordered the line to fire on them; and they were all executed. It was an awful stratagem to discover, and rid himself of the disaffected, and to awe the garrison into future silence.

A few such men as Rodil would ruin the patriotic cause in this country, and literally be worth the Ladies to Ferdinand.

Married on Thursday evening 3d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Elbert, Mr. Charles Goldborough, to Miss Sarah Lee, all of Baltimore city.

On Thursday 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Shane, Mr. Edward Hayward to Miss Rachel Waters, late of Snow Hill, Maryland.

DIED.
In this town on Tuesday last, Mr. James Aue.

Houses, &c. for Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 22d day of November (inst.) between 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL THE HOUSES AND LOTS OF GROUND, where William Sewell lately lived, situated on the Dover road, near the limits of the town of Easton.

Terms of Sale—one-fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the residue secured by bond or note with approved securities, payable in three annual instalments, with interest on the whole, from the day of sale. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Nov. 12 2w

Wanted

A HOUSE-KEEPER.—A middle aged woman, of respectable character & who can come well recommended.—Also, A HOUSE WOMAN, (a slave would be preferred) one that can be recommended as a good Washer, House and Chamber Maid—For both of whom the most liberal wages will be given.
S. LOWE.

Easton, Nov. 12.

Valerius Dukehart,

NO. 1014 BALTIMORE STREET,
Offers for sale wholesale and Retail,
Cane suitable for Reed Makers, Round, Square and Oval Butteer Prints, neatly lettered; Spigots and Fausetts suitable for Hogsheads, Barrels and Kegs; Lump and Candle Wick; Weavers' and other Brushes; Cane and Metal Slays or Reeds; Nest of Sugar boxes; Brush Handles, Shuttles, Bread Trays, and Butter Bowls; Baskets, Lime or Lemon Squeezers, Mallets, Spoons, Sugar Mashers, Rolling Pins, Tops, &c.
Nov. 12 4w

Strayed

On Sunday last, (6th November,) from the farm of Dr. S. Dickinson, near the trappe, a bright sorrel HORSE; about 16 hands high, with white mane and tail and believed to have white feet, but not certain. The age of the horse is not now recollected. Any person having taken up said horse and will deliver him to John D. Green, shall be reasonably remunerated for all expenses.
Easton, Nov. 12

Notice to Creditors, agreeably to the order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county.
This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Charles Goldborough, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber or his agent John Goldborough of Easton, at or before the 30th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 10th day of November Anno Domini 1825.
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.
adm'r. with will annexed of Charles Goldborough, dec'd.
Nov. 12 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1825.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1825.

J. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with 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 of administration on the personal estate of James Correll, 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 15th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of November, 1825.

RACHEL CORRELL, Adm'r.
of James Correll, dec'd.
Nov. 12 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1825.

On application of Daniel and Benjamin Kirby, administrators of Abner Kirby, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1825.

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Abner Kirby, 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 subscribers on or before the 15th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of November, 1825.

DANIEL & BENJAMIN KIRBY, Adm'rs.
of Abner Kirby, dec'd.
Nov. 12 3w

ALMANACS

For the Year 1826,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

THIS OFFICE,

ROYAL AMUSEMENTS.

When the Duchess of Berri had her grand fête at Dieppe on Wednesday week, one of the principal entertainments, and that in which she seemed to take most delight, was a contest for several small prizes which she had determined to appropriate to the winners according to her own peculiar taste. About forty smart young fellows were appointed to watch for the prizes at the risk of being well ducked in the water.—The Duchess had ordered a plank of the length of between 30 and 40 feet, to be placed from one of the King's galleys to another vessel, and to be well soaped, so that if the runners for the rewards were not very expert, they must inevitably fall into the water. The plank was very narrow, and many of the candidates for distinction would have willingly given up all claim to the glory, had it not been for the presence of the Duchess, who seemed to expect that there would not be a single disappointment. It was necessary that the runners should be as lightly clad as possible, consistently with the presence of the other sex, as many a plunge was expected, and those who tumbled into the water were not to be prevented from a second experiment but were at liberty to get ducked again as often as they pleased. They accordingly appeared completely naked, except so far as a pair of drawers was capable of covering each of them. The Duchess sat on the quarter deck of the king's galley, surrounded by her attendants, and having directed that each prize should be hung up at the end of the plank upon which this extraordinary exhibition was to take place, so high as to require that the aspirant should make a sort of spring to reach it, and that the plank should be particularly well soaped at that critical point, she gave orders for the commencement of the contest. The first that appeared in the lists was a stout-built young fellow, who had, we understand, often made a sure passage over many a slippery place. He advanced with a good deal of confidence, and made four or five bold and successful steps, but the Duchess had directed that the soap should be so applied that where the firmest footing was expected, the least chance of standing was to be found, and at the fifth step the unfortunate adventurer tumbled head over heels into the deep. A roar of laughter accompanied his downfall, and the Duchess most heartily joined in the fun. Several boats were in readiness to pull up the tumbler, and the first essayist, the moment he rose on the surface was hailed in. The second candidate, who was round and squat, had no better success. He ran on cautiously, but was dismayed by a sudden word of advice, and in turning round his head to see to whom he was indebted, he showed his gratitude by falling upon his face and hands into the water. Several other attempts were made without success.

At last a candidate who seemed to be one of the family, a member of which is cutting so distinguished a figure in London as the "anatomical vivante," presented himself. His appearance caused universal alarm, for every one apprehended, that if he missed the prize his fall would be fatal, there being not an atom of that buoyant stuff about him which was calculated to enable him to move from the bottom if once he reached it. The boats kept immediately under the plank, as it was thought better that he should break a limb than run the other chance; but he disappointed all the fears entertained of him, for his feet was so bare of flesh, and his heels were so sharp, that he ran as securely as if the plank had been Macadamized. He reached and carried the prize with ease in the midst of applause, in which the Duchess of Berri most loudly joined. Innumerable falls took place; and in fact it was found by the candidates, that their failures were so much more agreeable to the royal personage who superintended their movements than their victory, that they not only fell intentionally, but in the most ridiculous manner into the water. This entertainment continued for three hours, and the Duchess declared at the conclusion that she never was better pleased.—Eng. paper.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Two Story Dwelling House
situate on West street, at present
occupied by Mr. David M. Smith—
For terms apply to William H.
Groomer or
PHILEMON THOMAS.
Nov. 5

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN TAVERN,
for the next ensuing year, now occupied
by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The
rent will be very low to an approved
tenant. Apply to
JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent
for Mary I. Willson.
Easton, July 23rd

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Brick Dwelling House and
large Garden, formerly occupied by
Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at
present in the occupancy of Mr. James
Neall, situate on Washington street, in the
town of Easton—For terms apply to the sub-
scriber.
EDWARD ROBERTS.
Talbot county, Sep. 24.

Notice.

Those persons who purchased property at
the vendue of the late Henry Council, are
informed that their notes became due on the
4th inst.—They are requested to come forward
and settle the same, as the subscriber is
desirous of settling the estate.
CHARLES W. SMITH, Agent
for Sarah Council Adm'r. of H. Council,
deceased.
Nov. 5 3w

Exchanged

Through mistake of one of my Outlets, during
the session of the county court, held in
Denton, in October last, a set of Gigs harness
—Gentlemen who favoured the subscriber
with their custom during the session of the
court, are requested to examine their harness,
and should they find it exchanged, inform him
of the same.
SAMUEL LUCAS.
Denton, Nov. 5 3w

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of
Camper & Thompson, (Carriage Makers)
either by note or otherwise, are requested to
come forward and settle their accounts on or
before the 20th inst. otherwise they will
be placed in the hands of an officer for collection
without respect to persons.
Easton, Oct. 1 JOHN CAMPER.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

William Clark

has just received from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore, and is now opening
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH IMPORTED GOODS,
of all descriptions, which will be offered cheap
for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey,
Linsey, &c. His friends and the public generally
are respectfully invited to give him a call
and view the assortment.
Nov. 5

More Fall Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has received a further supply of FALL
GOODS, to which he invites the early atten-
tion of his friends and the public generally.
Easton, Oct. 29th, 1825. 4w

Cheap Fall Goods.

Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia and
are now opening, a general and complete as-
sortment of seasonable
GOODS,
Which they are disposed to sell at the most
reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for
Kersey, Linsey, Feathers, &c. they invite
their friends and the public generally to give
them a call.
Easton, Oct. 22 4w

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin

has just received a general assortment of sea-
sonable and desirable
GOODS,
of almost every description, which he offers
at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for
Wool, Feathers and Corn in the ear. His
friends and the public are invited to give him
a call.
Easton, Oct. 22.

P. S. He will also receive in a few days a
lot of superior British Gun Powder.

NEW GOODS.

Martin & Hayward

have just received from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore,
A SUPPLY OF
Seasonable Goods,
to which they most respectfully solicit the at-
tention of their friends & the public generally.
Easton, Oct. 15.

N. B. Wool, Feathers and Country Kersey
will be received in exchange for Goods.

New Fall Goods.

Green & Reardon

Are now opening a new and elegant assort-
ment of GOODS adapted to the season,
AMONG WHICH ARE
Sup. middle and second quality Cloths, Cas-
simeres, Cassineis, and Cordis; Chintzes, Cal-
icoes, and Ginghams, Italian and India Lute-
strings; Fancy Silks (a handsome assortment)
Fancy Handkerchiefs, Curis, Corsets, and
Bones.

NOVELS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,
FINE AND COARSE SHIRTS, MU-
ROCCO, ROANS & SKIVERS,
UPPER & SOAL LEATHER.
Together with a general assortment of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CHINA,
GLASS & QUEENS-WARE, GRO-
CERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.
All of which will be offered at a reasonable
advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Hides.
Oct. 15

New Saddlery.

John G. Stevens

Takes the liberty of informing his customers
and the public generally, that he has just re-
turned from Baltimore and is now opening at
his stand nearly opposite the Court-house, a
general and complete assortment of
SADDLERY,
selected with care and attention from the lat-
est fashions, together with an assortment of
the best materials—he flatters himself from
his experience in business and with the assist-
ance of good workmen, he will be enabled to
give general satisfaction; he will also keep a
constant supply of
HARNESS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, &c.
of every description, or manufacture them at
the shortest notice and on the most reason-
able terms for Cash.
Easton, Oct. 29 3w

N. B. He also has on hand a complete as-
sortment of Chairs, Gigs and Switch WHIPS,
lately received from Philadelphia.

William W. Moore,

Having declined the Drug business, in his own
name, on the 1st instant, requests all those
who are indebted to him on bond, note, or
book account, to come forward and settle their
respective debts, on or before the first day of
the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as
after that day the most speedy legal steps will
be taken to compel payment.

The subscribers having formed a Co-part-
nership under the firm of
Moore & Kellie,
In the Apothecary and Druggist business, have
on hand, at the old stand,
opposite the Market-House, Washington street
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW
GLASS, &c.
which they offer for sale on the most reason-
able terms for cash, or on the usual credit to
punctual customers.
WM. W. MOORE,
JOHN KELLIE.
Easton, 8 mo: 6th, 1825.

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes
of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot
county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the said negroes are for sale; among
them are several women who are good cooks
and house-servants, and valuable men ac-
customed to farming; also some likely Girls.
They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-
resident of the State, or to any person who
will not treat them well. For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent
for the Admr. of C. G. dec'd.
Easton, Nov. 5 5w

To be disposed of,

for terms of years, (or for life to approved mas-
ters within the State of Maryland, or District
of Columbia) about Twenty valuable SER-
VANTS of both sexes, and various ages, but
none beyond the prime of life. They are to
be disposed of merely because the owner has
no use for them; and it is wished, as far as it
may be practicable, to dispose of each family
to one person, or in the same neighborhood—
Among them, there are several boys and girls
of suitable ages to take into the house, and
one very comely and promising girl of 15 or
16, who has been educated as a house-servant,
and understands sewing, washing and ironing.
&c. Application may be made to the subscri-
ber, near Cambridge.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal-creek, Oct. 19 7w

Public Sale.

The Subscriber will offer at public sale, on
Tuesday the 15th of November next, if fair, if
not the next fair day, on a credit, at the resi-
dence of the late Charles C. Browne, dec'd. of
Queen Ann's county, a variety of household
furniture, a large and valuable stock of horses,
mules, sheep, hogs and cattle & farming uten-
sils. Terms will be made known on the day of
sale.
MARTHA T. BROWNE, Adm'r.
Oct. 22 4w

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester county
Court, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction,
on the 26th day of November next, at the
Tavern in Berlin, in said county, a tract of
Land called "RAYNUM'S PURCHASE,"
containing 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, more or less, and situ-
ate about two miles from said village in said
county—Also
A HOUSE and LOT, in said
village, at present occupied by Robert
H. Davis—said lands being late a part
of the real estate of Daniel Tingle, deceased.
A credit of twelve months will be allowed, the
purchaser giving bond with approved security,
for the payment of the purchase money,
with interest from the day of sale. On the
ratification of the sale, and payment of the
purchase money, a deed will be given to the
purchaser for the premises to him sold.

The creditors of said Daniel Tingle, are
hereby warned to exhibit their claims to the
office of the Clerk of said Court within six
months from said day of sale.
The sale will commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.
NATHANIEL R. TINGLE, Trustee.
Oct. 29 4w

Plank for Sale.

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards.
7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. do.
2,000 " 1-3 Poplar do. do.
Few hundred feet of Oak and Gum do.
Also, Oak and Gum Scantling.
GREEN & REARDON.
Easton, Aug. 6

CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in
addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of
that much wished for article CASH, which he
is willing to change for Slaves, on the most
favourable terms to the owners.
JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,
at S. Lowe's Tavern.
Aug. 6

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wed-
nesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the
lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately
adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's
wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of
Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March,
will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at
the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore,
leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing
to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's
wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Satur-
days, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at
7 o'clock during the season.
Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadel-
phia 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, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf
at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown
every Tuesday at the same hour for Queens-
town and Baltimore during the season. Horses
and Carriages will be taken on board from
either of the above places except Queenstown.
All baggage at the risk of the owners. All
persons expecting small packages or other
freight will send for them when the boat ar-
rives, pay freight and take them away. Cap-
tain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep
horses and carriages for the conveyance of pas-
sengers to and from Cambridge.
Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-
Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance
with Captain Jones.
From the commencement of the ensuing
season the rates to be charged for passage
money to be as follows:
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Balti-
more—and from Baltimore to either of these
places, \$3 00
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to
Annapolis—and from Annapolis to
either of these places, 2 50
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from
Baltimore to Annapolis, 1 50
The Fare between Baltimore and Ches-
tertown the same as heretofore.
Dinner on board, 50
CLEMENT VICKARS.
March 5

Notice.

The Trustees of the Poor, for Talbot county,
will receive proposals for a supply of Corn
and Pork, for the use of the Poor of said
county, until Tuesday the 15th inst. Propo-
sals to be left with either of the subscribers.
WILLIAM JENKINS, Easton,
SOLOMON DICKINSON, Trappe.
Nov. 5

Public Sale.

Will be offered by the subscriber at public
sale, for cash, on the Green, in Easton, on the
15th of November next, a handsome second
handed Coach.
JAMES DENNY.
Oct. 29 3w

\$100 Reward.

Runaway on Saturday evening the 10th inst.
from the service of Mr. Edward Nicholson,
living in Miles River Neck, Talbot county, a
very dark mulatto fellow, named BEN, (almost
black) of rather spare person and thin visage.
He is about 25 years old, and is very insolent
and fierce in his manner when spoken to. He
is said to have gone off with some negroes be-
longing to John P. Paca, Esq.
It is most probable that this fellow has taken
the usual route through Delaware, but no pre-
cise account of him has yet been obtained.
I will give the above mentioned reward of
one hundred dollars, for securing and deliver-
ing this negro in the goal of Easton.

N. B. About four years ago, a dark mulatto
fellow named JOE, then about 25 years of age,
runaway from the service of General Benson,
of Miles River Neck, to whom he was then
hired.
Also, in the Easter Holydays of 1823, a tall,
slender, bright mulatto fellow, named DAVID,
20 years of age, runaway from the service of
Mr. Wm. Troth, near Dover Bridge.
I will give a reward of one hundred dollars
for apprehending and delivering at the goal
of Easton, Talbot county, either of the last
mentioned negroes.
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, Talbot county, Sept. 24

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber's farm, on the
Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county,
on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES,
who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is
about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high,
the clothing he had on when he absconded,
was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt
and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give
the above reward, and all reasonable charges
if brought home, or secured in any jail so that
I get him again.
THOMAS SNOWDEN.
June 4th

\$20 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on or about
the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK,
aged about 16, formerly the property of John
M. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was
hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and
left the employ of said Dawson on the day
above mentioned. This boy I purchased at
public sale. I will give the above reward if
said boy be secured in the jail of said county,
or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges
paid. It is most likely this boy has made for
Poplar Island, as his former master now resides
on said Island.
JOHN A. HORNEY.
Aug. 20

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

On application to me the Subscriber, one
of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the
county aforesaid, by petition in writing of
John W. Jones [farmer] stating that he is in
actual confinement, and praying for the ben-
efit of the act of Assembly, passed at No-
vember session, eighteen hundred and five,
for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the
several supplements thereto, on the terms
mentioned in the said acts—and the said John W. Jones having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John W. Jones be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be & appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John W. Jones to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said John W. Jones should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.
Given under my hand the 20th day of September, 1825.
WILLIAM JENKINS,
one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court
for Talbot County.
Oct. 29 3w

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:
On application to me the Subscriber, one
of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of
the county aforesaid, by petition in writing
of James Hughey stating that he is in ac-
tual confinement, and praying for the ben-
efit of the act of Assembly, passed at No-
vember session, eighteen hundred and five,
for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the
several supplements thereto, on the terms
mentioned in the said acts—and the said
James Hughey having complied with the
several requisites required by the said acts
of assembly—I do hereby order and ad-
judge that the said James Hughey be dis-
charged from his imprisonment, and that
he be and appear before the judges of Tal-
bot County Court, on the first Saturday of
May Term next, and at such other days
and times as the Court shall direct, the
same time is appointed for the creditors of
the said James Hughey to attend, and
show cause, if any they have, why the said
James Hughey should not have the benefit
of the said Acts of Assembly.
Given under my hand the 27th day of
October, 1825.
WILLIAM JENKINS,
one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court
for Talbot county.
Oct. 29 3w

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the said James Hughey to attend, and
show cause, if any they have, why the said
James Hughey should not have the benefit
of the said Acts of Assembly.
Given under my hand the 27th day of
October, 1825.
WILLIAM JENKINS,
one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court
for Talbot county.
Oct. 29 3w

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:
On application to me the Subscriber, one
of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of
the county aforesaid, by petition in writing
of James Hughey stating that he is in ac-
tual confinement, and praying for the ben-
efit of the act of Assembly, passed at No-
vember session, eighteen hundred and five,
for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the
several supplements thereto, on the terms
mentioned in the said acts—and the said
James Hughey having complied with the
several requisites required by the said acts
of assembly—I do hereby order and ad-
judge that the said James Hughey be dis-
charged from his imprisonment, and that
he be and appear before the judges of Tal-
bot County Court, on the first Saturday of
May Term next, and at such other days
and times as the Court shall direct, the
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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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19, 1825.

NO. 49.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
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ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
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AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY. CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR, AT EASTON. [Continued.]

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

The committee on Implements of Husbandry have to regret, that the number of the articles exhibited, which come within the scope of their duties, has been small. They consisted of five kinds of Ploughs, a Wheat Fan, a cast iron Corn-Shell, and a Drill Machine, for the purpose of dropping and covering cotton seed. The committee were informed, however, that the last mentioned implement was not offered for a premium—it was exhibited by those enterprising manufacturers of Baltimore, Messrs. Sinclair & Moore. The culture of cotton may become an object of importance in the lowest counties of the state, but it is cultivated only in small parcels for domestic purposes, as far north as Talbot county, where the frost sets in too early in the fall to admit of its becoming a profitable crop for sale. This machine is therefore, not likely to become extensively useful in this part of the country. They have no doubt, however, that it will be worthy of attention in those states, in which that important staple is cultivated upon an extensive scale. In its operation it makes a small furrow, it divides the cotton seed, which usually sticks together in large lumps, into small parcels, which may be increased or diminished at pleasure, and drops them into the furrow at shorter or larger distances, which may also be increased or diminished at pleasure. By a very simple contrivance it afterwards covers the seed—a small roller, attached to the hinder part, follows and completes the operation of planting. It is impelled by a man.

This Drill Machine is the invention of Mr. James Smith, who is also the inventor of a delightful and simple musical instrument, the Harmonicon, a gentleman of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, where the culture of cotton, to which attention was excited by publications of the same gentleman, is already introduced and promises to become extensive and profitable. The principle of this machine is not entirely new, it having been applied previously to the planting of corn, drilling turnips, &c. The modification of it however, which has adapted it to the planting of Cotton, is highly ingenious, and has therefore been thought worthy of this notice from the committee.

The six-furrow Echelon Plough consists of two three-furrow Echelon ploughs, which heretofore received a premium on the Western Shore, and is intended to turn three furrows on each side of a row of young corn in opposite directions, so as to work nearly five feet of ground at a time. It throws the earth to the corn on each side and may probably be used twice before it becomes too large—it is also intended to cover wheat in the fall, after the stalks of the corn row are removed, by throwing up three furrows on each side of it. This implement is drawn by two horses walking on each side of the corn row, and may be useful in clean grounds and light soils. It has been thought worthy of the foregoing notice; at the same time it is believed by the committee, that they are restricted from awarding a premium by the terms prescribed by the Trustees, which require that the implement should be considered new in principle. They consider it, however, an ingenious application of the principle of the Echelon plough, and well worthy of trial, on the construction of this implement, they take the occasion to remark, that the several ploughs do not appear to them to be sufficiently supported and apprehend that the shoulders or legs by which they are attached to the beam, would be very liable to be broken off. This defect, however, may be easily remedied, by extending beyond the beams laterally the cross-pieces, that connect the two sides together and by passing rods through them and through the mould-board below the shoulder.

An improved Self Sharpening Plough, invented by Mr. Winand of New Jersey, but offered by Messrs. Sinclair & Moore was the next object, which came under the notice of the committee. A Self Sharpening Plough was exhibited at a former Cattle Show. The improvement of this consists of a moveable steel bar, which forms the point of the share or to speak more correctly is substituted in place of a point to the share. This the committee consider valuable, as it is calculated to save expense in Blacksmith's work. With the exception of this bar, they saw nothing in the construction of the plough, particularly worthy of approbation.

Ploughs of different sizes constructed by Nixon of New York, were exhibited by Messrs. Green and Reardon, which the committee thought to be too complicated in their construction. They considered the piece of cast iron in front, intended as a substitute for a coulter, as mischievous, inasmuch as without facilitating the progress of the plough, it rendered it more liable to be clogged in turning in weeds, clover, or any other green crop.

Upon the whole, the committee gave a decided preference to Davis's plough over all those which were exhibited, and should have awarded it a premium, had it not received one at a former Cattle Show on this shore. This plough seems to the committee to be more simple and durable in its structure than any they have ever seen. It is easily set to or from the land and to other excellencies adds the self sharpening principle. Its most distinguishing superiority however consists in the form of the mould board, which, being concave, is calculated to bear an equal pressure in all its parts upon the furrow slice, which in turning over necessarily assumes a convex form. This facilitates the progress of the plough and renders less power necessary to move it, than those ploughs, which have mould boards, the lines of whose surface, at right angles to the course of the furrow, are

straight. Upon this latter principle are constructed the mould board of most of the improved ploughs now in use, such as Wood's, Freeborn's, Moore's, Brown's, Peacock's &c. all of them good ploughs—but inferior in that most essential part of this implement, the shape of the mould board.

The cast iron Corn Shell, exhibited by Messrs. Sinclair & Moore, met with the decided approbation of the committee, who recommended it strongly to the use of farmers generally. As it has heretofore been exhibited however and is not considered new, they are restricted from awarding a premium.

The committee decidedly approved of the Wheat Fan, exhibited by Messrs. Sinclair & Moore. Its superiority over common fans is derived from the shaking motion, which is given to the inclined as well as the other riddles. The principle, upon which this fan is constructed, however is not new, the same having been successfully applied by Mr. Watkins of Washington county, in the construction of his excellent fan. Messrs. Sinclair & Moore's fan however, is much cheaper than Watkins's, being \$25 only in price, and therefore better adapted to the use of farmers generally.

A premium was offered for the best Threshing Machine, whose cost should not exceed \$100. No implement of this kind being exhibited, that premium remains unappropriated.

Mr. Lafayette Gibson, of Marengo, exhibited the model of a Machine for reaping wheat by horse power. An efficient implement for economizing the labor of the wheat harvest is considered by the committee, as the greatest desideratum in agricultural machinery, and every effort to supply it as meriting the approbation and encouragement of the society. The model exhibited by Mr. Gibson is ingenious in a very high degree and although it was too small to enable the committee to decide upon the efficiency of a machine constructed upon it, they beg leave to suggest to the Trustees the propriety of appointing a committee to witness an experiment which Mr. Gibson intends to make at the next harvest. All which is respectfully submitted.

V. MAXCY,
EDW. TILGHMAN, 3d.
JOSEPH BRUFF,
JOHN ROGERS.

No. 8.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.
The committee appointed by the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore to award the premiums offered for Household Manufactures have been much gratified at the handsome display of useful and elegant articles exhibited for their inspection; and after a critical examination of the same do hereby award the premiums as follows, viz:

For the best piece of Kersey (all of wool) not less than ten yards we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Royston A. Skinner of Talbot county.

For the best piece of Kersey (of Cotton Warp) we award the premium of five dollars to Mrs. Anne Hardcastle of Caroline county.

For the best piece of Flannel not less than 10 yards we award the premium of \$5 to Mrs. Lucretia Teackle of Easton.

The committee have to regret that there was no competition for the article of Cassinet, one piece only being offered for their examination, which they consider a good one, and therefore award the premium of \$5 for the same to Mrs. Mary Wrightson of Talbot county.

For the best piece of Carpeting not less than 20 yards we award the premium of \$5 to Mrs. Lucretia Teackle of Easton.

For the best Hearth Rug we award the premium of \$4 to Miss Mary Ennalls of Cambridge.

For the second best Hearth Rug we award the premium of \$3 to Miss Elizabeth J. Martin of Easton.

For the third best Hearth Rug we award the premium of \$2 to Mrs. James M. Lambdin of Easton.

For the fourth best Hearth Rug we award the premium of \$1 to Mrs. Lambert Reardon of Easton.

For the best Counterpane, we award the premium of \$5 to Mrs. Elizabeth Magruder of Annapolis.

For the second best Counterpane, we award the premium of \$3 to Mrs. Alexander Maxwell of Queen-Ann's county.

For the best piece of Linen Sheetting, not less than 12 yards, we award the premium of \$5 to Mrs. Henrietta M. Frazier of Talbot county.

For the best piece of Table Linen, not less than 10 yards, we award the premium of \$4 to Mrs. Harriet J. Moore of Easton.

For the best piece of Towelling not less than 10 yards, we award the premium of \$3 to Miss Rebecca H. Hammond of Easton.

For the best pair of Knit Woolen Stockings, we award the premium of \$1 to Mrs. Ann Amanda Copper of Baltimore.

For the best pair of Knit Cotton Stockings, we award the premium of \$1 to Mrs. Mary Ann Priestly of Baltimore.

For the best pair of Knit Thread Stockings, we award the premium of \$1 to Mrs. Daniel Martin of Talbot county.

The committee feel sincere pleasure in stating that many of the articles for which no premium was awarded were of a quality and taste so nearly equal to those of the same description which obtained premiums, as to present some difficulty in making their decision.

The committee are sorry to say, that the few pieces of Kersey of cotton warp, offered for their inspection, were much inferior to what they expected to have seen, being hardly equal to the average quality of that article which is offered for sale in this market almost every day.

Of Carpeting, Hearth-Rugs and Counterpanes, there was a rich display, and of a quality combining substantial durability, elegance of design and great ingenuity and neatness in their execution, and although it was not in the power of the committee to award premiums to each, they have much satisfaction in remarking that great credit upon the makers and entitling them to the highest commendation.

finest thread and of a most beautiful texture, the design is admirable and discovers an unusual degree of elegance and taste.—All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. CLARK,
WM. LAMBDIN,
WILLIAM JENKINS,
LAMB'T. W. SPENCER,
THOS. S. HAYWARD.

No. 9. BUTTER.

The committee appointed to award premiums for the best samples of fresh and salted Butter, report that they had the pleasure of finding upon the table provided for the purpose, a large and beautiful exhibition of rich, delicious, highly flavored parcels of Butter, put in prints and forms in a very neat and tasteful manner.

All the samples both of salt and fresh Butter evinced to us a great deal of taste, neatness and skill in the art of Butter making, and so equal were many of the parcels in point of colour, flavour and firmness, the committee found it difficult after many trials, to decide which of them were entitled to the preference.

A large and beautiful print of fresh Butter which the committee had selected and determined to award the 2d premium to, was found upon opening the seal of the label, not to be entitled to a premium as it had been made within the week and was offered merely as a specimen of one churning for the credit of Talbot county; we cannot however omit to declare, that the Lady, whoever she may be, (for her name is not in the label) is entitled to the highest praise for her neatness, taste and skill and to the thanks of the society for the laudable example she has set to others.

The committee after long deliberation determined to award the premiums as follow:

The 1st premium, for fresh Butter, to Mrs. Anna Maria Tilghman of Plumhmon.

The 2d do. to Mrs. George W. Nabb of Easton.

The 3d do. to Mrs. Doctor Ennalls Martin of Easton.

The 1st premium, for poited Butter to Mrs. Ann Denny of Easton.

The 2d do. to Mrs. Royston A. Skinner of Talbot county.

The 3d do. to Mrs. Eliza M. Stevens of Talbot county.

JOHN MERCER,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
WM. W. MOORE,
JOHN M. G. EMORY.

No. 10.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The committee on *Fermented Liquors*, report, that they have been presented with a variety of liquors under the denominations of *Cordial*, *Wine* and *Cider*, though without any particular account of the process by which they were produced; and they have decided on the quality of these liquors as well as they were able, in a case, which, for the want of knowledge of the process of their formation, depended entirely upon taste, which is so various in all matters.

Of the *Cordials* there were bottles differently marked and designated as "Peach-Cordial," "Quince-Cordial," "Strawberry-Cordial," &c. and the Committee took a fair taste of every one; but it was very soon decided by general consent that the prize lay between a little decanter and a claret-bottle, marked respectively, "Peach-Cordial," both of which received the strongest demonstration of good will,—in being soon exhausted by the repeated trials of the committee and of a few gentlemen of fine gout, who were accidentally present and invited to taste. To the little decanter, was appended the name of Miss Lucretia Neighbours, and the committee were informed that they had been favoured with the other bottle by Miss Lavinia Martin.

In such a contest, the Committee would fain reward the skill of both ladies, but the majority are of opinion that the Cordial of Miss Neighbours is entitled to a preference on account of its superior fineness and excellent taste.

Of Wine the committee received from Mrs. Anna Gordon, a bottle of *Current*, and from John Willis, Esq. a bottle of new *Constantia*. With the *Current* Wine, presented by Mrs. Gordon, every one was gratified; for its uncommon clearness, beautiful colour and freedom from that cloying effect upon the palate, by which most of our home-brewed efforts at making wine are distinguished, attracted much attention and remark. Mr. Willis's Wine was accompanied by an explanatory note to the committee, accounting for its unripe condition, and expressive of his hesitation in offering it now for a premium. The efforts of that gentleman to raise the *Constantia* grape in our climate, have been heretofore well known to the society, and certainly if any one shall succeed in bringing to perfection, here, the growth of foreign grapes, that man is most likely to be Mr. Willis.

The celebrity of his Fruit Garden has already extended over the United States, and no gentleman has a fairer prospect of enjoying, in high perfection and within the ordinary compass of human life, the fruits of his own vine and his own fig-tree. But the committee, on this occasion, feel themselves in justice bound to award the premium for the best *home-made Wine* to Mrs. Anna Gordon.

Of Cider, the Committee received but four bottles, all marked with the name of Lloyd Nichols, Esq. of Mount Pleasant.

The superior quality of the Cider, made at Mount Pleasant, is so generally known as to require no commendation from this committee; and, indeed, they must in candour express an opinion that the sample produced is not as fine as some of them have before tasted from the same source;

but for its general excellence they awarded the premium.

JOHN LEEDS KERR,
WM. CARMICHAEL,
NICHOLAS THOMAS,
HORATIO L. EDMONDSON,
WILLIAM PACA.

No. 11.

PLOUGHING MATCHES.

The Judges of the Ploughing Matches cannot but express their satisfaction at the interest which the public appeared to feel in this exhibition; and must tender their thanks to the patriotic gentlemen who entered into the contest with so much zeal. They regret that it is not in their power to offer a premium to each candidate, each having so ably sustained his part.

Ploughs were entered by the following gentlemen, and, having been numbered by lot, performed their respective duties, each on an eighth of an acre of land, in the time respectively stated:

Lambert Reardon, Esq. No. 1, with two Horses in 20½ minutes.

Maj. Gen. Perry Benson, No. 2, with two Horses in 20 minutes.

Reuben P. Ennalls, Esq. No. 3, with two Mules in 25 minutes.

Samuel Roberts, Esq. No. 4, with two Horses in 31 minutes.

Lambert Reardon, Esq. No. 5, with two Horses in 23 minutes.

Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. No. 6, with two Horses in 22 minutes.

Dr. Ennalls Martin, No. 7, with two Mules in 37 minutes.

Mr. James Meloney, No. 8, with two Horses in 25½ minutes.

Tench Tilghman, Esq. No. 9, with two Horses in 21 minutes.

Your committee wish it to be understood that, previously to the starting of the several ploughs, they expressly and distinctly stated to each ploughman that, in determining the merits of each, they should consider the performance, without reference to speed.

In awarding unanimously the premium to plough No. 9, owned by Tench Tilghman, Esq. your committee must repeat that the work of each was highly meritorious; and, where all are good, there is a difficulty in discriminating which is best. Maj. Gen. Benson's plough, (and, no doubt, several others,) would probably have performed equally well as the premium plough had been fortunate enough to have had allotted to him so beautiful a piece of ground as had his successful competitor.

There were but two pair of Oxen entered for the ploughing match, No. 1 by Samuel W. Thomas, Esq. and No. 2 by Col. John Tilghman (of Melfield,) both of Queen Ann's county. This scene was even more interesting than that of the ploughing by horses. The ground having been laid out, as before stated, they started, the first without lines or driver, the other with a single line and without a driver: their work was beautifully performed, and the beasts under admirable command, the work having been done by No. 1 in 25 minutes, and by No. 2 in 28 minutes. Your committee have unanimously awarded the society's premium for the best ploughing by Oxen to Col. John Tilghman, of Melfield.

Your committee take this opportunity to state, that, although the ploughing throughout was in their judgment excellent, and the scene most interesting and animating; yet the several competitors (Samuel W. Thomas, Esq. particularly,) were subjected to much inconvenience, and their operations impeded considerably in consequence of the crowd pressing beyond the limits prescribed to them.

All which is respectfully submitted by
ENNALLS MARTIN,
PETER WEBB,
ANTHONY BANNING,
THOMAS B. TURPINE,
THOMAS P. BENNETT,
JAS. MURRAY LLOYD,
SAMUEL ROBERTS.

N. B. Many inquiries having been made concerning the plough, which performed the best work, and won the premium,—Mr. Tilghman has stated to the committee for the information of the public—that the plough was purchased in 1814 or 1815 in Buck's county, Pennsylvania, of the maker, under the name of "Smith's patent two horse plough," and that it has for the last ten years broken annually many acres of land—35 acres having been turned by it within the last six weeks.

Munchausen out Munchausened.—The following story, far exceed any thing which we have ever met with in the way of ludicrous lying. The sailors wind, in which it required ten men to hold one man's hair on, is nothing to it; the telescope, by which not only the buttons on a man's coat at ten miles were counted, but his conversation heard, falls far short of this incredible of all incredibles.

From a late German Paper.

"In an imperial city, lately, a criminal was condemned to be beheaded, who had a singular itching to play at nine pins.—While his sentence was pronouncing, he had the temerity to offer a request to be permitted to play once more at his favorite game at the place of execution, and then,

he said, he should submit without a murmur. As the last prayer of a dying man, his request was granted. When arrived at the solemn spot, he found every thing prepared, the pins being set up and the bowl being ready. He played with no little earnestness; but the Sheriff at length, seeing that he showed no inclination to desist, privately ordered the executioner to strike the fatal blow as he stooped for the bowl. The executioner did so, and the head dropped into the culprit's hand as he raised himself; he immediately aimed it at the nine pins, conceiving it was the bowl which he grasped. All nine falling, the head loudly exclaimed, 'By —d I have won the game.'

NAPLES, Aug. 23.—A singular crime, or rather a crime accompanied with circumstances such as perhaps never before happened, took place sometime ago in Bari. A man condemned to be hanged for some unpardonable offence, was conducted to the scaffold and underwent his sentence. After the execution the body was stripped and laid on a bier, to be carried to the place of interment; but as it was on the way towards its final home it was observed to move, and on examination it was discovered that the vital spark was not extinct. Surgical assistance was procured and the criminal was brought back to life, and afterwards re-conducted to prison. On his arrival there his grave clothes were taken away, and, as the hangman had taken possession of the others, and refused to give them up, a furious dispute arose between him and the naked fellow about them, the hangman claiming them as his perquisites, upon the plea that he had hanged the fellow; whereas the other demanded them as his property, alleging he had not been properly hanged. Enraged in not succeeding in so just a demand, he caught up a knife that lay near and stabbed the hangman in the belly. The wound was dangerous, but not immediately mortal. The criminal will probably be hanged again with all convenient speed. At all events, it is most likely he will be the first and the last who will have to boast of having killed his own hangman, and that too, after having been hanged.

FOR THE LADIES.

How to choose a good husband.—When you see a young man of modest, respectful, retiring manners, not given to pride, to vanity or flattery, he will make a good husband, for he will be the same "kind man" towards his wife after marriage that he was before it.

When you see a young man of frugal and industrious habits, no "fortune hunter," but who would take a wife for the value of herself, and not for the sake of her wealth, that man will make a good husband, for his affection will not decrease, neither will he bring himself or his posterity to poverty or want.

When you see a young man, whose manners are of the boisterous and disgusting kind, with "brass" enough to carry him any where, and vanity enough to make him think every one inferior to himself, don't marry him girls; he will not make a good husband.

When you see a young man, who is using his best endeavours to raise himself from obscurity, to credit, character and affluence, by his own merits, marry him; he will make a good husband and one worth having.

When you see a young man depending solely for his reputation and standing in society upon the wealth of his rich father or other relations, don't marry him for goodness sake, he will make a poor husband.

When you see a young man, one half his time employed in adorning his person, or riding through the streets in gigs, who leaves his debts unpaid, although frequently demanded; never do you marry him for he will in every respect make a bad husband.

When you see a young man who never engages in any affairs or quarrels by day nor follows by night, and whose dark black-deeds are not of so mean a character as to make him wish to conceal his name; who does not keep low company, nor break the Sabbath, nor use profane language, but whose face is seen regularly at church, where he ought to be, he will certainly make a good husband.

When you see a young man, who is below you in wealth, offer you marriage, don't deem it disgrace, but look into his character; and if you find it corresponds to those directions take him, and you will get a good husband.

Never make money an object of marriage, for if you do, depend upon it as a balance to the good you will get a bad husband.

When you see a young man who is attentive and kind to his sisters, or aged mother; who is not ashamed to be seen in the streets with the woman, who gave him birth and nursed him, supporting her weak and tottering frame upon his arm; who will attend to all her little wants with filial love, affection and tenderness, take him girls, who can get him, no matter what his circumstances in life, he is truly worth the winning and having, and will in certainty make a good husband.

Lastly—always examine into character, conduct and motives, and when you find these good in a young man, then may you be sure he will make a good husband.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE FROM THE BRANDYWINE.

The editor of the Patriot has been favored with the following interesting extract from an officer to a gentleman in Baltimore.

U. S. FRIGATE BRANDYWINE, *Cowes, (Eng.) Oct. 7, 1825.*

I embrace this opportunity of informing you of our arrival, after experiencing several heavy gales which proved our new ship Brandywine to be a superior sea boat to any I have ever before sailed in; and, in addition to that she is one of the fastest vessels in our service. We have only one fault to find; that is, she ships many seas which makes her wet and uncomfortable. But, I believe that it is, in a great measure, owing to her having too much ballast on board. We find the provisions which are expended every day lighten her very much, consequently we are more comfortable every day. We spoke a brig within a day's sail of Havre, sent a boat with letters for the officers' friends, but was unable to board her in consequence of the sea running so high; spoke her however and ascertained she was from Havre, bound to Boston—reported the General's family well, anxiously awaiting his arrival, which took place the next day. We sent a boat on shore to inform the American Consul of our arrival, and for him to send a steam boat to land the General. A boat was sent off from shore to let us know the steam boat would be along by 9 o'clock with all the General's family. We immediately commenced getting ship in order for their reception; they came off at the time appointed, and were hoisted in a chair suspended from the main yard arm of the ship.—The General stood in the gang-way with both arms open ready to receive them, and his son in the cabin to receive them, and such joyful embracing I never saw. A salute was fired of 27 guns. They all left the ship in two hours.—Midshipman Porter had the honor of setting the ladies on board the steam boat, and I, the General and Com. Morris, who is to accompany him to Paris. After they had all left the ship another salute was fired of 17 guns, and the men cheered the General, we then made all sail for Gibraltar. The end of the first 24 hours came on to blow a very heavy gale; and being near to a lee shore we were obliged to get a pilot and put into Cowes, which is one of the handsomest places I ever saw. The town is small and the houses elegant. I have not been on shore yet, but intend going to-morrow. We have had a great many English ladies on board, some of the nobility, but I do not think them to be compared, in point of beauty, to the American ladies.

Another letter says—"We have had a constant gale ever since we left the Capes of Virginia; and, since I have been to sea, I have never known so unpleasant a passage. The General came on deck only four times. He was confined to his bed almost all the time by sea-sickness, combined with an attack of the gout in his right knee."

THE BRANDYWINE.—The New York American of Friday says—"We have the fact from an unquestionable source, that the famous leak in the upper works of the Brandywine, was so trifling, that if the wind was fair, she would not wait a moment at Cowes to caulk her seams—no ammunition was thrown over." As to the throwing over of thirty thousand weight of ammunition, a little reflection will convince any one, that if throwing overboard so small a quantity of freight would do any good, the leak could not be very bad; and if the leak had been any very dangerous, the Guns—a half a dozen of which weighed more than all the ammunition on board—would have been thrown over. When mariners undertake to lighten a ship, they do not lay hold of feather balls; but seize those articles every one of which tells as it goes over.

After a perusal of the following letters, we presume the editor of the Democratic Press will acknowledge his error, and say no more about the leak in the Brandywine.

Balt. Pat.

To the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. FRIGATE BRANDYWINE,

COWES, Isle of Wight, Oct. 8, 1825.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, that, after having landed Gen. Lafayette & suite, at Havre on the 5th inst. this ship immediately proceeded to the westward, on her way to Gibraltar, and had advanced, although the weather was thick and bad, with adverse winds, as far as Start Point, off which she encountered a very heavy blow from SW. and continued with great violence for twenty hours; when it gradually hauled to the westward, became a settled and violent storm, and compelled me very reluctantly, to make a harbor; but as it was a measure, and in all reasonable probability the only one which could have insured the safety of the ship, I trust you will approve of the course I adopted. I held no council of war upon the subject, because it was not necessary: after passing a dreadful night, and seeing some of the strongest canvas deserting the yards, I ran in for Portland, and with much difficulty procured a pilot and ran down to this port and anchored last evening. The gale still continues with unabated violence, and vessels are driving in before it hourly, for shelter.

All the repairs, excepting a little caulking, which the ship requires, will be done within ourselves: and in time to permit taking advantage of the first change of wind and weather. The ship behaved remarkably well. The crew are in good health and spirits.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

your most obedient servant,

FRAN. H. GREGORY.

Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Brandywine, to his friend in Washington, dated "Cowes, 9th Oct. 1825."

We landed the General on the 5th inst. in fine health and spirits; his meeting with his family on board of our ship was one of the most interesting and affecting scenes I ever witnessed.—The day after we left Havre, there came on one of the severest gales of wind that has been experienced here for a long time. Mr. G. made every effort to get out of the channel, but in vain: and it was not until the ship was in danger of losing her mast, and consequently going on shore, that he was induced to bear up for this place, where we shall remain a few days to caulk our bends, which have become very open; after which, we shall embrace the first wind to sail for our destination."

BALTIMORE BATTLE MONUMENT.

The following description of the Battle Monument, we extract from the American:

"This monument, which for perfect propriety of design, as well as for the masterly execution of its various parts, is not equalled by any work of similar character in any country—was planned by MAXIMILIAN GODEFROIT, Esq. who presented the drawings to the city, and directed its construction. The statue, griffins and basso-relievos, were executed in this city by Signor ANTONIO CAPELLANO, formerly first sculptor of the Court of Spain. The Monument is of pure white marble—it rests upon a square Platform, at each extreme corner of which is placed erect, a brass cannon. Between the cannon, and along the verge of the platform, extends a railing or chevaux-de-frise of brass-headed spears, the beauty and effect of which are much heightened by the disposal, at equal distance, of eight fasces, forming a part of and supporting the railing.—These fasces are composed of corresponding spears, bound with iron fillets. The muzzle of each cannon contains a ball half exposed to view.

From the platform rises a square Egyptian Basement, entirely rusticated to indicate strength. It is composed of eighteen layers of stone, to signify the number of the states which formed this confederation at the period of the event which the monument commemorates. The style of this basement is especially consecrated to tombs. It is surmounted by a cornice, each of the four angles of which is decorated with an elegantly executed Griffin, with an eagle's head, as an emblem of the eagle of the union. This decorative hieroglyphic having been dedicated to the sun, and often employed by the ancients in front of their temples—is therefore regarded as the emblem of glory and veneration. A winged globe adorns each centre of the Egyptian cornice symbolical of eternity and the flight of time. On each of the four fronts of the basement is a false door, in the antique style, closed with a single tablet of black marble—impacting the character of a cenotaph, with the remains of the dead deposited therein.

There are steps to ascend to these doors in the socle, which forms the base around the whole.

We now carry our description up to the principal part of the Monument, which presents the appearance of a Fasces, (symbolical of the Union,) the rods of which are bound by a Fillet—on this are inscribed, in letters of brass, the names of the brave men who died in defending the city; and who, by their glorious death, strengthened the bands of the Union. Around the top of the Fasces are bound a wreath of laurel and a wreath of cypress, the first expressive of glory—the other, sepulchral and mourning. Between these wreaths, in letters of brass are inscribed the names of the officers who died at the shrine of glory. They are:

JAMES LOWRY DONALDSON,

Adj. 27th Regt.

GREGORIUS ANDRE,

Lieutenant 1st Rifle Battalion.

LEVI CLAGETT,

3d Lieut. Nicholson's Artillerists.

The names of the killed which are inscribed on the Fillet binding the Fasces, are—

John Clemm, T. V. Beaton, J. Hubbard, John Jephson, J. Wallace, J. H. Marriot, of John E. Marriot, David Davis, J. Merrikin, Wm. Ways, J. Armstrong, J. Richardson, Benj. Bond, Clement Cox, Cecelius Belt, John Garrett, H. G. McComas, Wm. M. Clellan, John C. Byrd, M. Desk, Daniel Wells, jr. John K. Cox, Benj. Neal, B. Reynolds, D. Howard, Uriah Prosser, A. Randall, R. K. Cooksey, J. Gregg, J. Evans, A. Maas, J. Woolfe, G. Jenkins, W. Alexander, C. Fallier, T. Burneston, J. Dunn, P. Byard, J. Craig.

The Fasces is ornamented with two basso-relievos—the one on the south front representing the Battle of North-Point, and the death of the British commanding General Ross—the other, on the north front representing a battery of Fort M'Henry at the moment of the Bombardment.

On the east and west fronts are Lachrymal Urns, emblematic of regret and sorrow.

On the south front of the square base, beneath the basso-relievo, is this inscription in letters of brass:

BATTLE OF NORTH-POINT,

12TH SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1814,

And of the Independence of the United States, the thirty-ninth.

On the north front, beneath the basso-relievo on that side, is the following inscription in letters of brass:—

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT M'HENRY,

18TH SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1814,

And of the Independence of the United States, the thirty-ninth.

The Basement and Fasces thus described form together thirty-nine feet, to show that it was founded in the thirty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States.

The colossal but exquisitely beautiful Statue which surmounts the Fasces, is a

Female figure representing the City of Baltimore—upon her head is a mural crown, emblematic of cities—in one hand she holds an antique rudder, symbolic of navigation—and with the other she raises a crown of laurel, as, with a graceful inclination of the head, she looks towards the Port and Field of Battle. At her feet, on her right side, is the Eagle of the United States—and near it, a bomb, commemorative of the Bombardment. The height of the monument, including the statue, is fifty-two feet, two inches.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship William Byrnes from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 12th October, has arrived at New York, bringing Liverpool papers to that date, and London to the 10th October.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine, captain Morris, with Gen. Lafayette on board, arrived at Havre on the 4th of October. She then proceeded to Cowes, where she arrived on the 8th. It is stated she leaked badly in her upper works, and would be there reculked.

The Banking Houses of Square, Prudeaux & Co. and that of Shields & Johns, in England, have stopped payment.

Three houses had failed at Manchester, one for 10,000l, another for 25,000l, and the third for 50,000l.

The British government have interfered with the intended expedition of Lord Cochrane by a proclamation, regarding his measures as connected with the Greek Committee, as a breach of neutrality. The king enjoins it upon his subjects, strictly to observe, as well towards the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, as towards all other belligerents with whom his Majesty is at peace, the duties of strict neutrality. Of course it is inferred in the English papers, that the Greeks are regarded with no small respect by the British Government, being called not insurgents, but a belligerent power. We hope it may portend no ill to their cause.—*Balt. Amer.*

The British Parliament has been further prorogued to the 5th of January.

News of the capture of Donabew by the British, and that the King of Ava had made proposals for peace, were received from the East Indies.

A Trieste article of Sept. 21st, says, the Greeks have taken several European vessels, laden with warlike stores from the Turks. Missolonghi is entirely free on the side of the sea, but the blockade on the land side is not as yet raised. Several combats have taken place which terminated in favor of the Cross. Numerous corps of Guerillas threaten the rear of the army of Redschid Pacha, and they have taken several convoys of arms and ammunition.

It appears that on the 10th of August an attempt was made by Camaris to burn the Turkish fleet in Alexandria. Three fire ships entered the harbour disguised as European vessels. The first was soon recognized, and those on board perceiving this set it on fire in the middle of the harbour, and to the windward of 100 European merchantmen and a French brig. The crew got into their long boat and fled, leaving the pilot on board the fire ship, which burst into flames, but fortunately did not explode, perhaps for want of sufficient combustibles; passing through the forests of masts it ran aground. The other two fire ships seeing this, took flight; a couple of balls which the French brig fired at the long boat of the first reached, but did not injure it. If this attempt had succeeded, not a ship would have escaped.

The expedition for Havana was to leave Ferrol on the 1st of October.

Gen. Roche, and Mr. Washington, have left Napoli de Romani, and gone to Syria.

Advices from Montevideo to August 11th, stated that Buenos Ayres was still blockaded by the Brazilians.

A Greek brig of war, commanded by a son of Admiral Miali, has arrived in England with despatches for the British government.

Private letters received at London, stated, that the Emperor of Morocco had put to the sword the whole of the inhabitants of the city of Metenez, and entirely destroyed it in consequence of a revolt.

The timber ship Byron of Ren'ew, was spoken September 29th, in latitude 46 50, longitude 24 26, all well.

It was said that Madame Catalina after the termination of her present engagement, would cross the Atlantic, Mr. Price having made her very liberal offers.

Mr. Booth has been engaged to fill the place of Mr. Kean, at Drury Lane, and made his first appearance in the character of Brutus. He was received with great applause.

The Swedish government has refused permission to Swedish subjects to navigate the vessels recently sold to South America.

A letter received in England, states that the American squadron landed a negotiator at Smyrna, who was instructed to demand of the Turkish government the free navigation of the Black Sea for American vessels.

The Pope was said to be dangerously ill.

The London Morning Chronicle contains a proclamation, which was published in Spain to promote the plot of Besieres, for the dethronement of Ferdinand. It is said to have been issued secretly by the church of Spain; probably only by a portion of the priesthood, for it did not succeed.

The Paris Moniteur contains a letter from Tangiers, which says that "the United States seem disposed to supply the Morocco States with several men of war," whence the London Courier says, may be accounted for the appearance of the American squadron in the Mediterranean and the fierce resolution of the Emperor, to declare war against all nations who have no consuls there.

It is said that the new Spanish loan is likely to succeed, in consequence of a disposition manifested by Spain to acknowledge the Independence of South America, so much in accordance with the wishes of France.

The French squadron, under Admiral Jurien, has returned from the West Indies to Brest harbor.

The expedition from Corunna has not sailed.—The Courier enquires, "When will it sail?"

An amnesty was expected in Spain on the 13th Oct. to include all but persons designated by name.

We are assured, says the Bordeaux Memorial, that the cabinet of Madrid are laboriously engaged in preparing a plan of a constitution, which is to partake of that of the Cortes and the charter of France. It would appear also that the clergy are willing to make great sacrifices to relieve the public credit.

The whole Sardinian squadron sailed from Genoa, on the 12th of September, preceded by the sloop of war Christine, and frigate Commerce. Four transports sailed at the same time with the consuls, vice-consuls and other agents, destined to reside in the different parts of the Barbary coast, and to carry the customary presents to those governments. The Christine had been sent out previously, to arrange affairs with Tripoli.

In Prussia, the censorship, which has for some time been established over the lessons of students in the universities, programs, &c. has been abolished.

SPAIN.—We announced yesterday, the reception of Mr. Everett, the American Minister to Spain, at the Court of Ferdinand. The following is the address of Mr. E. on delivering his credentials.—

"SIRE.—The President of the United States of America has done me the honor to appoint me Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that Government, to your Majesty, and desired me to deliver to your Majesty, this credential letter from him, I presume to flatter myself, that your Majesty will vouchsafe to receive me with the same kindness that your Majesty always showed to my predecessors. Although I cannot, in any respect, compare myself with them, at least I shall endeavour to entitle myself to your Majesty's indulgence, by trying to discharge the duties of my situation in such a way as may prove agreeable to your Majesty.

"The President has likewise desired me to assure your Majesty of the sentiments of respect and good will, which the government and people of the United States entertain towards your Majesty's august person, your royal family, and the nation which you govern. The President wishes for nothing but to concur with your Majesty in the adoption of whatever measures may serve to draw closer and closer the relations of good understanding, which happily subsist between Spain and the United States. The geographical situation of both nations, invites them to cultivate an active and extensive commercial intercourse with each other, that may encourage industry, and promote the welfare and riches of both. Thus nature, by placing them near each other in some important parts of their respective possessions, would seem to have intended them to be friends and allies. The government of the United States will omit nothing, on its part, to second these favorable dispositions of Providence, and trusts, that the sentiments by which it is animated will meet with correspondent ones in your Majesty's breast.

"The President has given me the requisite powers to settle with your Majesty's Ministers, the questions which have lately arisen between the two Governments, on some points of detail. For my part, I shall be very happy, if my feeble exertions can contribute to bring them to a close, by means of mutual, advantageous, and satisfactory arrangements.

"I entreat your Majesty to admit the homage of my personal sentiments of profound respect, and unbounded devotedness."

We are favored with the following interesting extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated Aug. 30, to a gentleman of New York.

"We have had a visit from the United States squadron under the command of Com. Rodgers, consisting of the North Carolina, Constitution, Ontario, and Erie. This visit has had the effect of raising the American character to its full merit with the Turks, and has without doubt contributed towards the establishment of the most friendly relations with the United States, as the Turks are well disposed towards a nation that wants nothing of them but a free trade. Some of the European powers may endeavor to lay obstacles in your way at the capital; however, you may rely that all will be surmounted by proper management.—From several conversations we have had with some of the distinguished Ministers at Constantinople, we know that no difficulties will be made for a commercial Treaty with the United States, and that they will be treated on an equal footing with other nations. Even now American vessels can go to Constantinople and to the Black Sea without the least difficulty on the part of the Turks.—There is therefore no reason to apprehend that a treaty might not be negotiated that would be highly interesting to American commerce. We think that Commodore Rodgers has had some communication with the Government on this subject, the result of which will be made public. During the short stay of the squadron in our port, almost all the inhabitants of this city visited the North Carolina, and were received and treated with the attention and politeness due to their rank, by the officers in general. In a fire that took place in the city, the officers and crew distinguished themselves by their exertions to subdue the flames in a manner which left a deep im-

pression of gratitude among the inhabitants particularly the Turks.

"The Greek cause is lost if not assisted by some other power. The English seem to interest themselves a great deal—they act not for the Greeks, but for their own interest. The Greeks generally are not sufficiently virtuous and enlightened to know the value of the cause for which they pretend to fight."

LONDON, Sept. 28.

We are enabled to lay before our readers the following official intelligence from Greece, received, by express, from Ancona. It is addressed to the Greek Deputies, and will be read with deep interest, as shewing the really successful efforts which the Greeks have made, in their recent conflicts with the enemy.

"The Government hastens to communicate to you the cheering intelligence of the successes of the Greek arms, both at Missolonghi, and in Candia.

"Missolonghi was pressed by land by a persevering and enterprising enemy, and by sea by the Constantinopolitan fleet, which had succeeded in sending into the port more than 30 boats, which played off their artillery on the town. The Greek fleet, although it had set off in haste to assist that fortress, was detained by contrary winds and calms, and with difficulty 24 vessels arrived there on the 22d ult. (3d August.) These attacked twice the whole of the enemy's fleet and forced it to fly in a shameful manner, with the loss of two brigs, which our seamen took and burned, and leaving in the port the whole of their boats, of which the Greeks took the four largest without injuring them, with all the ammunition and provisions which were in them: they destroyed two other boats, and all the rest retreated towards the shore under the batteries, and became partly a prey to the flames, and partly were taken by the Greeks. The flight of the enemy's fleet was the more shameful, as they were only opposed by 15 of our vessels. This victory was obtained between the 23d and 24th ult. (4th and 5th Aug.) Two days previously, the enemy, being excited by the besieged in Missolonghi, who incessantly defied them to the combat, and being informed that the Greek fleet was coming to their assistance, and that the place was at that moment in great want of every thing, attacked it severely on four points at the same time, having filled up the trenches there, but they were courageously met, and lost more than a thousand men.

When the enemy's blockade had been raised, and the place had received the necessary supplies of ammunition and provisions, there came to the rear of the enemy the troops of Zavalas and Caraiscakis, and other chiefs, to the number of two thousand, which had arrived from the camp at Salona, and which were proceeding to Apocuron and Carpenisi; they conquered and drove away the enemy who were there, and relieved Missolonghi, and having come to an understanding with those in the town on the 25th ult. (6th Aug.) they fell from behind on the enemy, and at the same time the besieged made a vehement sally from different points; but this stratagem did not succeed so well as was anticipated, as our troops who were outside the place, were forced to retreat and the besieged re-entered, after having killed 200 of the enemy's troops and taken several pieces of cannon. Our troops showed the greatest perseverance, they have re-erected the batteries which were demolished, and cleared the trenches where the enemy had filled them up. The Albanians desert from the camp of Redschid Pacha, and only 400 are with him now. The same thing happened at Salona, where almost all the Albanians returned to Zeitouny, so that almost all the troops which are now in Greece are Turks, and do not exceed 12,000 in number.

"Seven Greek vessels remain blockading Patras, and two have just been sent to assist in the siege of Prevesa, and we have published a manifesto declaring those places in a state of blockade. Another part of the fleet is gone to intercept the enemy's division, which we heard yesterday was proceeding towards Soda or Halicarnassus. Two vessels were sent some days since, and three fire ships, under our best brulottiers, to burn the fleet in the port of Alexandria.

"Yesterday we received intelligence that on the 2d inst. (14th August) the Greeks in Candia had gained possession of the fortresses of Grambouses and Kissamos, and that several of the provinces had taken up arms.

"Seven hundred Candiotas who, after the catastrophe of their country, had come to the Morea, and were in the armies of the Peloponnesus, and in Western Greece, thinking it a good opportunity, returned home with every thing necessary, and succeeded in their hopes of landing near the fortress of Grambouses.

"The Government is now seriously occupied in preparing a shipment of troops, ammunition, &c. to help our countrymen in Candia. We hope much from this expedition, as all the Albanians who were in that island followed Ibrahim Pacha into the Morea; and no troops remain there of any consequence, except the native Turks, many of whom also accompanied that Pacha.

"In the fortress of Grambouses, they found 27 pieces of cannon, and 20 mortars, and a great quantity of powder; which, although old can be made use of. In the fortress of Kessamos, there was also a quantity of ammunition, of which we have as yet no detailed account.

"Ibrahim Pacha has returned to Tripolizza. The Albanians who came to his assistance from Candia, have been repeatedly beaten by the Greeks, and in one combat, they lost their commander, Hassan Pacha. Several bodies of Peloponnes-

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ians are formed in order about Tripolizza, the confines of Calavrita, Caritena, Argos, and Agioi Petron. The largest force is that of Vorvona, under the command of Theodoros Colocotroni, which amounts to from 6,000 to 7,000 men. Every day different combats take place, in which, as well as the skirmishes and ambuscades, the enemy is considerably weakened. Our troops have begun to follow systematically this sort of warfare, which we think will succeed.

"The Nimble arrived here some days ago, with the instalment of the Loan, and by the Decree, of which we send you herewith a copy, you will perceive to what good uses the government has appropriated that money. "We have just been informed that Ibrahim Pacha, being in want of provisions and ammunition, has begun, with the greater part of his troops, to move towards the Gulf of Messina, but he has not proceeded by the way of Derwenia, nor Poliani, but a new way, almost impracticable, where there were not so many of our troops. An obstinate engagement took place which lasted two days, in which he received great injury. When he will have learned the insurrection in Candia, we doubt not but he will be greatly disheartened. (L. S.) Signed "The President, Geo. Cunduriotis, Anagnostis Spiliotakis, Const. Mavromichalis, Ioannes Coletis, the Sec. Gen. A. Mavrocordato."

IMPORTANT MATTERS.
Circuit Court of the United States.
J. & G. V. Raymond vs. E. Sheldermine.
This was an action brought by Allison & Garrett V. Raymond, of Baltimore, against Edward Sheldermine, of this city, for an alleged violation of an exclusive right to the manufacture of WATER PROOF HATS, vested in the plaintiffs by letters patent of the United States, dated the 7th of February, 1818.

The declaration contained three counts, setting forth under different forms the patent and its infringement, and laying the damages at five thousand dollars.

J. R. Ingersoll, Esq., on behalf of the plaintiffs, opened the case by submitting the patent, briefly referring to its importance and the damages sustained by the plaintiffs, from its violation by the defendant.

D. P. Brown, Esq., as counsel for the defendant, admitted the use of the improvement, the right to which was claimed by the plaintiffs, by the defendant; and rested the defence entirely upon the want of originality in the alleged invention.—The testimony showed clearly that as early as the year 1796, this method of stiffening and rendering hats water proof had been pursued in London, and that the knowledge of it had been derived from some emigrants from France, where it had probably been in use from time immemorial. It was also shown to have been used in various other parts of England between the years 1808 and 1817. It was also known and used at Leipzig in Saxony, in the years 1814, and '15, and it was introduced in Philadelphia as early as the year 1815, but did not become very extensively known until 1817, when Mr. Sheldermine the defendant used it.

The evidence on the part of the defendant was entirely conclusive in its character, and the plaintiffs agreed to suffer a nonsuit.

Counsel for the Plaintiffs Joseph R. Ingersoll, Charles J. Ingersoll, and Horace Binney, Esquires.

For the defendant, David Paul Brown, and Wm. Rawle, Esquires.—U. S. Gaz.

English and French Rivalry.—Upon an occasion when the English, French, and Austrian Ambassadors happened to meet at Venice a discussion arose between the two first, upon which of their countries could produce the most delicate and highly finished piece of workmanship. A wager was laid, and the Austrian Ambassador was requested to act as umpire. The day at length arrived when the productions of England and France were to be produced. The Austrian Envoy gave a dinner, to which he invited not only the competitors, but several persons of the highest distinction to witness the decision of the wager. The Frenchman exhibited a sword, the hilt of which was of such exquisite and delicate workmanship, that all present decided it could not be surpassed, nor were they disposed to alter their opinions, when the Englishman simply produced a very small and fine needle. The specimen was handed round, and a vote in favour of the sword about to be passed, when to the surprise of the whole party, the Englishman unscrewed the top of the needle, and drew from within it another, as completely fashioned and finished, as that which had served it for a case. The wager was ultimately decided in favour of England.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$5 37 1/2 a 5 44
" City Mills, superior qual. " 5 25 a
" Do. standard qual. " 4 87 1/2 a
" Susquehanna, " none
Wheat—red, per bush. 70 a 87
" white, " 67 a 100
Corn—white, " 52 a 53
" yellow, " 54 a 55
Rye, per bush. 54 a 55—Pat.

A Match Race

Will be run at Warwick, two miles and repeat, between Col. Sewall's Tickler, and Mr. Biddle's Mare, for \$500 a-side, on the first day of December next.

On the day after a purse of \$50 with \$25 entrance to be added to the purse, two miles and repeat.

J. F. RYLAND.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19.

POST OFFICE.

In consequence of the voluntary resignation of the late Post-Master at this place, the Editor of this paper has been appointed to that station, by the Post-Master General, through the indiscriminate and kind intercession of a number of his fellow-citizens; and he takes the earliest occasion, after entering on the duties of his station, to express his gratitude to all those who so generously acted in his behalf, as well as to a number of others, who, being precluded by distance or absence at the time, have since most liberally expressed a wish that they could have been instrumental to the editor's success. With a view to merit this confidence which has been so disinterestedly shown him, the following rules and duties of office are herewith published, that the public may see what are the obligations of a Post-Master and what the department requires of him to exact from all those who have business at the office. Whilst every polite attention and active exertion shall be made to gratify all who call for any thing through the Post-office, the commands and rules of the department, as laid upon him by the Post-Master General, must be most scrupulously obeyed, and as he is now in office, the editor will take for his guide the laws and regulations of the department, and an earnest disposition most promptly to serve every one.

Extracts from the Post-Master General's Letter of Instructions.

"Post-Masters are required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties, with two sufficient sureties, whose sufficiency must be proved by a magistrate's certificate.

"Post Masters are expressly forbidden to make use of any monies in their hands which are due to this department.

"This regulation has become necessary in consequence of the frequent failures of Post-masters to pay over promptly the balance due on their quarterly accounts, thus creating delays injurious to the public, and ultimately occasioning much loss to themselves.

"Post-Masters being unauthorized in any case to give credit for postage, 'want of funds' can never be admitted as a valid excuse for any failure to make punctual payments.

"As soon as the quarterly account is made up and the balance due to this office is ascertained, it should be immediately deposited in bank, where deposits are directed, or if such balance is directed to be retained for the payment of drafts, it should remain untouched, as a special deposit to be promptly applied to the payment of drafts, when presented."

The Orphans' Court of this county will meet on Thursday next.

The Cumberland Advocate announces John M. Mason, Esq., as a candidate to represent the Western district of Maryland in the twentieth Congress.

AMER ROBINSON has been elected United States Senator from Rhode-Island, in the room of JAMES D'WOLF, resigned.

Anthony J. Canas, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Central America, arrived in Washington city, on Friday 11th inst.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, friendly to and interested in the INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT of the state of Maryland, convened at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, on the 14th inst. agreeably to advertisement in the several papers of the city. General S. SMITH was invited to take the Chair, and J. S. SKINNER to act as Secretary to the meeting. The notice under which the meeting had assembled, having been read by the Secretary, the Chairman signified to the meeting, that such propositions as any gentleman might be disposed to offer, would be submitted for consideration. Whereupon Mr. J. P. KENNEDY submitted the following preamble and resolutions, with some pertinent and explanatory remarks. The question being taken on each resolution, they were severally adopted.

Whereas, a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Frederick county, was held at the Court House in Frederick, on the 31st day of October last, to take into consideration 'the best means of promoting the Internal Improvement of Maryland,' when the following among other resolutions, were unanimously adopted:—"Resolved, That the Internal Improvement of the state of Maryland, both as an obligation due to herself, and to the Union, of which she is a member, merits and should receive the deliberate consideration and cordial support of all her citizens."

"Resolved, That with a view to unite the various local interests for a system of Internal Improvement, it is expedient that a public meeting be held in the city of Baltimore, on the second Wednesday of December next, of seven delegates from each county, and from the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, to be appointed by the citizens of those counties and cities, for the purpose of devising and submitting to the Legislature a plan for effecting a general system of Internal Improvement."

And whereas the citizens of Baltimore are deeply interested in common with those of every other section of Maryland in the promotion of such measures as may have a tendency to develop the resources of the state, and to place her in that elevated position among her sister states to which her position in the union and her many natural advantages entitle her—

And whereas the just views of the citizens of the highly respectable county of Frederick as contained in the preceding

Resolutions appear well calculated to harmonize the different local interests of the citizens of the state, and to concentrate the public mind upon the best system of accomplishing objects which all concur in believing it both our duty and our interest to promote:—Therefore—

Resolved, That seven Delegates be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to meet such Delegates as have been or may hereafter be appointed by the different counties of this state and the city of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday of December next, in the city of Baltimore for the purpose aforesaid; and in case of any vacancy occurring in the representation to be by him appointed, the remaining delegates shall have power to fill such vacancy.

Resolved, That our fellow citizens of the several counties of this state, and of the city of Annapolis, be, and they are hereby earnestly invited to adopt similar measures without delay in regard to the proposed convention.

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city of Baltimore be respectfully requested to provide suitable apartment for the accommodation of the said convention.

In pursuance of the power vested in him by the above resolution, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the chairman as delegates to represent the city of Baltimore in the convention to be held as above stated:

Col J. E. HOWARD,
R. B. TANEY,
THOMAS ELLICOTT,
ISAAC M'KIM,
WILLIAM LORMAN,
GEORGE HOFFMAN,
J. P. KENNEDY,
S. SMITH, Chairman.

Test—J. S. SKINNER, Secretary.

The President of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, gives notice, dated the 10th inst. that a vessel of 200 tons will sail from Norfolk in the course of this month for Liberia. She proposes to take from 150 to 200 emigrants. Colored persons, of good habit, desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity of seeking a settlement in a free and independent community in the land of their ancestors, are invited to make immediate application to John M'Phail, Esq., of Norfolk, agent of the Colonization Society.

Md Rep.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

We are sorry to say has been suspended, owing to an unpleasant misunderstanding between Mr. Randall, the late contractor, and the board of commissioners, for alleged neglect of duty. Mr. Randall was discharged by the board—he demanded a specification of the supposed neglect which was refused him. Many of the stockholders it seems consider him to have been unjustly treated, and have taken measures to avoid, if possible, the damages which they apprehend Mr. Randall will recover for the interruption of his contract.—ib.

A. B. Fickel, Postmaster at Blountsville, (Tenn.) has been convicted of robbing the mail, and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the prison of Blountsville, unless, in the mean time, a penitentiary should be erected. In that case he will be removed from his present place of confinement, to serve out the residue of the term in the penitentiary. However we may regret that an individual placed in a situation of public responsibility should so far forget his own reputation, and his duty to society, as to subject himself to such an ignominious punishment, public benefit will result from the example. It is one of those acts of rigorous, but necessary justice, by which the fidelity and integrity of public officers are secured.—Nat Jour.

In Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser, we find the following publication.

Washington's Farewell Address.

Mr. Poulson.—It has been stated, recently, in the 'New York National Advocate,' that the legal representatives of the late General Hamilton, have instituted an action against Mr. Rufus King, to recover possession of certain papers, which were confided to his care by the deceased. Among these papers, according to the conjecture of the editor of the Journal just quoted, will be found a copy of Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the U. States, in the hand writing of General Hamilton.

The existence of such a paper has been asserted occasionally in conversation, and those who would detract from the fame of the illustrious President, have insinuated that not only this but several other compositions which pass under his name, were written by General Hamilton.

Having inspected the identical manuscript from which the address was first published, I think it is in my power to put this matter at rest, and it appears to me a duty to do so.—This manuscript is in the hand writing of the individual whose name is subscribed to it, and bears all the marks of being an original. It was placed in the hands of the gentleman in whose newspaper it was first published by the President himself. When the Address was printed, this publisher begged permission to retain the manuscript, observing that the original of so important a document, in the handwriting of its author, would be regarded as 'a precious treasure.' General Washington smiled, and said he was welcome to it.

This paper and the possessor of it are still in existence—his name is withheld on this occasion, because it would not be proper to expose him to the importunities of idle curiosity. The inference from what has just been related, is so obvious as to render comment unnecessary; no one will doubt, henceforth, that the address proceeded from the pen and the heart of the being, whose fame is brightening as time rolls on. I regret that any thing should be said or done to disturb our faith in this remarkable paper—

paper to which, if future ages should become degenerate—posterity may recur as the Greeks repaired to the Altar of Apollo, for a sacred spark to rekindle their household fires when they had been polluted by the invasion of the Persians. I am, your obt. serv't.
J. E. HALL.
Port Folio Office, Nov. 2, 1835.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

We are again called upon to sympathize with the citizens of Boston, on account of a destructive fire, the particulars of which will be found in the following, which was received in New York, from the office of the Courier, by Saturday morning's mail, in the shape of a handbill:—

Our city seems to be devoted to conflagration. It becomes our duty to record the occurrence of another extensive fire, which has destroyed a large amount of property, and converted a number of elegant, commodious and valuable edifices into a pile of smoking ruins.

About half an hour before one o'clock Thursday morning a fire was discovered in the store of Mr. W. Brown, on the south side of Court street. The alarm was instantly given; but before efficient aid could be obtained, the flames had made such progress as to set at defiance all exertions to confine them to the building where they originated. The wind was brisk at north-west, and wafted the blazing combustibles to a considerable distance, in the direction of Water & Congress streets; & at one time great fears were entertained for the preservation of Jay's Building, (Cornhill Square,) and the Old State House, both of which took fire on the corners. Had the exertions to save these buildings been fruitless, the conflagration could not have been arrested without sweeping a passage through to the harbour. In about two hours and a half, however, the fire was subdued, after having destroyed the row of brick buildings on the south side of the street, from the Old Court House to the building on the corner of Court street, the house back of Cornhill Square formerly owned by P. Gayetty, and a number of smaller buildings in the rear of those enumerated. The following is as nearly as we can now ascertain, a correct list of the tenants, with their occupations, of the buildings burned and injured.

On the south side of Court street, Tudor's building (so called) occupied by Mr. Bacon, apothecary; Messrs. H. Fuller, Morey, and Duolap, attorneys, and Anson and Smith, engravers. The range of brick buildings, almost new, owned by Hon. Peter C. Brooks, occupied by 'G. Wheelright umbrella maker; Daniel Messenger, hatter; W. Brown, hatter; A. Ellison, tailor, and the offices of P. C. Brooks, H. G. Otis, jr. W. F. Otis, J. F. Winthrop, K. Shaw, S. Bartlett, S. D. Wood, Sherman Leland, A. W. Paine, Augustus Peabody, James Savage, F. Blair, George Blake, U. S. District attorney, T. Wetmore, William T. Andrews. The adjoining brick building owned also by Mr. Brooks, and occupied by O. C. Greenleaf, bookseller, J. T. Austin, county attorney, and Farnham, and Phelps, printers. The next building, making the corner of Cornhill, was preserved with much difficulty, and not without considerable injury.

On the north side of Court street the elegant edifice belonging to J. Heard, jr., register of probates, occupied by himself, C. P. Curtis, J. Quincy, jr. William P. Mason, attorneys, and Wells and Lilly, booksellers. The next building, belonging to the estate of the late Judge Dawes, occupied by Mrs. Preston, milliner, and the upper part of a dwelling house. The next owned by Mr. Brooks; occupied by Elias Payne, shoe store, J. R. Adan, attorney, and J. Hastings, manufacturer of printing ink.

On the alley leading south by the Old Court House all the buildings occupied by J. Farrie, A. Moore, S. K. Williams, and Z. G. Whitman, attorneys, and Luke Baldwin, deputy sheriff.

The house belonging formerly to Mr. Gayetty, occupied as a confectionary, with some small tenements adjoining, whose occupants' names we have not learned.

The block of buildings extending from Cornhill square to Court street, occupied by Messrs. Wolcott and Gelston, Welles, Gelston & Porter; Sullivan Wiles, Page, and others, was preserved with great difficulty, but much injured in the rear. Nearly all the goods and merchandise were removed from this block to places of safety.

A five story building next above Mr. Heard's belonging to the President of the United States, occupied by Messrs. Welsh and Eckley, attorneys, was considerably damaged.

We have not ascertained the probable amount of losses, nor whether any of Mr. Brooks's buildings were insured. Mr. Heard, we understand, was insured at the Mutual Office. This building was erected but a few years since; the front consisted entirely of granite pillars and windows & doors. It was the first edifice of that description, it is believed that was erected in Boston.

Among the sufferers, the loss of Wells & Lilly is probably the most severe. We understand that no part of their stock was insured, and that the whole is destroyed. It was extensive and valuable, comprising an assortment of the best European and American books. We have heard its value differently estimated from 50 to \$80,000.

Many valuable law libraries are utterly consumed; that of Mr. Otis, said to be worth 3000 dollars; of George Sullivan, in the office of Mr. Winthrop, whose loss in books and papers is said to be \$3500. Mr. Blake, District Attorney, has lost every thing that was in his office, books, furniture, papers, &c. worth 5 or \$6000. Mr. Peabody is also a great sufferer. Mr. Hastings states his loss to consist chiefly of Isinglass, which was in the upper story of the building, and worth 2 or \$3000.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable observations, contained in a letter of Noah Webster, Esq., have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

"It is the practice with some persons to pick Apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining on the trees as long as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and kept dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on a floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavor without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose, I dry sand in the heat of summer, and late in October put down the apple in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these:—1st. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2. The sand checks the evaporation or perspiration of the apples, thus preserving in them their full flavor—at the same time, any moisture yielded by the apples, (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand; so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June, are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stem look as if just separated from the twig."

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Mr. John S. Martin, to Miss Eliza Jane Martin, all of this county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss, Henry Goldborough, Esq., of Queen Ann's, to Miss Margaret Tighman, of Talbot county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. John McMaham, to Miss Mary Norris, all of this county.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

"In the midst of life we are in death."—After a very short illness, we believe of inflammation of the wind-pipe, died on the morning of the 16th inst. at his residence in Queen Ann's county, William Hensley, Esq., a gentleman who has scarcely left his equal. As a man, his principles were sterling, his integrity unspotted—as a scholar, his mind, of the best order, was richly stored with varied, classical and deep attainments—as a christian, he was truly learned, pious, meek, thorough and steadfast unto the end.

DIED.

On Sunday 6th inst. in the city of Annapolis, after a painful illness, James Munroe, Esq., Post-master of that city.

—In this county, on Friday night, 11th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. John Novels.

—In Cambridge, on Monday last, James Eccleston, Esq.

—In this county, on Tuesday night last, Mrs. A. Ford, consort of Mr. Martin A. Ford.

Notice.

The managers of "The Female Bible Society of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland," are requested to meet at Mrs. Nichols', on Friday the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President,
MARY G. NICHOLS, Secretary.
Easton, Nov. 19, 1835. 2w

House, Sign & Fancy PAINTING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the town of Easton; and having by long experience and attention acquired a competent knowledge of the different branches of painting, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom. All orders will be thankfully received, at the paint shop of Mr. John Camper and punctually attended to.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

Easton, Nov. 19

Cotillion Party.

The first of the Cotillion Parties to be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, Easton, will commence on Thursday the 24th inst. at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. Subscribers and other gentlemen, are respectfully invited to attend. The company of ladies will be solicited by special invitation.

MANAGERS.
Easton, Nov. 19.

For Sale.

On a liberal credit, the subscriber's Farm on Quantico Creek, in this county, containing 700 acres, less or more, easily divisible for the convenience of two purchasers, well timbered, and having an excellent range of marsh for hogs and cattle. The soil is admirably adapted, and very certain, for pasturage, and for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco.

The buildings are, a spacious two story Dwelling, convenient to the water, a new kitchen, two corn houses, and a granary immediately at the landing, where vessels carrying two thousand bushels can lay, and receive their loads.

Any person disposed to purchase, will inquire for the terms of the subscriber in person, or by letter addressed to him at Princess Anne.

FRANCIS H. WATERS.
Somerset county, Nov. 19. 3w

HILLSBOROUGH TAVERN.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House for the accommodation of travellers in the house opposite to where Mr. Samuel Harcourt now resides, formerly occupied by Mr. Benjamin R. Meredith, well calculated for the business, with good stabling; added to which, his own personal exertions to please, flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction, and to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY CLIFT.

Hillsborough, Caroline county, Nov. 19.

N. B. Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, and the subscriber obligates himself to furnish his table with the best that the market will afford. H. C.

POETRY.

THE DISAPPOINTED SWAIN.

A LOVE ELEGY.
Vat gruel bairns das lof peshtow,
Wenn neit unt tay he mages me rafe,
Ise neffer gan gondemend no,
I wünsch I was pud in mein graf.

Lasht neit I vent do zee mein fare,
Se laff unt schikert in mein fase,
Her modder mate me preatless sture
Wenn gwick se salt 'Hans to your vage.

'Mein Liebet loss one hantzum man,
But you's like Tarp in de blay,
Zo dake your shange zo gwick you can,
For here you must no lonker stay.'

Zo Ise wend alitrat zu mein own hoam,
Mein preasht vas fillt mit lofs alarms,
I shmoakt mein bipe und vakt: mein room,
Unt daawt upon her matshic sharms.

So shweet a carl non offer nos,
Her arms so pare unt neck so plandt,
Se gos zo din mitout her close,
Unt wers her bocket in her hant.

Bote ripons ret, unt proun, unt plue,
Se dies upon her milch wite gound,
Se puds gooldt rosses on her shue,
Unt mit her dail se shweeps de gound.

She dwists her hair unt wers a gomb
Of shiny glitzer on her bet,
Unt bote her sheeks haf sich a ploom,
Shust laik doo abbles shmoed unt ret.

I sent her for her Kristshmas box,
Ein lish-voll of mein Zauerkraut,
Bud shtrait se drewt it do de hocke,
Och! Lisset ist zu gross unt prout.

Den Liebet, lofly mait, adieu,
Zince you will neffer be mein wife,
May you findt one dat lofs as drue,
Unt one dat lofs you als his life.

Hans Knipfle.

Notice to Creditors, agreeably to the order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Charles Goldsborough, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber's agent John Goldsborough of Easton, at or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 10th day of November Anno Domini 1825.
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.
adm'r. with will annexed of Charles Goldsborough, dec'd.
Nov. 12 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1825.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1825.

J. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with 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 of administration on the personal estate of James Corkrall, 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 15th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of November, 1825.

RACHEL CORKRALL, Adm'r. of James Corkrall, dec'd.

Nov. 12 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1825.

On application of Daniel and Benjamin Kirby, administrators of Abner Kirby, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1825.

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Abner Kirby, 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 subscribers on or before the 15th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of November, 1825.

DANIEL & BENJAMIN KIRBY, Adm'rs. of Abner Kirby, dec'd.

Nov. 12 3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Houses, &c. for Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 23d day of November (inst.) between 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL THE HOUSES AND LOTS OF GROUND, where William Sewell lately lived, situate on the Dover road, near the limits of the town of Easton.

Terms of Sale—one-fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the residue secured by bond or note with approved securities, payable in three annual instalments, with interest on the whole, from the day of sale. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Nov. 12, 2w

Wanted

A HOUSE-KEEPER.—A middle aged woman, of respectable character & who can come well recommended.—Also, A HOUSE WOMAN, (a slave would be preferred) one that can be recommended as a good Washer, House and Chamber Maid.—For both of whom the most liberal wages will be given.

Easton, Nov. 12.

Valerius Dukehart,

NO. 101, BALTIMORE STREET,

Offers for sale, wholesale and Retail,

Cane suitable for Reed Makers, Round, Square and Oval Butter Prints, neatly lettered; Spigots and Fausetts suitable for Hogsheads, Barrels and Kegs; Lamp and Candle Wick; Weavers' and other Brushes; Cane and Metal Slays or Reeds; Nest of Sugar boxes; Brush Handles, Shuttles, Bread Trays, and Butter Bowls; Baskets, Lime or Lemon Squeezers, Mallets, Spoons, Sugar Mashers, Rolling Pins, Tops, &c.

Nov. 12 4w

Strayed

On Sunday last, (6th November,) from the farm of Dr. S. Dickinson, near the Trappe, a bright sorrel HORSE, about 16 hands high, with white mane and tail and believed to have white feet, but not certain. The age of the horse is not now recollected. Any person having taken up said horse and will deliver him to John D. Green, shall be reasonably remunerated for all expenses.

Easton, Nov. 12

Exchanged

Through mistake of one of my Ostlers, during the session of the county court, held in Denton, in October last, a set of Gig harness—Gentlemen who favoured the subscriber with their custom during the session of the court, are requested to examine their harness, and should they find it exchanged, inform him of the same. SAMUEL LUCAS.

Denton, Nov. 5 3w

Notice.

Those persons who purchased property at the vendue of the late Henry Council, are informed that their notes became due on the 4th inst.—They are requested to come forward and settle the same, as the subscriber is desirous of settling the estate.

CHARLES W. SMITH, Agent for Sarah Council Adm'r. of H. Council, deceased.

Nov. 5 3w

\$100 Reward.

Runaway on Saturday evening the 10th inst. from the service of Mr. Edward Nicholson, living in Miles River Neck, Talbot county, a very dark mulatto fellow, named BEN, (almost black) of rather spare person and thin visage. He is about 25 years old, and is very insolent and fierce in his manner when spoken to. He is said to have gone off with some negroes belonging to John P. Fack, Esq.

It is most probable that this fellow has taken the usual route through Delaware, but no precise account of him has yet been obtained.

I will give the above mentioned reward of one hundred dollars, for securing and delivering this negro in the goal of Easton.

N. B. About four years ago, a dark mulatto fellow named JOE, then about 25 years of age, runaway from the service of General Benson, of Miles River Neck, to whom he was then hired.

Also, in the Easter Holidays of 1823, a tall, slender, bright mulatto fellow, named DAVID, 20 years of age, runaway from the service of Mr. Wm. Troth, near Dover Bridge.

I will give a reward of one hundred dollars for apprehending and delivering at the goal of Easton, Talbot county, either of the last mentioned negroes.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, Talbot county, Sept. 24

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 4 1f

\$20 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said island.

JOHN A. HORNEY.

Aug. 20

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR

NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that which wished for article CASH; which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.

JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK.

Aug. 6

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester county Court, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on the 26th day of November next, at the Tavern in Berlin, in said county, a tract of Land called "BAYNUM'S PURCHASE," containing 123 1/2 acres, more or less, and situate about two miles from said village in said county—Also

A HOUSE and LOT, in said village, at present occupied by Robert H. Davis—said lands being late a part of the real estate of Daniel Tingle, deceased.

A credit of twelve months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given to the purchaser for the premises to him sold.

The creditors of said Daniel Tingle, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims to the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from said day of sale.

The sale will commence at 3 o'clock, P.M.

NATHANIEL R. TINGLE, Trustee.

Oct. 29 4w

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls. They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5 3w

To be disposed of,

for terms of years, (or for life to approved masters within the State of Maryland, or District of Columbia) about Twenty valuable SERVANTS of both sexes, and various ages, but none beyond the prime of life. They are to be disposed of merely because the owner has no use for them; and it is wished, as far as it may be practicable, to dispose of each family to one person, or in the same neighborhood—Among them, there are several boys and girls of suitable ages to take into the house, and one very comely and promising girl of 15 or 16, who has been educated as a house-servant, and understands sewing, washing and ironing, &c. Application may be made to the subscriber, near Cambridge.

C GOLDSBOROUGH.

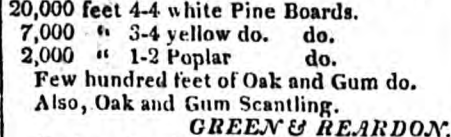
Shoal-creek, Oct. 29 7w

Plank for Sale.

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards.
7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. do.
2,000 " 1-2 Poplar do.
Few hundred feet of Oak and Gum do.
Also, Oak and Gum Scantling.

Easton, Aug. 6

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

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, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's 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 except Queenstown. 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. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, \$3 00

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, 1 50

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore. 50

Dinner on board,

March 5

CLEMENT VICKARS.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, (Carriage Makers) either by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts on or before the 20th inst. otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons.

Easton, Oct. 1

JOHN CAMPER.

ALMANACS

For the Year 1826,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

THIS OFFICE.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SLAZY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

NEW GOODS.

William Clark

has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH IMPORTED GOODS,
of all descriptions, which will be offered cheap for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, &c. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him a call and view the assortment.
Nov. 5.

More Fall Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has received a further supply of FALL GOODS, to which he invites the early attention of his friends and the public generally.
Easton, Oct. 29th, 1825. 4w

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin

has just received a general assortment of seasonable and desirable

GOODS,

of almost every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers and Corn in the ear. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.
Easton, Oct. 22.

P. S. He will also receive in a few days a lot of superior British Gun Powder.

NEW GOODS.

Martin & Hayward

have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A SUPPLY OF

Seasonable Goods,

to which they most respectfully solicit the attention of their friends & the public generally.
Easton, Oct. 15.

N. B. Wool, Feathers and Country Kersey will be received in exchange for Goods.

New Fall Goods.

Green & Reardon

Are now opening a new and elegant assortment of GOODS adapted to the season,

AMONG WHICH ARE
Sup. middle and second quality Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinies, and Cord; Chintzes, Calicoes, and Gingham, Italian and India Linens; Fancy Silks (a handsome assortment) Fancy Handkerchiefs, Curls, Corsets, and Bones.

NOVELS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, FINE AND COARSE SHIRTS, MOURN, ROANS & SKIVERS, UPPER & SOAL LEATHER.

Together with a general assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at a reasonable advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Fides.

Oct. 15 3w

William W. Moore,

Having declined the Drug business, in his own name, on the 1st inst., requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note, or book account, to come forward and settle their respective debts, on or before the first day of the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as after that day the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment.

The subscribers having formed a Co-partnership under the firm of

Moore & Kellie,

In the Apothecary and Druggist business, have on hand, at the old stand,

opposite the Market-House, Washington street

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW-

GLASS, &c.

which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

WM. W. MOORE, JOHN KELLIE.

Easton, 8 mo: 6th, 1825.

Notice.

The Trustees of the Poor, for Talbot county, will receive proposals for a supply of Corn and Pork, for the use of the Poor of said county, until Tuesday the 15th inst. Proposals to be left with either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM JENKINS, Easton,

SOLOMON DICKINSON, Trappe.

Nov. 5

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Two Story Dwelling House situate on West street, at present occupied by Mr. David M. Smith—For terms apply to William H. Groome or PHILEMON THOMAS.

Nov. 5

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent for Mary I. Willson.

Easton, July 23 1f

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Brick Dwelling House and large Garden, formerly occupied by Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. James Neall, situate on Washington street, in the town of Easton—For terms apply to the subscriber. EDWARD ROBERTS.

Talbot county, Sep. 24.

Notice.

Was committed on Monday the 10th ult. to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, a negro man named ISAAC, about 5 feet 10 inches high, between 22 and 23 years of age, says he belongs to William Fitzhugh, of Washington county. He had on when committed, a coarse linen shirt and pantaloons, and straw hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Nov. 5 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on Sunday the 9th ult., a negro man named HENRY CLARKE, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, between 21 and 22 years of age, and says he is a free man. His clothing when committed, were a coarse woolen doublet, linen pantaloons and shirt, old fur hat and old shoes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Nov. 5. 8w

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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. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26, 1825.

NO. 50.

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

THE CONTRAST.

In almost every young Scotsman there is an enervating ambition to be distinguished, perhaps, a discontent of home, which prompts him to forsake the country he loves, & seek his fortune in a foreign land. Like my companions, I early imbibed this desire to go abroad, but unlike many of them, the inclination remained as I grew up; and while I saw others gradually settling in advocates and physicians, the desire to try my fortune abroad remained unaltered. As my parents had several other children, they did not discourage this inclination. My mother, it is true, did not seem to relish it much, but my father was not rich, and he justly thought that one of his family might be spared with advantage to the rest. Thus, sanctioned by him, and encouraged by all my friends, it was early resolved that I should push my fortune in India.

I have said that my father was not rich, and a poor man has seldom much influence at the India House. Year followed year without an appointment being obtained, and when I entered my twentieth year, my friends began to hint about there being many eligible situations at home. At this crisis my father received notice that I would be sent out as a cadet, and that my presence was instantly required, as the last India ship was to sail in about a fortnight. For years did I tease the gods for a cadetship. I had now obtained one, but, alas! I was far from being contented. I perceived how dear were my home and friends to me, now that I was about to lose them, and I almost wished to be allowed to remain where I was. But the die was cast; I had put my hand to the plough, and to look back now was in vain. So suddenly was I called up, that I had only two days to remain at home, and these were passed in such a perpetual bustle, that the whole almost appeared to me a dream. Still I felt a pang as I left each house, and said "farewell" to its inmates—a pang which every one must feel when leaving a friend he is never again to see. To me those friends were forever to be as dead, and as if I were losing them all at one blow.

It was now the evening before I sailed, but there was one thing which yet remained to be done; it was to bid a last farewell to Mary. Oh God! how my heart burst within me when I thought that I was to see her no more, that the star which had illumined my life was forever to be withdrawn from my eyes! Oh! how I loved that girl! Never was there a lovelier creature in the world, and never was there a better. Her blue eyes beamed with the tenderness of an innocent heart; when she looked at me, I saw she was all my own; for who could look at that countenance, and believe it harboured deceit? I felt that she was dearer to me than the whole world; and yet I was about to leave her forever. What a strange, inconsistent being is man! To think of taking her along with me was vain. At that time a voyage to India was nearly as formidable as a voyage to the Pole; and, besides, Mary's delicate frame would have wasted and withered away beneath a tropical sun.

Mary resided at her father's house, which was situated a short distance from town. Thither I accordingly repaired, and soon found myself sitting in the old fashioned parlour where I usually met her. There stood her harp, over which I had often hung enraptured, drinking in love and sweet music, till I was almost intoxicated with delight; it was now mute,—to me it would be silent forever; there lay a landscape I had asked her to paint, but which I was never to see completed. Alas! thought I, in this very spot others will listen delighted as she sings and gaze at her as she works perhaps, at this little picture, while I, poor I, forgotten by all, am burning away my life under the influence of a tropical sun. At this moment, casting my eyes upon a large mirror I could not help smiling at my wo-begone visage; so, rallying a little, I waited the arrival of Mary.

It was but that forenoon that poor Mary had been told of my intended departure, and she now entered the room with a cast down, dejected air. She approached me with something between a tear and a smile; but when our eyes met, when I said I had come to bid her farewell, the big tear started to her beautiful eyes, and, throwing herself into my arms she wept aloud and in an agony of grief. I am now an old man, and many a sorrow have I felt; but these two hours were the bitterest I ever knew, and yet, strange as it may seem, there is a kind of pleasure in melancholy.—Sad as I was, my heart was filled with a soothing sweetness, like that which fills the soul when we listen to some old melody we love;—there is surely some mysterious connection between music and melancholy, for the nature of their effect on the feelings is the same. It was long before I

could think of leaving her. Often I tried to say farewell, but as the sound trembled on my tongue, an entreating look from Mary again drove away the half formed words, and so I sat still, while we talked of the many pleasant hours we had passed together, hours which absence was soon to render sacred. But at last I had to depart—and, as the wretch on the scaffold, through very desperation, flings off the fatal handkerchief, so, straining my Mary to my beating heart, I kissed her with a deep, a last kiss, and then rushed to the door. The interview was over; I saw her no more. About an hour after, I received a small packet, it contained a lock of dark brown hair, with these words—"Keep it for the sake of Mary." Poor Mary! she had been weeping when she wrote it, for the paper was still wet with her tears.

When I returned home, I found my parents sitting with the rest of the family, all anxiously waiting for me. I felt that I had been unkind in spending so much of the night away from my own family. What time I had should surely have been devoted to my poor father and mother. Others I might see again, but long before I returned their heads would be beneath the green turf. I dare say all our reflections were sad enough. My father tried to rally our spirits, and smilingly talked of the time when I should return and be the support and joy of his old age. But the attempt was vain, it was but a mockery of cheerfulness, and we were sadder than before. At length we had to separate. I bade them all an affectionate good night, and promised to see them before I departed in the morning. But that promise was meant to spare us the pain of parting. When all was quiet I quitted my chamber, and glided along the passage. As I passed my parents' room I perceived that there was still a light in it. I was tempted to look through the key-hole.—I saw my mother on her knees, doubtless, she was praying for me. Oh! how I longed to fly to her arms, to indulge in bidding her adieu! but restraining my feelings I took a last look, and then went on. I could not leave the house without visiting our little parlour—that room where we had all spent so many a happy hour. Never, never on earth was that happy circle to be again re-united. As I looked round the room tears sprang to my eyes, and overcome by my feelings, I laid my head on the table and wept. But the clock struck two—it was the hour of my departure, and dashing away the tears, I quickly stole out of the house. When I gained the outside I took a last, long look—the light was still burning in my mother's room; in my heart I invoked a blessing on her, and on them all—and thus, sorrowfully and in silence, I quitted my once happy home.

After sojourning nearly forty years in the East, I found I had amassed a fortune exceeding even the most sanguine expectations of youth. Still I hesitated whether to return to Britain. I had been so long in India that it now appeared to me my home, and friends had grown up around me, from whom I felt unwilling to part. I felt that in returning to Scotland, I was going as it were to a strange land; my parents, and brothers and sisters were dead, and after so long an absence, the few friends of my youth who still remained would in all probability have forgotten me. But in spite of all this, I felt a something within me which prompted me to revisit the scenes of my youth, and though nearly sixty I confess I had a desire to see once more, my first, my only love, my dear Mary. To say I loved her would be nonsense; love will seldom survive a separation of forty years; but I still thought of her with tenderness, and in revisiting my native country she was the only one whom I felt happy at the thought of seeing.—the only one who, I expected, would be happy again to see me. Like me, she could never again love.—like me she, was still unmarried. At length I returned to Scotland.

The feelings of youth had long been calmed by age, and I reached my native place without those agitating, but delightful emotions, which many will imagine the sight of home was so calculated to produce. I thought with a melancholy smile of the grief I had felt when I left it. Aye, all are gone, said I; in my father's house I am a solitary stranger; for what end was I to toil away my life in a foreign land! that I might return rich and happy to my friends: rich I am, but where are my friends with whom I was to have spent the evening of my days? Alas! they are gone, and my life has been passed in vain.

In the same spirit did I wander along the streets of my native town. I felt myself an isolated lonely being. Every one seemed happy except myself; every one had his pursuits, every one had his companions and friends. I alone had none; a new generation had sprung up, and those whom I had formerly known as young men, were strangely metamorphosed into grave looking gentlemen, with grown-up families, and many of them with grand-children. Such as they were, however, I was glad to meet with them, though I often could not help wondering that they looked so old. The town itself too, seemed no longer the same I had left behind me. Magnificent buildings had succeeded to old fashioned habitations, and the fields over which I used to

shoot were now loaded with dwellings like palaces. It was a proof of the prosperity of the place, and yet I was half angry at the alteration. Had I been a magician, I should have restored the town to the state I remembered it to have been in when I left the place forty years before.

On reaching home, I found that Mary Lindsey was in the country; but when she returned my first care was to visit her. I have said she was still unmarried, and though I had long ceased to love, yet I felt my heart beat as I approached the well remembered house.—I pictured to myself the transport with which she would throw herself into my arms, and fondly believed that the joy of our meeting would repay us for the pain of parting. My heart began to beat more quickly as I gently knocked at the door; and when the servant appeared, could hardly ask him if Miss Lindsey was within. "Miss Lindsey—Mrs Lindsey," said he, slowly repeating the name, as if uncertain whom I meant; "O yes, sir," and then shewing the way, I soon found myself alone, and seated once more in the old oak parlour.—It was the only thing I had yet seen which was still the same as I had left it. Looking about me, I soon discovered old friends in the pictures which were hanging round the room. There was but one new one,—it was the landscape I had asked her to paint, and there it was hanging half finished, exactly as I had last seen it. At the other side of the room was the portrait of a youthful and beautiful face, which I at once recognised to be Mary's. I could scarcely help thinking that all that had passed for the last forty years was nothing but a troubled dream, so completely did the scene carry me back to the days of my youth.

In a short time the door opened, and my heart beat quick,—but it was a false alarm only, the servant sent to say that Mrs. Lindsey would be down presently. Good God! thought I, is the old mother living yet! she must be a very aged woman by this time: let me see, when I left this in the 17—she was at least—but here my calculations were cut short, for the door again opened, and the old woman herself entered the room. The old lady's face flushed as she approached and she seemed embarrassed, and I was astonished to perceive that she looked as young as when I saw her last, but making a respectful bow, congratulated her upon her good looks, and eagerly inquired after Mary. The old lady smiled. "Indeed William," said she, and I started at the voice, "indeed we have both paid the tax of growing old: in the aged woman who speaks to you, you see your once loved Mary." At that moment, casting my eyes in the direction of the mirror, I saw the reflection of a withered old man. I remembered what I had been when I looked there last, and I now saw that I was as much altered as even poor Mary, or, as she now termed herself, Mrs. Mary Lindsey. And yet, so gently and gradually had Time laid his hand upon me, that till that moment I never thought myself half such an antique as in reality I was.

Here, then, was an end to all my dreams. The hope of returning to Mary was what cheered me when I left home,—it was that which sustained me while in India. I foolishly believed that I was to find her the same fond, blushing girl, that I had left her; and never reflecting that time would rob the face of its youth, and the deepest love of its romance, I expected that when I returned there would be many a year of happiness and love in store for us. These delightful visions were baseless. I came home an old man, and found Mary—an old woman. A short time however, blunted the edge of my disappointment. Reconciled to old age, I may say that I am happy.—Mary and I have for several years been man and wife; we have retired to a sweet spot away from the bustle of town, and if we do not feel the raptures of a youthful love, we at least experience the happiness which springs from a wellfounded friendship.

THE NAVY OF THE REVOLUTION.

Sketches from the "United States Naval Chronicle," published recently in Washington, by Charles W. Goldsborough, and narrating the progress and history of our navy.

"It would appear that, when a resistance was contemplated by the colonies, a naval force was not taken into consideration. Such an idea might have been discouraged by the utter hopelessness of contending with the mistress of the ocean. It was not until provoked by wanton aggressions upon their defenceless commerce, that they adopted measures of retaliation. These measures, for some time, were not the result of any executive or legislative authority, but sprang from the patriotic ardour of individuals, or corporations.—One of the most conspicuous of these incipient and spontaneous enterprises occurred at Machias, Maine, soon after the battle of Lexington. A British armed schooner was at that time lying at Machias. Considering hostilities as now begun, a plan was immediately formed to capture the unsuspecting enemy. The first intention was to seize upon the officers of the schooner, while attending church on the next day

which was Sunday; but this design was defeated by the vigilance or the activity of the officers, who made their escape to the vessel, and after firing a few random shots at the town, dropped down the bay. Unwilling to lose the prize, a party of volunteers the next day took forcible possession of a lumber sloop, and immediately began pursuit. The whole equipment for this sudden cruise consisted, according to Mr. Goldsborough, of three charges of powder and ball for twenty fowling pieces, thirteen pitchforks, ten or twelve axes, a few pieces of salt pork, &c.

No circumstance could more strikingly exhibit the reckless and confident bravery of this little band, than that it should have been without any acknowledged leader, until the moment of overtaking the enemy, when Mr. Jeremiah O'Brien was chosen by unanimous consent.—Unappalled by the disparity of force he at once laid his sloop alongside of the schooner, and after a short but severe contest, carried her by boarding. The British vessel is said to have had four six pounders, twenty swivels, two small pieces, and an abundance of cutlasses, fire arms, and ammunition, and a crew consisting of two commissioned officers and thirty eight petty officers and men. The crew of the lumber sloop is stated to have been less than forty.

With the armament of his prize, O'Brien fitted out a small vessel called the Liberty, and soon captured two other British armed schooners, sent out in pursuit of him, whose crews he conducted prisoners to Boston, where, upon the recommendation of General Washington, he was appointed a Captain by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. Returning to Machias, he soon manned two vessels, the Liberty and the Diligence, with volunteers, sailed for New Brunswick, and took by surprise Fort Howe, with its garrison and military stores, and a loaded brig, lying in the harbour, that was destined for the British troops at Boston.

"The declaration of Independence had not yet been made. There was still an opening for accommodation; a lingering allegiance still existed in the hearts of the multitude, and a willingness to discriminate between king and ministers; and while the contest was supposed to be only with the latter, measures seldom extended beyond a defensive character. A small fleet was however equipped by the General Congress near the close of the year 1775, with a view to more energetic operations. This first squadron that went forth upon the deep, in defiance of a power, whose immeasurable superiority gave it the character of a forelorn hope, consisting of the Alfred, thirty guns; the Columbus, twenty eight guns; Andrew Doria, sixteen guns; Sebastian Cabot, fourteen guns; and the Providence, twelve guns; and was under the command of Commodore Ezekiel Hopkins, who bearing that the Island of New Providence, had large military stores unprovided with a proper defence, sailed thither, and succeeded in capturing the governor, the garrison, and stores.—On his return, he made prize of a bomb brig; but failing in an engagement with the Glasgow, of twenty guns, which, after a gallant defence against the Cabbot and Alfred, made his escape from the fleet, he was much censured by his countrymen."

"The beginning of the year 1776 was marked by many achievements, which were as honourable to the actors as serviceable to the country. The short and brilliant career of Captain Mugford, of Boston, attracted particular attention. According to Clarke's Naval History, this active and intrepid mariner was the master of a trading vessel, when he was appointed by Gen. Ward, after much solicitation to the command of the Franklin, a public armed vessel of four guns. It appears that General Ward, through want of confidence in him, which is not accounted for, subsequently intended to revoke the appointment; but Capt. Mugford, through his indefatigable exertions had already put to sea.

His first prize was the Hope, a ship of 300 tons and six guns, which he captured in sight of the English Commodore, Banks. "This vessel exceeded in value," says Mr. Clarke, "any thing which had yet been captured by the Americans. Her cargo consisted of 1500 barrels of powder, 1000 carbines, a number of travelling carriages for cannon, and a most complete assortment of artillery instruments and pioneer's tools. The unpreparedness with which the colonies had begun the contest, rendered every acquisition of this kind of incalculable importance. In conducting his valuable prize to Boston, it was necessary, in order to avoid the British cruizers, to attempt a difficult and almost untried channel. He was successful in going up, but in coming down again shortly after, on another cruise through the same passage, he ran aground and while in that situation was discovered by the British squadron. Eight or nine barges were immediately despatched against him. Being aware of their approach he first received them with his small arms, and then, cutting his cable so as to swing around, brought his broadside to bear; but before a second discharge could be made, many of the boats had reached his vessel. All efforts to board, however, were promptly and successfully repelled. In the midst of this close and des-

perate struggle, captain Mugford, while reaching over the quarter to seize the masts of one of the boats and upset her, received a pistol ball in his breast. Undismayed by the mortal wound, he called to his first lieutenant, "I am a dead man; do not give up the ship; you will be able to beat them off," and a few minutes after expired. But his daring spirit still animated his crew; the enemy was repulsed, with the loss of two barges, and many killed and wounded."

"In 1776, Captain Nicholas Biddle was appointed to the Randolph, of 32 guns. He stood in the foremost rank of his profession for seamanship and courage. He sailed the next year with a small squadron on a cruise; after having made many important captures, in March 1778, he fell in with the Yarmouth, a British 64 gun ship. As they did not approach each other till the close of day, it is probable that her force was not distinctly ascertained by the Randolph, before the action commenced. Captain Biddle, however, ranged alongside with a resolute fearlessness, determined to engage her, whatever might be her force. A severe conflict began after dark, in the early part of which, captain Biddle is said to have been wounded. Unable to stand he had a chair brought on deck, and continued to animate his crew by his presence. After sustaining this unequal fight for about twenty minutes, the Randolph blew up, involving in awful and instantaneous destruction, her gallant commander, and all her valiant crew, excepting four men; who were discovered four days afterwards by the Yarmouth, floating on a piece of the wreck. Captain Biddle was but 27 years of age, when he was thus abruptly cut off from his friends and his country. But his name would still have been gratefully remembered, even if a later war had not revived it, on the same element, in all its early glory."

"During the same year 1778, Capt Daniel Waters, who had become distinguished for his nautical skill and activity, took command of the privateer Thorn, 16 guns. Not many days after leaving port, he discovered two sail in pursuit of him. They proved to be the Governor Tryon, 16 guns, and the Sir William Erskine, 18 guns. The unequal combat began, and was kept up for two hours; when the Tryon struck, and the Erskine drew off. After repairing damages, capt. Waters, leaving the Tryon a complete wreck, pursued the Erskine, & coming up with her, compelled her likewise to strike.—Removing her officers on board the Thorn, he returned in search of his other prize, but where he expected to meet her, he found only floating spars and masts, and other indications that she had sunk.—Captain Waters then manned the Erskine and ordered her to Boston; retaining on board the Thorn only 60 men, with which diminished crew he was to run new hazards and acquire new laurels. For not many days subsequently, he encountered the Sparlin, 18 guns and 97 men, and after an action of about an hour obliged her to yield to his thrice conquering flag."

"In June 1779, an expedition of United States vessels was fitted out, and sailed from Boston. It consisted of the Providence 32 guns, Com. Whipple; the Queen of France, 28 guns, capt. J. P. Rathburn; and the sloop of war Ranger, capt. Simpson. About the middle of July near the Banks of Newfoundland, as the Squadron lay in a fog, signal guns were heard; and at intervals the sound of ship's bells striking the hours. From this they supposed themselves to be near a fleet."

About 11 o'clock the fog began to clear off when the crew of the Queen of France, to their great surprise, found themselves nearly alongside a large merchant ship, and soon after perceived themselves to be in a fleet of 150 sail, under convoy of a 74 and several frigates and sloops of war.

The Queen of France immediately bore down to the large ship and hailed her. She answered the fleet was from Jamaica bound to London. The English ship then hailed the American, and was answered by her majesty's ship Arethusa, from Halifax, on a cruise. The American then enquired if they had seen any rebel privateers. The English replied that several had been driven out the fleet. The American Captain Rathburn, then requested the captain of the English vessel to come on board, which, he did, when, to his great astonishment, he found himself a prisoner. Captain Rathburn then sent one of his own boats and the English captain's boat, both well manned, to the ship of which they took quiet possession, without exciting the least alarm in the fleet, notwithstanding many of the vessels were nearly within hail of the one captured. Rathburn then went along side another large ship and captured her in the same manner. Soon after the capture of the second ship, Com. Whipple came alongside, and ordered capt. Rathburn to edge away out of the fleet as soon as possible, as he was persuaded they would be discovered and overpowered. Captain Rathburn then pointed out the two large ships he had captured, and requested permission to remain. The Commodore at first disapproved of this project, but was at length prevailed upon by captain Rathburn to stay in the fleet all day, and capture as many vessels as they could in the same cautious manner. As soon as it was dark they left the fleet, after

having captured eleven vessels without giving alarm. The squadron arrived safe at Boston with eight of their prizes, three of them having been retaken by the English."

THE MURDER OF MISS CUNNINGHAM.

The following notice of this horrid deed with some particulars not heretofore stated, is now published, in the hope that it may yet contribute to the detection of a monster unfit to live.

On Monday, the 4th day of April last, Evelina Cunningham, a young woman who lived near Charlestown, in Cecil county, Maryland, left her home to go to a relation's not far distant, taking with her the child of a relative about four years old. She had to pass a short distance on the post road leading from Havre-de-Grace to Elkton. About 11 o'clock in the day, she stopped at a house on that road, where she was invited to wait awhile, and told that the man of the house and his wife intended going the same way, and would walk with her. She replied that the child walked very slowly, that she would therefore go on, and they might overtake her. These people were delayed, and did not leave their house till about 1 o'clock. While on their way, they observed a strange man come out of the wood near where Miss Cunningham was afterwards found, carrying a bundle, and wearing a dark coloured surcoat, who asked, as he passed them, "how far is it to the ferry?" (Havre-de-Grace ferry.) No uneasiness was entertained by the family which Miss Cunningham had left, it being supposed she was at the house she intended to visit. On the following Friday morning, the child, in an almost famished state, was discovered standing at a branch, by a neighbouring woman, who knowing the child, asked it "whom it came with?" It answered, "with aunt." "Where is your aunt?" The child pointing to the woods, said, "up there." "Why did not she come with you?" "Aunt is asleep," it answered—"I could not wake her." Persons went immediately to make search, one of whom following the track which the child had made in going to and from the branch, was led directly to the lifeless body of Miss Cunningham. Of the horrible and blood-chilling spectacle which it exhibited we are permitted only to say, that on her body and neck were found eleven wounds, from the stabbing of a knife; her hands were cut, as if from seizing the weapon; and the blood vessels on one side of the neck were cut in two. From the extended position of her arms and hair, she appeared to have been dragged by the feet from the place where she was first wounded. She had worn black worsted stockings, which were pulled off and taken away: whether they were marked or not, is not known. She was found with one shoe on. The child said it had put on one of aunt's shoes, but could not get on the other. It could give no other information of the murderer than that "a big, ugly man cut aunt with a knife." The little sufferer had continued with the body from Monday till Friday, leaving it only to go to the branch to drink, but often crying, and begging its "aunt" to awake and get up. The lower part of a shirt-sleeve, evidently torn off, was found at the spot, and is still kept.

One John Conners, a native of Canada, and a shoemaker by trade, was arrested in Virginia on the 1st June, and has been lately tried in Maryland for the above murder. He was acquitted on full proof, that, at the time the crime was perpetrated, he was in Millersburg, Kentucky. This man's arrest quieted inquiry as to others.

On the day of the murder a stranger crossed the ferry at Havre-de-Grace, who paid the ferry-man a striped cotton jacket with sleeves, for his ferrage. This man had with him a bundle, and wore a dark coloured surcoat, supposed to be a bottle-green. A man in a similar dress, and also having a bundle, was overtaken on the road by a boy in a gig, and asked the boy to let him ride. On being refused, he got into the gig, and continued in it till they saw Miss Cunningham at some distance, and whom they would soon have met when the man jumped out, and sat down on the side of the road.

On the previous Saturday night, two men, a woman, and child, who said they had come from the Potomac Canal, lodged at a house in Cecil county, near the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. About 12 o'clock on Sunday, being a stormy, snowy day, they left the house for the canal. Early on Monday morning, one of the men returned, got his breakfast, and took from his bundle several articles of clothing, which he left, saying they belonged to the other man, who returned and took them the next day. The woman and child did not come back with them. The man who returned on Monday morning, soon left the house, to go back, as he said, to the Potomac Canal, and passed on the post road from Elkton towards Havre-de-Grace. He wore a dark coloured coat, and had with him a bundle.

On or about the 13th April, a man was arrested in Baltimore, who, on his examination before a magistrate, stated that he saw the young woman who was murdered in Cecil; that he was sitting in the wood, on the road side, when she passed by; that he remained in the neighbourhood till Friday, when she was found; that in passing along the road he was afraid, being a stranger, that he might be taken up, and asked a gentleman on the road to let him ride in his carriage, or remain in company with him, the latter of which he did; that he saw the funeral, and was sorry to think that so fine a looking young woman should have been so cruelly treated; and, finally, that he came from Havre-de-Grace to Baltimore by water. This man, when arrested, had a dark surcoat and a bundle with him. What is yet more strange, he told the magistrate and the other gentleman, that he

came from Canada, and that his name was John Conners. The boy mentioned above, and another person being sent for, said he was not the man they had seen on the road. He was discharged, and asked the magistrate for a certificate to prevent his being taken up again,—which was given him.

A reward of \$200 has been offered by an Executive proclamation for the detection of the destroyer of Miss C—. Editors throughout the Union are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above. Any information or intelligence by letter or otherwise, transmitted to either of the Baltimore Editors, will be gladly received, and properly used to bring so foul an offender to justice.

TOO SERIOUS TO MAKE A JOKE OF. According to the following narrative, Mr. Jefferson had a narrow escape for his life. We confess it makes us tremble, that the venerable author of the Declaration of Independence had well nigh been converted—not into stone, but Plaster of Paris by the hands of this modern Gorgon, Mr. Brower, who regardless of Mr. J.'s life, seems only to have thought of the trophy he was likely to carry off in the shape of a correct cast.—*Wash. Gaz.*

From the Richmond Enquirer. We have received from Charlottesville the following account of the matter: "Mr. Brower carried letters to Mr. J. and one from Mr. Madison; the latter had submitted to the operation, and represented it as not painful; and the artist assured Mr. J. that his mode was more easy than that of an artist who had already taken his bust. He submitted to the operation. Instead of pursuing the usual course of taking the face at one operation, and the rest of the head at another, the whole was attempted at once. The plaster was permitted to get too hard, and Mr. J. was nearly suffocated. He had no other mode of giving the alarm but by stamping his feet. This noise alarmed the female part of the family, who ran into the room in a moment. The plaster was so hard that it had to be broken into pieces by means of a hammer and chisel. The strokes were necessarily hard, and the jars exceedingly distressing. Even after the mould was broken, the plaster had taken such firm hold on the ears that Mr. J. was doubtful whether they would be pulled off or the plaster would break! It had to be separated from other parts of the neck and skin by running a knife between.—This operation, independent of the suffocation, you will easily conceive, must have been very distressing. I understand that Mr. J. says he had his arm broken and his wrist put out of joint at the same moment, and the pain of setting the one and putting the other in place, was far less than what this operation occasioned. Would you believe that this 'eccentric' artist and letter writer neither sympathized with the pain he occasioned nor participated in the solicitude of the family.—On the contrary, he was congratulating himself with the exactness of the likeness, and unfeelingly jested about the pain and distress. His sensibility was alike blunted to the evidences of displeasure occasioned by his untimely humour. The coxcombical letter he has written on the subject, caps the climax of his 'eccentricity.'" I understand that Mr. J. says, with much good humour, that he will freely forgive him if he fulfils his promise in sending for the University the best drawing master in the country (Landscapes.")

The following, in substance, is from Mr. Carvan's remarks, in his Practical Horse Farrier, on nicking and docking of horses. Printers of papers would do well to give it a place.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

Mr. Editor—I am glad to see that the abominable practice of docking and nicking horses is going out of fashion. I believe it prevails in no other country in the world besides England and the United States; we got it from the mother country; and the sooner we leave it off the better.

It is wonderful how any body but an ignorant narrow minded blockhead of a jockey, should ever have thought of it—it is as offensive to good taste, as it is a violation of every human feeling. Has nature done her work in such a bungling manner in forming that paragon of animals, the horse, that he requires to have a large piece of bone chopped off with an axe to reduce to symmetry; or that beauty and grace can be obtained only by cutting a pair of his large muscles?

"The docking and nicking of horses," says an intelligent writer on farriery, "is a cruel practice, and ought to be abandoned by the whole race of mankind. Every human being possessed of a feeling heart and magnanimous mind, must confess, that both the docking and nicking of horses is cruel; but that creature called man, attempts thus to mend the works of his Almighty wise Creator; in doing which he often spoils and disfigures them. What is more beautiful than a fine horse, with an elegant long tail and flowing mane waving in the sports of the wind, and exhibiting itself in a perfect state of nature? Besides, our Creator has given them to the horse for defence as well as beauty."

The same author relates an instance of a fine hunting horse, owned by an Englishman, which would carry his rider over the highest five barred gate with ease; but he thought the horse did not carry so good a tail as he wished, he therefore had him nicked, and when the horse got well he could scarcely carry him over two bars. "Thus," said he "I have spoiled a fine horse; and no wonder, for it weakened him in his loins." For myself, I would cheerfully give ten per cent more for a fine horse whose tail had never been mutilated, than for one which had been under the hands of a jockey.

AN EQUESTRIAN.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The price of subscription to the American Farmer is \$5 per annum in advance. Each volume has a title-page and an index, and 52 weekly numbers make the volume. The topics are first and chiefly Agriculture, Internal Improvement, and Domestic Economy. It treats moreover of Natural History, of our Internal Resources, and of Rural Sports; and about one page of each number is dedicated to the LADIES, under the head of "THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT," in which are inserted articles on the culture of Flowers; and Fruits, and Vegetables, on Cookery, and with a great number of useful Receipts, and the exact prices of the principal articles which Farmers and Planters have to buy and to sell, are given in every number. Any person wishing to subscribe, has only to enclose \$5 by mail, to Mr. J. S. Skinner, Baltimore, at his risk. In a few months there will not be a single set of the previous volumes to be had, as the expense will deter the editor from ever reprinting them.

[Balt. Patriot.]

To give a better view of the scope and tenor of the American Farmer, the following sketch is subjoined: being the table of contents of the first seven numbers of the seventh volume, now in course of publication. The subjects treated of are illustrated by excellent engravings when necessary.

CONTENTS OF No. 1.—On the culture and preparation of Cotton for market, with engravings of Machinery used.—On the value and economy of the Ox over the Horse for Agricultural labour. Great match between Improved Short Horn and Hereford Cattle, which produced much excitement lately in England.—On the sagacity and usefulness of the Shepherd's Dog, by Col. J. H. Powell.—On the culture of the Grape and manufacture of Wine, as now practised in France, by Cobbett.—Proceedings of the Horticultural Society of London, and their election of the Editor of the American Farmer as a member of their body.—On the practicability of obtaining Good Water to flow on the surface by boring, in almost any situation.—Sporting and other Anecdotes.

No. 2.—On the burning and full directions for the use of Stone Lime as manure, with an engraving of his lime kiln, by John Patterson, Esq. of Baltimore county.—A full account of Earl Stimson's management of his celebrated premium farm in the state of New York.—On the diseases of various Fruit Trees and how to cure them, by James Worth, of Pennsylvania.—On the construction of Rail Roads.—Extracts from the Note Book of a desultory reader.

No. 3.—A recent English Prize Essay on the Horse, with an elegant engraving, showing by its proper term every part of the animal, (this paper alone is worth to every farmer the subscription for a year).—Extracts on various subjects, from Agricultural Addresses.—Valuable suggestions on the Improvement of Wool—Hogs, extraordinary weight of some and their keep.—Numerous valuable receipts.—Sporting and other anecdotes.

No. 4.—On the culture and qualities of various Grasses.—On the comparative value and economy of the Horse—Improved Short Horn Cattle—The Cherokee Rose.—On the qualities of Sturco, as used for protecting and beautifying the exterior of Houses.—On the construction of Rail Ways, being a premium Essay from Scotland, with all the engravings.

No. 5.—A valuable Essay on Sheep, the origin, management, and qualities of the Spanish Merino Flecks, by Anthony Morris, Esq. from notes made in Spain.—On curing Tobacco.—Indian corn, Curious and valuable experiments in the culture of, by Mr. Seabrook, of S. Carolina.—Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.—Orchard Grass, a valuable practical essay on its culture, qualities, and value.—On the culture of Vines.—The Holly, how used in hedging.—On the cultivation of the White Mulberry and the Silk Worm.—On various Canals.—Interesting miscellaneous items.—Sporting anecdotes.

No. 6.—A very able and interesting Report to the Union Agricultural Society, on the culture of the Olive and the Vine in the Southern States.—Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle.—On Docking horses.—On preventing Dogs from killing Sheep.—On the Potato.—On the culture of the Vine and the Manufacture of Wine.—On the structure and power of Locomotive Steam Engines, with an engraving of one with waggons attached.—A valuable communication on the Cotton trade of England.

No. 7.—An essay on the practice of ploughing from and to plants and its injurious effects. The expanding force of fermentation. The marked fertility arising from ploughing in Buckwheat, or turning up a Clover lay from a Wheat crop. The depth of ploughing should be in proportion to the animal and vegetable matter contained in the soil.—Banking with the Spade, together with a thing or two on the subject of Wooden-soled Shoes, Reclaimed Marshes, &c. by G. W. P. Cystis.—On the improvement of Sheep and other domestic animals.—Remedy for Hoven Sheep and cattle.—On the management of Milk Cows and rearing Calves.—The Cherokee, or Nondescript Rose, in Maryland.—An account of the overflowing Well in the garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, with the description of the manner of executing the work.—Fisheries.

Each number of the Farmer gives the most exact state of the market with respect to all the chief articles that farmers have to sell or buy, supported by reference to particular sales.

Persons wishing to subscribe may enclose a \$5 note, directed to the Editor, and at his risk, by the mail, or pay it to a neighbouring Postmaster.

The following from the Philadelphia National Gazette, shows the estimation in which this work is held.

The weekly journal called the American Farmer, published at Baltimore, is, doubtless one of the most useful works of the kind with which any country has been enriched. It has done incalculable service to the United States by promoting the first branch of domestic industry, agriculture, to the advancement of which, in all material details, it is especially dedicated. There is no department of husbandry on which it has not furnished abundant information, scientific and practical, so that seven quarto volumes of which it is now composed, are the best repository extant for the American cultivator. The most intelligent and distinguished of this class throughout the Union, have contributed to its pages instructive and very interesting facts and speculations, which render it a permanent work of reference and a source of entertainment, even to merely general inquirers. Its progress within a few years, is not a little remarkable, for as we have been told, it was undertaken and issued by the editor, Mr. J. S. Skinner, postmaster of Baltimore, without a single subscriber or correspondent. The obvious utility of its design, the number and value of the correspondents, it soon acquired, and the indefatigable zeal and judicious management of the editor brought it in so short a time into its present high and wide reputation and authority. Since its establishment, many associations have been formed in the Southern States, for the improvement of the implements, processes, and general condition of agriculture. The subject has become a fashionable topic of investigation and discussion in the cities as well as in rural circles, and young gentlemen of fortune have been stimulated to abandon the idle pleasures of town and village life, in order to win the respectability, not to say distinction, now attendant on a successful and enlightened culture of the soil.

We, as well as many others whose pursuits are most remote from those of the plough and dairy, have been pleased and edified when we have seen our countrymen of the description just mentioned, contending eagerly for the prize for the best butter or the finest cattle; and old farmers sending to market from three to four thousand pounds of butter annually, who, before the appearance of the agricultural journals, would have been almost ashamed to have it said that the article was one of any consideration in the scheme of their operations.

Owing to the variety and excellence of the contents of Mr. Skinner's publication, it has attracted much notice and esteem in other parts of our hemisphere and in Europe. It has been demanded from Great Britain, Spain, France, Cuba, Jamaica, &c. and some celebrated periodical works of a similar character, have been sent in exchange for it from England and France. It is printed in a very handsome and commodious manner, as we can testify, having before us all the numbers of the present, the seventh volume, for which paper and type of a superior quality are used. We have observed a statement in the newspapers, that the editor has yet for sale, one hundred complete sets of six volumes, which are likely to be disposed of in the course of a twelvemonth, but not to be re-printed.

We may presume that such a journal has a multitude of patrons, not only in the class of practical farmers but of land owners, whose interests it is alike adapted to promote. Whatever may be its situation, we shall add the expression of our sincere wishes for the greater prosperity of what has increased, and must continue to enhance, the dignity and profitability of occupations which we honour; and to which the nation cannot attach too much consequence.

OHIO.—The Western Herald says that there are about 25,000 sheep in Jefferson county.—Mr. Dickerson's flock amounts to 3,000 all merines. Mr. Wells' is nearly as large and of the same quality, and there is one flock of 7 or 800. Mr. Dickerson's wool, at the last shearing, produced him \$5,000, and he has sold \$7,000 worth of sheep without impairing his stock, during the year. Mr. D. has completely succeeded, and rendered that profitable to himself, which, for its example, is of immense value to his country. The dogs, however, appear to be troublesome. Where sheep abound, they ought to be exterminated.

It is added in the same paper, that the cultivation of tobacco was rapidly extending, and asserted that the growing of it, to rival the products of Maryland and Virginia, will become general through that vast region of country. This will render the cultivation a bad business for our planters; but "it's all fair."—*Niles' Register.*

Wool is now brought over land from the State of Ohio, and sold in Philadelphia. As this article bears carriage much better than most raw produce, it cannot be long before the farmers in the interior of our own State will raise enough for the supply of our manufacturers. It is the opinion of many intelligent men, that the middle, Northern, and Western portions of the Union, will ultimately profit as much by raising sheep, as the Southern by the cultivation of cotton. The habit of raising nothing but grain, invertebrate as it seems to be, must some time or other be broken down by the operations of self interest.

Philad. Gaz.

An extensive public sale of Wool took place at Boston on the 9th inst. Messrs. Coolidge, Poor & Head, Auctioneers. The company attending the sale was large and respectable, and the Wool was knocked off at good prices: the Saxony brought from 55 cents to \$1.90; the Merino from 50 cents to \$1.14. The fleeces from the flock of

Roger Coit, Esq. of Plainfield, Connecticut, brought the highest price from the flocks of S. & L. Hobbs and W. Keene, Esq. of Connecticut, Professor Ticknor and I. Thorndike, Jr. of Boston, were considered fine specimens, and brought from 64 to 76 cents p lb. Boston Gazette.

From Foreign Journals recd at the office of the Baltimore Gelle.

ENGLAND AND TULEY.

According to letters from a Levant, the Porte has lately received several Memorials with great complaints the conduct of the English. The Camin Pacha and Reisichid Pacha send it wd that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and the Principal English officers in Corfu, Zante and Cephalonia, the great partiality in favour of the Grks; that they send them all kinds of aid and support their cause in every way possible, to the great prejudice of the Turk—that the English have supplied Missolonghi with provisions at their own expense; that several able English officers had repaired thither to take command and direct the defence of the place, &c. The commander of the Algerine squadron placed the disposal of the Porte, has sent in a report, in which he complains of the hostile proceedings of the English towards him and asks instructions how to behave to them in future.—Several Pachas in those islands of the Archipelago, which have hitherto remained faithful to the Porte, gave statements of facts of violence committed by the English men of war, under the pretext that their merchantmen had been plundered by the Turks.—With respect to Commodore Hamilton, commanding the English naval force in the Archipelago, the Porte had been informed that he had sworn himself, as a decided enemy to the Musselmans: that he maintains the most intimate connection with the insurgent government at Napoli di Romania; that he has given to the Greek Admiral at Hydra, counsels which are very injurious to the Turks, &c. Lastly, the Porte has received recent and positive information of the arrival of English officers in Greece, and of the actual remittance of large sums of money. All these reports are said to have greatly incensed the Sultan, and induced him to order the sequestration of English property in Turkey, and the arrest of all English subjects; a measure from which his Ministry had great difficulty in persuading him to desist, by pointing out the momentous consequences that would ensue from it, and the great injury that it would do to the Porte.—Mr. Turner, the English Ambassador, is importuned by the Porte with reclamations, grievances, and complaints of every description, and his answer that he will communicate them to his Government is no longer regarded. In order to escape all the urgent remonstrances made to him, he adopted the plan of living quite retired, and of withdrawing as much as possible from public business. It is generally believed in Pera, that if the Greeks should succeed in bringing the present campaign to a happy conclusion, England will formally recognize their independence.

MEXICO.—The following extract from a late letter, received by a gentleman in this city, contains some interesting particulars relative to the hostile operations between Spain and Mexico:—*N. Int.*

HAVANA, 29th October.

"The Sabine (Spanish) frigate, Commodore Labord, who sailed for the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa last month, was dismasted on the 20th ult. and returned this morning under jury masts with the officers, troops, money, &c. for the relief of the castle. The Casado and Arethusa frigates, with the two transports, who separated from the Sabine in the gale, arrived off the Castle on the 6th instant. As soon as the Spanish fleet appeared in sight, the Mexican frigate and corvette weighed anchor and stood out to intercept them and the Mexican gunboats were sent in pursuit of the transports.

The Mexican frigate and corvette are new ships, just arrived from England, where they were built. The former mounts 56 guns, the latter 22; both carry heavy metal, and are manned with British and American seamen; their commanders are British Post Captains of high standing in the British Navy, and Smith, who commands the frigate is nephew of Sir Sidney Smith. The officers of a British brig that arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz got their vessel under way at the same time that the Mexicans sailed after the Spanish fleet, and lay to two hours to see the engagement, but night coming on they stood on their course for this place. The Mexicans got the weather-gage of the Spanish and, as they are stronger, every thing is feared for their safety. The gunboats were sent after the transports, and held in reserve to aid the frigate and corvette. It is feared here that the first vessel from Vera Cruz will bring the news of the capture of the Spanish fleet and the surrender of the castle, which will cut off forever all hopes of regaining that valuable country."

We have seen a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, which confirms the statement of the London John Bull of Sept. that Mr. Brovigan has serious intentions of visiting America. It is stated, that he is now putting his professional business in such a train, as will enable him to remain in this country long enough to travel over a great portion of its territory, in order that he may witness the practical effects of that system of government, of which he is so enthusiastic an admirer. This distinguished advocate of the rights of man will, undoubtedly, be received and treated, with that spirit of kindness and courtesy, which is always the result of admiration of talents and good principles.—*Phila. Journal.*

East

SATURDAY

THE LILL

Our town has been much in CLARKE, who we are happy ed a very libe zens.

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Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26.

THE LILLIPUTIAN SONGSTERS

Our town and the adjacent country have been much interested with Mr. and Miss CLARKE, who are now here on a visit, and we are happy to find that they have received a very liberal patronage from our citizens.

Attentions and liberality manifested towards these interesting individuals evince a high and good state of public feeling, and it gives us pleasure to say that the inhabitants of Talbot are always prompt to extend their benevolence to those who have a real claim upon the kind offices of the public.

Five persons have been tried and found guilty at the recent session of York County (Pa.) Court, for causing a riot at a camp meeting for religious worship. The jury found them guilty, and the Court fined them twenty dollars each, for the use of the county, in addition to the costs of prosecution. One of the persons who was included in the indictment, did not appear, and forfeited his recognizance.

The Frederick-burg Herald gives us the particulars of the Cattle Show and Exhibition, which took place on the 9th instant. The amount of premiums distributed was nearly \$300. Fifty-six new members were reported, some excellent resolutions were passed, and there is every prospect of increasing character and stability.

In the neighbourhood of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania a man has raised a species of the common China Tea, said to be nearly equal to that imported.

The last number of the Philadelphia Journal of Medical Science contains an account of the *Sulphate of Corvine*, a new medicine, from the Cornus Florida, discovered by Mr. Carpenter of that city. It is said to possess a powerful agency in the cure of Agues and Intermittent Fevers, for which the Quinine, and other vegetable alkali principles are so famous.

We observe that the brewers of Philadelphia, as well as those of Baltimore, have raised the prices of their malt liquors, in consequence of the advance on barley.

LAW.—The following decision was made by the Supreme Court at the late law term in Worcester.

A principle of some importance was settled in relation to parents and minor children, and as to the right of the former to wages earned by the latter; and we understand the Court to have decided that wherever a parent permits his child to contract for wages without interfering to claim them, he thereby loses his right, not only to recover such a part of the wages as may have been actually paid to the child, but also to any part which may remain unpaid; so that he cannot maintain an action for the subsequent earnings of the child; and the child is entitled to receive them to his own use, free from the parent's control.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 19.
We learn from a friend who was present on the occasion, that the venerable and venerated JAMES MONROE, late President of the United States, was sworn in as a Justice of the Peace, for the county of Loudoun, in which he resides, on Tuesday last, and immediately took his seat on the bench as a junior member of the Court. The chair of the presiding magistrate was tendered, and with great propriety declined.—Ph. Gaz.

A recent decision of Judge Bay, in South Carolina, on the following section of an act passed by the Legislature of that state, is worthy of being recorded:—

"The clause in the Act of Assembly of this state, passed in December, 1823, under which it is alleged these penalties and forfeitures have been incurred, is in the following words:—'That it shall not be lawful for any citizen or other person to bring into this state under any pretence whatever, any slave or slaves from any port or place in the West Indies or Mexico, or any port of South America, or from Europe, or from any sister state which may be situated to the north of the river Potomac, or the city of Washington; neither shall it be lawful for any person to bring into this state as his servant, any slave who has been carried out of the same, if at any time during the absence of such slaves from this state, he or she hath been in ports or places situated in Europe, in the West Indies, or any part of South America, or in State north of the Potomac, or City of Washington; and any person who shall bring into this state any slave, contrary to the meaning of this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, and the said slave shall be forfeited to the state.'"

The facts of the case were briefly these:—1st. With respect to captain Hall, of the schooner Caroline, it appears that he left Norfolk, in Virginia as master of the said schooner Caroline, and took with him a negro named George, as cook on board said vessel, belonging to Mr. Richard Drummond of Norfolk, and touched at Baltimore to take in a cargo of flour for Charleston, where he remained three days, loading, and sailed on the 14th October, for Charleston—that during his stay in Baltimore, the said negro George, never went on shore, as he was cook and forbidden to leave the vessel—that the said George is a native of Virginia, was brought up there,

and never resided in any state north of the Potomac.

The captain was a native of Virginia, owner and commander of the schooner Caroline, seized by the Sheriff for a violation of this law—the slaves never went on shore in Baltimore—he sailed with the slaves as seamen, who had never resided in any state north of the Potomac. The Judge decided that the slaves so seized were unlawfully detained, and he ordered them to be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff.

EXECUTION.

James Reynolds was executed in New York on Saturday last pursuant to his sentence for the murder of Captain West. He made a full confession of his guilt both in prison and at the gallows. Nearly three columns of the Commercial Advertiser are taken up with a detail of the proceedings and ceremonies on the occasion. This is giving too much importance to such a man.—The only notice that ever ought to be taken of such characters is to publish the fact of their execution, that others may know that retribution follows the commission of crime. Reynolds was but 22 years of age. He has left an amiable young wife, brothers and sisters, and an aged father, who accompanied him to the scaffold, where he shook hands with him and took leave forever.

The following is the account Reynolds gives of the murder.

NEW YORK, BRIDEWELL, Oct. 21, 1825.
"I confess to you, in the presence of God, and his holy Angels, that I am a guilty man. I murdered Captain West on Saturday morning, before day light. I went to bed perfectly sober, and remained asleep during the night. About day break I went into the cabin, took an axe in my hand, and struck him a blow on the head, which instantly killed him. I was alone in all this there was no person with me, nor on board when it was committed. I do also certify, that I was incited to the whole of this by Town-end, a wicked man, and an old offender, as I have been informed. He proposed the thing to me two or three times in a joking way, before a thought of the kind entered my heart—he said, what an easy matter it would be to kill West and get all his money. He expected, no doubt, that he had a large sum about him, but he was mistaken; for Capt. West told me, that he had left all he had, pretty much, in the hands of a grocer, who I do not recollect at present; I think the sum was four or five hundred dollars. I heard the grocer say, he would want to borrow part of it from the captain. I took from Captain West's pocket, forty or fifty dollars, which was all the money he had with him. I then dragged the dead body on deck, without any assistance, where I tied a stone to his feet and a blanket around his head, and threw him overboard on Saturday morning. This was done without a moment's reflection. The day previous I had no intention to kill him, his money did not induce me to it; for first, I knew he had but little about him; and secondly, I did not stand in need of any, for I had enough and to spare; thirdly, the captain was very kind and friendly to me. He told me whenever I wanted money to call on him and I should have it; so that it was a momentary temptation, and I gave way to it. I was but two weeks in his employ when the murder took place, and this is the first crime of the kind I have been guilty of; and when I tell you sir, that it is scarcely one year since I have been led astray, I suppose you will be surprised.

My poor mother frequently said to me, when young, and when any person had been guilty of such a crime, 'my child, they are well guided whom God guides,' but God was not in all my thoughts at this time. Had I taken her advice, I should never have been where I now am; but now it is too late. One year ago I went to church twice or three times every Sabbath, I shunned bad company, and evil of every kind; but, unfortunately for me, I was led from one evil to another, until at length I fell in with Town-end, who was the means of my ruin, and the cause of an ignorant youth imbruing his hands in an innocent man's blood, and this when he was asleep and under my protection; but I freely forgive him, and every man, as I hope to be forgiven by my Saviour. I neglected going to church, profaned the holy Sabbath, fell in with wicked and bad company, who led me to houses of ill fame and thence to the gallows.

I have made you my confidant in this confession, because God has made it my duty. I wish you to publish it on the day of my execution, and not before, in any of the papers you think proper, that young and old, rich and poor, may take warning by me, and never come to this untimely end.

(Signed) JAMES REYNOLDS.
"I advised him at this time to write the particulars for the Rev. Mr. Stanford, that I might not be alone in this thing. In ten days afterwards he gave them to his Counsel."

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

We have just received the Edinburgh Review for August. The first article it contains is on the 'Value of Colonial Possessions,' a subject which has received great attention in the British dominions ever since the new doctrines concerning free commerce began to be adopted by the statesmen of England. The reviewers say that America has proved the truth of those principles which have lately gained so much ground, and then adduce many arguments against the Colonial system.

They begin with a caution against a hasty conclusion in favor of any colonial regulation, merely because it may produce advantage to the mother country, as the colony may be materially injured at the

same time, and that is of course injuring of the whole. Restrictions almost necessarily tend to produce a misapplication of the natural power of a colony, by cramping those energies which Providence seems to have created for the most active operation, and diverting the course of industry and wealth, which can never flow well in artificial channels. The expense of forcing or confining a trade is often excessive; and it is remarked with much propriety, that the whole navy of Great Britain could not have prevented smuggling on the coasts of the United States, had they continued colonies to this time. The double monopoly under which the British colonies are placed, being restricted to the market of the mother country in selling as in buying, is denominated by the Reviewers 'a reciprocity of injuries and not of advantage'; and the colony trade, instead of being a source of wealth is a source of poverty, vexation, and disgust."

The removal of the duties on East India sugar would bring to England a supply from that quarter of the world, and save not less than a million and a half sterling a year; and it is considered a moderate computation, to state the sums already expended by Great Britain on the Canadas at sixty or seventy millions.—'We defy any one,' say the reviewers, 'to point out a single benefit, of any sort whatever, derived by us from the possession of Canada, and our other colonies of North America. They are productive of heavy expense to Great Britain, and of nothing else.' Yet they add, 'we still continue to lay three or four times the duty on the timber of the north of Europe, that we lay on the timber imported from Canada and Nova Scotia.—And for whom is this sacrifice made?' The answer is obvious. Every man of sense, whether in the cabinet or out of it, knows that Canada must, at no distant period, be merged in the American republic. And certainly John Bull discovers no very great impatience of taxation, when he allows his pockets to be drained, in order to clear and fertilize a province for the use of his rival Jonathan.

From a communication in the New-Haven Register.

METHODISTS.
The following shows the increase of communicants in the Methodist Church in the United States, since 1775, as taken from the minutes of the conference:

	Whites.	Colored.	Travelling Preachers.
In 1775	3,148	19	19
1780	8,504	42	42
1785	18,000	105	105
1790	45,949	277	277
1795	48,121	313	313
1800	51,442	387	387
1805	95,629	433	433
1810	139,836	480	480
1815	187,978	704	704
1820	218,033	904	904
1825	291,007	1314	1314

The increase last year was 19,672 members, and 42 travelling preachers.

There are 4,000 or more local preachers, besides those who are constantly travelling.

New-Haven, Nov. 3, 1825.

From the National Journal.

The following which has been handed to us as a correct statement, by a gentleman much better acquainted with these matters than ourselves, is given for the sake of a comparison between the fleetness of the French horses in the races, and that of our horses as lately exhibited:

The calculation is made for the time in which two miles were run by the winning horse of the two that were entered, as first rate, for the highest purse.

	M. Sec.
Lucy, (French,) 2 miles,	4 11
Fairfax, (owned in the City of Washington,) ran the same distance at the Washington Fall Races of 1823, in	3 46
Henry, (Virginia,) in the Race with Eclipse, ran the four mile heat in 7 min. 37 seconds, which for 2 miles, was	3 48½
Flirtilla, (Virginia,) ran 2 miles in the late New York Race, in	3 47½
Eliza White, (Virginia,) coursed the same distance at the late Richmond Races, in	3 55
Ariel, (New York,) in the Race with La Fayette, ran two single miles in 1 min. 52 sec. and 1 min. 54 sec. making	3 46

From this comparison, it would appear, that Henry made the quickest race, Fairfax the second best, and that Flirtilla, Eliza White, and Ariel were about equal, considering the distance coursed in each race. That the relative merits of these horses may be determined, it is proper to state their ages, as far as known:

Lucy, not given; Fairfax, 3 years; Henry, 3; Flirtilla, 5; Eliza White, 3; Ariel, 3.

This review of the present victors of the turf affords us much for pride in our favorite Fairfax. To those who witnessed his late performances on the Washington and Baltimore courses, examined his fine points, and observed the ease with which he won each race, a prediction of his unrivalled excellence will seem justified. We only regret, that this horse, which may Eclipse both North and South, was not named Metropolitan.

TROTTER MATCH.
This match with Traveller, decidedly the fastest trotter of the day, in and out of harness, took place in Ashleypark, near Hugen, the seat of Col Staples, on Saturday, January 29, for one thousand sovereigns, (\$344). It was to perform thirty six miles in three hours, and a carriage of the lightest description was made for this match. The driver was George Skeen, a jockey of thirteen stone, and betting was 5 to 4 on the horse, which had before done twenty eight miles in two hours, on the Saturday after the late Chelmsford races. The ground over which the horse trotted this time was a prepared circle of four miles, and we subjoin the time each four miles

were performed in, to show the steady pacing of the horse.

	Min.	Sec.
First four miles	19	40
Second do.	19	41
Third do.	19	39
Fourth do.	19	42
Fifth do.	19	40
Sixth do.	19	50
Seventh do.	22	10
Eighth do.	19	40
Ninth do.	19	41

Total—2h. 59m. 43s.
The bit was drawn once only in the twenty fifth mile, and it will be seen that there was not more than three seconds difference in any of the four miles, except in two instances, in one of which the bit was drawn, and in the other there was a break.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.
The following instance of an extraordinary preservation, happened, (says the Worcester, Mass. Spy,) a few years since, to a gentleman formerly residing in this State, but now one of the most eminent merchants in London—

Passing one night on the ocean, he was aroused by a tremendous shock. Springing instantly on deck, he was met by something at the head of the gangway, which, though partially awake, he instinctively seized bold of, and clung to. It proved to be the bowsprit of a large ship which had run foul of them, and which passed directly over the vessel in which he was a passenger. It was instantly sunk, and every soul on board excepting himself perished in the general destruction, leaving him alone to tell the sad untimely fate of his companions. He then formed a resolution never more to risk the dangers of the sea, to which he has thus far adhered.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, NOV. 21.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$5 12½ a 5 25
" City Mills, superior qual.	" 5 25 a
" Do. standard qual.	" 4 75 a 4 87½
" Susquehanna,	" none
Wheat—red, per bush.	70 a 90
" white,	85 a 95
Corn—white,	53 a 54
" yellow,	54 a 55
Rye, per bush.	54 a 55—A.

MARRIED.
On Thursday evening last, by the Reverend James Thomas, Mr. John Gay, Sen. to Miss Rachel Rathell, all of this county.

At the Trappe, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. William Bishop, Mr. William Muliken, (of John,) to Miss Ann Lee, all of this county.

In Georgetown, D. C. on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Addison, Charles Howard, Esq. of Baltimore, to Elizabeth, daughter of Francis S. Key, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.
In this county, at the seat of Robert Banning, Esq. on Tuesday last, after a short illness, Mrs. Catharine Goldsborough, relict of Thomas Goldsborough, Esq.

Tickets only \$10!

Grand State Lottery

of Maryland—under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, and by an improved mode of drawing secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States.

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, and the whole to be completed IN ONE DAY, on the 15th of February next.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

100,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:	
1 prize of \$100,000 is	\$100,000
1 prize of 30,000 is	30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is	20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is	5,000
15 prizes of 1,000 is	15,000
10 prizes of 500 is	5,000
50 prizes of 100 is	5,000
100 prizes of 50 is	5,000
100 prizes of 20 is	2,000
500 prizes of 12 is	6,000
10,500 prizes of 10 is	105,000

11,280 Prizes, amounting to \$308,000
As usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, the cash can be had for all prizes the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Present Price of Tickets.
Tickets, - - \$10 00 | Quarters, - - \$2 50
Halves, - - 5 00 | Eighths, - - 1 25
To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
NO. 114 MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.
Where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, or territories, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or price in any of the lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on person application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS.
BALTIMORE

Nov 26 3w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, are requested to meet at Wheatland, the seat of Major General Perry, on Thursday the 1st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAML. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

Nov. 26

Cotillon Party.

In consequence of the continuation of Talbot County Court, the Cotillon Party advertised for next Thursday, is postponed till Thursday the 1st day of December next.

Nov 22 26

A Tanner & Currier

WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to employ a Tanner and Currier who is capable of managing a Tannery; to an industrious, attentive and skillful man liberal wages will be given; satisfactory references will be required.

LAMBERT REARDON.
Easton, Nov. 26.

PUBLIC SALE.

Corn for Sale.

Will be exposed to Public Vendue on Thursday the 8th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the late residence of Thomas Valiant, on a credit of four months, from 130 to 150 barrels of good Corn, a parcel of Corn Blades, a fat Cow; a large fat Hog; a Cart, &c. The cash will be required for all purchases of Five Dollars or less. For all sums over Five Dollars notes with approved security must be given by the purchaser before the property can be delivered.

LUCRETIA VALIANT and
TENCH TILGHMAN,
Administrators.
Nov. 26—2w

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Kent Point, on the 6th day of December next, (if fair, if not, the next fair day,) on a credit of six months, all the personal property of the late Richard Cray; consisting of House and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of different kinds, and a variety of Medical Books and Surgical Instruments. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

WM. GRASON, Adm'r.
Nov. 26 3w

David M. Smith, TAILOR, HAT, AND CORSET MAKER,

Respectfully informs the public that he carries on the above business, at his old stand on Washington street, in all its various branches, and that he constantly receives monthly, from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the latest fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders in the above line in a neat and fashionable style as they can be executed in either of the above cities, and on as reasonable terms—he solicits a share of the public patronage and pledges himself to use every exertion to render general satisfaction.

Easton, Nov. 26
N. B. A good and steady Journeyman is wanted, to whom constant employ and the highest wages will be given—apply to
D. M. S.

To Rent

**FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE HOUSE AND LOT,**
at the Royal Oak, where Mr. William Wilson now keeps Store, and a HOUSE and LOT where Mr. Thomas Townsend, Jr. now lives, and possession given on or before the 1st day of January next.

ANTHONY BANNING.
Nov. 26

A MILL for Rent.

The subscriber will rent for the next year, that valuable Mill and Mill seat, known by the name of

GLEES'S MILL,

Situate directly on the Post road from Easton to Hillsborough. The Dwelling House and Mill is in complete repair, and to a good tenant who understands the business, the terms will be made moderate.

Application to be made to the subscriber, living in Luckahoe.
Nov 26 3w

WOOL COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

J & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,

No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.
Receive on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,

they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required. Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK. Philadelphia, Nov. 26

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living at Hillsborough, Caroline county, Maryland, on Saturday the 4th of November instant, my negro woman

Till Wisher,

Who is twenty eight years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high and stout made, with rather high cheek bones, and when spoken to, is rather fierce in answering. She carried with her a negro child, about five or six years old, called FRANCES ANN, who will answer to its name readily when called on. Her clothing was of various descriptions, with a straw bonnet, trimmed with pink ribbon.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the above negro to me, either at my residence or at any jail, so that I get them.
Hillsborough, Nov. 26.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Samuel Tennant, at the suit of Samuel Harrison; and also by virtue of an execution against the said Samuel Tennant, for officers fees, due and payable for the year 1825, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 20th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. one negro boy called Horace. Seized and taken as the goods and chattels of the said Samuel Tennant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the said execution, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.
Nov. 26 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution for officers fees, against Samuel Tennant, due and payable for the years 1822, 1823 and 1824, and also by virtue of an execution for officers fees against the said Samuel Tennant, as the administrator of William Tennant, due for the said years, will be sold at the Court House door on Tuesday the 20th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. one negro boy called Horace. Seized and taken as the property of the said Samuel Tennant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned executions and the costs to become due thereon. Attendance given by

E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
Nov. 26 1s

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

ON THE COMPLETION OF THE BATTLE MONUMENT.

The thoughts that nerve the soldier's heart,
White grappling with the foe;
That to his arm the power impart,
To strike a double blow;
And those which patriot love inspires—
Which fire the soul of song—
My country now my aid requires—
"My country—right or wrong."

Nor these alone: He sees a wreath
Bedeck his living brow;
A chaplet, if he sleep in death,
Wave from the cypress bough.
The marble pile he sees arise;
His name's the theme of song;
And—"Victory or death," he cries—
"My country—right or wrong."

PYTHAS.

MEXICAN MINING COMPANIES.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Mexico. Its contents are of some interest; particularly in reference to the progress which is making in working the several mines belonging to the different Companies formed in this country:

English paper.

"Mexico, July 9.

You will express surprise, perhaps, at my not sending you more political news, but it is only because there is none to send. The Congress, it is expected, will meet on the first of next month, and then, perhaps, we may find some gossip to send you. I find this city more agreeable as a residence than any part of South America I have been in.

"I have been naturally led, since I have been here, to make some comparison between this country and that other section of South, (or, I should say, Spanish) America, of which, as you are aware, I know the most—I mean Colombia; and I should say, that although, as regards their separation from Spain, it is as complete in the one country as in the other, yet, in point of national feeling, altogether, Colombia is more advanced than Mexico. Fourteen years of warfare, difficulty, and suffering, have developed and matured a national character in Colombia in a greater degree than has occurred here, precisely because the same causes have not prevailed to the same extent. However, causes of a different kind are at work in this country now, which, it is hoped, will tend every day towards its advancement in civilization.

The principal of these, and the one which now engages most of the public attention, is, the working of the mines. You have little idea in England of the benefit which the mining districts of Mexico are already feeling from the putting their industry in motion. All the people are employed. There is a demand every where for horses, provisions, iron, paper, and every thing that the miners want for their operations. The three principal English Companies have apparently taken different courses of proceeding, each and all of which are the subject of conversation and criticism here. The Real del Monte Company, who have got the immense mines of Count Regla, go upon the plan of employing steam engines. Their engines are arrived on the coast I hear, and it is said they expect to get them conveyed to the mines, and to have them erected and be ready for work by next spring. The question that is propounded among the learned in these matters is, whether, after the engines have got to work and done their business by draining the mines, the same result could not have been obtained by the means of the country, and at less expense, and with less delay than by steam engines? The expense of conveying the steam engines, and repairing the roads for that purpose, is very great.

"The Anglo Mexican Company, which has its mines principally in Guanajuato, has followed a different plan. They have adopted the Mexican system of Malacates, making some improvements in them, and by means of these they are draining the great mine of Valenciana at the rate of 10,000 tons of water per week. I was perfectly astonished to find the power of these things. Eight of them, I understand, are now established on the great shaft of Valenciana, and are at work night and day. Each malacate takes 12 horses, which are relieved every six hours. The expense must be very great, but the mine is yielding ore every week. Both this Company and the Real del Monte have had out a good many Cornish miners.

"The next great Company is the United Mexican. It seems to be the policy of this Company, as far as I can learn, to work entirely with the means of the country, capital and management being the great articles they supply. They have got some very valuable mines in Guanajuato, Zacatecas, and other districts. The whole of these Companies are under excellent management.—The one last mentioned, the United, is under the direction of Don Lucas Alaman, Minister for Foreign Affairs, a man of great value to this country: able, upright, scientific, and with a great turn for mining. He is assisted by one or two London merchants, who, with him, form a Board of Management here. The Anglo-Mexican is under the direction of Mr. Williamson, who resides at Guanajuato, a gentleman who some time since, undertook the working of the King of Persia's mine, but was obliged to leave that country in consequence of the treatment he received there. He is a man of great talent, judgment, and exertion. The Real del Monte is under the direction of Captain

Veitch, an officer of Engineers, and son of a physician in London of that name. He appears to be a very able man, equal to the trust reposed in him, and is very much esteemed. Besides these, there are three or four smaller Companies. The effect of their several labours must be soon felt in this country, and I guess it will not be many years before it is felt in Europe."

House, Sign & Fancy PAINTING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the town of Easton; and having by long experience and attention acquired a competent knowledge of the different branches of painting, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom. All orders will be thankfully received, at the paint shop of Mr. John Camper and punctually attended to.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

Easton, Nov. 19

For Sale,

On a liberal credit, the subscriber's Farm on Quantico Creek, in this county, containing 700 acres, less or more, easily divisible for the convenience of two purchasers, well timbered, and having an excellent range of marsh for hogs and cattle. The soil is admirably adapted, and very certain, for pasturage, and for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco.

The buildings are, a spacious two story Dwelling, convenient to the water, a new kitchen, two corn houses, and a granary immediately at the landing, where vessels carrying two thousand bushels can lay, and receive their loads.

Any person disposed to purchase, will inquire for the terms of the subscriber in person, or by letter addressed to him at Princess Anne.

FRANCIS H. WATERS.

Somerset county, Nov. 19 Sw

HILLSBOROUGH TAVERN.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House for the accommodation of travellers in the house opposite to where Mr. Samuel Hardcastle now resides, formerly occupied by Mr. Benjamin R. Meredith, well calculated for the business, with good stabling; added to which, his own personal exertions to please, flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction, and to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY CLIFT.

Hillsborough, Caroline county, Nov. 19. N. B. Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, and the subscriber obliges himself to furnish his table with the best that the market will afford. H. C.

Notice.

The managers of "The Female Bible Society of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland," are requested to meet at Mrs. Nichols's, on Friday the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President, MARY G. NICOLS, Secretary.

Easton, Nov. 19, 1825. 2w

Wanted

A HOUSE-KEEPER.—A middle aged woman, of respectable character & who can cook well recommended.—Also, A HOUSE WOMAN, (a slave would be preferred) one that can be recommended as a good Washer, House and Chamber Maid.—For both of whom the most liberal wages will be given.

S. LOWE.

Easton, Nov. 12:

Strayed

On Sunday last, (6th November,) from the farm of Dr. S. Dickinson, near the Trappe, a bright sorrel HORSE, about 16 hands high, with white mane and tail and believed to have white feet, but not certain. The age of the horse is not now recollected. Any person having taken up said horse and will deliver him to John D. Green, shall be reasonably remunerated for all expenses.

Easton, Nov. 12

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Two Story Dwelling House situated on West street, at present occupied by Mr. David M. Smith.—For terms apply to William H. Groomer or

PHILEMON THOMAS.

Nov. 5

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to

JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent for Mary I. Willson.

Easton, July 23 If

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Brick Dwelling House and large Garden, formerly occupied by Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. James Neall, situated on Washington street, in the town of Easton.—For terms apply to the subscriber. EDWARD ROBERTS.

Talbot county, Sep. 24.

A Match Race

Will be run at Warwick, two miles and repeat, between Col. Sewall's Tickler, and Mr. Biddle's Mare, for \$500 a-side, on the first day of December next.

On the day after a purse of \$50 with \$25 entrance to be added to the purse, two miles and repeat.

J. P. RYLAND.

Nov. 19

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

William Clark

has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH IMPORTED GOODS,
of all descriptions, which will be offered cheap for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, &c. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him a call and view the assortment.

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin has just received a general assortment of seasonable and desirable

GOODS,

of almost every description, which he offers at reduced prices for cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers and Corn in the ear. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.

Easton, Oct. 22. P. S. He will also receive in a few days a lot of superior British Gun Powder.

NEW GOODS.

Martin & Hayward have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A SUPPLY OF

Seasonable Goods, to which they most respectfully solicit the attention of their friends & the public generally.

Easton, Oct. 15. N. B. Wool, Feathers and Country Kersey will be received in exchange for Goods.

New Fall Goods.

Green & Reardon

Are now opening a new and elegant assortment of GOODS adapted to the season,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Sup. middle and second quality Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinies, and Cord; Chintz, Calicoes, and Gingham, Italian and India Lute-sirings; Fancy Silks (a handsome assortment) Fancy Handkerchiefs, Curls, Corsets, and Bones.

NOVELS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, FINE AND COARSE SHOES, MORCCO, ROANS & SKIVERS, UPPER & SOAL LEATHER.

Together with a general assortment of HARDWARE & UTILITY, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at a reasonable advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Hides.

Oct. 15 w

Valerius Dukehart,

NO. 1014 BALTIMORE STREET,

Offers for sale, wholesale and Retail, Cane suitable for Reed Makers, Round, Square and Oval Butter Prints, neatly lettered; Spigots and Fausetts suitable for Hogs-heads, Barrels and Kegs; Lamp and Candle Wick; Weavers' and other Brushes; Cane and Metal Slays or Reeds; Nest of Sugar boxes; Brush Handles, Shuttles, Bread Trays, and Butter Bowls; Baskets, Lime or Lemon Squeezers, Mattes, Spoons, Sugar Mashers, Rolling Pins, Tops, &c.

Nov. 12 4w

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 4 If

\$20 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said Island.

JOHN A. HORNEY.

Aug 20

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

S. L.

CASH.

AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH, which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.

JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,

at S. Lowe's Tavern.

Aug. 6

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls. They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Admr. of C. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5 Sw

To be disposed of,

for terms of years, (or for life to approved masters within the State of Maryland, or District of Columbia) about Twenty valuable SERVANTS of both sexes, and various ages, but none beyond the prime of life. They are to be disposed of merely because the owner has no use for them; and it is wished, as far as it may be practicable, to dispose of each family to one person, or in the same neighborhood. Among them, there are several boys and girls of suitable ages to take into the house, and one very comely and promising girl of 15 or 16, who has been educated as a house-servant, and understands sewing, washing and ironing, &c. Application may be made to the subscriber, near Cambridge.

C GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoa-creek, Oct. 29 7w

Notice.

Was committed on Monday the 10th ult. to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, a negro man named ISAAC, about 5 feet 10 inches high, between 22 and 23 years of age, says he belongs to William Fitzhugh, of Washington county. He had on when committed, a coarse linen shirt and pantaloons, and straw hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Nov. 5 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on Sunday the 9th ult. a negro man named HENRY CLARKE, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, between 21 and 22 years of age, and says he is a free man. His clothing when committed, were a coarse woolen doublet, linen pantaloons and shirt, old fur hat and old shoes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Nov. 5. 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on Monday the 10th ult. a negro man named SOLOMON, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 22 years of age, says he belongs to David Duderar, below Liberty, in this county. He had on when committed, a cross-bar cotton doublet, cotton waistcoat, row linen shirt and pantaloons, straw hat and double nailed shoes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Nov. 5 8w

Notice.

Was committed on the 14th ult. to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, a yellow girl by the name of ANN MARIA FOSTER, about twenty-six years old, her clothing when committed, consisted of a common calico frock—says she belongs to a Mr. Jesse Woodards, in Baltimore, who lives near the Marsh Market. The owner of the above negro girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOS. HENRIX, Sheriff.

Easton, Oct. 29

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, during the month of September last, a negro boy named JOSEPH HOPKINS, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet two or three inches high, very black, says he has been bound to a Mr. Osborn by his mother, Lilly Hopkins, who lives in the county. He had on when committed a pair of old lined, and a pair of woolen pantaloons, a doublet much worn, an old hat without a rim, and a pair of half worn shoes. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Oct 15 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, in the month of September last, a negro man named Charles, and says that he belongs to Miles Hart near Charlestown, Virginia. Charles is of a copper color, 22 or 23 years of age, 6 feet high and well made in proportion. Had on when committed linen pantaloons and shirt, old full cloth coat, old fur hat, and a pair of shoes half worn. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

October 15 8w

ALMANACS

For the Year 1826,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRINTING,

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

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

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, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's 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 except Queenstown. 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. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, - - - \$3 00

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, - - - 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, - - - 1 50

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore. Dinner on board, - - - 50

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 5

Notice to Creditors, agreeably to the order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Charles Goldsborough, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber or his agent John Goldsborough of Easton, at or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 10th day of November Anno Domini 1825.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.

adm'r. with will annexed of Charles Goldsborough, dec'd.

Nov. 12 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1825.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1825.

J. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with 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 of administration on the personal estate of James Corkrall, 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 15th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of November, 1825.

RACHEL CORKRALL, Adm'r.

of James Corkrall, dec'd.

Nov. 12 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1825.

On application of Daniel and Benjamin Kirby, administrators of Abner Kirby, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1825.

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

Nov. 12 3w

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Abner Kirby, 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 subscribers on or before the 15th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of November, 1825.

DANIEL & BENJAMIN KIRBY, Adm'rs.

of Abner Kirby, dec'd.

Nov. 12 3w